

Appeal Readers Can Help Us Build the Party

By FELIX MORROW

Those readers of the Appeal who have no contact with our party branches, but who get the Appeal in the mails, at newsstands or from a street salesman—this article is addressed to you.

We want you in our party. Many of you are thinking of joining. Many others want to read our press a while longer before considering joining. Still others of you feel that, for one reason or other, you must remain for a time on the sidelines.

We want you in our party. But if you don't feel quite ready, that doesn't mean that the only other alternative is for you to stay on the sidelines.

There are many ways that you could help us right now. Let me suggest one very important way.

To understand how important this way is, let me first say that our press is only one phase of our activity. It is a big and important phase, for the press is, in Lenin's phrase, "the collective organizer" of the party, but it is only one phase.

FIELD ORGANIZERS: OUR PRESSING NEED

Particularly in this stage of the growth of our party, field organizers constitute our most pressing need. Our party grows only in the proportion that we expand our staff of professional revolutionists in the center and in the field. Wherever we have established full-time organizers, there our branches flourish and grow strong.

We have in our ranks today hundreds of young comrades, trained and educated, ready and willing to devote their entire lives to building the revolutionary movement. Selfless,

devoted, ready for all sacrifices, they stand ready to march to their designated posts.

We want to send them into every vital industrial center, to every field of the class struggle, where we already have groups of members or sympathizers, and where within a few months they, with the aid of a field organizer, will build branches sufficiently strong to support full-time organizers. All we have to do is to prime the pump for a little while, and the growing branches will do the rest.

WE MUST PROVIDE THESE ORGANIZERS

In the program of expansion adopted last month by our convention, we decided that we must "increase the staff by the assignment of twenty more full-time organizers for field work and in the center."

Our trained comrades are ready for this work. They need but a mere pittance of a few dollars a week to keep going.

In our last issue, we launched a drive for \$10,000 to make possible these organizers and the further expansion of our press. We published the quotas assigned to the branches for this fund.

Among those quotas was one entitled, "National office . . . \$3,400."

That was the amount which, we felt, would be contributed toward this work by you Appeal readers.

Give to the anti-war party. Get off the sidelines today. Give and give as generously as you possibly can. Send your contribution TODAY to the Anti-War Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York City.

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BUILD WORKERS' DEFENSE GUARDS

Disguised Federal Agents Were 'Rioters' in Mpls. W.P.A. Strike

Ohio Auto Strikers Beat Back Police Tear Gas and Bullet Barrage

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31—Five thousand infuriated C.I.O. auto workers and sympathizers this morning hurled themselves at an army of 500 armed police at the strike-bound Fisher Body plant and drove the cops to cover.

In a two-hour pitched battle, between 6 and 8 this morning, the aroused workers incensed by repeated police brutalities gave

HIT AT UNIONS IN GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION

Try to Get Something On Local 544 Leaders At Mpls. Hearing

MINNEAPOLIS—Confronted with a united front of the entire Minneapolis labor movement in defense of the WPA strike and its leadership, the federal grand jury began its hearing Monday, July 24, on the Minneapolis strike.

Egged on by Attorney General Frank Murphy, state WPA administrator Glotzbach, Governor Stassen and the press, the jury heard about 40 witnesses during the first three days, including a number of Murphy's agents-provocateur. Despite daily promises of indictments from District Attorney Victor E. Anderson, the jury adjourned Wednesday night to reconvene next Monday, July 31 at 10 a.m.

It is becoming quite clear that Murphy and Anderson with the encouragement of the employers are doing their damndest to try to get something on the leaders of the Minneapolis Central Drivers Union, Local 544.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press yesterday headlined the news that "Activity of 'higher-ups' in Minneapolis General Drivers Union 544 during the recent WPA strike in that city is being investigated by the Federal grand jury"; and the Minneapolis Tribune relates that "Witnesses who told about union operations in connection with the strike spent more time in the jury room than did those who told of interference with workers."

Inquiry Expanded Now the press reveals that the jury will expand the field of inquiry next week to take in Mankato, Rochester, Albert Lea, Stewartville, Hopkins, Robbinsdale, and St. Paul.

The national administration may prolong the jury hearing for some days yet in order to increase the intimidation of WPA workers, one of the main reasons behind the jury hearing.

The hearing opened Monday in a nice dirty atmosphere, with the St. Paul Pioneer Press screaming that scheduled witnesses had received "actual threats" warning them not to appear. The Press was the only Twin Cities paper that carried this lie, and of course presented no evidence to support its talk of "threats." So far about 40 witnesses have been heard, and 70 more are under subpoena for testimony. The witnesses are of three sorts: finks from the WPA sewing project, the scene of the worst police violence; G-Men and WPA officials; and assorted rascals who have petty grievances against one or another sections of the Minneapolis labor movement.

Agents-Provocateur—Ugly Word, Ugly Fact

We call to the attention of the Federal grand jury, now sitting in St. Paul investigating the Minneapolis WPA strike, the following paragraphs from a story in the daily Minneapolis Tribune of July 24, headed "F.B.I. agents who posed as WPA riot pickets to testify in inquiry":

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, about 25 of them, were in a good position to learn what took place around the sewing project in the series of riots July 14, it was disclosed Sunday.

"Wearing overalls and other articles of workmen's clothing, the agents, posing as pickets and onlookers, mingled with the crowd surging around the project building. . .

"When the shooting and tear gas bombing started, the agents scattered with the rest of the crowd."

A Slip of the Tongue

The most extraordinary thing about this story is that it somehow slipped into the papers. That government agents, in this and other countries, do these things is a known fact, but is usually a little hard to prove. We know most about such government agents' acts under the Czarist regime and under Napoleon III in France, because when these governments were overthrown, their secret archives were laid bare. But in other countries we find out about such actions only by an occasional slip.

One famous slip happened when New York police broke up a great unemployed demonstration on March 6, 1930; Police Commissioner Grover Whalen then boasted that his undercover men, shabbily dressed, had marched in the demonstration, shouting slogans and carrying placards.

Whalen's boast was made the subject of a notable article by the late William Bolitho in the New York World; in biting sentences Bolitho asked Whalen whether he had ever heard the term "agent-provocateur", the malodorous French word which has become part of all languages, to describe the government spy who disguises himself as a worker, participates in a strike, demonstration or other labor activity, and incites others or himself to do things which serve to justify governmental repression of workers.

A Vicious Instrument

The Federal grand jury should be reminded that in the post-war years, under Attorneys General Palmer and Daugherty, the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were notorious for their role as agents-pro-

vocateurs. The authoritative Encyclopedia for the Social Sciences says that, "by themselves committing actual crimes of violence attributed to radicals . . . the agents of the bureau kept the country conscious of their services."

The stench got so bad that, under Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, orders were issued to abolish the political-police function of the F.B.I. And now, through a casual story in the press, we learn that Attorney General Murphy has re-created the political-police function of the F.B.I.!

Questions that Need Answering

If the grand jury wants to get to the bottom of this situation, it should pointedly ask these twenty-five agents-provocateur:

Did you throw the bricks which, according to the police, were the cause of their opening fire on the pickets and killing one of them?

Those of you who posed as pickets—what epithets did you hurl at the police?

Those of you who posed as pickets—what did you call on the genuine pickets around you to do?

President Boscoe of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union stated that he is ready to prove that "on Bloody Friday night there were no pickets either on the sidewalk nor on the street in front of the Sewing Project at the time the police opened fire upon the people clear across the street." What pretext did you F.B.I. agents, posing as pickets, provide the police with so that they opened fire?

Just what orders were you given by your superiors when they sent you among the pickets in your workmen's disguise? Did they tell you to try to stage a riot?

Where Else Have They Been Used?

The jury might also demand that subpoenas be issued for Edgar Hoover, head of the F.B.I. and for his superior, Attorney General Murphy. The broader question should be looked into, how regularly and systematically the government has been employing agents provocateur.

In how many strikes during the past years have F.B.I. undercover men posed as strikers?

In how many demonstrations have these agents-provocateur carried placards?

How many of labor's martyrs, murdered by troops or police in strikes and demonstrations, died because of the presence of Murphy's agents-provocateurs?

These are some of the questions that a real investigation of the WPA strike would seek to answer.

Strikers Await Decision On Wages

Murray Asks Investigation of Situation At Airport Project

NEW YORK, July 31—With 30,000 skilled workers of the Building and Construction Trades Council still out on strike, strike leaders were "standing pat" today, awaiting news from Washington as to the disposition of the union proposal to have the prevailing wage restored on projects begun before July 1.

Meanwhile, Thomas A. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, suggested, in identical telegrams to the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate and the City Council, that a "thorough and impartial investigation" be launched for the purpose of bringing to the public attention the state of affairs which has obtained for the last three weeks at the North Beach Airport and other public works under WPA.

WPA Officials Lying "WPA officials," the statement continued, "like all employers since time immemorial, have striven to minimize the effectiveness of the stoppage."

"We consider it highly important that all the people of the city, the members of Congress and those specifically in charge of administering WPA, should learn that work on a \$40,000,000 airport, the two public schools and the other projects has been completely paralyzed and will continue so until such time as the Government authorities see fit to pay the prevailing rate of wages again."

Needless to say, these three august bodies declined the invitation.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SHUT TIGHT IN CHI.

CHICAGO—In spite of any ups or downs in the strike situation the Illinois WPA officials always manage to come forward with what they call cheerful news. Thus on July 24 they reported less than 1,800 accredited WPA workers still out in the state, exclusive of Chicago, and they described the strike as "about washed up."

