

# Socialist Appeal

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**KILL OFF THE UNEMPLOYED!**

Retired U. S. Army Major Edward L. Dyer has the simplest way of lightening the relief burden: all the aged on relief should be humanely killed. Dyer proposes an age limit of 70 or 75. Without insisting on it, we suggest that the experiment be started with Major Dyer, even though he is now living on a comfortable pension. Just a

suggestion! He is only 50, to be sure, but he's physically incapable of working and is obviously shot to hell mentally. Useless to society, and even to the army, his pension might be applied, just as relief funds are, to buying bigger and better guns for Roosevelt's war machine. Or—how about melting him down for lead?

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## READY TO PLUNGE U. S. INTO WAR

### Stalin's Bloody Record In Spanish Civil War Exposed By Ex-Secret Service Head

**Walter Krivitsky, G. P. U. Chief Who Broke With Moscow, Reveals Kremlin Efforts to Sabotage Loyalist Struggle**

The real inside story of how and why Stalin and his G.P.U. secret police worked in Spain's civil war—a dramatic, sensational, authentic and damning story—has finally been told in detail, with all the names and dates and places, by one of the few men in a position to know!

That man is Walter G. Krivitsky, former chief of the Soviet Military Intelligence in Western Europe, whose disguised headquarters at The Hague, Holland, was the secret center for the dispatch and check-up of Stalin's spies and trigger-men in Spain.

Krivitsky, a Communist Party member of many years' standing, formerly director of the Soviet War Industries Institute, broke publicly with the Stalin machine over a year ago and, although his life has since been in daily danger, he has now written the most revealing stories about the inside workings of the Stalin machine. Neither Moscow nor its agents have attempted to deny or refute his charges. Because they have attempted to silence him by their well-known methods, Krivitsky has been forced to take refuge in the United States.

His story, which appears in the current issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, which dissociates itself from Krivitsky's political views by stating that "he is still a believer in the true communism of Lenin," confirms to the hilt all the charges made in past issues of the *Socialist Appeal* concerning the counter-revolutionary part played by Stalin and his agents in the smothering of the working class movement of Spain, in the assassination, frame-up and imprisonment of anti-Stalinists, and in undermining the resistance of the Loyalist camp to Franco's hordes.

We publish below some of the important excerpts from Krivitsky's article, which the *Saturday Evening Post* announces is to be followed by others:

#### Krivitsky's Story

"Ever since the rise of Hitler, in 1933, Stalin's foreign policy has been a policy of distress, driven by fear of isolation. Caught between the growing Japanese menace in the east and the German menace in the west, Stalin went hunting for a strong ally among the great world powers. All his efforts to come to terms with Hitler were now encouraged and now rebuffed. He tried to restore the old Czarist pact with France, but could not get the ironclad alliance he sought. His attempts to join hands with Great Britain were even less successful.

"In his quest for security, Stalin turned his eyes toward Spain after the outbreak of the Franco rebellion. He made haste slowly, as he always does. First there was a period of watchful waiting, of furtive exploration. Stalin wanted to assure himself that there would be no quick and easy Franco victory.

"Then Stalin intervened in Spain, with the idea of creating in Madrid a vassal of the Kremlin. Such a vassal would secure, on the one hand, his ties with Paris and London, and strengthen, on the other hand, his bargaining position with Berlin and Rome.

"But Stalin, unlike Mussolini, played it safe in Spain. The Soviet intervention might have been decisive at certain moments had Stalin taken the risks on the Loyalist side which Mussolini did on the Franco side. But Stalin risked nothing. He even made sure that there was enough gold in the Bank of Spain to more than cover the costs of his material aid to Madrid.

"Stalin himself had contemptuously described the Comintern

(Continued on Page 2)

### There IS Another Choice!

AN EDITORIAL

Concealing himself behind the name of "White House spokesman," President Roosevelt has drawn quite an accurate picture of the courses which he would compel the American people to choose from. Not a very joyful picture to contemplate but there it is. The President himself drew it on April 9 aboard the President's Special returning from Georgia.

Three possible courses were outlined by the "spokesman":

1. Adoption by the American people of a policy of complete isolation and an attempt to create a self-sufficient economic system. This would mean a marked lowering of the standard of living.

