

Drive Is Launched For Twice-Weekly Appeal

All War Funds To the Unemployed!

Socialist Appeal

Official Weekly Organ of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International

Open the Doors To Europe's Refugees!

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FASCISM MENACES FRANCE

Demand That U.S. Congress Open the Doors to Refugees

Cannon Urges Party To Speed Appeal Campaign

Success of Drive Will Assure Appearance of Twice-Weekly by February 1 — Or Sooner

By JAMES P. CANNON
National Secretary, S.W.P.
On February 1, 1939 and not later—possibly sooner—the Socialist Appeal will begin publication as a Twice-Weekly on the road to the Daily.
I make this assertion with confidence because two-thirds or three-fourths of the measures necessary for this important step forward have already been taken. The practical feasibility of the step has been fully established after the most thorough-going and realistic consideration of the question from all sides. We have the facilities and the people to produce and distribute a twice-weekly paper, and on the basis of our present organization—leaving aside the optimistic calculations on growth and expansion which are universal in our ranks—we have the resources to maintain it.
But our National Committee, in arriving at its momentous decision, was motivated above all by the fact that a weekly paper no longer adequately serves our political tasks and aims. We need and must have right now a means to speak twice every week, to hit twice as often and twice as hard. That is the decisive consideration.
The practical feasibility of the twice-weekly has been established for us on this basis. Of course, no

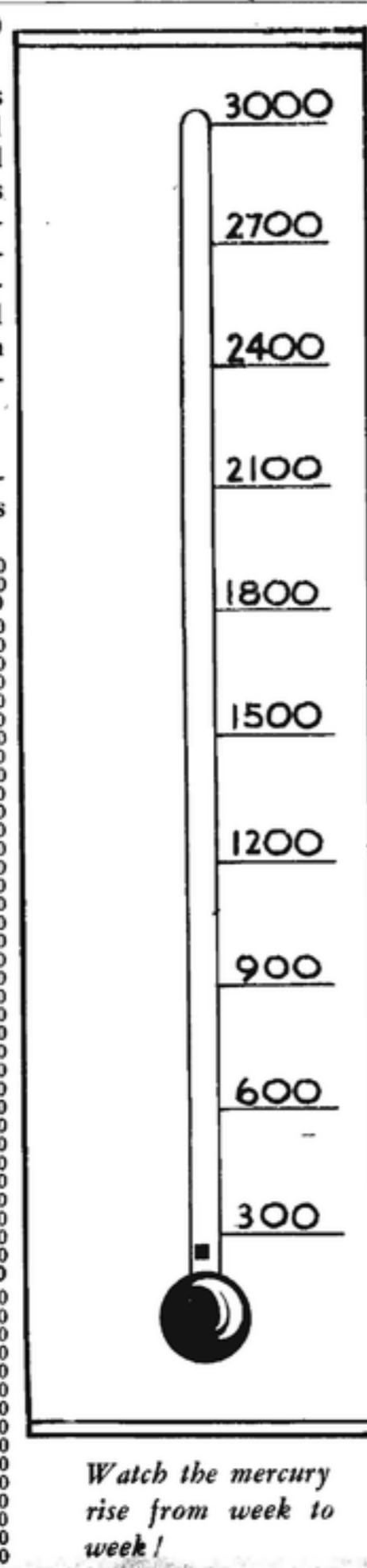
other organization of comparable size would dream of undertaking such a task. But Trotskyites by habit proceed from the necessities of a situation and then look for the possibilities to meet them.
Everything that needs to be done by the National Committee to prepare the prompt issuance of the Twice-Weekly Appeal has already been done. Mechanical and technical arrangements have been made. An adequate editorial staff—second to none in literary and political competence—has been assembled. The last word is now up to the branches of the party. Their task is to provide the \$3,000 fund required to launch the twice-weekly and guarantee its regular appearance over the first period.
There can be no doubt that the party branches will do their duty. In response to a preliminary questionnaire they have already registered their enthusiastic support of the twice-a-week Appeal. For the most part, they have assumed their own quotas and promised to meet them within sixty days. On that basis we arrive at the confident assertion with which I commenced this article: On February 1, 1939 and not later—possibly sooner—the Socialist Appeal will begin publication as a Twice-Weekly on the road to the Daily.

SCORE BOARD Local Quotas

The following quotas were set by the National Committee to be raised within sixty days. The locals which make the best showing by January 15th, considering size of membership, will receive a beautiful red banner of the Fourth International for their headquarters.

LET'S GET GOING!
(Weekly reports of remittances will appear in this column.)