How did they arrive at this figure? By the very simple process of counting those who have returned to work, and there have been some, and eliminating from consideration entirely the thousands of workers who have already received their 403's, for you see, those are fired and no longer accredited WPA workers. But the effects of the strike on WPA projects were not revealed in the news. Unofficially, however, extensive interruptions were indicated throughout the state.

More Walk Out Perhaps the case is somewhat similar there to what is taking place in Chicago. This last week has witnessed additional walkouts by members of the building trades unions bringing their total number to above

Coughlin Issues Call For Civil War Against American Labor Unions

Father Charles E. Coughlin issued a call for civil war against the American labor movement, in his radio address this Sunday, July 30.

"We will fight you in Franco's way," declared the Fascist priest, addressing the trade union movement.

Called Unionists "Scum" in his talk over his nationwide radio network, which he entitled "The Call to Action," the fascist demagogue denounced the leaders of the trade union movement, calling them "miserable cowards" and "scum" who hid behind the skirts of the civil authorities, asking these authorities to fight Coughlin with their police instead of meeting Coughlin's followers "shoulder to shoulder" and "cheek to jowl." His followers, on the other hand, would "use force" said Coughlin. "It is a death struggle" declared the priest, who advocates a fascist corporate state for America.

"You are either with me or against me. . . You will see such a defense mechanism as the world has never seen." A defense mechanism, he stated, like that in Italy and Germany. Then Coughlin went the whole hog: "Do you know that units of the 'Christian Front' are forming in New York and elsewhere in the country? . . . The 'Christian Front' is not a debating society, it is an ACTION society. . . We will fight you in Franco's way."

'FRANCO'S WAY' NEED NOT BECOME AMERICA'S WAY!

AN EDITORIAL

"We will fight you Franco's way," declares fascist leader Coughlin.

The same day Franco takes another step on his way: "BURGOS, July 30—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today decreed that all Spanish men between the ages of 18 and 50 must work fifteen days each year for the State without pay. . . In effect, General Franco has adopted the law prevailing in some European countries in the Middle Ages when peasants were required to labor a specified number of days each year for the State without pay."

Francisco's way: strikes for better wages and conditions have been abolished, and the unions converted into the Nazi system, where bosses lead the "unions."

Francisco's way: a state decree setting the daily wage of workers at 8 pesetas—less than a dollar a day.

Francisco's way: an endless chain of concentration camps filled with the flower of Spain's workers and peasants.

Francisco's way: daily executions, day in day out, of the Loyalist soldiers who laid down their arms.

Francisco's way: civil war against the masses of the people. There is still time to prevent Franco's way from becoming the way of America.

There is still time—if we prepare now, quickly and firmly, to resist the Coughlin fascist gangs who—Coughlin makes no bones about it—are already organizing, training and arming.

There is still time—if we begin, in every trade union, the task of winning the workers to the formation of Workers Defense Guards.

Remember the lesson of Spain, where the workers were utterly unprepared, where Franco's onslaught came like a bolt out of the blue to workers duped to believe that the Popular Front government would adequately protect them.

Do not listen to the Dubinskys who, like their Spanish counterparts, counseled the workers not to build Workers Defense Guards. Dubinsky swore to Coughlin that his union would have nothing to do with building Workers Defense Guards, and Coughlin repays him by calling Dubinsky and the other trade union leaders "cowards and scum."

Listen to our martyred brothers in Spain, in Germany and Italy, who say:

"Don't repeat our mistakes. Prepare well and quickly. Save yourselves and thereby avenge us. If you win, we shall not have died in vain in the struggle against fascism."

Anti-Labor Bill Passed By House

New Dealers and reactionaries alike joined last Saturday in the House of Representatives to pass the vicious Smith omnibus anti-alien, anti-labor bill, by the enormous margin of 273 to 48. This bill, one of the most reactionary pieces of legislation ever passed in Congress in peace times, combines the repressive features of several others which have previously been rejected.

Outlaws Anti-War Work The first section of the bill, prohibiting "incitement to disaffection" in the Army and

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President of Minneapolis Central Labor Union Answers Attack on WPA Strike

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

MINNEAPOLIS—John Boscoe, president of the Central Labor Union, in a speech Friday night over stations WCCO and KSTP, sharply defended the WPA strike and its leadership against the assault made on them the previous Friday by Republican Governor Stassen.

The governor, joining the onslaught initiated by Attorney General Murphy in ordering the grand jury investigation of the strike, had denounced the leadership as "unsound and vicious."

President Boscoe answered

the governor in the name of the Minneapolis labor movement.

"First of all, was it a small handful of men who caused the trouble and created the situation? This is what the Governor charged. The truth is as follows: When the WPA workers of the city, state and nation returned to their jobs Wednesday morning after the 4th of July holiday, they found posted on the bulletin boards a notice that their union wage scale was cut as much as 50% and their hours of labor greatly increased. Spontaneously, WPA workers throughout the nation

dropped their tools and refused to work. In the Twin Cities, the daily press agrees, the W.P.A. walkout began at the projects on the State Fair Grounds and rapidly spread throughout Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Members of trade unions, of unemployed organizations, and workers who had never belonged to either, walked off their jobs in unison in protest against the wage-cutting, job-slashing and hour-lengthening provisions of the new slave Relief Act.

"Almost simultaneously the same reaction was occurring in

all parts of the state in Duluth, on the Iron Range, in southern Minnesota. At the same time W.P.A. workers all over the country—in New York City, in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Chicago and southern Illinois, in New Jersey and California and elsewhere were walking off projects in protest against the wage cutting outrage committed by the sponsors and supporters of the Woodrum Amendments.

"A compilation of strike figures indicated that approximately half a million men and

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Political Resolution of the S. W. P. Convention

The Perspective of United States Imperialism

1. In common with every other great power, the course of United States imperialism is set directly toward the second world war. The entire life of the nation is being grooved into the war channel. Every political, economic and social issue is being more and more subordinated to the war preparations.

2. After six years, the New Deal, as a primarily internal program of huge governmental expenditures and subsidies, liberal demagoguery and social concessions to the farmers and workers, has ended in definitive collapse. The intolerable economic crisis continues. The business cycle refuses to turn upward for more than fitful and unsatisfying periods. The impossibility of a solution on the New Deal basis, and the fatuousness of any proposed solution on the basis of old-fashioned, Chamber-of-Commerce Republicanism, have become apparent. Internal measures having failed and offering no hope, the United States bourgeoisie turns to external measures, to the war. It plans to solve its problems through acquiring a greater share in the world market, in particular by gaining monopoly control over Latin America and a major position in the Far East. Indeed, it aims at nothing short of world hegemony. In the present stage of the war preparations, Roosevelt has taken aggressive leadership. His New Deal has ended, and will not be revived except occasionally in his holiday words or in those of his agents. The New Deal has been transformed into the War Deal.

3. Because of the needs both of the war and of tottering U. S. industry, the War Deal is also a deal of social reaction. The months since Munich and the November elections have witnessed a growing reactionary wave. This has been marked above all by the sharpest and most brutal attack since 1929 on the unemployed and by the sustained drive against the democratic rights of labor. In the period ahead this attack and this drive will continue, and it is planned to climax them by the imposition of totalitarian military dictatorship on the day that war begins.

The Struggle against War

4. The character of the present period dictates unequivocally the main task of the party: **The struggle against the war.** Just as the bourgeoisie subordinates every other question to preparation for the war, so must the party subordinate every question to the struggle against the war. What is required is not a temporary or episodic campaign, but a sustained, deliberate and enduring policy. The S.W.P. must aim to be and to become known to the masses as: **the anti-war party.**

5. In accordance with our analysis of the nature of capitalist war as an integral phase of capitalism, the struggle against the war cannot be conceived as a "special" campaign, but must, rather, infuse all of our activities; trade union work no less than our press; youth and defense and unemployed work no less than our occasional manifestoes.

6. We must recognize that our opponents within the labor movement—the social-reformists, Stalinists, and the labor bureaucracy—are separated from us now not by mere ideological divergences but by their having become **part of the war machine.** They have joined the camp of the class enemy. Our attack against them must correspondingly increase in sharpness and intransigence. We must reveal them to the workers in their full and true light.

7. Our press and platforms must be constantly used to make clear the character of the coming war. We must continue to support the popular referendum on war declaration, as a means for reinforcing anti-war sentiment among the masses, for putting forward our own program, and for exposing the anti-democratic nature of the war-makers. Similarly, with the demand for "No Secret Diplomacy!" and with exposures of the secret maneuvers of the State Department we must show the war as a conspiracy against the people. Our unqualified opposition to all imperialist armaments, to all varieties of "national defense", must be modified in no way whatever in the face of prejudices seeking some patriotic loophole. With our slogan of "All War Funds to the Unemployed", we sum up both our analysis of bourgeois armaments and their relation to the reactionary drive against the masses.

8. The first aim of U.S. imperialism in the war is monopoly control over Latin America, and the U.S. plans also to use Latin America as a strategic base and a source of raw materials and personnel in the conduct of the war. Our struggle against the war cannot be divorced from the firmest and widest support of the Latin American masses in their own struggle against U.S. imperialism. During the past year, the Fourth International, which is the sole organization supporting on a world scale the anti-imperialist movements of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, has made notable progress in a number of Latin American countries. The S.W.P. must in the next year vastly increase its concentration upon Latin American work, and must link this with what has been almost entirely lacking in the past: political activity among the Latin Americans resident within the United States.