2. Subsidizing exports which would mean imposition of huge taxes upon the masses.

3. Lengthening of hours of work and reducing wages to enable this country to compete with the German and Italian barter systems.

#### Heads He Wins, Tails We Lose

It can be readily seen that no matter what choice the American masses would make they would be the ones to suffer. The bosses could get along very nicely, assuming even that they would have to take a cut in their profits. Anyone making fifty thousand dollars a year and over could afford to have his income cut in half and he would still have no kick coming. But the average full-time worker getting an income of less than eleven hundred dollars a year would have his misery multiplied ten-fold if he were to suffer a drastic cut. And in addition he would be compelled to work longer hours.

In drawing this sad picture, Roosevelt had in mind to incite the masses into a desire for war against Germany, Italy and Japan. Upon these countries he placed the blame for the necessity of making such a hard choice. The inescapable conclusion he leads us to is that the masses must be prepared to go to war against these nations, defeat them, establish the rule of free trade and thus escape the necessity of making any choice involving a lowering of the standard of living.

#### His Latest Alibi

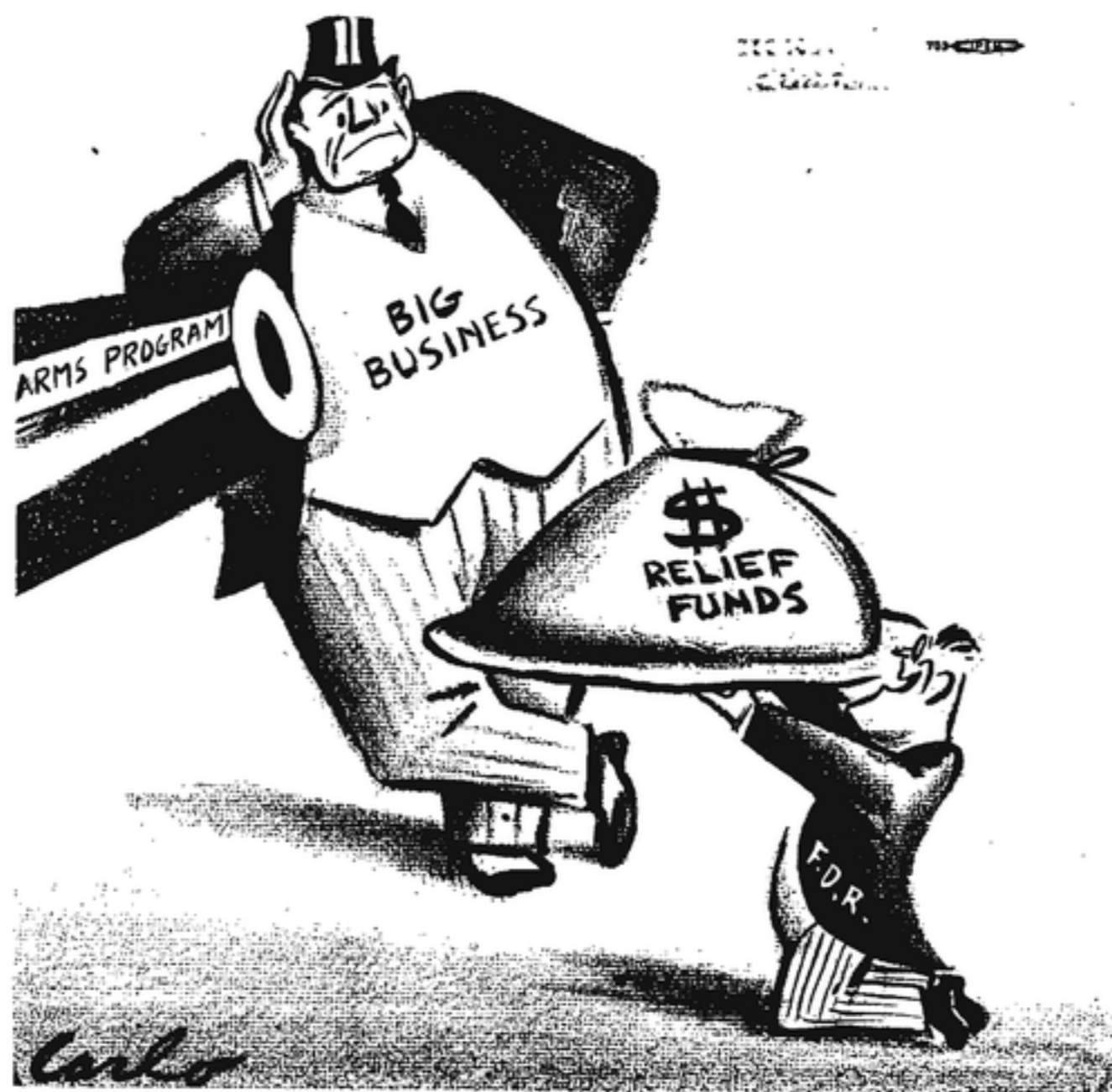
Another purpose that Roosevelt had in warning the masses what was in store for them if they did not rush into a war against the fascist nations, was to prepare an alibi. Not so long ago it was the "Economic Royalists" who were to blame for the bad conditions under which the workers had to exist. Roosevelt insisted that a few stubborn Economic Royalists prevented him from solving all the economic and social problems.

