

A.L.P. JINGOES CHALLENGED ON FINLAND

State Executive Hears Anti-War Speech Against Both Stalinists And Jingoists

The State Committee of the American Labor Party adopted a jingo resolution calling for American support to Finland, at its Jan. 6 meeting, but one anti-war voice was raised amid the wrangling jingoists and Stalinists.

The press reported merely the jingo resolution and the equally reactionary stand taken by the Stalinists, but we learn that one member of the State Committee, Sarah Rice of Manhattan, made an anti-war speech and then presented a resolution embodying her stand. The chairman did not permit consideration of the resolution by the body, but referred it to the executive committee.

The Rice resolution condemned Stalin's invasion of Finland but directed its main fire at the American attempts to use the pretext of Finland to drag us into war. It set forth a program of demands for jobs and relief.

Socialist Party and Lovestone members of the committee voted for the jingo resolution of the A.L.P. leaders.

The text of the Rice resolution follows:

WHEREAS, today, utilizing Stalin's criminal and shameful invasion of Finland, the government, the employers' press and the radio and newsreels are engaged in a systematic campaign to create a jingoistic war spirit, directed particularly against the Soviet Union, and

WHEREAS, organized labor was deceived in the last "War to Make the World Safe for Democracy," which destroyed millions of lives and brought about reaction instead of democracy, and

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt's message to the present session of Congress calls for drastic cuts in WPA and social service appropriations, and increased funds for war purposes, under the guise of national defense, and

WHEREAS, the government's preparations for war are a mortal danger to organized labor and the unemployed, as revealed by a study of the M-Day plans for a military dictatorship in war time, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Labor Party declares its unalterable opposition to any war launched by the government; that we demand that all war funds be transferred immediately to the relief of the unemployed; that we oppose intervention by the United States on either side of the present war in Europe; that we declare our support to the proposal for a national referendum binding on Congress for any and all wars;

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that the American Labor Party calls upon the regular 1940 session of the Congress of the United States to enact emergency legislation putting into effect the following:

- 1. Appropriation of \$10,000,000,000 to provide, at once, jobs on housing and other public works projects for all employable workers.
2. Amendment of the Wages and Hours Act to provide throughout private industry and public works a maximum work week of 30 hours and a minimum weekly pay of 30 dollars.
3. 30 dollar weekly old age and disability pensions.
4. Appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 to guarantee either maintenance at school or jobs for all youth.

ANNOUNCEMENT

BRING YOUR BEST SET OF NERVES FOR THE GHOST SOCIAL OF THE BRONX SECTION OF THE Y.P.S.L. We've got a spooky evening arranged for you that will make this the Danse Macabre of the epoch. Bronx socials have long been famous for their array of ghostly personalities: The Apo, The Sherd, DAY, JANUARY 20, 1334 WILF, et al. Make it a date SATURKINS AVENUE, (FREEMAN ST. STATION ON EAST BRONX LINE). Come all ye Ghosts! Adm. 20c with plenty of stuff to wet your appetite.

FOOD WORKERS BRANCH dance and social. Saturday, January 27, beginning at 8:30 p. m. At Upper West Side branch headquarters, 916 Ninth Ave., N.Y.C. A hot time for all. Admission twenty-five cents.

JEFF RALL—Please communicate immediately with Ruth Jeffrey, c/o Socialist Appeal.

SOCIETY NOTES

The Best People Are Here, As Garbage Proves

MIAMI—The cold wave that last week gripped most of the country brought this resort into its full hothouse bloom. The gay, crowded beaches testify to one of the most prosperous seasons since the Depression began.

Train and plane reservations are full up two to four weeks in advance. Impatient people, unable to get reservations, are even resorting to the busses. The best hotels are charging \$15, \$20 a day and up. Real estate lots which went begging in 1931 at \$15,000, are now selling from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The city officials have announced that garbage has increased by 35%. This is an unflattering sign that the best people are back in town.

They Think He's Crazy—But He's Jobless

NEW YORK—Emil Zuretti, 30 years old, an unemployed iron worker, could find nothing more sensible to do with his life than to risk it on a six-inch steel girder atop the 500-foot gas tank at Watson Avenue and 177th Street.

Here, last Saturday, he did hand-springs, danced crazily on one foot and refused to come down. After an hour, exhausted, he was removed by police.

The police took him to the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue because they decided he must be crazy not to care whether he lived or died.

