

New Jersey in the 1940 Elections

By THOMAS MAYES

I. THE HAGUE TICKET

Frank Hague, boss of the Democratic Party of New Jersey, went to Chicago to get a third term nomination for Roosevelt.

This was only natural: Hague needs someone popular, someone with prestige as a "friend of labor", to cover up the rottenness and corruption of the machine he rules over. He needs "the best he can get" to take the nasty taste of his regime out of the mouths of the people, if he is to have any chance at all against the high-riding Republicans in the November 5th elections.

But the job of the Hudson County Hitler will not be an easy one. It will take more than a few smiling, hypocritical speeches from the White House this year to make workers forget that —

HAGUE'S CANDIDATES ARE OPEN WAR-MONGERS: James Cromwell, candidate for U. S. Senator (appointed Minister to Canada by Roosevelt early this year to make him a prominent figure), was the first to come out into the open with Roosevelt's intention to follow the shipment of arms to England with American soldiers, and the first to approve this step. Charles Edison, candidate for Governor, was in direct charge of Roosevelt's preparations to build a big enough Navy to lick the world for Wall Street's profit, and as Secretary of the Navy viciously attacked the strike of the Kearny shipyard workers who had gone out on strike for a much needed improvement in wages and hours.

Both of them, like Roosevelt, are realistic men who know what's necessary for themselves and their fellow millionaires, and they show by their words and actions that they look on the resolution against war adopted at their convention as so much paper.

HAGUE'S MACHINE STANDS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS. Most sensational of all the events in Hague's career was his attack on the organization drive of the CIO to unionize the sweat-shops that Hague has brought to New Jersey under his slogan of "Everything for Industry" (and nothing for labor). Even though Hague found it more expedient last year under the pressure of public opinion and because the bureaucrats of the CIO (including the Stalinists) were willing to make a deal with him) to tone down on his anti-CIO drive, he is waiting only for the first good opportunity to resume and extend this attack on the organized labor movement.

The war, Hague knows, will give him this opportunity, and workers can expect him to apply with pleasure, vigor and efficiency the M-day provisions banning strikes and other labor activities.

HAGUE'S MACHINE FIGHTS AGAINST PROGRESSIVE LABOR LEGISLATION. Candidate Cromwell, in his book, "In Defense of Capitalism", has given the theory on

labor legislation which sums up the views of the Hague machine. Cromwell says that when the bosses are making huge profits, the workers benefit from it by getting a share; but when the bosses can't make high profits, workers have to suffer too. From this he concludes that labor legislation which is not aimed at making more profits for the capitalists cannot help the workers, and that they are fools to fight for any other kind!

Hague has on many occasions drawn support from workers by having his stooges in the Legislature at Trenton declare for such things as anti-injunction bills, because in most years the Democrats have been in the minority in the Legislature. When they were in the majority, they just forgot about it. When they had the chance in 1937 to pass it, they didn't and Hague supplied the "reason": he didn't want to scare employers away from the state!

HAGUE'S MACHINE IS AN ENEMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED. In recent years, the Republican majority of the Legislature has steadily whittled away the appropriations for direct relief, while they have carried on maneuvers to wipe out the unemployed unions by locking them out of the relief stations. Although Hague has fought with the Republicans over control of the Racing Commission and the patronage of the State House, he has never fought them over questions of relief for the unemployed. While he has not had control of relief, he has had complete rule over WPA and has run it with two main policies: build his machine through control of these federal funds, and prevent the organizing of the project workers into unions.

HAGUE'S MACHINE DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE. Hague knows how to gain votes from the Negro people by throwing them a few crumbs of representation on campaign committees and the like. In the Legislature, however, bill after bill of a mild and modest nature intended to penalize discrimination in civil service and public places died a quiet death with Hague's underlings never rising once to defend them. Hague's tool in the State House, Governor A. Harry Moore, has on three or four occasions vetoed a bill appropriating a few thousand dollars to set up and continue a Commission to investigate conditions of the Negro people in New Jersey (not do anything about them, just investigate).