9A. The outbreak of the war is certain to be followed within a comparatively short period, far shorter than in the case of the last world war, by tremendous social convulsions within all of the warring countries. The war itself will have smashed the illusions of Popular Frontism, New Dealism, reformism and Stalinism. The subsequent social convulsions will provide every premise for the revolutionary advance, at an entirely unprecedented speed and with unparalleled scope, of the masses toward the overthrow of the world system of imperialism and the conquest of workers' power.

9B. A realistic appraisal of the present world crisis can lead to no other conclusion than that the outbreak of the war cannot be long delayed. However unlikely, it is not however absolutely excluded that the present rulers of the imperialist powers, seeing in the war their own certain downfall, may find some means of postponing general hostilities for a few years. But in this case there is sure to result the most terrible economic crisis, aggravated unbearably by the weight of the colossal armament expenditures. A postwar situation—inflation, high cost of living, scarcity of

As Adopted by the National Anti-War Convention of the Socialist Workers Party, New York, July 1-5

food, vast unemployment—with its attendant social convulsions would come about without a war. Just as in the case of the results of the war itself, this would bring about and constitute a **pre-revolutionary situation.** Within the non-fascist powers, the fascists could grow rapidly. But in this instance also New Dealism, Popular Frontism, reformism, Stalinism would go to pieces both in fact and in their hold on the minds of the masses. As in the case of Italy and Germany, the crisis and the growth of fascism would be accompanied by the wide and rapid radicalization of the exploited masses. Under such circumstances, and in the other variant, the prospects and perspectives for the revolutionary party and the social revolution would be in the highest degree promising.

Democratic Rights

9. During the past eight months there has taken place a growing attack upon the democratic rights of labor, an attack required by the bourgeoisie equally as part of the war preparations and in order to aid the suffering business cycle. The illegality of sit-downs has been made explicit by the courts. The courts, State Legislatures, Congress and the police are engaged in a nation-wide drive to limit or smash the rights of picketing, boycotts, closed shop, strikes, demonstrations, and through a variety of other means strive to hamstring labor organization. This attack will not diminish but on the contrary will increase in intensity during the next period.

10. These democratic rights are indispensable to the very existence of organized labor, both in the struggle against the war and in the fight for jobs and food. The end term of the present series of attacks, from the point of view of the bourgeoisie, is the total wiping out of labor's rights through a war-time military dictatorship or through outright fascism. We understand and explain the present attacks in this sense.

11. The party must, consequently, bring to the forefront during the coming period the question of defense of democratic rights of labor. The struggle against war and reaction is intimately and acutely bound up with this question. In the defense of democratic rights, broad united fronts are both possible and desirable. In localities where it is feasible, the party should take the initiative in forming committees for the defense of democratic rights of labor. As the tactic for defending democratic rights, the party should advocate the wide use of militant methods of mass action—strikes, demonstrations, marches, etc.—in place of the hopeless confinement of tactics to parliamentary and legalistic maneuvers.

The Fight for Jobs

12. The continuance of the unparalleled economic crisis, the persistence of the army of unemployed at a level of twelve or more millions, and the drive of reaction against the unemployed, place the fight for jobs squarely and enduringly in the front rank of the problems of the working class and of the party. Short of the actual outbreak of war itself, which would temporarily absorb (under a dictatorial regime) a considerable percentage of the unemployed in either the war industries or the army, there is not the slightest prospect of a major economic upturn. Even the vast armament outlays of the pre-war Roosevelt program have a comparatively minor effect on U.S. economy as a whole. Chronic and staggering crisis for the masses of the people has become the normal condition of U.S. capitalism.

13. The older program of "immediate demands" and restrained and legalistic methods of fighting for them are no longer adequate to rouse the masses to struggle or to make any headway against the onslaught of social and economic reaction. We must be bold, open and resolute in advancing the broad and positive slogans of our "transitional program": a job and a decent living for every worker; the opening of idle factories under workers' control; the 30-hour week and \$30 minimum weekly wage; \$20,000,000,000 public works program; expropriation of the Sixty Families; etc.

14. We must take care not to permit the transitional program to become a mere literary exercise. It is not intended as a finished document valid as a whole and just as it stands for all times and occasions. In the first place, it must be lifted out of the pages of our press and thrust into the midst of the unions and other mass organizations. In the second place, it must be understood as a **method** for linking the party with the actual struggles of the masses. The conception of the transition program must be used to give depth and extension to issues which arise naturally out of the living experience of the masses. The popular movement for a referendum on war is a prominent example of such an issue. Another, extremely important at present, is the drive for a 30-hour week begun by the electrical workers and the plumbers and, in a somewhat different form, by the auto workers. This 30-hour week movement is a concretization of the transition demand for a "sliding scale of hours", and should receive the full and active support of the party.

The Communist Party

15. The Communist Party must occupy a central place in the propaganda and general activities of the party in the coming period. The total of all other opponent organizations—Social Democratic Federation, Socialist Party, Lovestonites, etc.—does not add up to a small fraction of the importance of the Communist Party. Insufficient attention to the Communist Party, almost equal attention to other opponent groups, have been one of the most serious weaknesses in the work of the party during the past year. The Communist Party is far and away the greatest obstacle in

this country to the building of the revolutionary movement.

16. It is necessary to dispel certain illusions, shared to one or another extent by our own membership, with respect to the Communist Party. It is false that the Communist Party consists only of bureaucrats and hopeless petty bourgeois. In its ranks and especially in its sympathizing circles it includes many genuine and militant workers, as its influence in the trade unions proves. It is deceptive to consider that the C.P. is characterized through an iron monolithism. The framework of the party is wholly monolithic. But in the heart of that monolithic framework there have grown in the present period profound conflicts and paradoxes, springing from the conflicting and paradoxical social and political situation of international Stalinism. These internal conflicts are the compelling sources of splits and defections from the Stalinist movement. It is even false to believe that splits have not taken place in the Stalinist movement. Especially in recent times, after the Third Moscow Trial, after Munich, after the fall of Barcelona, what might be described as slow and passive—but very extensive splits have occurred. But these splits have led the dissident Stalinists, with a few exceptions, only to complete retirement from political activity or to bourgeois politics.

17. The basis for influencing the Communist Party, for recruiting its members and sympathizers and for hastening its dissolution as an obstacle to the growth of the revolutionary movement, is present. What is required for success is a conscious, deliberate and sustained policy on our part. We must root out all traces of a defeatist or passive attitude toward Stalinism, and orient boldly on the perspective of major and fruitful work in that arena.

The Struggle against Fascism

18. In the months since Munich and especially since the fall of Barcelona, and with the failure of the 1938 upturn in business to extend into 1939—thus signaling the definitive collapse of the New Deal's policies, the fascist and semi-fascist movements in this country have been growing rapidly in numbers and boldness. The nationwide notoriety achieved by Hague through his use of fascist and semi-fascist methods symbolizes this development. The nationwide series of meetings and mobilizations by the Nazi Bund provided a kind of dress rehearsal for native movements. The Silver Shirts have been especially active in small towns and villages. It is reported that there are now more than 800 fascist and near-fascist organizations in the United States. At the present time the most successful and advancing of these is the Coughlin movement, which, since Coughlin's reappearance on the scene after two years of quiet, has taken on a more and more openly fascist character. Though it is doubtful that a movement led by a Catholic priest can be the authentic fascist movement in this country, Coughlin's followers are being prepared in ideology and methods for fusion into the definitive fascist movement of the not too distant future.

19. It is absolutely inadmissible to neglect or minimize the importance of the current growth of U.S. fascism. Fascism in this country is capable of spreading like wildfire, of strangling the labor movement before it is aware what is happening. The great army of disillusioned unemployed and the disinherited youth are particularly and immediately vulnerable. Europe has taught that in order to defeat fascism the labor movement must never let fascism get a step in advance, that it must anticipate and prepare for the fascist developments before they take place.

20. It is the immediate duty of the party to prepare educational and propaganda material in its press and in cheap pamphlets dealing with the native fascist and near fascist movements. This material should be put in the most popular and simple form, directed especially toward the youth and the unemployed, and must aim at mass circulation to combat the fascist ideas directly on the ground where they chiefly germinate.

21. The struggle against fascism at home, however, cannot even now be confined to propaganda and agitation. It is necessary to fight the fascist movements in action from the very beginning. Our slogan "For Workers Defense Guards against Fascism" cannot any longer be confined to agitation, but must be put into concrete effect. A beginning has been made in a few localities. But the party must now attempt in every section of the country where it has branches to begin the actual organization of at least skeleton defense units, which will work indefatigably to broaden their base, especially through union support. Ideally these should be based on and built through the unions, as in Minneapolis. But where this is not possible, the party must nevertheless lead the way and itself take the initiative in forming, together with sympathizers and non-party workers now ready to participate, initiating nuclei of the anti-fascist defense guard, functioning as independent, organized, disciplined and active institutions.

The Labor Party

22. During the past year, the sentiment among the workers for a Labor Party has remained inert, held back by Roosevelt, the labor bureaucrats and the Stalinists. Any extended campaign on our part around the labor party slogan would have been on the whole academic, and our agitation on this issue has been largely, and correctly, confined to specific and local situations where it was relevant. Nevertheless, the organized intervention of labor in politics has continued and in some respects increased during this same year. The collapse of the New Deal and its transformation into the War Deal, the wave of social reaction, the more openly reactionary character of the Roosevelt administration, the approach of the 1940 elections, are all raising

or beginning to raise once more in the minds of the workers questions about political action. So untenable is worn-out New Dealism becoming that even Lewis and the Stalinists have in the recent weeks been compelled to make certain criticisms of Roosevelt. It is hardly conceivable that the disillusionment of the workers with Roosevelt can in the main take the form of a swing back to Republicanism; and in any case it would be disastrous if this were permitted to happen. The slogan for a labor party, properly developed in connection with the other aspects of our program, can play a significant role in directing the disillusionment with Roosevelt and the dead New Deal into the sole progressive direction—toward independent political activity by the working class. We must be ready to utilize every concrete situation as it arises for propaganda and action in this direction.

