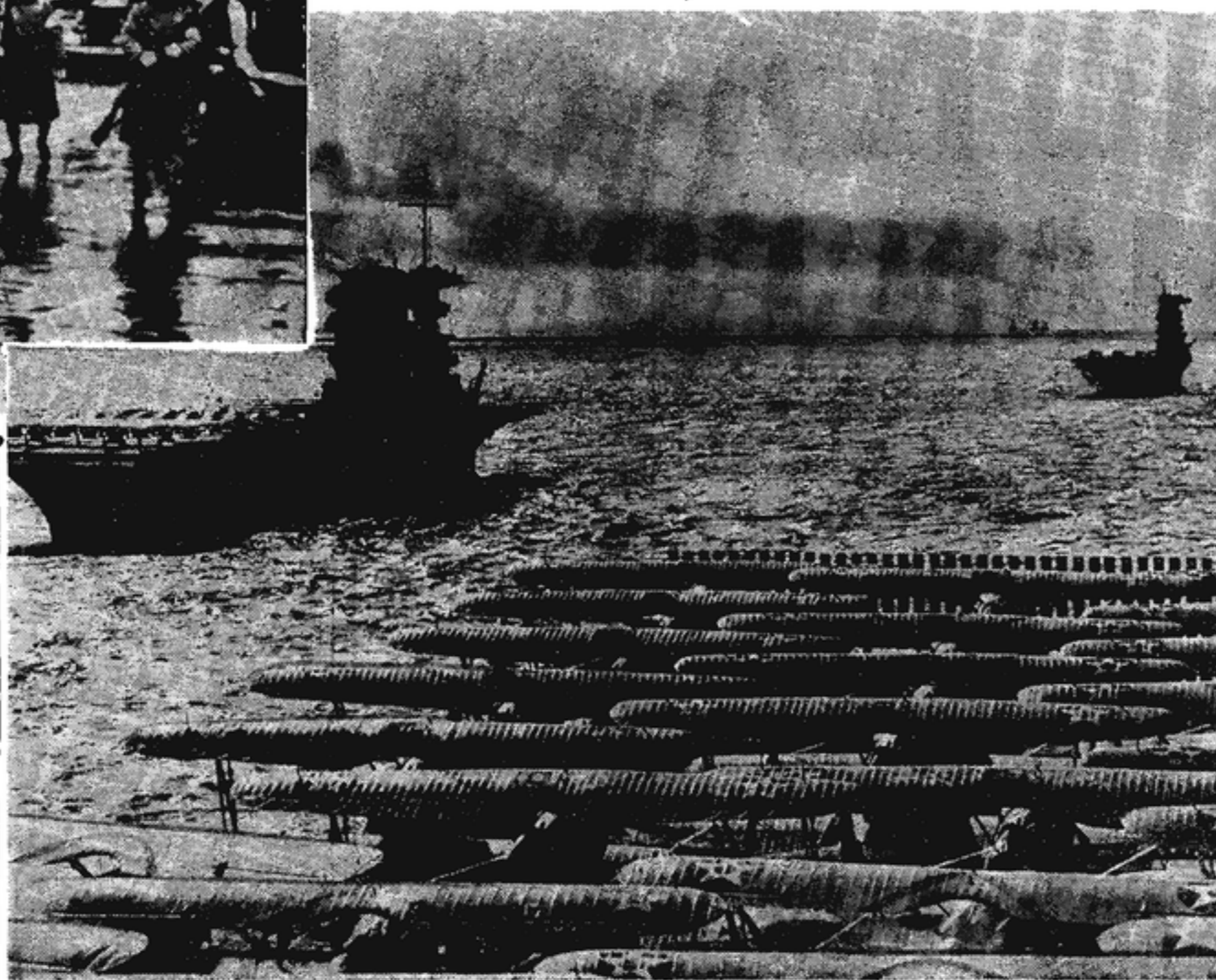




Where Wall St. "Defends Democracy"

The War That Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, the DuPonts, and the Other Sixty Families Want Us to Fight for Them Is the War for the Expansion of Their Investments, for Control of Asia, South America, and Europe—That Is What the Navy is Preparing to Do in the Pacific — That Is Why There Are American Marines in China



Green and Lewis Unite In War Mobilization Plans

They Are Roosevelt's Key-Men in Winning Labor's Support of the Bosses' War

By STAN LAUREN
With preparations for a new imperialist war going ahead at full speed, the Roosevelt Administration has advanced assurance that the two rival leaders of the labor movement, John L. Lewis and William Green, will unite in their efforts to chain workers in both the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. to the capitalist war machine.

