

We propose that the regular 1940 session of the Congress of the United States shall enact emergency legislation to put into immediate effect the following:

1. Appropriation of \$10,000,000,000 to provide, at once, jobs on housing and other public works projects for unemployed 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.

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SAILORS FIGHT ATTEMPTS TO BAR STRIKES

SWP Anti-War Fight In St. Paul Election

Henry Rutzick Poses Real Issues Of War and Unemployment To Voters In Mayoralty Contest

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Henry Rutzick, anti-war candidate for mayor of St. Paul, will address an election rally Friday, March 8th, 8 p.m., in the St. Paul headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party, 147 West 5th Street.

Rutzick, an unemployed young man, will make clear his political differences with all boss party candidates and with the candidate of the Communist Party, Rose Tillotson.

In entering the race for mayor, Rutzick filed the following statement at the city hall:

"I am entering this campaign to place before the working people of St. Paul the real problems they are facing, War and Unemployment.

"I stand for decent jobs for all at trade union wages, for freedom of trade unions from government persecution, for defense of civil liberties and complete opposition to imperialist war."

Chief opponents of Rutzick are Fallon, the reactionary incumbent, and McDonough, a Young Democrat who wangled the endorsement of the Labor Progressive Association. The Stalinist candidate, Rose Tillotson, says today she stands for peace. Up to the time the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed, Tillotson was an ardent admirer of Roosevelt, whooped it up for a third term, and argued in favor of the government's huge armament expenditures and pro-war policies.

Rutzick is urging all St. Paul unionists and the unemployed to vote for his own candidacy for mayor, and for all endorsed candidates of the Labor Progressive Association except McDonough and Axel Peterson.

NATION IS WATCHING ST. PAUL ELECTION

On February 23rd Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, authors of the nationally-syndicated "Washington Merry-Go-Round," tipped off readers that "Political insiders are keeping a close eye on the municipal election in St. Paul, Minnesota, the first to be held this year. It takes place on April 30 and will be a significant test of how the political winds are blowing in a state captured by the GOP in 1938. Opposing the Republican mayor is Democratic John J. McDonough, who has the backing of Farmer-Laborites."

To the workers of the nation who also have their eyes on St. Paul, the Socialist Workers Party brings the message that in this city the working class will have the opportunity to express its desire for independent political action by voting for a revolutionary socialist candidate for mayor.

A special edition of the Socialist Appeal containing the program of the Socialist Workers Party for the March 12 St. Paul election, is being widely distributed in the trade unions here.

The labor movement here responded enthusiastically to the call of the Labor-Progressive Association to back a labor political campaign. But at its January 20 meeting, the Association chose John McDonough, a Democrat, as its mayoralty candidate.

"It is the duty of all class-conscious workers," says the election statement of the Socialist Workers Party, "to resist this tendency with might and main. We must understand what will happen to the workers' political movement in a coalition with an enemy party. If labor's political strength can be diverted back into the old channels of employer-dominated political machines, it will be wasted."

The Labor-Progressive Association adopted several important labor planks for its platform, including a ten billion dollar public works program, a 30-dollar minimum and 30-hour maximum week, transfer of all war funds to the unemployed, etc. But this program will receive no support from McDonough, the Democrat.

"Even in relatively normal times," the SWP points out, "the chances would be incredibly small that McDonough would go against his party and side with labor in its needs and demands. But in a period of preparations for war, with the

GREEN ORDER OUSTING TYPOS IS REJECTED

Central Bodies Are Denouncing AFL Fiat For Expulsion

EVANSVILLE, Indiana, Feb. 23.—The Central Labor Union here has refused to concur with William Green's order expelling typographical union locals from all AFL central bodies for failure of the Typographical International to pay the special assessment for war against the CIO.

Green's circular letter was read at the Feb. 15 meeting. After a speech by second vice-president Charles Tiltz, typo delegate, the body, by a huge majority, refused to concur with the order from Green.

The chair refused to accept the action, declaring it illegal, out of order, and contrary to the rules of the AFL. The body didn't want to take any action, but just to ignore the communication, but the chair forced it on the floor. Repeated motions to adjourn were declared out of order. Therefore the only choice was, as they did, to refuse to abide by the ruling of the Executive Council expelling the typos.

At the next meeting, a week later, without any discussion, nominations for the offices to be vacated by the typo members were called for, and made. To this extent, the central body has complied with Green's order. But the previous decision refusing to concur with the order remains part of the record—a slap at Green and the splitting policy of the AFL national leadership.

Frisco Body Finally Yields; Jamestown Flatly Refuses

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Tumultuous scenes took place here when William Green's order for expulsion of delegates from typographical locals was read at the meeting of the San Francisco AFL Labor Council.