23. The slogan for the labor party, as we conceive it, is in no way incompatible with direct entry of the party, under its own name, in elections. On the contrary, experience has amply proved the great value of the party name and party candidates appearing on the ballot, with the wide opportunities for revolutionary education which this opens up. In all localities where this is practically feasible, and where it will not conflict with the development of genuine independent working class political action on a broader scale, the party must in the next period try to enter elections directly.

The Prospects for the Party

24. The defeats of the working class on an international scale, the lack of organized resistance to the approach of the war, and the apparent passivity of the working class in this as in other countries, above all since the fall of Barcelona, have not been without adverse effect in some quarters of the radical labor movement. In some cases this takes the form of the entirely erroneous opinion that our perspective for the next period must be one merely of consolidating a tight and firm cadre and of excluding the possibility of important numerical growth.

25. While the factors that have led to this feeling cannot be denied, the inference drawn is by no means necessarily correct, and other equally important national and international conditions point to a contrary conclusion. The war is approaching, but the masses, in the United States as in most other nations, are not in favor of the war, and have not succumbed to a blatant war chauvinism. They are on the whole against the war, however incompletely they understand the implications of their opposition. As the only party which fights the war, there is every objective foundation for the growth, even the rapid growth, of the party as the organization concretely embodying the anti-war sentiments of the masses. Again, the masses want to fight fascism and its growth at home; and only our party has prospectively every serious feeling or thought directed against the present order of war and tyranny and starvation can find genuine outlet only in the ranks and actions of our party. Again, the masses want to fight fascism and its growth at home; and only our party has proposed or attempted to carry out a serious fight against fascism. Finally, the end of the New Deal once again poses sharply before the workers the problems of political action; and here also our party alone gives an answer.

26. It is entirely possible that the coming period will be one of rapid growth for the party. It is certain that if we do not have this as our perspective, if we decide in advance that growth is impossible, then stagnation is assured. But our problem and aim is not to retreat, but to advance and to gain. The party has never taken recruiting seriously; it has always allowed new members to drop like ripe fruit into the ranks of the party, after suitable and lengthy fertilizing by our ideas and theories. To assure the success of the party in the next months we must radically alter this attitude: we must become crusaders and recruiting agents, not at all satisfied with a formally correct program, but resolved that this program will become the program of masses of workers. Habit and routine dictate caution and reserve. The future of the party and the needs of the American revolution demand audacity and a bold offensive.

A Campaign Party

27. The serious advance of the party in the mass movement depends upon its adoption of the campaign principle in its activity. As in the case of a military campaign, a political campaign means the concentration and coordination of all available forces in advancing toward and achieving a concrete and definite objective or set of objectives. For the party, it means gearing in the entire national organization and every aspect of its activities—press, pamphlets, leaflets, meetings, tours, demonstrations, petitions, fund-raising, motions in unions and other mass organizations, street meetings—as a single unit revolving around the specific axis of the campaign. Campaigns cannot be properly conducted loosely or haphazardly, nor for vague or "general" programmatic aims. They require systematic organization, and by their very nature have simplified and limited aims.

28. For the next immediate period, the party will concentrate its activities on the following three campaigns: (1) Against the War; (2) Jobs; (3) Anti-Fascist, in particular Anti-Coughlin. These campaigns, in turn, shall be still further limited and concretized around the following slogans:

- (1) Against the War:
Let the People Vote on War!
All War Funds to the Unemployed!
 - (2) Jobs:
Thirty-Thirty!
Expropriate the Sixty Families!
Open the Idle Factories, and Operate Them under Workers' Control!
 - (3) Anti-Fascist:
Build Workers' Defense Guards!
Expel the Fascists from the Party!
29. It shall be the task of the incoming National Committee to organize the entire work of the party for the coming period around these campaigns, with the aim of penetrating with these central slogans deeper into the mass movement than ever before in our history, of becoming known to the workers as precisely the party of these slogans, and of extending all of our activities, especially recruiting, through these campaigns.

MASS STREET SALES:

(Second in the series of articles on how to build mass Appeal circulation.)

Mass street sales are the most important Appeal activity that our branches can conduct. Mass street sales are not only a method of selling many papers, but also a type of demonstration having many purposes. It gets our paper out into the streets among the workers and people of the community; it offers splendid opportunities for popularizing the slogans we raise in our press; and it helps train our comrades in the art of agitation and mingling among workers.

PLANNING MASS STREET SALES:

Mass Street sales must be planned well in advance by the local Branch Executive Committee. All assignments, division of branch into units, provision of protection for salesmen, etc., must be given in advance. Each salesman should be equipped with an attractive poster which can be obtained from the Appeal Poster Shop, plenty of Appeals to sell, small change. At least one comrade in the unit should wear one of the newsboy aprons that each

branch possesses. The comrade who are to do the selling are then to be assigned to a busy corner, intersection, workers' meeting, union hall, etc.

WHERE TO CONDUCT MASS SALES:

- (a) At busy, central street corners.
- (b) At subway, trolley or bus exits and entrances.
- (c) At union meetings, headquarters, etc.
- (d) Near newsstands that carry the Appeal.
- (e) In working class neighborhoods near the branch headquarters. The entire branch should be mobilized for this at least once every two weeks.

SUMMARY:

We urge mobilization of the entire branch as often as is possible—not less than once every 2 weeks!—for mass street sales. If clear and simple instructions are issued beforehand on how to cover the best concentration points, then every branch should easily be able to fulfill its quota in the Anti-War Campaign. Send in reports on your mass street sales activity.

Next week: "How to build up your Appeal Squad."

S.W.P. MEETING ATTACKED BY C.P. HOOLIGANS

Injure Two Workers, Topple Platform at East Side Meeting

Stalinist thugs on Friday, July 28th, broke up a street meeting of the S.W.P. on Livingston and Clinton Streets, in the heart of New York's Lower East Side, and seriously injured a comrade and a young girl, a sympathizer.

Growing success of the S.W.P. among the workers of the Lower East Side has made the Stalinists desperate. Their constant heckling and disruption has failed to stop our meetings, which far exceed in size and interest the meetings of the C.P.

This time, however, they determined that heckling alone would not be enough. The voice of our party speaking to the workers and exposing the Fascist Coughlin, the war plans of the Roosevelt Administration, was making a deep impression on the audience. At the question period the Stalinists decided to swing into direct action.

Topple Platform

A C.P. woman, on the pretense of asking a question, proceeded to make a speech to the crowd, urging them to break up the meeting. A young girl who tried to remonstrate and restore order was immediately physically attacked. A number of our comrades went to her aid and immediately the Stalinist thugs went into action. First they rushed the platform and knocked it over right on top of a girl comrade. During the rush, another girl, a sympathizer, was surrounded by a group of these sadistic C.P. thugs and brutally beaten over the head and across the stomach with a strong cane. The girl, small and slight, who had recently recovered from an illness, was knocked unconscious and fell to the ground. Luckily, she was rescued by workers in the crowd and taken to a place of safety.

Another male comrade was also surrounded later, thrown to the ground and severely beaten over the head a number of times, resulting in lacerations of the scalp.

Workers Disgusted

In spite of the vicious attack, our comrades succeeded in raising the platform and continued the meeting. Many workers expressed sympathy with us and remained to listen to our speakers. One worker was heard to say "I've heard a lot about the disruption of the Stalinists before this, but this is the first time I've really seen it, and am I disgusted! From now on I'm with you fellows!" The Y.P.S.L. got two new recruits right after the meeting, young workers who had been wavering between us and the C.P.

However, the meeting was not allowed to continue. Four or five police squad cars, reported to have been called by

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SHUT TIGHT IN CHI.

(Continued from Page 1)

3,000. What is more, every WPA construction project in the city is closed down completely. Even shovels and wheelbarrows are stored up in rows because the essential skilled labor is not available.

The walkout, for example, of 200 union plumbers from water pipe inspection projects threw out of work an additional 3,100 unskilled laborers. Of the eleven sewer projects, which employed 10,000 laborers, not one is in operation. The big gaping holes in many parts of the city stand today as a powerful reminder of an effective WPA strike.

F.D.R. Responsible For Ku Klux Klan Appointment

NEW YORK, July 21.—Responsibility for the speed and trickery in jamming through the confirmation of Elmer D. Davies, admitted ex-member of the Ku Klux Klan, as federal judge in the middle Tennessee district, rests squarely upon the shoulders of "our national legislative and executive leadership," President Roosevelt was told today.

In a letter which described the action of the Senate in taking up the Davies matter out of turn and the speed of the White House in signing the commission as "shocking," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reviewed the whole case, from the time Davies was mentioned for the post up to the time Mr. Roosevelt made him a judge for life.

"A process," said the letter, "which in its normal course would not be completed within three or four days was rushed to completion within less than twenty-four hours."

The letter cited the fact that both the President and Attorney General Murphy had been warned as early as April 11 and 13 that Mr. Davies was reputed to have been a member of the Klan. Affidavits attesting to this membership were forwarded to the White House and to the Department of Justice three months before Davies' name came up in the Senate, the letter said.

the Stalinists, appeared and broke up the meeting.

To the Communist Party, we say, "Act like Fascists and you will be treated like Fascists! We will defend our meetings against your hooligans with all our strength! WE have a duty to perform to the workers; to show the road out of misery and hunger and the coming world slaughter. YOU WILL NOT STOP US!"