New York City	\$1050.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	500.00
Chicago, Ill.	250.00
Boston, Mass.	200.00
Cleveland, Ohio	200.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	200.00
St. Paul, Minn.	100.00
Akron, Ohio	75.00
St. Louis, Mo.	75.00
Lynn, Mass.	50.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	50.00
San Francisco, Cal.	50.00
Youngstown, Ohio	50.00
Allentown, Penn.	25.00
Austin, Minn.	25.00
Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Fargo, N. D.	25.00
Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
Kansas	20.00
New Haven, Conn.	20.00
Toledo, Ohio	20.00
Washington, D. C.	20.00
Oakland, Cal.	15.00
Quakertown, Penn.	15.00
San Diego, Cal.	15.00
Baltimore, Md.	10.00
Denver, Col.	10.00
East Chicago, Ind.	10.00
Gardner, Mass.	10.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00
Worcester, Mass.	10.00
Cambridge, Mass.	5.00
Durham, N. H.	5.00
Evansville, Ind.	5.00
Fitchburg, Mass.	5.00
Flaxton, N. D.	5.00
Fresno, Cal.	5.00
Hartford, Conn.	5.00
Marston Mills, Mass.	5.00
Portland, Oregon	5.00
Thermopolis, Wyoming	5.00
Yellow Springs, Ohio	5.00
Windsor, Conn.	5.00



Watch the mercury rise from week to week!

PETITION DRIVE ON; PARTY CALLS FOR SIGNATURES

To Be Distributed To All Union Locals

A nation-wide campaign, petitioning Congress to repeal all laws restricting freedom of immigration, was inaugurated last week by the American Fund for Political Prisoners and Refugees.
The petition, pointing out that today only a chosen few are permitted to enter the United States, calls for Congressional abrogation of all laws abridging the right of immigration, including numerical quotas, racial, political and financial restrictions, in order to permit the victims of Nazi persecution to enter this country.
Petitions Available
Already distributed in the thousands to workers and fraternal organizations throughout the country, copies of the petition are available to any organization or individual by writing or calling at the national offices of the American Fund, Room 1809, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
The petition campaign is endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party, and its branches everywhere are mobilizing to secure signatures at union halls, workers' meetings and by door-to-door solicitation.
Writers, Professors Sign
Among the first signatures secured were those of prominent writers and university teachers in New York. These include Ferdinand Lundberg, author of "America's Sixty Families," James T. Farrell, author of the Studs Lonigan books, James Rorty, Max Eastman, Professors Sidney Hook and James Burnham of New York University, Bernhard J. Stern and Ernest Nagel of Columbia, Scott Buchanan, B. J. McGill, and Houston Peterson.
Congressional action at the forthcoming session in January is required because under the present immigration laws the German, Austrian and Czech quotas are filled for several years in advance. Greater Germany's quota of 27,000 is admitted annually into the United States in ridiculously small, and must be replaced by unrestricted immigration if the refugees are to be aided.
Text of the American Fund petition follows in full:
Petition to the Congress of the United States:
OPEN ALL DOORS TO THE REFUGEES!
The United States, itself populated by immigrants, once gave welcome, shelter, and citizenship to refugees from every land. In recent years increasing restrictions have been imposed upon the right of immigration. Today only a chosen few are allowed to enter the United States through a narrow gateway guarded by numerical quotas, racial, political, and financial qualifications.
Never have there been so many victims of reactionary persecution. Not even under the Czars have the Jews been so scourged as today under the Nazi terror. Never has the need of these refugees been greater. Never have the barriers been raised higher against them.
It is imperative that the government of the United States open its doors to these suffering people as an example of genuine fraternity toward them and to the rest of the world.
Therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the United States, do hereby call upon the Congress of the United States to repeal all laws abridging the

WHO OPPOSES THE OPEN DOOR?

In order to provide a scapegoat to turn aside wrath from their own heads, and in an effort to patch up a few holes in their tottering economy, the Nazi monsters have launched their drive for the economic, social and physical annihilation of a cultural and religious minority of 700,000 persons.
The immediate problem is to save these people, the helpless victims of the Nazi persecution.
The one honest, direct and workable answer that Americans can give is: to open the doors of the United States and admit the refugees into this country. Indignation and lamentation will not aid the refugees. Passing the buck to some other nation or all other nations will not save them. The thing, and the one thing, that we can do is to demand that they be let in here.

BIG SHOTS SILENT ON OPEN DOOR
It is notoriously obvious that, so far, very few of the big shots, including the big shot leaders of the Jewish organizations, have come out with public support for the demand to open the doors of the United States to the refugees. Speeches are cheap, but the cost of action is higher.
When these people find "difficulties" in and "objections" to the plan of opening the doors of the United States, we say: this proves that their indignation is a fake; and, in the case of the Jewish leaders, we say: this is a contemptible and hypocritical cowardice whereby they hope to curry favor with the rulers of America by not "inconveniencing" them with a demand that would force the United States actually to do something instead of preaching morality to the rest of the world.
However, there are two difficulties in the proposal for asylum in the United States which, inflated by the big shots, are also causing worries and doubts in the minds of the rank and file of American workers, Jewish and non-Jewish alike. These are: (1) Would not the admission of the refugees take away jobs from those of us already here, and increase unemployment? (2) Would not the admission of the refugees have the effect of increasing anti-Semitism in this country?