Zuretti had his own idea about his behavior. To the police he explained: "I didn't want to be saved. I've got no job."

CIO Locals Press War Budget Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

"economy at the expense of the workers and Farmers of America." "The budget," they stated, "does not serve the interests of the American people."

Ell Oliver, Vice-President of Labor's Non-Partisan League, declared that the budget was nothing but the initial move for America's participation in the European holocaust. "America must keep out of war," he stated. "We have no faith in politicians in Congress who prate about 'keeping out of war' but are under the control of Wall Street's financial interests."

Akron Radio Attack The Akron Industrial Council also expressed its vigorous opposition to the Roosevelt war budget over their weekly radio broadcast, "The Voice of Labor." Numerous other local unions all over the country have responded with equal dissatisfaction to the war budget and aims of the Roosevelt administration.

Militant Action Needed The passing of militant resolutions and the sending of letters to Congressmen is satisfactory as a first step in the inauguration of a campaign to smash the war budget of Roosevelt and to force through a real program of social legislation.

Unfortunately, to all appearances, this first step is being considered by the national leaders of the CIO as the last. They are obviously seeking to restrict the campaign of organized labor to the passing of resolutions, the button-holding of individual con-

gressmen or Senators and releasing occasional statements for the public press.

Stop Third Term Talk! The sincerity of the CIO leadership becomes very questionable, when on the one hand, the CIO openly accuses the Roosevelt administration of introducing measures of the Wall Street masters, of preparing for war and slashing the relief and WPA budgets, and on the other hand, high CIO officials continue to blather about a "third term" for President Roosevelt.

Last week, Sidney Hillman repeated his previous statement for a third term for this "great humanitarian" who is proposing to dump an additional million workers into the streets. Hillman was confident, moreover, that the coming convention of his union would endorse this stand.

Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers of America, has likewise endorsed the President for a third term in the name of his union.

Membership Must Act It is obligatory that the rank and file rise up and demand of their leadership that they map out a militant program of labor action, and really involve the millions of American trade unionists in demonstrations and mass meetings to struggle for the achievement of this program. Only organizing and displaying the real power of American labor will put fear into the hearts of the Congressional and White House agents of the Wall Street "Invisible Government."

Behind the Lines

(Continued from Page 1) was "Made in the U.S.A." and the hand that turns the wheel is the hand of U.S. imperialism.

This is no exaggerated figure of speech, for the war in Europe has largely closed to Japan all other sources of vital supplies; even before the war Japan bought in this country 90 per cent of its scrap iron and steel, 91 per cent of its copper, 83 per cent of its ferro-alloys, 76 per cent of its airplanes and airplane parts, 65 per cent of its petroleum, 65 per cent of its automobiles, 45 per cent of its lead, similarly large percentages of other indispensable war materials—an aggregate of 56 per cent of all the war-making goods that Japan imports! In return the United States takes the bulk of Japan's silk—its lifeline export.

Taken together with the U.S. Fleet, this provides the man in the White House with a big stick of no mean proportions to hold over Japanese heads. And on both counts he is making it bigger. The demand of the U.S. Navy for more than another \$2,000,000,000 to double its present size is a demand aimed straight at Japan as a fearful warning. The revival of agitation for the fortification of Guam, 5,000 miles out in the Pacific from our shores is another. Still another is the clamor led by Col. Henry Stimson for an embargo against Japan to be applied right after expiration of the trade treaty on Jan. 26.

These pressures to an important degree contributed to the switch of cabinets in Tokyo. During the last five months, Rooseveltian diplomacy has been putting the screws on in

Tokyo. It has held a stop signal on the war in China and has waved under Japanese noses a "deal" at China's expense in return for Japanese collaboration in the anti-Soviet bloc that has become Roosevelt's dearest dream.

Since Japan's obvious strategy has been to maneuver between the warring camps in the world war in order to ensure to itself the maximum gains in Asia at the expense of all of them, the Abe government has been trying to play both sides to the middle, conducting negotiations simultaneously with Moscow and with Washington. That's one reason it fell in the middle and left to its successor the hopeless task of trying to keep aboard two trains going in opposite directions.

With the American pressure growing daily stronger, and the attractive force of the Kremlin weakening progressively in the land, Japan is being forced to a decision.