At Your Service
THE APPEAL
POSTER SHOP



In the World of Labor

By Paul G. Stevens

Leon Blum Reveals His Role In Installing Daladier

In a recent polemic with a bourgeois opponent, Leon Blum speaks with startling candor about the part he has played in installing the current Daladier reaction as the political regime in France. Writing in *Le Populaire* on July 8, he boasts of "having done everything possible to insure a peaceful transfer of power into the hands of Chateaux, Daladier's friend" on June 20, 1937.

"I left no stone unturned," he writes, "to see that things were done just that way."

"If I had bucked the Senate, if I had decided upon resistance, if I had called upon the masses of the people for support of such resistance, indeed if I had only allowed the masses free play for their instinctive movement, very likely M. Wladimir d'Ormesson [the gentleman against whom the polemic is directed—P.G.S.] and his friends would have felt shivers creeping down their spines of the same kind as in May and June, 1936."

Nor is this said in a spirit of penitence.

"I have nothing to regret in my conduct of that time," Blum adds. The former Premier winds up his article by reproaching "bourgeois of the type of M. d'Ormesson" that they simply dub as impotence "that which they should praise, they more than anyone else, as an act of wisdom."

"Fortunately," he concludes, "we are wiser than they."

Fortunately, for the capitalist class, naturally. Not for the workers, certainly.

Daladier Plans Frame-Ups Against French Anti-Militarists

To the list of French anti-militarists arranged before Daladier's courts has been added the name of Lucien Weitz, youth leader of the Socialist Workers and Peasants Party (P.S.O.P.). Together with Marceau Pivert, Jaquier, Goldschild and Lafevre, other leading militants of this party, Weitz is charged with inciting the military to disobedience.

But, aside from that charge, the youth leader is also being prosecuted for "divulging information relating to an espionage case." This latter charge is based on the publication of the following item in *Jeune Garde*, the paper which Weitz edited:

"Comrade Steve of the J.S.R. (Revolutionary Socialist Youth, French youth section of the Fourth International which recently merged with the P.S.O.P. youth) has been under arrest for more than a week; he is held in solitary confinement without the possibility of any contact with the outside world."

From the charge, it is evident that Comrade Steve, as well as our comrades Rigal and Schmitt, whose case has been reported in this column repeatedly, are actually being framed-up as spies.

That some such kind of an amalgam is being planned is further confirmed by reports in last Friday's paper of the arrest of a stenographer employed by the Senate military appropriations committee who is alleged to be a member of the "pacifist wing of the Socialist party which recently split away from the main body," namely the P.S.O.P. The Senate stenographer is also held on an espionage charge. His name is linked in the newspaper dis-

patches with that of Otto Abetz, avowed Gestapo agent, who was expelled from France several weeks ago. The Daladier government has learned a good deal from Gestapo and G.P.U. frame-up methods.

Belgian Militants Appeal for Help in Miners' Struggle

Some time ago we reported that the Belgian boss class locked out some 4,500 workers who stood their ground against downward revisions in the wage and hour scales when renewal of contracts came up in the *Levant du Fleu* mines.

The lockout is still in full force. Some 20,000 persons are on the brink of starvation. The reformist leaders of the miners union have remained absolutely passive. Only our comrades of the Belgian Revolutionary Socialist Party are carrying on a campaign for militant action. As the first need of the hour, they have launched the slogan of equal division of work among all the miners in the region in those mines which the lockout has not yet affected. It is a demand which has found a ready response among the active militants in the mines who know what demoralization of their locked-out comrades can mean for their whole movement.

Meanwhile our comrades, whose main base is in the mine regions, have encountered the greatest difficulty in raising the material means for their campaign. The miners who make up the bulk of the members of the party are penniless.

In a deeply moving letter, Comrade Walter Dauge, the leader of the P.S.R. has appealed to us here in America to come to the aid of the Belgian party.

The S.O.S. of our Belgian miner comrades must not be left unanswered. Collect and send in contributions for them to this column. They will be remitted at once.

Send all monies to Socialist Appeal, Attn. Belgian Fund, 116 University Place.

Stalinists Attack Thomas Mann: End of Another People's Front?

In line with the alleged negotiations between the Kremlin and Wilhelmstrasse, it is interesting to note the attack launched by the German Communist Party press against Thomas Mann, the well-known novelist. Up until very recently Mann has been played up by the Stalinists as the true prophet of the German People's Front. No matter what inane, anti-socialist and anti-communist literary twaddle Herr Mann saw fit to bandy about, on the public platform or in print, the paid German agents of Stalin have always leaped to his defense.

Recently Herr Mann referred to certain similarities between the political regime in Russia and that in Germany, at a lecture in New York. For that speech, he has now been attacked by the Stalinist "Runa-Korrespondenz" of Zurich as a "lackey of American big business." If this attack is at all indicative, it is as an adumbration of a change in line on the part of the bowdlerized Comintern. Apparently, the German "People's Front," always more of a caricature of those in France and Spain than anything else, is also about to be officially buried.

New Deal Votes with Reactionaries to Pass House Anti-Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 1: Navy, places new and dangerous restrictions on freedom of speech and press in peace time, strikes at constitutional guarantees against searches and seizures. This section would make it a crime to advise a member of the armed forces to disobey the orders of a superior. A leaflet against the war machine would be so construed.

The second and third sections of the bill are directed against non-citizens. It would extend the grounds for deportation far beyond anything in the past. It would amend existing law to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Streckler* Case, deporting any alien who belonged to any "anarchistic" organization "at any time, of no matter how short duration, or how far in the past."

It makes even more repressive our present laws which "are more stringent than in any other democratic country in the world," according to the *Civil Liberties Union*.

Toward Domestic Passports

The fourth section provides for the fingerprinting of all incoming aliens, which is an opening wedge for fingerprinting and registration of all aliens, and eventually all citizens in the United States, giving us a domestic passport system similar to those under dictatorships.

One section of the bill, thrown out in committee, was successfully reintroduced on the floor by its author, Democrat Smith of Virginia. It would outlaw teaching or advocating in any form the overthrow of the U. S. government; the printing or publishing of books teaching or advocating the overthrow of the government; or the defending or justifying of such actions; and membership in any organization devoted to such purposes.

The War Deal

Coming on the heels of much fantastically reactionary legislation already passed by the House, such as the Hobbs Concentration Camp Bill that pro-

vides for imprisoning aliens ordered deported for whom foreign visas cannot be secured, the Smith Bill is another convincing demonstration that the War Deal is well under way before the war was started. It also gives a good idea of what we may expect from Congress, let alone the president's war machine, when the hysteria gets really going.

The Daily Worker foams against the bill at the same time that it whines that the bill does not apply to Communists, who are not against the government (never was there a truer word spoken). The moral of this is probably that if you turn the other cheek you will get slapped again. The Stalinists do not explain how the "progressive New Deal" majority has shrunk to a tiny minority of 48 to 273.

A Letter to the Lovestone Group

Proposing Effective Labor Action Against the Coughlinite Menace

The Independent Labor League (Lovestonites), through its New York District Organizer, D. Benjamin, recently communicated with the New York District of the Socialist Workers Party suggesting joint street meetings held on selected corners, against the growing Coughlin menace. Below we publish the reply of E. R. Frank, secretary of the New York District S.W.P.:

July 25, 1939

D. Benjamin,
New York District Organizer,
Independent Labor League
of America,
131 West 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrade:

We regret the delay in replying to your letter of June 26. The press of work connected

with our Anti-War Convention interfered with a prompt reply to your communication.

We fully agree that the Coughlin movement, like the rising fascist movements in general, constitutes an acute and immediate menace to all labor organizations. Wherever any Coughlinite hoodlums have been disturbing or threatening meetings of any labor organizations, our Party is ready, for its part, to cooperate to the fullest extent in protecting such meetings.

An Effective Means

However, it is our conviction that the Coughlinite and, in general, the fascist movement, can be effectively counteracted only by the militant, organized action of the unions themselves. The fascists have demonstrated to the hilt that they mean

business, and Labor can meet the menace they represent only if it means business. By that we understand the mobilizing of the most devoted and militant elements in the trade unions into Union Defense Guards. Several union organizations in Ohio, Minnesota and elsewhere have already initiated the establishment of such Guards and with excellent effect from every standpoint.

As you are aware, the proposal to form such Union Defense Guards is now being widely discussed in the more advanced sections of the labor movement in New York, particularly among members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Were one or more Locals of this powerful Union to endorse and organize a genuine Union Defense Guard, it would constitute a great step forward in the struggle against Fascism.

Zimmerman Support Asked

We consider highly desirable cooperation among all elements looking toward such a goal. It would be especially desirable, in our opinion, if so prominent a leader of the I.L.G.W.U. as Vice-President Zimmerman, a member of your organization, were to give his support to the proposal in question.

We are interested in hearing from you on the matters raised in this letter.

Fraternally,
E. R. FRANK, Organizer,
New York District,
Socialist Workers Party

John Boscoe, Minneapolis Central Labor Union Head, Defends WPA Strike

(Continued from Page 1) women were participating in the spontaneous walk-out in protest against this attack on their living standards.

Most Popular Strike

"Half a million strikers! Never before, not even in the great Railway strike of 1877 nor in the nationwide struggle for the 8-hour day in 1886, had so many workers engaged in a joint struggle. It is certain that the W.P.A. strike was the most popular movement of protest which has ever occurred in this country. Governor Stassen gives full credit for it to 'a small handful of local leaders.' The fact is that such widespread protests do not occur without compelling reasons. Here are some of them:

"After the cumulative effects of ten years of unemployment, a more concerted drive against the unemployed began after last November's elections when 500,000 workers were dropped from W.P.A. rolls. Next, early in 1939, non-citizens, widows with children and old age pensioners were dropped from the rolls.