WHAT THE PROBLEMS ARE
We want to face these difficulties frankly.
In the first place, we do not pretend that admitting the refugees will permanently solve the entire Jewish question. The Jewish question is not going to be solved under capitalist-imperialism; on the contrary, it is going to get steadily worse; and it is about time, after the experiences of the past twenty years, that the Jews themselves woke up to that fact and turned their energies in the only direction that has any real hope for them; to the struggle against imperialism and for world socialism.
Admitting the refugees is not the permanent answer to the Jewish question as a whole. But it is the answer and the only answer to the immediate concrete crisis, to the present persecutions in Germany. Recognizing that the workers will never achieve real security under capitalism is no argument against the struggle now to raise wages at least above the starvation point.
Secondly, we naturally recognize that the admission of all of the refugees who want to enter would not be all easy sailing. No great task can be done without effort and trouble.

HOW ABOUT JOBS?
Specifically with reference to the objection that admission of the refugees means loss of jobs:
1. This is the reverse of the argument that killing off all the unemployed would get rid of unemployment. But the truth is that unemployment is a functional disease of capitalism, caused not by the lack of any need for work to be done but by the requirements of capitalist profit. Getting rid of the unemployed would not eliminate but aggravate the problem of unemployment for the remainder, as was proved by Ireland in the last century. Similarly, the admission of the refugees would in itself have no important effect on the general problem of unemployment. In point of fact, through the introduction of a new body of consumers its indirect effect might well be an increase of general employment.
2. However, the objection loses all weight when we merely reflect that there are now in the United States about 12,000,000 or more unemployed. The problem of unemployment is not going to be solved one way or another by the addition or subtraction of half a million persons—three times that many are laid off in a single month, when the production curve drops. There are plenty of resources, factories and potential jobs in this country for twice and three times the present number of inhabitants. The real answer to the objection on the grounds of employment is for all of the unemployed, joining with all of the refugees and all of the employed workers as well, to demand that the resources

Strike of Two Million Shows Workers Ready to Fight; Leaders Fear Showdown

Refusal to Meet Challenge of Power Enables Daladier To Score Bloodless Victory for Cause of Advancing Fascist Reaction

WORKERS' POWER IS ONLY ROAD

Handicapped by a half-hearted and treacherous leadership, 2,000,000 French workers last Wednesday demonstrated their readiness to fight the advancing menace of Fascism.

Under the direct threat of powerful repressive forces mobilized by Bonaparte Daladier, the general strike, tardily called and hamstrung by the leaders who tried to keep it from developing into a struggle for power, was limited in its effectiveness.

Daladier deliberately set out to crush the resistance of the workers to his program of misery and starvation. Because the trade union bureaucrats, the Socialist and Stalinist leaders refused to meet the issue of political power, Daladier was permitted to score a bloodless victory for the advancing cause of Fascist reaction.

Daladier openly challenged the workers precisely on the issue of political power. The workers were prevented from taking up that challenge. Daladier made it openly a question of "the social regime"—i.e., the capitalist order. The workers were restricted to making it an issue of the 40-hour week.

That is why Daladier was able to break the backbone of the strike in the railways and all the utilities and to force a retreat by the 3,000,000 organized workers who ignored or were unable to obey the strike call. Daladier has thereby brought immeasurably closer the victory of Fascism in France and shortened the time in which the workers, their ranks and organizations still intact, can prepare to meet the threat and crush it.

The 100,000 workers who occupied factories and mines spontaneously last week showed that they were ready to take up Daladier's challenge.

Issues Drawn In France Since Fascist Riot In '34

Immediate generalization of these strikes, and the creation of Committees of action throughout the country, launching of an aggressive struggle to overthrow Daladier and establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government—this was and is the program of action, the only program of action capable of answering the Fascist threat.

But Daladier could count on the Jouhaux, the Blums, the Thorez, and the Duclos not to take this road. For the past two years in the People's Front they had succeeded in ham-stringing the workers' struggle and preparing them for the axe that Daladier now hopes to wield.

Daladier could count on his erst-while fellow-heroes of the People's Front. The workers could not.

Jouhaux and Co. succeeded in breaking the spontaneous sit-downs and called for a demonstrative general strike of 24 hours five days away. This was the time needed to dissipate the aroused anger of the masses and the time needed by Daladier to make his display of force.

Daladier, supremely confident in the mis-leadership of the workers, proceeded aggressively and even provocatively to make the issue a test of power.

He militarized the public services. He requisitioned all utilities. He called out the army and the Mobile Guards. He issued decrees granting himself unlimited power. He placed the country on a virtual war footing.

He openly proclaimed that the social regime—the rule of the capitalists—was at stake.

But the bureaucrats of the Confederation of Labor, with the Socialist and Stalinist bureaucrats trailing behind them, pitifully denied that they had any political aims. They dinned it into the heads of the workers

that the period of comparative stability was rudely ended, by the crisis, by the vic-

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