It is only workers with short memories or a lot of indifference to what happens to them, who will cast a vote for Hague's ticket this year. Behind all the beautiful phrases and promises there is this naked truth:

A vote for Hague's ticket will be a vote for war; a vote for brutal suppression of workers' rights to organize, strike and bargain collectively; a vote for oppression of the unemployed; a vote for continued discrimination against and segregation of the Negro people.
(A second article on the New Jersey elections will appear next week.)

FOOD WORKERS' PAPER WARNS THAT CRY OF "FIFTH COLUMN" IS PRELUDE TO UNION-BUSTING

"The Spotlight", organ of the United Progressive Group of the Cafeteria Workers Union of New York (Local 392), carries a strong warning in its current issue against the use of the term "fifth column," pointing out that the term is being used by the government and employers' group to divide the workers and weaken unionism.

If the United Progressive Group had permitted itself to be opportunistic, it would not have issued this sharp warning. For the chief sufferers at this time from the epithet of "fifth column" are the vulnerable Stalinists, who as the corrupt administration of Local 902 over a period of years, have fought the progressives with every dirty weapon they could contrive.

The progressives have, however, successfully fought the Stalinists on clear-cut issues of unionism. The very same issue of "The Spotlight" contains the election of William Kincheloe, member of the progressives, to the key post of president of the union, in a special election. His victory means that the Stalinist administration is now a "lame duck," no longer representing the membership, and certain to be ousted at the December regular elections.

Undoubtedly many workers, not understanding the consequences, have been tempted to vent their hatred against the corrupt Stalinist bureaucrats by denouncing them as "fifth columnists." The "Spotlight" article is a timely warning against this.

Tronically enough, the article points out, the present Stalinist victims of the "fifth column" drive were the first to use that vicious phrase.

"The phrase 'Fifth Column' was first used in our union by the Kramberg Clique to divide the opposition and defeat their opponents. During the Spanish civil war they called all their opponents 'Franco's Fifth Column.' This type of unscrupulous slander has become a much-used system of the Communist Party. Now that their master, Stalin, is allied with Hit-

SELLING THE APPEAL

"SUMMER SLUMP"? NEVER HEAR OF IT!

We were warned that "summer slump" would set in the moment the mercury began to mount into the 90's. But the thermometer has remained at 90 degrees and above for more than a week, and we herewith instruct all calamity-howlers to go stand in a couple of corners.

Newark has increased its bundle order to the sensational figure, for a local of its size, of 1000 papers per week!!! (And says to the last cent regularly, come Wednesdays).

New York City has risen to the challenge of Minneapolis, and now Newark's standing order of 1000—and has surged above the thousand mark with a regular weekly order of 1,250! (Despite the terrific heat and humidity, mind you). The city organizer even talks confidently of 2,000 papers weekly, by Labor Day!

New York is another center which pays on the line, as—might add—do Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles and Chicago. Boston and Detroit have fallen a little behind, although their credit is still good with us. San Francisco is making a valiant effort to clear its name financially with this office.

SMALLER BRANCHES JOIN IN DRIVE

The smaller branches are beginning to react enthusiastically to the large-scale Appeal work being done by the bigger locals. Without even being solicited by this office, the comrades of Reading, Pa. this week wrote:

"Please send 100 extra copies of the August 3rd issue. These will be used for the Norman Thomas picnic to be held August 4th near Reading."

"Comrade A. and I have also planned to make a house to house canvass. Plans are slowly being developed which if properly systematized will result in a precipitate increase in our bundle order."

CLEVELAND ANALYZES SALES GAINS

Cleveland has presented us with a valuable account of the reaction of workers to the Appeal as experienced by the Cleveland comrades in their mass Appeal work. Comrade Alex Morgan, their forceful literature agent, writes:

"The proletarian population in Cleveland, as in the country at large, is in a very confused state. But unlike the petty-bourgeois, whose minds leap from one position to another, and ends up in hysteria, the worker's mind when it meets with a crumbling of its illusions develops a taciturn apathy. But one must remember that apathy is a result of confusion.

