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- FIGHT WITH THE SOCIALIST
WORKERS PARTY FOR:**
1. A job and a decent living for every worker.
 2. Open the idle factories—operate them under workers' control.
 3. A Twenty-Billion dollar Federal public works and housing program.
 4. Thirty-thirty! \$30-weekly minimum wage—30-hour weekly maximum for all workers on all jobs.
 5. Thirty dollar weekly old-age and disability pension.
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 7. All war funds to the unemployed.
 8. A people's referendum on any and all wars.
 9. No secret diplomacy.
 10. An independent Labor Party.
 11. Workers' Defense Guards against vigilante and Fascist attacks.

Attention, Briggs!

It's a wise thing to read the press of the enemy regularly. You often find what he is thinking of and planning.

The *Annalist* is a paper of the financial and industrial bigwigs of the country. In its issue of June 1, 1939, it says:

"The Briggs strike may well prove to be a turning point for the better in automobile labor conditions. Reports from Detroit last week indicate that the motor and motor accessory companies have decided the time has come for a showdown. The manufacturers feel that they have the upper hand for three reasons—namely, the production season is drawing to a close, the unions are fighting each other, and the membership is discouraged. The companies feel, therefore, that the time is ripe for concerted action and they do not propose to throw their opportunity away."

The companies are not asleep. They are preparing to smash the unions—and to smash the none-too-wonderful standard of living of the automobile workers.

Are the automobile workers thinking and planning as far ahead as their labor-hating employers?

They should be. Especially when it is borne in mind that the power of the organized workers in the auto industry is truly invincible. The recent Briggs strike, which the *Annalist* attaches so much importance to, showed that the militancy which made auto workers' struggles so famous, is still there. If it is not held back, if it is not dampened, it is strong enough to heat down the resistance to labor progress offered by the automobile barons.

Prepare for the fight. All indications are that the snow-down is coming this fall. Let the auto workers present an iron front of solidarity and aggressiveness which will make the auto lords wince they had never started the night!

The Silent Mayor

Daniel Webster Hoan is the Mayor of Milwaukee.

Daniel Webster Hoan is also a "socialist"—at least he's a member of Norman Thomas' party. A member of its National Committee, also, and in general, its pride and joy.

The Milwaukee suburb of West Allis has been the scene in the past few days of what the capitalist press calls "labor violence." Labor violence, you understand, consists of police clubbing, shooting and gassing striking workers. In this case, striking automobile workers.

The sheriff of Milwaukee is not a member of the Thomas-Hoan "Socialist Party." He is in charge of the "labor violence"—that is, he gives the orders for the clubbing, shooting and gassing of the strikers who so innocently want a better wage and the recognition of their union.

According to the laws of the sovereign State of Wisconsin, we are given to understand, the Mayor of Milwaukee has no control over the Sheriff.

But the laws of Wisconsin say nothing, so far as we have been able to find out, about Mayors being compelled to stuff their mouths with hot potatoes when a strike is going on.

Mayor Hoan, right-wing socialist. Friend of

Labor, nevertheless has his mouth filled with hot potatoes.

He can't talk.

That's why a thorough examination of the Milwaukee press during the whole period of brutal police action against the striking auto workers fails to reveal a single word of protest uttered by Mayor Hoan.

As we said, he can't help it.

His mouth is full of hot potatoes.

But surely that's not the case with EVERY member of the Socialist party.

Friends of the Refugee

While hundreds of desperate Jewish refugees were clamoring in vain for permission to enter Cuba, one of the daily papers of Havana had the following comment to make:

"But we now consider as just, very Cuban and very patriotic the inclination of our people to demand the prohibition of an overflow of immigration, because the wretched condition of our country and the great increase of unemployment cannot stand the addition of new masses of immigrants. It is very correct that the Cubans should demand not only protection and the right to work upon our island but also that there should be rigorous measures taken to prevent workers as well as employers from penetrating into and swallowing up our exhausted sources of production, labor, trade and employment. Hence we have supported and continue to support all expedient measures that are adopted to restrict immigration of any class whatsoever. Basing ourselves on these premises, we understand that the government should close altogether the doors of Cuba to all immigration that may come to Cuba."