It is not at all surprising that the new Japanese premier, Yonai, and his foreign minister, Hachiro Arita, are looked upon as men of the "western orientation" bloc which favors a deal with the U.S. involving some division of the spoils in China and a joint offensive against the Soviet Union. But counsels are still divided in Tokyo's ruling circles and Yonai's main task will be not to bring the deal to fruition but somehow to put off the day of reckoning.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT. Music by Savoy Bearcats. Saturday, Feb. 3, 1940. Harlem Branch, S.W.P. 186 Lenox Ave., N.Y.C. Sub. 49c.

Tobin Unity Call Gets Wide Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Endicott-Johnson Corporation, involving workers employed at the Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and Owego City plants. The AFL Boot and Shoe Workers Union received 1,612 votes; the CIO United Shoe Workers of America received 1,079 votes and 12,693 votes were cast against any representation by a union.

This crushing union defeat was suffered in spite of the great dissatisfaction existing among the Endicott-Johnson workers, the very low wages they receive and the cruel speed-up and rotten working conditions prevailing in the plants.

How explain this defeat? Last summer, the CIO inaugurated an organization drive which found immediate response among the shoe workers. The AFL union then quickly invaded the field and began its campaign. Soon, the two unions were engaged in a spirited battle, with their fire directed against each other, and very little against the company.

AFL Red Scare The AFL accused the CIO of being a bunch of Communists interested in starting a revolution in upstate New York. The CIO responded by revealing the sorry record and history of the partially racketeer-ridden Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Here were these raw workers, living for years in the confined provincial atmosphere of company towns, under the constantly watchful eyes of the "paternal" Endicott-Johnson Corporation, receiving their first baptism of unionism—chiefly billingsgate, directed by two unions against each other.

This wretched performance was climaxed by the personal appearance of William Green, AFL President. Speaking at a mass meeting of the Endicott-Johnson workers he concerned himself very little about the company, the wages of the workers, the working conditions, what the purpose of the union was, what it intended to accomplish. Instead the bulk of his time was consumed by a wild attack against the CIO,

which he accused of being "more interested in promoting a revolution and destroying American ideals of freedom than getting workers better wages and better working conditions."

A Suicidal Step In this heated atmosphere, the AFL suddenly petitioned the Labor Board for an election. An obviously suicidal step! Not more than 10% of the workers in the plants were organized into both unions; the reaction of the workers was becoming very unfavorable under the indecent barrage of the two unions. The corporation which, with great cleverness leaned back before, now began to bear down. The company foremen proceeded to organize mass prayers in the churches for the 82-year old president of the company. Rumors were spread that the man was on his death-bed, because of worry over the fate of his employees, etc.

The result could have been predicted. The workers, completely confused and bewildered, fell easy prey to the company propaganda that the unions were nothing but a racket and interested solely in dues. The company did not have to invent any stories or arguments against the union. They simply repeated what the AFL said about the CIO union and what the CIO union said about the AFL. This is the simple explanation of the crushing defeat suffered by the AFL and the CIO in the labor board election.

Lesson: For Unity The lessons of this vote should impress themselves on the minds of every union man and woman in this country. Labor Unity must be achieved. A united labor organization must be built which offers full guarantees of the rights of the industrial unions and recognition of the industrial form of organization, coupled with a militant aggressive policy of labor action that relies for results not on labor boards, or governmental bureaus to solve the problems of labor, but solely upon the fighting strength of the unions themselves.

Millions Starving, Social Workers Say

(Continued from Page 1)

"When did you receive your last relief check?" "How much do you pay for rent?" "What do you owe for rent, fuel, electricity, clothing?" "How much of these foods did you buy during the past week: fresh milk, vegetables, lean meat, eggs, fruit?"

Simple, Terrible Truth Complete information was secured from 512 CRA families, and here are our answers to the sceptics:

"61 per cent of these families spent less than half as much money for food as is needed for an adequate diet at minimum cost.

"82 per cent had to pay more rent than the amount allowed in the CRA budget.

"54 per cent exceeded the CRA allowance for fuel.

"43 per cent found it necessary to buy clothing, in addition to the CRA clothing allowance and to some clothing distributed from the WPA workshop.

"77 per cent of the families interviewed were in debt.

"And other facts equally pertinent and poignant," (italics theirs)—Ed.)

"... Or You Starve"

"Very simply and reasonably, in the body of the study, these facts are interpreted. If you must pay more rent than your budgeted relief allowance, and if your relief allowance includes no other items than rent, food and fuel, how do you pay your rent? Obviously, you tighten your belt and use the food money. If you need soap, or think you need it, and your budget includes nothing for cleaning purposes, with what do you buy soap? The food money, again. If you must have shoes and stockings, where do you get them? Of course, from the food money. And what do you do when you have done your best with your \$36.50 a month? You go in debt. Or you starve.