Government Attacks Continue

"In recent weeks, the attack on W.P.A. workers reached a peak. Under the leadership of reactionaries Congress passed a cut of 800 million dollars from last year's figures. An inadequate security wage was substituted for the prevailing, or union wage. Then came the Woodrum amendments including the 30-hour lay-off for all WPA employees of 18 months standing; and the W.P.A. administration made it clear that those dropped have a slim chance of re-employment. Finally the new act called for a slash in monthly wages of over one million workers in the North and West.

"As the national protest demonstration grew came three more blows in succession—the announcement that all those away from their jobs for five

back when the full budget was actually received by anybody. The single woman has been receiving 65 percent of the budget: \$13.80 (\$7.80 for rent and 6.00 for food).

20 Cents a Day!

But the 65 percent budget is going too. At the present rate, according to Mr. Lyons' calculations, the monthly budget for a single woman will be about six dollars a month.

To show their gratitude for this bounty, 43,000 unemployed have begun scrubbing street signs and gathering rubbish under the supervision of various city departments. Those who refuse to comply with the work relief order will be cut off completely.

The Communist-controlled Workers Alliance of America has not made a single gesture, not a threat, not a move. How can it? Didn't it support Mayor Kelly and the state New Deal in Illinois? The unemployed grow restive, sensing a sell-out. The scheduled one-day strike of the Alliance which was called off in Cook County at the last moment caused revolts in many of the locals, especially in the Negro district where the worst sufferers are.

Two choices lie before 300,000 relief sufferers in Chicago: either learn to eat gravel cinders and glass, or unite to demand the right to live, supporting that demand with action.

the Minneapolis labor leadership of causing great loss and injury to the W.P.A. workers and with placing 10,000 men and women in dire need. Who is it that is injuring the workers of Minneapolis and Minnesota and placing them in dire need? Is it the Minneapolis labor movement that works untiringly to protect labor and win for it a greater share of the good things of life? Or is it the connivers in Congress who pushed through a last-minute relief bill that violated the pledges these Congressmen had made to the people, that slashed the wages of W.P.A. workers, lengthened their hours, and promises to throw 1½ million of them out of employment off W.P.A.?

Unions Led Strike

"The Minneapolis labor movement took quick and effective action to organize the protest locally. On Thursday, July 5, the day after the spontaneous walkout began, the Minneapolis Building and Construction Trades Council officially endorsed the protest strike. The various Building Trades unions voted unanimously to remain on strike and to refuse to work for anyone at less than union wages. The Minneapolis Building Trades Council, like many sister councils throughout America, has not receded from this position and is determined to defend the union wages and conditions won during fifty years of struggle.

"On Friday morning, July 7th the Policy Committee of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union endorsed the action of the Building Trades Council. In the next day or two, the Hennepin County Workers Alliance, the Federal Workers Section of Local 544, the C.I.O., and the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, all voted officially to endorse and support the protest strike called by the Minneapolis Building Trades Council and their demand that the Woodrum Amendments be repealed and that union wages be restored.

"In the light of these facts, what happens to the claim of the Governor that a small handful of men in Minneapolis started the walk-out, and that the strikers had no chance to vote on the strike? The truth is that the overwhelming majority of the Minneapolis labor organizations having members on W.P.A., voted to join the strike. The truth is that all this talk about the strike resulting from a conspiracy is untrue, and deliberately circulated to blind the uninformed as to the true cause of the strike, namely the attack upon the workers' living standards. The truth is that the anti-union and pauperizing provisions of the Woodrum Relief Act had identical social repercussions throughout the country. If there was a conspiracy, it was a conspiracy of the paid political representatives of Big Business to put over an attack upon the wages and living standards of the American people.

"Governor Stassen's second charge is that the Minneapolis labor movement has elected a leadership that is thoughtless, unsound and vicious. Thereby he implies that Minneapolis workers would be wise to desert this leadership.

Outstanding Union City

"Minneapolis is among the best unionized cities in the entire country and, Governor Stassen, it will remain so. All the benefits of organization came to the workers and unemployed of Minneapolis because they have organized under this leadership whom the Governor accuses of being thoughtless and unsound.

"In his third charge, the Governor, in a pious tone, accuses

Recalls Stassen Promises

"Come to think of it, it is passing strange that there are ANY unemployed persons in this state, for did not Governor Stassen promise to create jobs in private industry that would absorb the unemployed? Did he not promise the assembled workers on the capitol steps on June 2 that no one would go hungry in Minnesota?

"Where are these jobs you were going to create for the youth and unemployed, Governor Stassen? And is it not true, Governor, that while you are making charges against a group of Minneapolis labor leaders, that during the past week you have had a delegation of labor leaders from the Minnesota Federation of Labor along with Mr. Zanier from the government employes national union calling upon you for a hearing on wholesale discriminatory dismissals of their members during recent days, as well as the charges leveled at your highway department for wage cutting and wholesale lay offs by the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly and the State Machinists Unions?"

President Boscoe concluded: "In this as in all previous W.P.A. demonstrations here, the Minneapolis labor movement has recognized and declared that the main function of such demonstrations is to direct public attention to the unjustifiable problems of unemployment. That was our prime purpose. The fight for jobs at union wages and conditions, and for decent relief standards for those who have no jobs, did not begin nor end with the W.P.A. strike in Minneapolis. The struggle, by the logic of events, now takes other channels. There must be no adjournment of Congress until the vicious Woodrum provisions are repealed."

HE WON'T NEED A PINK SLIP

NEW YORK, July 28—The W.P.A. administration can save itself the trouble of sending a pink slip to McCormack Meehan, 35 year old cement worker, of 27 West 93rd St.

Police were dredging the Harlem River, today, for Meehan's body after he leaped into the water from the Manhattan span of the Triborough bridge.

The cement worker was slated to be fired from W.P.A. at the end of this month under the 18-month ruling of the Roosevelt-Woodrum Starvation Law.

Movie Propaganda Scored

"We who publish this leaflet are forthright enemies of Fascism, and against these sinister forces we will fight with all our strength, but we want no part in a war which, under hypocritical pretensions of anti-fascism, such as 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy', has as its objective the preservation of English, French and American trade empires.

"Analyze for yourselves the half-truths of this pro-war anti-labor propaganda and remembering the real reasons they want us to fight, answer the war makers:

"We are not your army!"

"This is not our war!"

The leaflet was signed by a group of students and faculty members of Antioch College and a number of others, including Socialist Party members. The project was carried through in the face of vigorous opposition from the local Young Communist League and of conspicuous non-cooperation from Paul Jones, Ohio state chairman of the Socialist Party, who took the position that picketing in this quiet village was so wholly exotic as to alienate the populace. Events proved him to be seriously in error.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FURNISHED ROOM to rent—All privacy. Facing Bronx Park at Allerton Station. Inquire any day. 690 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Apt. 55W.

CAMP SEVEN OAKS, Eatontown, N. J. Tennis, swimming, ping-pong. Plumbing. \$2.50 per day. \$14 a week. Make reservations, please! Phone: Eatontown 515.

CHICAGO RELIEF CUT FAR BELOW LIVING NEEDS

\$6 to Single Person Per Month; Forced Labor Also Decried

By S. B. Grant

CHICAGO—The possibility of death by starvation is a very real thing to the Chicago unemployed today as the relief allowance per person sinks to 30 percent of the estimated budget needed for subsistence! Relief requests have risen 300 percent in the last week, as discharged W.P.A. workers continue to storm central intake offices for help. These figures, given out by Relief Administration head, Leo M. Lyons, may be found in any local newspaper. Each additional thousand applicants for aid reduces the budget 1 percent. Already there are 35,000 new cases. An additional 60,000 are a dead certainty within the next two weeks.

The American workers who have been deluded into following Roosevelt into a Land of Plenty that never materialized, are encouraged by the Workers Alliance to remain under the spell of the Roosevelt hypnosis while the magician in the White House does a "quick change" from New Dealer to War Dealer.

Finally, the Workers Alliance, by withdrawing from all "stoppages of a protracted nature," that is, from strike actions held jointly with the building trades unions throughout the country, consciously scabbed on the union workers by splitting the united front of labor in time of strike, consciously scabbed by sending the Workers Alliance members back to work at the highest point in the nationwide strike when the unions were still out fighting a life and death struggle against the Roosevelt government.

Company Union

Wherever they could get away with it, the Workers Alliance leaders even called off the one-day stoppages, the Daily Worker, July 18 reporting: "The Workers Alliance heads emphasized that their demonstration motion was not a strike, and that it was not necessary in many localities to have all day stoppages."

Yes, the Workers Alliance is the company union of the Big Boss in the White House.

Meanwhile the city government continues to insist that it does not have any money, and the state administration refuses to contribute more than its present quota. Lyons, who is somewhat of a humorist, says "The outlook is pretty gloomy if you ask me."

Just an illustration: the full monthly budget for a single woman is \$21.24. That figure is more or less a fiction because only the old remember way

Workers Alliance and the WPA Strike—A Company Union Record

By NEIL WHITE

The record of the Workers Alliance in the WPA strike is one of deliberate misleadership and conscious scabbing.

One day after the strike was sanctioned by the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council, David Lasser, president of the Workers Alliance, declared in the New York Times, August 8:

"We are not so concerned with the prevailing wage controversy as with the fate of the 700,000 WPA employees who are going to lose their jobs. . . . Already, with the strike but one day old, stout-hearted Davey was obscuring the issue, skillfully belittling the prevailing wage fight by counterposing to it the dismissals."