At the C.I.O. convention in Pittsburgh, last November, Lewis expressed his line most clearly. "If war comes," Lewis declared, "the United States will need the co-operation of the millions of workers in the C.I.O. who are willing to fight any time to maintain our rights."

He went on to warn of the "bloodthirsty German government" and told the delegates that "possibly we'll have to meet the German dictator as he extends his power to the Western Hemisphere." "Who is going to do it," Lewis asked — then answered himself: "Labor."

During the last war it was John L. Lewis who represented the miners when the U.M.W.A. entered into an agreement with the United States government through the fuel administration and guaranteed that the miners would not strike so as to insure enough coal production "to win the war." The cost of living soared. Wages remained low.

UNEMPLOYED AND YOUTH WILL BE TURNED INTO CANNON FODDER

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The youth of the nation who apply for N.Y.A. jobs are immediately referred to the C. C. C. camps where every effort is being made to train them for use in war. In the schools and colleges a renewed drive is on to enlarge the R.O.T.C. Millions of dollars are to be spent to make airplane pilots out of students. Billions of dollars are being voted by Congressmen—New Dealers and Tories alike—to teach the art of murder to workers and students while demands for increased relief and work relief are met with the crisp, military answer, "Sorry, there are no funds available."

they both, for different reasons, of course, have the same policy regarding labor's support of a new war for "democracy."

More indicative is Green's statement when he testified before the War Policies Commission in 1931. From this statement it is clear that he gives full support to the Industrial Mobilization Plans of the Roosevelt government. For example, he had this to say: "War is to be abhorred. That is the attitude of the working people whom I represent. They shrink from the very thought of it. But, of course, if the thing we abhor actually happens, there must be a plan, and the plan must be a practical plan, and a reasonable plan."

Only last week Green endorsed the jingo "Stop Hitler" parade for imperialist war which was held in New York City.

Both Green and Lewis are following their predecessor, Samuel Gompers, who tied the hands of labor during the last war and permitted the working class to be exploited beyond endurance, so that the capitalists could make profits.

Time and again Green and Lewis have declared their love for capitalism. They openly admit that they believe in the profit system. Consequently, they cannot be expected to object to a war for profits.

The working class must refuse to be chained down to support of a new imperialist venture. They must demonstrate by militant action their firm opposition to any war their bosses undertake. Green and Lewis must not be allowed to stand in the way.

Labor must defend its right to strike, its right to freedom of the press and of speech.

But when the bosses and Generals need cannon-fodder there are no questions. "Here," they say, "Take this gun and go kill, wound and destroy your fellow-workers." To the youth who is denied an education and a job they say, "Here take this bomb and drop it on some women and children, slaughter your fellow-youth."

General Johnson Cooks Up New Scheme To Avoid Popular Referendum On War

By ALBERT GOLDMAN
It was left for General Hugh S. Johnson to concoct the slickest scheme thus far proposed to sidetrack the widespread desire for an amendment to the constitution to give the people of this country the right to vote on war.

Ever since last year's Congressional session, when Representative Ludlow introduced the resolution which would give those who do the fighting and suffering a chance to decide whether they want war declared or not, the "responsible" politicians of the ruling class have been seeking for a way to bury the whole idea.

Not that these "responsible" politicians actually believe that such a thing as a vote by the people would actually succeed in preventing war; they merely refuse to take any chances of having their war plans interfered with in the slightest degree. They know very well that Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief, can start a war without any formal declaration and they also understand that with the powerful means of propaganda at their disposal they are quite likely to succeed in confusing the masses and get a favorable vote by hook or crook.