If that is so, and we grant that there is a lot of truth in it if viewed in the right light, then why didn't Roosevelt use his great power to compel these few Economic Royalists to toe the mark? A program of expropriating the Sixty Families in control of the economic resources of this country—that's a serious step! Boldly taking over the idle factories and putting the millions of unemployed to work—that's another serious step which the vast majority of the people would back to the limit. But it is ridiculous to imagine Roosevelt even thinking of such actions.

All that Roosevelt did was to slap the Economic Royalists on the wrist. He couldn't do any more for the simple reason that he believes in and defends the present economic system under which the Economic Royalists must necessarily rule.

(Continued on Page 3)

### Roosevelt's Appeasement Policy



### PASSPORT TRIAL OF THREE OPENS IN RUBENS CASE

Defense, Prosecution Agree Trial Is Political

By NAT LEVINE

NEW YORK—The famous Robinson-Rubens passport case finally went to trial April 12 before Judge Henry W. Goddard in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York.

Over a year and a half ago Aaron Sharf, Ossip Garber and Edward Blatt were indicted for conspiracy to fraudulently obtain passports. The indictments were handed down by a grand jury which investigated the mysterious means by which "Donald Lewis Robinson" and "Ruth Marie Rubens" obtained their passports.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Big Battles Loom Ahead For Automobile Workers

Martin Split-off Group Headed for A.F.L. Affiliation with Small Membership

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

DETROIT, April 10—What is the situation in the automobile industry today? Both the Martin and the C.I.O. conventions are now behind us and it is possible to sum up the composition and the state of affairs of the two unions in the language of cold figures.

The Martin Union reported a genuine membership of 62,000 workers at its Detroit convention. Of this number, some 25,000 workers were listed in the six large local unions represented at the Detroit convention, Plymouth, Packard, Flint and Pontiac G. M. locals. The bulk of these 25,000 workers have left and are leaving the Martin Union for the C.I.O. organization.

The Martin Union consists therefore of some 35,000 to 40,000 members, located chiefly in the parts plants. Of the important automobile plants, Martin's strength is limited to the Plymouth shop of the Chrysler division.

Key Sections with C.I.O.

The C.I.O.-U.A.W. reported at its convention a genuine membership of some 170,000 workers. At the Cleveland Convention were represented practically all of the key, decisive sections of the organized automobile workers. The bulk of the Flint and Pontiac G. M. workers of Saginaw, Bay City, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Indiana and California. The overwhelming portion of the Chrysler Corporation—all of Dodge, all of De Soto, all of Chrysler and at least 50% of Plymouth; all of the important independents: Hudson, Nash, Studebaker; the majority of Packard; all of the important body manufacturers: Briggs, Murray Body and Seaman Body.

The composition of the two unions explains the difference between the Detroit and the Cleveland conventions. The Detroit delegates have all gone through a highly selective process in the last six months of the factional battle that raged in the U.A.W. By and large, only the most conservative and backward locals remained with Martin. That is why the Detroit gathering took on such a reactionary appearance and gave voice to so many reactionary measures.

The vast majority of the large, decisive locals of the automobile union were represented at the Cleveland convention. The automobile union was organized and built up during the fiercest class battles with the automobile manufacturers. In spite of the year and a half of ruinous, clique factionalism, the delegations to the Cleveland convention still gave voice to the militancy and the fighting courage which built and made famous the Automobile Workers Union.