"A markedly positive side of this state is that the workers

WILL READ THE Appeal. When it is given to them they fold it up and put it in their pockets and do not throw it to the ground. Or at union meetings they bring it to their seats and read it. I and other comrades have had frequent occasion to note these same men discussing the contents of the paper, and on such REPEATED occasions as to mark the phenomenon as UNPRECEDENTED in America.

"Headlines and captions wording concretely some particular in the workers' struggle ("Shipyard workers on strike", "G. M. contract a sell-out to the bosses", etc.) are extremely attractive to the workers and circulate the papers the most effectively. And the clearer and more concrete the content of worker's news is, the greater do the workers seem to respect the paper.

"The paper circulates well. We sell more copies every week.

"In Cleveland we use one device for selling the papers. After we have covered a few consecutive union meetings, we enclose a leaflet in the next paper stating, 'This paper is a workers' paper, supported by the workers. The paper needs workers support to keep going. We feel you want to support the paper. The list price is 5c, but anything from pennies to a nickel will buy a paper.—Socialist Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio, etc.'

"We also plan to give short sales talks at these union meetings after having introduced the paper at a few consecutive meetings."

REPORTING ON SUBS

Only twenty-two subs in the last two weeks—an all-time low which we hope will be overshadowed by gains in weeks to come. Here's the scoreboard:

Minneapolis	5
Detroit	3
Omaha	2
Glen Eilyn	2
Chicago	2
Los Angeles	2
New York	2
Akron	1
Rochester	1
Newark	1
St. Paul	1

22

Analysis of Conscription Bill Shows Anti-Labor Aims

Bill Gives No Guarantees For Return Of Jobs; Rewards Finks With Exemptions; Sets Up Strikebreaking "Home Guards"

The Senate Military Affairs Committee released its draft of the peacetime conscription bill last Saturday, July 27—only four days before debate on the bill was to take place in the Senate. Before the full significance of the various provisions of the bill could become clear to the people, who first had a chance to see the involved language of the text in their newspapers last week-end, their "representatives" in the Senate were taking a stand on the bill on Wednesday.

The key points of the bill may be summarized as follows:

SECTION 2 sets up compulsory registration for all males between 18 and 64—in effect an internal passport system. It makes all men between 21 and 45 available for service in the regular army and navy; while all men between 18 and 21 and 45 and 64 are made available for "home defense units" of the army and navy—the latter apparently similar to the "home guards" used against strikes during the last war.

SECTION 3 authorizes the President to "select" as many men as in his judgment are required for the armed forces. The War Department has announced it will call, if the bill passes, 1,400,000 men in the first fifteen months, but the bill contains no limitation of the number of men who may be called. The men are to be in the armed forces for a period of twelve months BUT may be required to continue in service indefinitely if, during that year, "the Congress shall declare that the national interest is imperiled". Each man after completing his training period shall serve ten years in the reserves, during which period he "shall be subject to such additional training as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law." Base pay for active service is the regular army pay of \$21 a month.

SECTION 4 gives the president full authority to induct as many men as he sees fit into the "home guard" units.

SECTION 5 provides that from 78 to 87% of the men to go into the active service provided under SECTION 3 shall be between the ages of 21-31 and 10 to 15% shall be between 31-38.

Exemption Weapon Against Unionists

SECTION 6 authorizes the president to exempt from immediate service those men whose civilian work at that time "is found" to justify exemption. These exemptions are to be determined "under such regulations as he may prescribe," says the bill.

Those regulations have actually, however,

been drawn up since 1926 by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. To enter a claim for exemption, a worker will have to submit two affidavits, one by his immediate superior, another by the executive head of the company by which he is employed. Militant trade unionists will be gotten rid of by the simple device of their employers refusing to sign their affidavits, while finks will be rewarded with affidavits. It's the chance of a lifetime for union-busting bosses!