Where did this statement appear?

In the daily newspaper, *Hoy*, of May 28, 1939.

What is *Hoy*?

The daily newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba, section of the Third International, champion of democracy, freedom, progress, enemy of fascism and friend of the refugee.

Stalin didn't offer the refugees shelter.

The Stalinists here didn't call on Roosevelt to offer the refugees shelter.

The Cuban Stalinists merely played "Follow your leader."

Browderite Lies

From April 28 until today, the *Daily Worker*, has referred exactly twice to President Roosevelt's relief budget message to Congress of April 27. The first time was April 28, when under a very modest one-column head, it carried the United Press report on the issuance of the message. Why a U.P. report, when there is a very well-staffed Washington Bureau of the *Daily Worker*? Because, dear reader, that gave the Roosevelt-worshipping Browderites an excuse for making no comment on Roosevelt's relief-slashing proposals.

During the ensuing two months, when the W.P.A. question was the most burning problem confronting the labor movement, the *Daily Worker* never once referred to Roosevelt's April 27 message which, please keep in mind, fixed funds for W.P.A. at \$1,477,000,000, an amount perfectly acceptable to the reactionary House and Senate appropriations committees.

After the Roosevelt-Woodrum Starvation Bill passed the House Saturday by a vote of 372-21—i.e., passed by the united vote of the New Dealers and the "Tories"—the *Daily Worker* correctly described it as a W.P.A.-wrecking measure. BUT called it a "Tory Relief Measure." Only after thorough and diligent search, did we manage to find, in the second section of the June 18 *Daily Worker*, the second reference to Roosevelt's April 27 relief message fixing the amount for W.P.A. The *Daily Worker* says:

"It is also possible to see very clearly now, as the C.I.O. and the Workers Alliance had pointed out all along, that the President and his advisors had made a strategic blunder in asking for only \$1,477,000,000 for W.P.A."

"Of course, the President expects to ask for a deficiency grant later on, but in asking for an inadequate appropriation now the reactionaries got their chance to make a grand show of generosity, by granting the budget estimate for W.P.A. and then concentrating their fire on the structure and set-up of work relief."

The Stalinists lie, and they know they lie. The *Worker* pointed out, where that the president had "made a strategic blunder," but the contrary systematically concealed during these two crucial months that it was the president's own figure. It was not a "strategic blunder," but a deliberate destruction of W.P.A. in order to secure more funds for the president's armament program which the Stalinists also support. To say, "of course the president expects to ask for a deficiency grant later on" is a pure invention of the Stalinists, backed by nothing but their frenetic desire to shield Roosevelt from the hatred of those whom he is starving. Deliberately, cold-bloodedly, calculatedly, they lie and they know they lie.

Trying to Bring Idle Money, Idle Men Together by Mumbo Jumbo

Mead Bill Offers More Credit, But There Is Plenty of Unused Credit Lying Around—"Lending" Instead of "Spending" Scheme Hopeless because Wheels Won't Turn Without Profits

Bewildered by the ever-continuing economic crisis, and dismayed by the effects which the crisis may have on 1940 election prospects, the inner circle of Rooseveltians is now busily engaged in trying to cook up a grandiose scheme which revives the tattered glories of New Dealism. They are using the sessions of the Temporary National Economic Council ("Monopoly Committee") as a medium for developing the "theory" of the scheme, and have already begun the first Congressional steps in carrying it out.

The bright young men attached to the Monopoly Committee, such as Isadore Lubin and Leon Henderson (the latter recently promoted to the Securities Exchange Commission), have suddenly discovered an amazing new truth which they passed on to the President, who used it in a speech delivered a few weeks ago. The trouble with the country, he and behold, is that idle capital and idle men are sitting apart from each other; the way to cure the trouble is to bring idle capital and idle men together again! This is just about as illuminating as to say of a man dying of smallpox that his trouble is being sick and the way to cure him is to make him well again.