"Even the 'minimum adequate' budget of the CRA (now called the 'skeleton budget' in Chicago) is 38 per cent lower than public relief (7 cents per meal)—Ed.) in New York City.

"What is starvation? Webster's Dictionary tells us: 'To starve: to perish with hunger. Hence to suffer from any want. To be in need.'"

"There seems no reasonable doubt that, according to the Webster definition, clients of the Chicago Relief Administration are really starving. And the worst of the winter ahead."

Another social worker looks at the American relief crisis—Dorothy C. Kahn, Assistant Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, writing from Cleveland for the current (January 1940) issue of Social Work Today:

"The federal government has said that it would provide work for the 'employables,' a magic classification which soon loses its dictionary meaning and becomes synonymous with those employables that we happen, at the moment, to find room for on WPA. Other employables vanish into the limbo of 'direct relief.' Whose responsibility?"

"People in need. In Cleveland, in Ohio—and points east, west, north and south. People with broken spirits who stand in line patiently, who tell social workers: 'I've got oatmeal and butter from the surplus. I'm not complaining. I just wish I could get a little coffee.' People who stand in line and say, 'It ain't right to starve the people like this.' People who go home and wait when they hear they'll get 'an order' to morrow.

So the Crisis Is Over! "The crisis is officially over in Cleveland. It has already receded to the inside pages. But the landlords and the utilities must first be paid under the 'moral claim' clause of the city ordinance, which has kept families under roof, kept lights and gas on, kept coal moving (provided these purveyors trusted the city). But there is no 'moral claim' for food not provided.

"The official arguments and name calling have ceased for the moment. Six thousand additional WPA jobs have been 'rushed' to Cleveland. Carloads of surplus commodities have been 'rushed' to Cleveland. Federal jobs, federal food—but federal funds—Heaven forbid! And Toledo, unblest by notice in high places, had a worse and longer crisis. St. Louis has a chronic one. When will they end? Only when the federal government adds this nameless category to its coverage of those for whom it provides 'social security.'"

Little Brenda Is Growing Up—Needs A Little More \$\$\$

Young ladies growing into maturity are very expensive—don't all parents know it? Clothes, education, etc.—it all mounts up. Working class parents know it all right; not only the other things, but even food becomes a problem.

So some of us (not all) can sympathize with Brenda Frazier's mother. Brenda is almost 19—and what with everything we already mentioned and the cost of living going up, she needs more money. So her mother has sought the court's permission to increase the money spent from the inheritance on Brenda to \$52,000 a year.

To the hungry, to the cold, to the 76 million Americans who live on less—a good many of them on much less—than \$1,000 a year per family, there will be something maddening in the cost of Brenda's upkeep.

One thousand dollars a week! If he's lucky enough to be on WPA, a man and his wife and their kids get \$14 a week for them all to live on. A family on relief—about eight million of them—live two years—in some states three years—on Brenda's allowance for one week.

The richest country in the world does well for its rich. Isn't that our pride and glory? And don't forget—a certain percentage of that \$52,000 goes for charity. Why, Brenda sometimes gets awfully tired, dancing at charity balls.

WASHINGTON IS JIM CROW TOWN, GOV'T INCLUDED

(Continued from Page 1)

Yet in the Department of Agriculture only one-third of the smallest of the several cafeterias is set aside for Negroes. In the main cafeteria, the one with the complete choice of foods, Negroes are forbidden. Mr. Wallace's department is not an exception. Jim Crow cafeterias are well nigh universal—extending even to the eating places on Capitol Hill.

Negroes Kept Down

The policy of government discrimination against Negroes is perhaps best illustrated by the personnel policies of the various departments, where theoretically the "merit" system prevails. Almost everywhere Negroes are restricted to custodial positions—laborers, elevator operators, messengers.

Any white person just entering the Civil Service as a messenger considers his job mainly as a springboard to higher positions—clerks, administrators, etc. To a Negro it is the upper limit. In countless bureaus, Negroes with all the necessary qualifications of education and ability and with long years of service, are simply refused the opportunity to take even clerk's examinations.