Nevertheless, if a proposition to declare war would actually be submitted to a vote of the people, there would be an opportunity for tremendous agitation against the war and that would considerably weaken the war mongers.

THE ORIGINAL LUDLOW AMENDMENT

The original resolution introduced by Ludlow provided for a referendum on war "except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions." The Roosevelt Administration would not even permit a general discussion of it. Mobilizing all its forces in Congress against the resolution, with the aid of prominent Republicans, Roosevelt succeeded in defeating a motion to discuss the Ludlow Amendment by the narrow margin of 209 to 188.

The size of the vote in favor against Roosevelt indicated the tremendous support the idea of a referendum has among the masses of the people. According to surveys made at the time by the American Institute of Public Opinion (the Gallup poll) 70 percent of the voters favored the Ludlow amendment.

The campaign of the war mongers—the Communists were the most articulate and vocifer-

ous—against the amendment, scared its Congressional proponents into modifying it so that under the latest form of the proposed amendment the question of war would be submitted to a popular referendum "except in case of attack by armed forces, actual or immediately threatened, upon the United States or its territorial possessions or by any non-American nation against any country in the Western Hemisphere." The phrase "immediately threatened" is vague enough to furnish Congress with a loophole to escape the necessity of a referendum whenever it would see fit. And to protect the investments of American capitalists in Latin America or Canada, Congress need have no authorization whatever from the people in order to declare war.

The adoption of Johnson's idea would permit a declaration of war by Congress without any referendum, would permit the sending of the navy to fight in foreign waters to protect American investments, would permit the sending of the regular army and all volunteers into service in any part of the world.

The Gallup poll recently announced that a poll resulted in a 61 percent favorable vote for Johnson's proposal. That does not mean that those who voted for it preferred it to the Ludlow amendment. It was not presented in the poll as a counter proposal to that amendment, but as an independent proposition. The 3-2 vote therefore is an index to the anti-war sentiment of the masses. It is necessary to recognize, however, that the efforts of Johnson and others to confuse the masses may succeed in turning attention away from the Ludlow amendment to Johnson's phony scheme.

Secret Schemes Already Worked Out For Iron Dictator to Rule America

(Continued from Page 1)
War Industries Board the last time and who testified before a Congress committee as a past master in the art of propaganda:

"Just as other constitutional provisions are ignored in time of war, so, too, must there be an abridgment of free speech, free press, free assembly, and even free thought. In no other way can a nation save itself. . . . 'Enlightened and informed public opinion in war is ideal, but the plan is dangerous. We must have a stencil. If we take the muzzles off the dogs of war, we must put the muzzles on the people and the press. . . .'

A DOZEN WAYS TO BREAK STRIKES

The War Department has worked out a dozen different ways to break strikes—not just strikes which might have an anti-war objective, but in the first instance strikes for higher wages, better conditions, and so forth. It is determined that labor shall not be permitted to reach for higher

Wars Since the "War to End War"

- 1918-19—Polish-Ukrainian War.
1919-22—Inter-Allied Intervention Against Soviet Russia.
1919-20—British military occupation of Ireland.
1919-26—Conquests in Arabia by Ibn Saud.
1920—Soviet-Polish War.
1920—Turkish-Armenian War.
1921-22—Greek-Turkish War.
1921-26—Franco-Spanish Wars against Rif.
1925—French military expedition to Syria.
1925-27—Civil war and foreign Imperialist intervention in China.
1925-35—Gran Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay.
1927—Occupation of Nicaragua by U. S. Marines.
1931-32—Japanese seizure of Manchuria.
1932—Sino-Japanese war at Shanghai.
1935-36—Italo-Ethiopian War.
1936-38—British bombing operations on India's Northwest frontier.
1936-39—Spanish Civil War: Franco aided by Hitler and Mussolini.
1937—Sino-Japanese War.
1937—British war on Arabs in Palestine.
1938—German occupation of Austria.
1939—German occupation of Bohemia, Moravia.
1939—Hungarian invasion of Slovakia.