Attempts were made to adjourn or to table the action for ninety days, until Secretary J. A. O'Connell warned: "We must comply with Green's order or cease to be an AFL council."

When the order was finally obeyed, and the ten typo delegates and two from the mailers' union, a typo affiliate, walked out of the hall, two hundred or more delegates from other unions accompanied them in protest, leaving the hall more than half empty.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Jamestown Central Labor Council voted unanimously on Feb. 14 to refuse to unseat delegates from the typographical locals, and called upon the AFL executive council to reconsider the order.

"The Jamestown council refused to comply with the order because it tended to split the labor movement," declared Ernest Carlson, president of the council.

HENRY RUTZICK



Born in St. Paul, January 1, 1915. Attended local schools. Graduate of University of Minnesota school of architecture. Unemployed. Banner-bearer of the program of the Socialist Workers Party in the March 12 St. Paul election. The only candidate opposed to all boss wars.

ruling class concentrating its imposing power to hamstring the working class and starve the unemployed into the army, it would be impossible to believe that McDonough or any boss politician would fight for the workers' right to live and a decent living."

LABOR'S ORGAN CONDEMNED DEMOCRATS

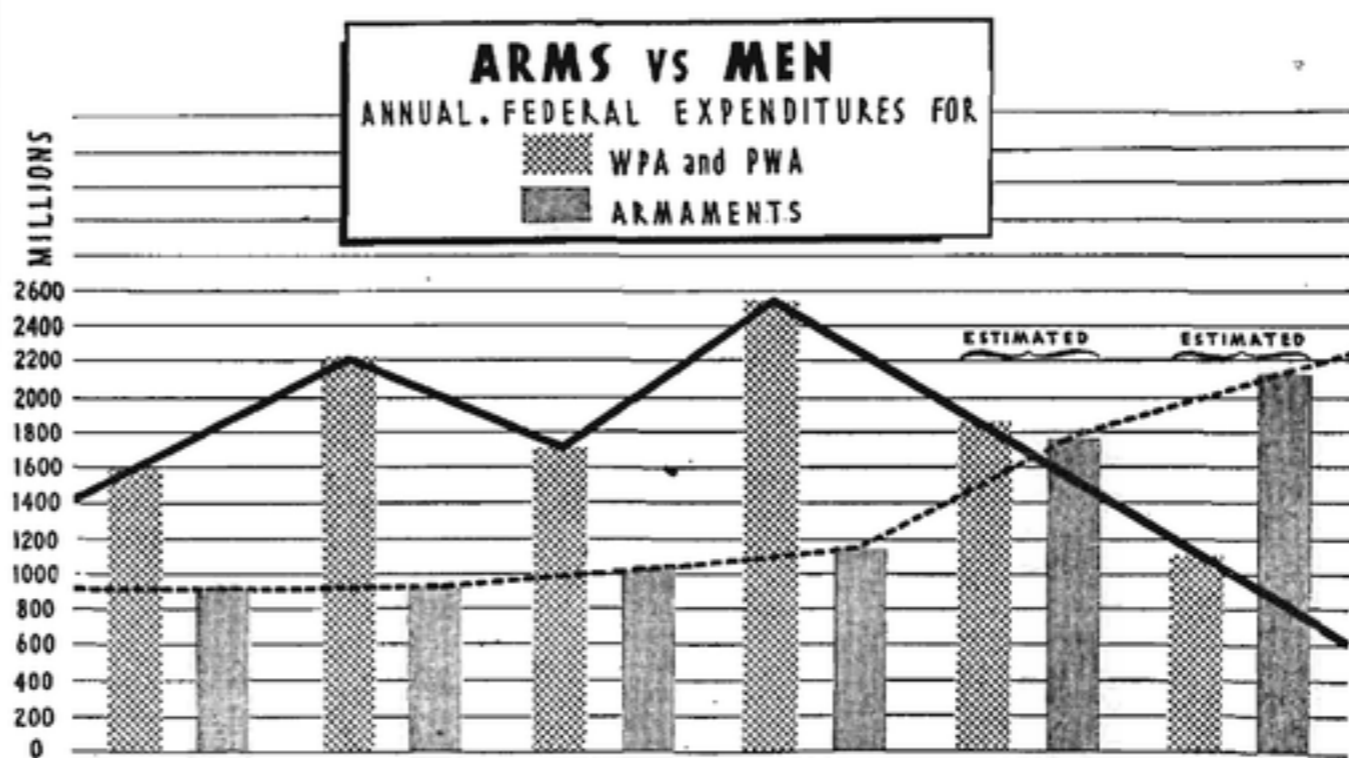
The SWP reminded the trade union movement that the Union Advocate, organ of the St. Paul unions, has recently characterized the policies of the head of McDonough's party in terms which make it an unprincipled step now to turn around and support McDonough. On Sept. 28, 1939, the Union Advocate warned unions which had endorsed Roosevelt that they would "regret their action."