No Guarantees of Getting Jobs Back

SECTION 9 ostensibly provides that upon completion of their service men shall get their previous jobs back without loss of seniority, BUT gives any boss enough loopholes to refuse to take his men back. Men shall get their jobs back "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to afford such re-employment". The boss is the sole judge of that, since neither the Labor Board nor any other body is named and empowered by the bill to determine whether an employer's refusal to re-hire returning men is or is not an "unfair labor practice" nor are any penalties of any kind provided against employers refusing to rehire returning men.

The weasel words of the bill on this point are best shown up by comparison with the clause contained in numerous contracts recently signed by Minneapolis and other mid-West drivers' unions. The usual clause reads: "Employees shall not suffer any loss in their seniority standing by reason of their induction into any branch of the military or naval service of the U.S.A." That means that, if a man is No. 20 on the seniority list, he will be the twentieth man to be employed by the company no matter how the employer's circumstances have "changed." In contrast to this, the provision in the conscription bill is just pious eyewash.

STATE OF THE NATION

The World Peace Car, a dilapidated 10-year-old vehicle, now lies in an Atlanta junkyard.

Says J. P. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber company of Akron: "The United States must protect the Dutch East Indies from seizure by Japan because if Japan is permitted to grab the East Indies our supply of rubber will be cut off." Why, Mr. Seiberling! We thought wars were fought for ideals. We never knew raw materials had anything to do with it!

Lehman Plans New Police System to Replace Guard as Anti-Labor Body

Transference of the National Guard into active service as part of the regular armed forces, scheduled shortly, is the clue to an understanding of Governor Lehman's plan, outlined by him Wednesday, July 24, to chiefs of police of 200 New York state communities, providing for coordination of 30,000 police on a statewide scale.

Under Lehman's plan the 30,000 policemen in the state, who ordinarily function under 1,600 separate commands, will be organized under eight central commands. With state police captains as "mobilization coordinators", this set-up would provide ways and means for transporting any or all the police to any part of the state for action.

"When requested by a (local) police official, the mobilization coordinator shall, with the approval of the Governor, assemble sufficient resources to assist the authority requesting it," says the plan.

The considerable scale on which this apparatus is expected to operate is indicated by the elaborate tabulation which each coordinator is required to make of all possible serviceable men and equipment in his district. In addition to a tabulation of all police personnel, he is required to tabulate all possible transportation facilities, with a specification of the passenger capacity of each vehicle, including patrol cars, motor cycles and sidecars, squad cars, patrol wagons and prison vans, ambulances, trucks, sound cars, horses, emergency vehicles and airplanes; similarly detailed tabulations of radio communication facilities, and of all available rifles, shot-guns, machine guns, gas-guns and other gas ammunition; detention facilities, etc., etc.

What is all this for? Lehman calls it a "state defense" plan. Obviously, however, this special set-up isn't going to be repelling Nazi parachutists, or invaders from Canada.

The explanation is the forthcoming mobilization of the National Guard into regular service. The coordination of the police forces is designed to create a substitute for the previous functions of the National Guard.

What functions? The average simple citizen thinks of the National Guard as a means for train-

ing civilians and thereby to expand the potentially-needed military forces of the country for use against external enemies. That's where Mr. Citizen makes his mistake.

The present system of National Guard armories, built in quarters of the city where they can act as fortresses commanding industrial quarters, and as points of vantage from which punitive expeditions can sally forth, date from the great railroad strikes of the 1870's. Notably during the great "riots" of 1877, the capitalists found themselves relatively helpless against the strikers. They remedied that by creating the modern type of armory and National Guard regiment.

Since then scarcely a year has passed in which the National Guard did not play the role of suppressor of strikers. The most important recent instance was the

use in 1937 of the Guard to smash the "Little Steel" strike. Local police are usually too few in number to smash completely a big strike, and the fact that they are local men complicates the problem. A National Guard regiment, brought under governor's orders from another locality, is much more efficacious.