Martin—AFL Alliance  
Martin, representing a discredited minority of the automobile union, is driven to an

(Continued on Page 3)

### Student Strike Against War Set For April 20

As the day for the anti-war strike on April 20 approaches, we see clearly reflected within the student movement the struggle which is taking place in the ranks of the American masses. This struggle has dramatized the cleavage between the anti-war forces led by the Young People's Socialist League (4th International), and the war-mongers of the Young Communist League.

At the Model Congresses held recently in every New York College this was demonstrated in a manner which could leave no doubt in the minds of the student bodies. Like a yellow thread running through all these assemblies came the same note of mad jingo propaganda: "For a bigger and better navy"; "Our duty is to save the world for democracy"; "Hurrah for American Imperialism in South America." Each twentieth-century Stalinist tried to outdo the other in frenzied flag waving.

New Low

In Brooklyn College a new low was reached when the Y.C.L. supported a resolution condemning "Communism and Fascism" in so far as they work against world peace." The reactionary who introduced this resolution made clear that

"Communism as an advocate of class struggle and as the force responsible for the October Revolution in Russia, was an enemy of world peace."

(Continued on Page 2)

### Roosevelt Takes Open War Stand; Europe on Brink

President Takes Role as Spokesman for Both American Continents in Frank Statement Threatening 'Force Against Force'

### EUROPEAN POWERS RUSH FRANTICALLY TO BIND ALLIES AS WAR DRAWS NEAR

Without bothering to consult either House of Congress, much less the American people who have so direct and vital a concern in the matter, President Roosevelt last Friday committed the United States in the most unambiguous manner to participation in the coming imperialist war.

Speaking to the governing board of the Pan-American Union, Roosevelt declared that the United States, apparently regarding all the countries of the two American continents as Washington's private protectorates, would defend its rule over the Western hemisphere "to the fullest extent of our strength, matching force to force if any attempt is made to subvert our institutions, or to impair the independence of any of our groups."

The bland hypocrisy of the reference to "the independence of any of our groups"—meaning the countries of Latin America—may be judged from the fact that to this day the United States rules over a number of these countries by open or concealed violence, leaving them a purely nominal independence.

Sordid Imperialism  
That the actual interests which Roosevelt expressed were anything but idealistic, was recognized even by so conservative a statesman as Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Referring to the coming world war, he writes:

"A thorough investigation will disclose to you that a more sordid, imperialistic war could hardly be imagined than this war should it unfortunately come.

"This is not a war over the question of democracy or totalitarianism. It was the democracies of Europe which wrote the secret treaties by which all spoils were divided even before the war was closed. It was the democracies of Europe which wrote the Versailles Treaty, not a peace treaty but a spoils treaty.

"These European powers, whatever may be their idea of ideology or political views, pursue one and the same course when they come to deal with international affairs. They all alike violate treaties, disregard the most fundamental principles of rights, pursue methods which inevitably lead to war, and then call upon the United States, Canada and other nations to save them from their own intolerable and vicious methods."

Alliances Shape Up  
Meanwhile, the war alliances of Europe are taking ever clearer shape, in preparation for the showdown.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Chamberlain expanded the war frontiers of Britain to Rumania, Greece and Turkey. His speech followed only a few days after the "frontiers of Poland" had likewise been taken under the protectorate of British imperialism.

Premier Daladier of France, another of the professional "Democrats" who is concerned with the "independence of small nations"—except of course those small nations over which French imperialism exercises its own brutal dominion—followed right in Chamberlain's footsteps by a virtually identical declaration concerning Rumania and Greece.

The two latter countries, meanwhile, were somewhat fearful of these "assurances," in view of the enormous pres-

ence of the United States, which had likewise been taken under the protectorate of British imperialism.

Entitled "The Collective Pronoun," the editorial began by quoting President Roosevelt's words upon leaving Warm Springs: "I'll be back in the Fall, if we don't have a war."

Deeply Premeditated  
The editorial then stated that these words were not spoken lightly but were deeply premeditated; that a new war was rapidly approaching and that it was hopeless to believe that the United States could stay out of it. The editorial then struck at legislation and "paper guarantees of immunity," without specifically mentioning a war referendum.

(Continued on Page 3)