"The first exhibition of a radical turn-about by the President was his approval of the recent enactment of Congress to destroy the prevailing wage scale on WPA. His second demonstration came in his failure to interfere with the czaristic methods used to arrest and jail scores of humble WPA strikers in Minneapolis. His third offense against Labor was the naming of a war resources board on which there is not a single representative of organized labor, but whose entire personnel reads like a directory of the most bitter anti-labor employers in the nation. The fourth revelation of Mr. Roosevelt's scoring of Labor is summed up in his insistence that the present neutrality law be repealed and that a 'cash and carry' policy in regard to supplying war munitions be inaugurated. . . . When Labor endorses Mr. Roosevelt for a third term it places the stamp of approval on the very things Labor has fought to, these many weary years."

On Feb. 8, 1940, the Union Advocate warned that Roosevelt was preparing war and hounding Labor:

"Just now Congress is talking peace and legislating war. (Continued on Page 2)

New Deal Becomes War Deal



This graphic chart was made by the Unemployment Division of the CIO. Note the sharp rise in armament expenditures, as shown by the rising dotted line. Note the equally sharp decline in WPA and PWA expenditures, as shown by the downward moving black line. Money for arms means that much less for WPA and PWA.

250,000 Dropped From New York WPA Rolls During 1939

More than 250,000 people were dropped from relief and WPA rolls during the last year in New York City, although there were no jobs for the heads of the families dropped, it was revealed this week when Works Projects Administrator Somervell made public his annual report to the national office.

The WPA employed 110,057 persons on Dec. 31 and the combined work and home relief rolls were 258,590 at the end of the year. This contrasts with 337,821 at its beginning. Each case is considered to represent 3.3 to 4 persons. Therefore, approximately one million persons were on relief rolls, which is a reduction, by Somervell's own figures, of 250,000 from the beginning of the year.

Lowest Since 1935

Somervell boasted that the number of persons receiving any form of relief and the cost to all agencies was lower in 1939 than in any other year since 1935.

U. S. Fleet Readies Pacific War 'Games'

Will Range Fateful 'Triangle' During Critical Spring Months; Big Army, Aerial Maneuvers Also Due

In April, as the war in Europe enters what may prove to be its first decisive phase, the United States Fleet will steam far out into the Pacific for the largest-scale "maneuvers" in its history.

It will move into the fateful "triangle" bounded by Alaska, Hawaii, and the California coast. Its advance patrols of submarines, destroyers, and aircrafts will range the seas westward to the outer fringe of the Japanese maritime empire.

In these waters Yankee imperialism expects eventually to come to grips with its Japanese rival. This year the dress rehearsal may well be the last to be called a "war game." Next time, it may well be the war itself.

A fleet of 130 warships—

ranging from the huge super-dreadnoughts down to the smallest torpedo boats—will move into action, accompanied by 350 fighting planes and manned by 42,500 officers and men. The trials, we are told, will be "more ambitious and more impressive than ever before."

This latest attempt to solve what is known as "Fleet Problem 21"—or more openly speaking, the strategy and tactics of a war between the U.S. and Japan—will be the major item in a Spring and Summer filled with a long program of land, sea, and aerial maneuvers by American forces on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

Later in the summer the land and air forces based on Hawaii, the Philippines and Panama, will engage in maneuvers that also form part of "Fleet Problem 21." While the main stress is on the Pacific area—which is in reality the main theater of eventual U.S. wartime operations—the war machine on continental United States and in the Atlantic is being put through no less rigorous tests.

European War Expected
The Atlantic Fleet has been (Continued on Page 4)

Behind the Lines

By GEORGE STERN

The Welles mission is turning out to be secret diplomacy with a vengeance.

President Roosevelt announced he was sending his Under-Secretary of State to Europe solely to secure "information." As we pointed out at the time, this sounded fishy enough on the face of it. With diplomats at every key point in Europe and various other sources of secret intelligence, Roosevelt had no need of sending a special emissary solely to secure "information."

This fiction was exploded sky-high within a few hours of Welles' arrival in Rome. He handed to Mussolini a secret letter from Roosevelt and thus, in the words of the Times' correspondent, "put an end to the accepted (sic) version that his trip is purely informative."