APPEAL ARMY

"We are very proud to work with such a splendid paper and organization."—R. F., literature agent of the Louisville Branch.

THE BRANCHES AT WORK: "The Central Branch has been doing very well as far as the sales of the Appeal are concerned. Last week the Branch sold 120 copies and it seems to me as though the organization of a centralized branch will help circulate the paper to a much greater extent than before." — Sam Richter, literature-leader of Chicago.

Abel Miller of New York has developed the novel idea of organizing a chain letter scheme to advertise the Appeal. He places a leaflet in each copy of the paper sold or distributed which says, among other things, "We ask you to send a letter to three friends requesting them to subscribe to and buy the Appeal. In turn, these three friends are to send a letter to three friends of theirs, etc. until we reach thousands of workers. For more copies of this leaflet, write to the Socialist Appeal, 116 University Place, New York City." A splendid idea, Abel—and we urge other branches to try the same method of chain-letter writing.

APPEAL SUB DRIVE SLOWS UP: We list below the results up to April 1 of our subscription campaign for 1,000 new readers. Although the month of March was the best in our history with close to 400 new subscriptions, nevertheless we will have to close with a rush if we're to complete the drive by April 15.

NEW YORK CITY	23
Chicago	14
Boston	14
Louisville	6
Minneapolis	6
California	5
St. Paul	4
Ohio	3
Michigan	3
Washington	2
Foreign	2
Washington, D. C.	2
Philadelphia	2
New York State	1
Connecticut	1
Kansas	1
Florida	1
Total	90

QUOTA STANDING AS OF APRIL 1

Branch	Quota	Obtained	Percent
Youngstown, O.	10	14	140
Austin, Minn.	5	6	120
Boston, Mass.	30	31	103
Houston, Texas	5	5	100
Berkeley, Calif.	10	10	100
New Haven, Conn.	10	10	100
Minneapolis, Minn.	100	90	90
Quakertown, Penna.	10	9	90
New York City	200	168	84
Fargo, N. D.	5	4	80
Los Angeles, Calif.	50	36	72
Columbus, O.	5	3	60
Akron, O.	10	6	60
Philadelphia, Pa.	40	24	60
Seattle, Wash.	5	3	60
Chicago, Ill.	100	52	52
San Francisco	30	15	50
Washington, D. C.	10	5	50
Louisville, Ky.	10	5	50
Cleveland, O.	40	19	48
Lynn, Mass.	25	12	48
Newark, N. J.	50	22	44
Rochester, N. Y.	20	8	40
St. Paul, Minn.	50	20	40
Kansas	5	2	40
Worcester, Mass.	5	2	40
Detroit, Mich.	50	16	32
Allentown, Pa.	10	3	30
Baltimore, Md.	10	3	30
Clayton, Mo.	10	3	30
Toledo, O.	10	2	20
San Diego, Calif.	10	2	20
St. Louis, Mo.	25	5	20
Oakland, Calif.	20	3	15
Hartford, Conn.	10	1	10
E. Chicago, Ind.	10	1	10
Sacramento, Calif.	10	0	0
Denver, Colo.	10	0	0
Patterson, N. J.	10	0	0
Totals	1,005	614	61

This Week at the Marxist School

Tuesday, April 4 at 7 P.M.: JOHN G. WRIGHT—The Theory of the Permanent Revolution.
Tuesday, April 4, at 8:50 P.M.: JAMES T. FARRELL, author of Studs Lonigan, etc.—The American Novel.
Wednesday, April 5, at 8 P.M.: GEORGE NOVACK—The American Civil War of 1861-1865 and Its Significance.
The Monday classes in American Politics, and in Practical Trade Unionism are being postponed one week. The next session of these classes will be held April 10, at the usual time.
All classes held at IRVING PLAZA, Irving Place and 15th Street, N.Y.C.
Admission 25 cents per lecture