Why Lasser Scabbed

That the attack of the government upon the prevailing wage was giving the signal for a wage-cutting drive in private industry—of this Davey and his gang said not a word. Why? Because their beloved leader, Roosevelt, was for smashing the prevailing wage.

Next, on July 11, the Workers Alliance issued a call for a "WPA stoppage." But—a one day stoppage!

When?—a week and a half in the future—July 20!

The Daily Worker, July 11, quotes Lasser: "A nation-wide one day stoppage against the Woodrum Bill to be held on July 20 was called today by the Workers Alliance. . . . While Lasser said that he expected speedy legislative action in the Senate, he expressed apprehension as to the situation in the House. . . . To meet the situation, the Workers Alliance head urged that 1,000,000 letters and postcards be sent by July 20."

The Why and Wherefore

Why did David Lasser set the date for the first nation-wide WPA action 13 days after the beginning of the strike? And why did Lasser advise the WPA workers, that in the interim be-

tween July 11 and July 20 they devote themselves to the mailing of letters and postcards?

Simply because Lasser and the rest of the unsavory Alliance crew give unqualified support to the Roosevelt government. Any action against the WPA slashes is directed mainly against Roosevelt who reduced the WPA appropriation this year by one-third, and directed also against Harrington and Murphy, Roosevelt appointees, who have the task of putting Roosevelt's "economy" into practice.

One day later, on July 13, Lasser, asked the question as to what he thought about "Roosevelt's intimation that Administration forces would not support any move to change the present WPA law," replied, "Mr. Roosevelt is badly advised."

Roosevelt, the inspirer of the WPA law, who took a billion dollars away from WPA and added it to the War Budget, appropriation-slashing, union-busting, war-mongering Roosevelt is "ill-advised!"

Preparing a "Pause"

As time went on, and the 1,000,000 letters and postcards dealt blow after blow at the nasty reactionaries, the Workers Alliance drew a deep breath and prepared for the "general pause on all the projects" (Daily Worker, July 16).

Finally, the day before the one day stoppage that was to stop the Tories dead in their tracks, the following statement of Willis Morgan appeared in the Daily Worker, July 19:

"Our stoppage voices our protest against the conditions, the whole and complete responsibility for which belongs to Clifton A. Woodrum and his cohorts. . . . The Workers Alliance will never strike against the Government. . . . The decision of the National Executive Board of the Alliance to withdraw from all current stoppages of a protracted nature was done to allow Congress to

consider the resolution of Senator Murray."

The Workers Alliance deliberately misleads the workers when it ascribes responsibility to Woodrum, whose task it was to adapt WPA to Roosevelt's reduced figure.

The American workers who have been deluded into following Roosevelt into a Land of Plenty that never materialized, are encouraged by the Workers Alliance to remain under the spell of the Roosevelt hypnosis while the magician in the White House does a "quick change" from New Dealer to War Dealer.

Finally, the Workers Alliance, by withdrawing from all "stoppages of a protracted nature," that is, from strike actions held jointly with the building trades unions throughout the country, consciously scabbed on the union workers by splitting the united front of labor in time of strike, consciously scabbed by sending the Workers Alliance members back to work at the highest point in the nationwide strike when the unions were still out fighting a life and death struggle against the Roosevelt government.

Company Union

Wherever they could get away with it, the Workers Alliance leaders even called off the one-day stoppages, the Daily Worker, July 18 reporting: "The Workers Alliance heads emphasized that their demonstration motion was not a strike, and that it was not necessary in many localities to have all day stoppages."

Yes, the Workers Alliance is the company union of the Big Boss in the White House.

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5. Thirty dollar weekly old-age and disability pension.
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8. A people's referendum on any and all wars.
9. No secret diplomacy.
10. An independent Labor Party.
11. Workers' Defense Guards against vigilante and Fascist attacks.

The Japanese Treaty

Do the people of the United States want to go to war in the Far East in order to defend the investments, present and future, of the Wall Street corporations in China? Do they want to give up their lives for the protection of the profits squeezed out of the Chinese masses by Standard Oil, Curtiss-Wright, General Motors, and Associated Gas & Electric?

What foolish questions. Everyone knows the answer to them. Everyone knows that the people of this country would never, willingly and deliberately, plunge into a war of imperialist aggression in the Far East or anywhere else.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull know this just as well as the rest of us. But that doesn't hold them back one moment in the course they are steering toward their war. Their latest move—the denunciation of the 1911 Treaty with Japan—is just one more giant step in their march toward war.

Are they, and the Sixty Families whose press daily sings the praises of their policy, really interested in helping the brave Chinese people, as they sometimes pretend?

The facts give the answer: The United States is the chief supplier of munitions and secondary war material to Japan. In almost all decisive items, from airplanes to scrap iron, the United States has been sending to Japan more than all other countries combined.

In China itself, the United States corporations continue their terrible exploitation of the Chinese workers, whether within the Japanese or the Chinese lines. The dispute and the only dispute which the U.S. government and bosses have with the Japanese government and bosses is over which shall have first choice in grinding profits out of the sweat and blood of the Chinese people.

The newest U.S. — Japan crisis once again warns the people of the United States: *On Guard!* Roosevelt and Hull have a nice, bloody future all planned for you. They do not intend to let you have anything to say in connection with it.

Roosevelt and Hull have been the outstanding leaders in the fight against the war referendum. Naturally. They know what they are doing. They know that they could never dare submit the war they are cooking up to the verdict of the people.

Congress is preparing to slink home, after seven reactionary months. They think, in Washington, that they have shelved the war referendum—supported by at least two-thirds of the nation—until such a time that it won't matter one way or another.

If it is to get off that shelf, where at the order of Roosevelt the Congressional committees placed it, the people themselves will have to get into action.

Let us put an end to this blank check for the war-mongers!

Let us put the right of making war where it belongs—in the hands of those who suffer and die in war!

Let the people vote on war!

Let the people decide!

Unwilling Witness

How deeply has Roosevelt's infamous W.P.A. policy cut into his previous following? Bitter comments in a number of formerly pro-Roosevelt trade union papers are one index. Another

index is an editorial in the current issue of the New Republic, the liberal weekly which has been almost as uncritically pro-Roosevelt as the Stalinists. For months, indeed, the New Republic is indistinguishable from the New Masses. But the New Republic's editors are more sensitive to the developments in public opinion, as witness this paragraph in a half-apologetic editorial:

"Here are men acting to protect their union standards, as they have acted many times before. Thousands have left their work. Yet this natural protest is combatted (by the government) with all the bitterness and fury that the most self-righteous private employer could use. No effort at conciliation is made, even when tempers rise and fatal violence occurs, as in Minneapolis. Newspapers are encouraged to whip up public anger against the unions. The strikers are peremptorily discharged. Home relief authorities announce that those deprived of livelihood by the action will get no help from them. And even Mr. Roosevelt puts himself at the head of the pack. Not for months has the country witnessed an uglier spectacle. Unless a change in policy is quickly made, we shall be treated to the sight of thousands of jobless mechanics condemned to destitution because they dared, in a cause they believed right, to protest against an action of the government in a manner that is a democratic tradition."

The Farmers and the WPA Workers' Strike

(The following editorial is reprinted from the July 17 issue of the North Dakota Union Farmer, leading organ of the Farmers Union.)

What does all this hullabaloo about the 130 hours a month for WPA workers mean? Why the strikes? That is what the farmers are wondering about.

Certainly asking a man to work 130 a month, or 32½ hours a week is not unreasonable—but the wages per month the WPA worker will get remain exactly the same as when he worked about half that time.

Up until now WPA workers have been paid the prevailing hourly wage which meant in many trades, the union scale. But they were limited in the hours of work to a monthly "security wage" which was little enough for security.

Now they have to work many more hours for the same wage. Private employers will undoubtedly use the lower hourly wage of WPA to batter down existing wage standards. As a result the purchasing power of non-relief workers will be brought nearer to that of relief workers.

What does that mean to farmers who are already broken under the burden of a surplus because of underconsumption?—it simply means more underconsumption and more surpluses of farm products and lower prices. It is to the farmers' own interest that they stand squarely with labor in vigorously protesting the inhuman relief measure passed by Congress.

Slashing hourly wage rates is just one of the inequitable features put in by the reactionary House Democrats. Another is the month's starvation period for WPA employes after they have been on the job 18 months. A third is a decrease in the monthly wage, low enough now, in the Northern states. A fourth is reduction of the appropriation so that 2,000,000 instead of 3,000,000 will be employed by WPA, though there are still at least 11,000,000 persons out of work. A fifth is that after January 1 the states and municipalities will have to bear 25% of the cost, whether able or not.

Farmers fared quite well in securing appropriations for the various farm programs but if the city workers suffer, it will take even more government assistance to make up for loss of the farmers' market.

John Boscoe's Speech

Elsewhere in this issue we carry excerpts from the speech in defense of the WPA strike made by John Boscoe, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. It was a good speech and a militant defense of the strike.

It was not, however, entirely sufficient for the needs of the present situation. It reflects the fact that the average trade union leader, progressive though he might be, was caught flat-footed by Roosevelt's attack on the unemployed. For the average union leader had many illusions about Roosevelt. Now that the onslaught has come, the union leader may not try to defend Roosevelt, but at the same time he hesitates to place the blame at Roosevelt's door.