The Welles mission is part of a game played with millions of lives as the stakes. The Amer-

ican people must demand now more than ever: "What is Roosevelt up to? What are the contents of the secret letter handed to Mussolini and what other communications is Welles scheduled to deliver in Berlin, Paris, and London?"

Why all the lies in the first place about the purpose of the Welles mission? If, as the newspapers glibly suggest, Welles is making "peace soundings"—then why all the pussyfooting about it? Surely a move for peace could have no stronger basis than the unanimous support of the people in this country and in others? Why does it have to be kept secret from them?

Welles, himself, however, after he saw Mussolini in Rome flatly denied that he was in Europe to discuss a cessation of hostilities. (Continued on Page 4)

Seamen Resist Drive Aimed at Unions

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Sailors Union of the Pacific, which has borne the brunt of every struggle of the maritime crafts with the shipowners since 1934, is up in arms against the latest sink scheme—the "five year peace plan."

The desperate attempts of the U.S. Maritime Commission, as the war approaches, to find ways and means of crushing militant unionism—the commission has called the merchant marine an "auxiliary to the United States Navy" and wants to run it like the naval personnel is run, without voice or power to protest—has found an ally inside labor's ranks: Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's boss.

In his paper, "Voice of the Federation," Feb. 1, Bridges came out with his peace plan. If adopted, it would mean that the maritime crafts would be forbidden to strike and all questions arising would be submitted to arbitration. That, with the right to strikes removed for five years, means compulsory arbitration.

The membership meeting of the headquarters (Frisco) branch of the Sailors Union reacted strongly. It adopted a bluntly-worded resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, the shipowners, maritime commission, and various other employers organizations have attacked militant unionism in the maritime field, in order to crush the hiring hall and union standards, and

WHEREAS, all history of unionism has shown that the only semblance of peace for working men has been the existence and activity of democratic unions ready at all time to fight for the rights of its members, and

WHEREAS, all unions which willingly or unwillingly substituted arbitration, "peace plans," or "no strike action" for militant action find themselves shackled, and helpless before the employers, and

WHEREAS, in typical dictator fashion the men who drew up the "FIVE YEAR PEACE PLAN" never consulted the men who work on ships and docks as to their attitude towards it, and

WHEREAS, the "FIVE YEAR PLAN" now being proposed to maritime workers would take from us the fundamental and democratic rights as union members to militant action and leave us in a position to resort only to compulsory arbitration, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the SUP condemn this so-called "FIVE YEAR PEACE PLAN," and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the SUP print this resolution in the "WEST COAST SAILOR" and give it wide publicity warning all members of maritime unions of the danger to their unions inherent in the "FIVE YEAR PEACE PLAN."

That the Sailors Union, in its struggle to prevent the government and shipowners from breaking the back of the maritime labor movement, should now have to direct its fire so sharply against Bridges, may puzzle some East Coast workers. For, thanks to the (Continued on Page 2)

Labor Leaders Demand Roosevelt Pardon Minneapolis Strikers

Pardons for the 32 Minneapolis WPA strikers who have been sentenced by the federal courts have been demanded in letters addressed to President Roosevelt by many prominent labor leaders, it was announced last week by the Workers Defense League.

Among those writing to Roosevelt were George S. Counts, president of the American Federation of Teachers; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Fullman Porters, and J. R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Special Appeals Aid Your Local Drives!

In last week's SOCIALIST APPEAL we published the news in the "Appeal Army" column of the special edition we issued for the Newark organization. The occasion for the issue was the special "City Manager Plan" election in Newark.

We printed 1000 extra copies of the APPEAL with the headline "VOTE 'NO' ON THE NEWARK CITY MANAGER PLAN." In all other respects the Newark edition was the same as the regular edition.

The Newark comrades peddled the paper on the streets, sold them from house to house and in front of factory gates. The day after the election, the literature agent appeared in the office with money for the entire edition.

The special publicity of this edition was an excellent boost both for the Newark S.W.P. and the SOCIALIST APPEAL, as indicated by all reports. Incidentally, as we had hoped, the City Manager Plan was defeat-

ed. We didn't do it, but we contributed our share. The party will profit from this work in more than one way in the future.

This week a special edition APPEAL is travelling half way across the country—to St. Paul. As you will observe on this page, the St. Paul SWP is running its own candidate for mayor, Comrade Henry Rutzick.

St. Paul is ordering 3000 copies of the special edition. In ad-

dition to the articles you see in your copy of the paper, the St. Paul edition will carry the complete text of the party's election program.

What Newark has done, what St. Paul is doing, is a challenge to the branches in the rest of the country. Don't let important opportunities for propaganda slip through your fingers by issuing a pitiful mimeographed handbill. Keep on your toes! Order a special edition when the issue gets good and hot!