Forced into Slums

Housing conditions are at least as bad. Negroes must pay higher rents for poorer living quarters. When we realize, in addition, that Negroes are the lowest paid workers in the community and that they are subject most to unemployment, we are no longer astonished at the miserable hovels in which so many of the Negroes are segregated. Only a few blocks from the Capitol, in the southwest section, are some of the worst slums in the country—inhabited mainly by Negroes.

It is widely believed that the chief reason the citizens of Washington do not have the right to vote is the fear of granting the large Negro population the same right. This seems to be borne out by the fact that, although both major parties and most civic and business groups have gone on record as favoring the extension of suffrage to Washington (leaving, it would seem, no one opposed), nothing has ever been done about it. In private conversations the opinion is often expressed by these Democrats and Republicans that a vote is better than a Negro vote.

Washington Drivers Drop Negro Ban

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hitherto "lily white" Truck Drivers union local here has finally accepted Negroes into its membership. This action will undoubtedly have far-reaching consequences for other industries in Washington which have excluded from the unions.

WORKERS' FORUM

A TEMPORARY JOB—THEN BACK TO THE HEAP

Editor: Around the holidays a few of the unemployed manage to get temporary jobs. Clerks in department stores, postal employees, in the luxury trades, etc. For a few weeks they are lifted off the heap of the unemployed.

It reminds me of a story I read in Barbusse's book, "The Things I Saw," in which he tells of some of the methods of torture used by the capitalists against the workers after the first World War. One May Day, the warden opens the cell and allows a group of imprisoned workers to come out in the prison yard, gives them a big feast and allows them to do as they please. It being May Day, the workers make speeches about the meaning of that day of struggle. So they enjoy a brief spell of freedom. But after the day is over, they are shoved back into their cell, and the horror of their imprisonment is impressed more than ever upon them.

Unemployment A Prison

Those unemployed of whom I speak—I am one of them—are in the same situation as the imprisoned workers. For a brief spell we are taken out of the prison of unemployment and given a job. It is like water to a man dying of thirst. We have a little freedom. We actually have a bit of change in our pockets. We are enabled to buy a few clothes, we can spend an extra nickel with-

out regretting it. We can go out with the fellows and buy our share of the beer. We even can set the other fellows to a round of beers. We really think this ain't such a bad world.

Then our warden comes, in the form of a dismissal notice. It reads, "We are forced to dispense with your services, due to business conditions. Thanking you for your efforts," it is signed by the boss. We are shoved right back in our cell.

We won't get out of our prison by feeling sorry for ourselves. We'll have to fight to make the whole year a holiday season. That will be socialism. Only then will we be out of our prison.

E. W. University City, Mo.

Editor:

The Editors of UNCENSORED have called to my attention the fact that in the January 6th issue of the Socialist Appeal it is stated that I originated the news service UNCENSORED. As a matter of fact, I knew nothing about the plan to launch UNCENSORED until I received the first copy in the mails.

I admit to an acquaintance with the editors, but I could admit also to an acquaintance with the editors of the Appeal and am sure they would not consider this sufficient ground for crediting me with the origin of their paper.

Yours truly, MARY FOX New York City



"The Appeal is heading back to the good start it made several months ago towards becoming a paper intelligible and read by workers. Keep it up!" — J. B. Baltimore literature agent.

Foreign ..... 2 Fresno ..... 1 Detroit ..... 1 Chicago ..... 1 Total ..... 21

RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

This week all branches will receive lists of subscriptions that are about to expire.

Here is a fine opportunity for all literature agents to begin a subscription drive. Send out comrades on definite assignments to visit all former subscribers! Every ex-reader can become a regular reader of the Appeal again if he is visited.

STANDING, QUOTAS OF BRANCHES IN ANTI-WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

The following Score Board shows the status of the various branches in the Anti-War Fund Campaign. These figures include the first half of the campaign.

Due to lack of space in the Socialist Appeal this campaign has been conducted by bulletins to the branches instead of in the Socialist Appeal.

Prizes are being awarded in this drive not only to the branches but also to the individual members in the branches who complete their quotas on a given date. See your Organizer about this if you are interested, or send for a copy of "Anti-War Fund Prizes" to the National Office of the S.W.P.

We are printing the Score Board this week so as to give every member of the party a chance to know exactly how his branch, and other branches he is interested in, stands with regard to this drive. We will print a final Score Board when the Drive is completed. Hurry your pledges and get your branch in the 100% row.

SCORE BOARD Table with columns: Branch, Quota, Paid, %