This state of mind is very dangerous, for it leaves organized labor unprepared for a whole series of new attacks which Roosevelt is preparing: the Monopoly Commission's prosecution of the building unions, new attacks on relief, new onslaughts on the unions and union conditions to facilitate production of war materials, etc.

If the unions are to be adequately protected, union leaders will have to come to the point of pointing the finger of blame where it belongs: at the Roosevelt administration.

Somebody's Got a Kick Coming!



Ohio Auto Pickets Beat Back Police Tear Gas, Bullet Barrage

(Continued from Page 1) Police charged a small group of strikers at the plant gate who were attempting to slow down a scab car and persuade the driver not to enter the struck plant. The scab had attempted to smash through the pickets at the gate by driving at a terrific rate of speed.

Police Open Fire
Police opened fire with high-powered tear-gas guns from behind the plant fence, but received a good dose of their own lethal medicine when the wind carried the fumes back full in their faces.

Instantly, the workers surged forward hurling a mighty barrage of bricks, stones and paving blocks. Fearless workers picked up the red-hot tear-gas shells with handkerchief-wrapped hands and tossed them back into the cops' faces. For two hours the workers fought without yielding, not giving an inch. Scab cars were turned over in the melee and caught fire. With rocks and their bare hands, the workers shattered the police ranks and finally drove every uniformed thug off the street into the plant.

Bid for Truce
At 8 a.m., when the police had exhausted their supplies of tear-gas they came out and asked for a truce. But fighting broke out again early this afternoon, while most of the pickets had returned to their jobs in other plants, when police tried to bring in additional tear-gas supplies.

The mass of pickets were composed of C.I.O. members from other plants who dropped their tools and swarmed in a body to the battle scene. The White Motor Company and the Bender Body Corporation were shut down for the day as thousands of union men pitched into the fray. Workers from half a dozen other nearby plants poured into the battle-lines as word spread of the struggle.

By early this afternoon the hospital records showed 46 injured, including at least 7 cops and a score of scabs. At least 20 pickets have been treated in the union field hospital. It is believed that a great number of police have required medical aid, but have not been taken to public hospitals.

Direct Lines from "Mike"
Throughout the fight, strike leaders directed the action from an amplifier stationed on the roof of a restaurant at one end of the street. Calling on the workers to hold their lines and fight back in self-defense, the picket captain at the "mike" repeatedly mobilized the workers to points of advantage from which to escape the worst effects of the tear-gas, which saturated the neighborhood for blocks around, and from where they could break up the police formations and shatter the police lines at the weakest points. The scene around the plant

looked like a war. Hundreds of workers in a semblance of real formation, wearing steel and pith helmets to protect them from the police maces, surged forward in wave after wave, hurling their missiles with deadly accuracy. Police cowered behind the fences, gates and autos guarding their heads with upraised hands.

City firemen attempted to turn high-pressure hoses on the strikers and pickets. One hose burst and drenched a squad of police who quickly ducked to cover. The powerful streams of water would drive one group of workers back, but another group would dash forward from the flank, wet handkerchiefs pressed to their faces, and let the cops and firemen have a rocky shower.

Police Brutality
Today's strike battle, the fiercest in the history of the city, was the climax to three weeks of police provocation and brutality. On July 12, Local 45 of the C.I.O.-U.A.W. called a strike of the tool and die men at the Fisher Body plant, largest in Cleveland.

Only about 650 tool and die men were working, as most of the production men are off. The police, with characteristic sadism and viciousness, repeatedly attacked the small band of pickets, injuring a number and making unprovoked arrest after arrest.

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When the union officials appealed to Mayor Burton and the city council to stop the violence against the peaceful pickets, these only replied, "We shall maintain our usual policy of 'neutrality.'" And the brutalities continued.

Last Friday afternoon the C.I.O. held a mass demonstration at the plant with over 3000 in attendance. But the company had closed down early and the scabs had escaped before the workers arrived.

Almost every cop in town was mobilized this morning at the plant gates. It was clear they were aching for a fight. Traffic police were taken off the busiest street intersections, and gangsters and hoodlums could have had a field day, for all the protection the public was afforded. Traffic in this city of 1,200,000 inhabitants was at a standstill all day.

Mobilization Called
The strikers have issued a declaration calling on all workers to mobilize at the plant this afternoon and tomorrow morning. The union is determined to shut the plant once and for all, until a settlement satisfactory to the union is made. General Motors is attempting to break the strike by every means. This is the only one of twelve struck G.M. plants which the company is trying to operate. But company officials today admitted they are already three to four weeks behind schedule.

The "Battle of E. 140th St." is not yet over. But it is already taking on the historical form of those great never to be forgotten struggles in Minneapolis and Toledo in 1934, the famous Truck Drivers victory of the "Battle of Bulls' Run", and the Auto-Lite victory at the "Battle of Chestnut Hill" where the first union auto contract was won.

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Their Government
By James Burnham

MRA—"Moral Re-Armament"—has been getting a big play in the press lately. It recently climaxed a cross-country series of meetings with a capacity crowd (25,000) at the Hollywood Bowl, and has currently been holding a "convention" at the swank California resort of Del Monte. Thirty-three State governors, and President Roosevelt, have sent messages of endorsement. Henry Ford is very enthusiastic, and Louis Mayer (one of the six highest on the recently published list of 1937 salaries) spoke at the Bowl ceremony.

What is this movement, and where did it come from? Why are politicians and big shots so happy to have their names connected with it, and why do virtually all newspapers treat it at such length and so kindly? When we notice that Roy Weir, of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, Charles Copperman of the California Teamsters, and a number of Scandinavian labor officials have been conspicuous at the California meetings, these questions become worth enquiring into.

Primitive Christianity, a la Buchman

MRA is the new ballyhoo by-line for a movement which has been known for a number of years as the "Oxford Groups", which was self-advertised as a twentieth century return to the primitive Christian Brotherhood of the first century, A.D. Before it took the title of "Oxford Groups", this movement was usually known as "Buchmanism", from the name of its founder, Frank Buchman.

Buchman, a plump, soft, oily fellow with the typical appearance of a thousand small town Kiwanis Club secretaries, started his comfortable racket fifteen or more years ago, in the United States. He busily "converted" suitable persons through a patent method of his own, which he called "soul surgery", to a "new life" based on "God guidance". He specialized in young people of respectable families, particularly good-looking young men, and wealthy dowagers.

High point in his course of treatment was the "House Party". A rich sympathizer (several members of the Rockefeller family, for example, were included) would turn over a big house, and a group would be invited for a few days. Long meetings would be held, at which individuals would make public "confessions" of the errors of their ways: drinking, gambling, and such-like skulduggery, but, in the case of the really smash confessions, charmingly intertwined with plenty of sex.

After good thorough confessing, the converts would become model citizens, and go around converting their acquaintances.

For a while Buchman set up shop at Princeton University; but at that time, for some reason, the undergraduates did not take kindly to his brand of theologic-pornographic pap, and, in the wave of an angry protest, Buchman found it expedient to pull up stakes.

A Not-So-Innocent Abroad

Soon thereafter, Buchman showed up at Oxford University in England, traditional home, as Matthew Arnold called it, of lost causes. After a few months' careful maneuvering with the right people, he got off to a flying start. Prominent figures blossomed around the English country-side. He stretched out to Holland, and, oddly enough, to South Africa, in both of which spots he met a jolly reception; and he found the Scandinavian countries, also, hospitable.

He followed the same method in getting key recruits: young people, especially young men, of good appearance and families, and older persons of wealth and if possible of title.

He worked on a gradually bigger scale. He travelled often with hundreds of followers (there were a thousand on his just completed trip to California), in the best of style. Yet no one seemed to know where the money came from. He never asked for contributions, or passed a plate, like an ordinary preacher.

And such a friendly man! The first time you meet him, it's "Frank" this and "Bill" that; no such formalities as "Mr." among the Buchmanites. And such hearty slaps on the back and practical jokes and general good fellowship!

New Worlds to Conquer

As his movement grew, Buchman's ideas have grown with it. A couple of years ago, he made his first little ventures into politics. His voice is getting louder in telling the world how to run its business, how MRA is going to solve the problems of depression and crisis and war—this was the theme of the Hollywood jamboree.

And here, my friends, is where Labor comes in, as MRA's "Absolute Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness, Love" get into political action.

From the New York Times, reporting the Del Monte convention: "Lauritz Laustsen, a Danish sawmill worker, in broken English told a story of how his employer had been 'guided by God' to give better conditions. This had built up confidence among the men, he said, so that in the midst of deadlocked strike negotiations the trades union president told an employer that because he was morally rearmed he trusted him, and any terms he might make would be acceptable."

At the Bowl meeting, from the platform, Copperman, the Teamsters' official, pledged his friendship to G. G. Bennett—who happens to be president of Associated Farmers in the Imperial Valley.

Clear enough, then, why Henry Ford telegraphed his support to MRA and all its works. What need for unionism at River Rouge, when the workers can get all the better conditions they want simply by putting faith in the morally re-armed Henry Ford? Let us hope, however, that Edsel (and Campbell and Bennett) are following the example of the God-guided Henry.

The United States army has warned Cupid to keep away from its enlisted men at Fort Snelling, Minn. Marriages for enlisted men have been banned unless they can obtain written consent of the corps area commander. The order of the war department exempts only master, technical, staff or first sergeants in grades 1, 2 and 3. Officers at Fort Snelling explained income of enlisted men is not sufficient to maintain a wife, children and home. Buck privates get \$21 per month; first class private, \$30; corporal, \$42; and line sergeant, \$54. The military minds, who long ago repealed the law of humanity so far as they're concerned, will now attempt to repeal the law of procreation.