If the Guard is now to join the army in the field, something must take its place as a weapon against the labor movement. That is the purpose of Lehman's "coordination" of police forces. What local police cannot do will be done by police brought from other parts of the state.

Unlike the AFL and CIO leaders who have laid down for the duration, the capitalists keep right on pressing relentlessly the class struggle. For they're class-conscious as most labor "leaders" are not.

Where You Can Buy The "Appeal" At New York City News-Stands

LOWER MANHATTAN: University Place and 12 St.—store; Modern Bookshop, Univ. & 8 St.; 8 St. and 6 Ave., north-east; 7 Ave. & Christopher, southwest; 75 Greenwich Ave.; 14 St. & 6 Ave., northeast; 14 St. & 6 Ave., southeast; 14 St. & 5 Ave.; 14 St. and Univ. Pl.; 14 St. & B'way; 14 St. and 4 Ave., southeast; 14 St. & 4 Ave., northeast; 14 St. & 4 Ave., southeast; 14 St. & 3 Ave., northeast; 14 St. & 3 Ave., southeast; 14 St. and 2 Ave., northwest; Rand School; 28 St. & 3 Ave., northwest; 23 St. & 4 Ave., southwest; 23 St. & B'way., southeast; 23 St. & 5 Ave., northeast; 38 St. and 7 Ave., northwest; 42 St. & 7 Ave., southwest; 42 St. and 6 Ave., southwest; 42 St. & 6 Ave., southeast; 42 St. opp. Stearns; 42 St. and 5 Ave., southwest; 12 St. & 2 Ave.; 339 E. 10 St.; Biedermans-2 Ave., between 11-12 St.; 10 St. and Ave. B.; 2 Ave & 9 St.; 2 Ave & 4 St.; Delancey and Essex, southeast; Delancey and Suffolk, northwest; Knickerbocker Village Stationery.	YORKVILLE 85 St. & 3 Ave., Southeast.	EAST BRONX Prospect Ave. & 160 St.; Simpson St. Station; Freeman St. Station; 174 St. Station - Cand; Store; Alherton Ave. Station.	WEST BRONX 167 St. & Jerome Ave., southeast; 170 St. & Jerome Ave., southeast; Mt. Eden Ave. & Jerome, Candy Store, northeast; 176 St. & Jerome, southeast. Tremont near Davidson Ave., candy store near southwest corner; Burnside Ave. & Jerome, southwest; Burnside Ave. & Jerome, southeast; Moshulu Station & Jerome; Sedgwick Ave.; 17 E. Kingsbridge Road.	BROWNSVILLE Eastern Parkway & Utica; Sutter & E. 98 St.; Straus & Pitkin Ave., Rockaway & Pitkin Ave.; Rockaway and Livonia Aves., Van Sinderen & Sutter Aves.	BORO PARK Brighton Beach Ave. & Ocean Pkwy.; Brighton Beach Ave. & Brighton 5 St.; 1510 Kings Highway; 86 St. & Bay Pkwy.; Ditmas St. & McDonald Ave.
--	---	---	---	--	---

SENSATIONAL SUMMER OFFER!!

* A subscription to the Socialist Appeal
* A valuable bound volume of back Appeals

At prices never before seen

1 yr. Appeal sub, reg \$2) both for
1938 bound volume, reg \$3) \$3.00
1 yr Appeal sub, reg. \$2) both for	
1st or 2nd half-year 1939)	
bd volume, reg \$2) \$2.50	
1 yr Appeal sub, reg \$2) all for	
1939 complete in two vol-)	
umes, reg \$4) \$3.50	

(Deduct 50c for any of the above with a 6 months, instead of a 1 year, sub.)

ORDER IMMEDIATELY — SUPPLY LIMITED!

Socialist Appeal
116 University Place
New York, New York

Bill me for (check 1 in each column):

() 1 yr sub	() 1938 volume
() 6 mos sub	() 1939 (Jan-June)
	() 1939 (July-Dec)
	() 1939 complete

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____