LENDING TO AVOID SPENDING

Since private enterprise doesn't seem to be getting very far in bringing about the wedding of idle capital and idle men, the beneficent Federal Government will step in to stimulate the process. The government will institute a gigantic direct and indirect "lending program." Everything will be solved, and at the same time the government can obey the Tories' command to cut down on the "spending program."

Appearing before the Monopoly Committee, Marriner S. Eccles, who has always been the administration's chief advocate of pump priming and expansionist money policies, proposed that the government should set up what would amount to a new bank which would loan money at low rates of interest to corporations, States and municipalities for productive enterprises.

This idea is not meeting with much favor from the private banks who see in it a competitor in their monopoly rights for exacting usury from the nation. However, the Eccles' testimony was part of a build-up, and not meant for immediate action; the plan is to return to the idea next year, in the pre-election period.

STARTING THE BALL ROLLING

Meanwhile, a more modest part of the scheme has been embodied in a bill which has been introduced in the Senate by the Roosevelt henchman, Mead of New York. The Mead Bill would not provide direct loans from the government to business, but would institute a governmental guarantee of 90% of loans, up to \$1,000,000, made to a business by private banks. The plan here is similar to the H.O.L.C. guarantees of mortgage loans, applied in the new instance to the presumed requirements of the relatively smaller corporations—what are referred to as "little business."

The Mead Bill meets with much more favor from the banks than the Eccles' idea; after all, what it amounts to is simply a governmental guarantee of bank profits. The only serious criticism made so far is that they want the guarantee to extend to 100% of the

Their Government

By James Burnham

According to the provisions of the Constitution, it is the function exclusively of the legislative arm of the Federal government—that is, of Congress—to appropriate money. The executive arm of the government—that is, the President and his subordinates—has charge of spending the money, but cannot appropriate it. It is part of the Constitutional task of the executive, however, to prepare and submit to Congress the governmental budget, which includes the proposals of the executive for appropriations. From a Constitutional point of view, Congress may vote the budget as submitted, or may modify it in any way it chooses. The budget is calculated on the basis of a "fiscal year" beginning July 1st of each calendar year and ending June 30th of the subsequent calendar year.

About two months ago, President Roosevelt, in a special message, submitted to Congress his proposed total Federal relief budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939. It is absolutely essential that every worker, especially every unemployed worker, should understand that this relief budget was the product solely of Roosevelt and his appointed subordinates in the executive branch of the government. Congress had nothing whatever to do with it. Congress does not enter into the picture until after the budget is proposed. For everything in, or out of, the original budget, Roosevelt and Roosevelt alone is responsible.

Who Leads the Drive Against the Unemployed?

In his relief budget, Roosevelt proposed a total relief appropriation for the year beginning July 1st of \$1,760,000,000. About \$300,000,000 of this was to go to comparatively minor, though important, undertakings such as NYA. For the major and decisive federal relief activity, W.P.A., Roosevelt proposed exactly \$1,477,000,000. Remember: this is Roosevelt's figure, not the figure of Congress.

This sum, proposed by Roosevelt, is more than \$800,000,000 less than W.P.A. was allotted during the fiscal year now ending. It permits a maximum average of about 2,000,000 on W.P.A. rolls during the next year, as against an average of about 3,000,000 during the current year.

There is now going on in Congress a complicated fight over the relief bill. Some of the issues in this fight are of considerable significance to the unemployed—chief among them, perhaps, provisions that would automatically drop anyone who had been on the rolls continuously for eighteen months or more and anyone who had "subversive ideas" about the government—but most of them are trivial.

There is no important fight at all on the point which is so basic that it completely overshadows all the rest: on the size of the W.P.A. appropriation.

In the House of Representatives, not one single member, either in committee or on the floor, has proposed the cut of a single dollar in the President's figure.

How can this be? What has happened to the "champions of economy", to the bitter enemies of the President, to all the Tories and right-wingers? The answer is simple: the President took the leadership in the drive against the unemployed. He proposed a cut in W.P.A. far more drastic than any of his so-called Tory opponents would have dared to propose. He took their breath away. With such a slash already contained in Roosevelt's budget, there was, on the basic question, nothing further for even the bitterest reactionary to suggest.

How Can the Unemployed Fight?

What I have explained is so simple that a small child can understand it. It is not an "interpretation" or "guess" on my part; it is a clear direct fact. No one has to take my word for it. It is part of the public record.

But open and simple as this truth is, it is being deliberately hidden from the workers of this country. It is being hidden by the Stalinists and by the labor officialdom. They hide it because in their politics they are committed to support of Roosevelt. They must therefore lie to the workers, attempt to make the workers believe that not Roosevelt but Congress or Republicans or "conservative Democrats" are alone responsible for the drive against the unemployed, and that Roosevelt is the friend of the unemployed.

No lie could be baser, more treacherous.

Not only does this lie hide a truth which every worker has a right and duty to know. This lie prevents the unemployed from struggling against the relief cuts. It is because the workers still believe this lie that there has been up to the present no effective struggle against the cuts; and there will not be until the workers stop believing the lie.

You cannot fight against the cuts when you put your reliance on the man who is chiefly responsible for making them, who is the leader in proposing them and carrying them through. Isn't that the most obvious common sense?

The unemployed have lost their first big round. By all signs, the W.P.A. slash is going through at Roosevelt's figure. It would have been another story if there had been a widespread, militant, mass-action fight by the unemployed. Roosevelt and Congress are in the last analysis contemptible cowards; they dare to put through the slash only because they do not have to face real resistance.

But the matter will not be closed when the bill is signed. A Roosevelt cut has the same effect on the food supply of the unemployed as a Tory cut. You can't eat pink slips, even when they are signed by Roosevelt's administrators.

What of the next round? Will the lie of Browder and Lewis continue to strangle the unemployed? Or are the unemployed ready to cast off that lie, once and for all?

Cordell Hull writes to Senator Pittman regarding the war danger: "Our purpose must be, at all times, to endeavor to foster that state of relations among nations which will maintain the fabric of world peace. In pursuance of that aim we have done, and must do, everything possible within the limits of our traditional policy of non-involvement in overseas affairs." That tradition died one death at Tripoli in 1804; another in Japan in 1854; another at Manila in 1898; another in China in 1900; still another in France in 1917. That policy is as dead as your memory, Mr. Dodo Hull.

CULTURE NOTE: One of Dorothy Lamour's sarongs is in the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art, along with Charley Chaplin's shoes and some of Mary Pickford's curls.

Equipped with Diplomas, School Graduates Join Lines of Jobless

and his kennels and stables.

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, told 4,636 graduates: "We must accept the disciplines of democracy as well as its freedoms." One of the forthcoming disciplines of American democracy, Mr. Chase might have mentioned, is discipline in Uncle Sam's uniform.

Edwin Arden Jewel, art critic for the *New York Times*, told the graduating class at Yale University's School of Fine Arts, "The artist is being lifted out of the relatively small luxury class." And being dumped into the ranks of the unemployed, as witness the Congressional elimination of the Federal theatre and other art projects.

AN HONEST ADDRESS AT COMMENCEMENT

It is high time the sugar ceased to flow. It is high time also that an honest man was permitted to address a graduating class. Imagine the spectacle of an unemployed worker arising to address the class of '39!

Standing beneath a violet trimmed white marquee and flanked on both sides by the carefully preserved wives of the University's Board of Directors, our unemployed worker might begin with the story of the Apple Days of 1930-1932, of the Hunger Marches to Washington and the Anacostia massacre of the unemployed veterans, of the promised Halcyon days with Roosevelt and his abrogation of the promise; of 23 millions of men and women and their children, cold and hungry, underfed and unclothed, the victims of Roosevelt's relief-slashes, the victims as well of sixty Bourbon families for whose profits these millions go ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clothed. Our unemployed worker in his commencement address would tell how workers in the reign of Roosevelt were shot down at the gates of factories when all they demanded was union recognition.

Our unemployed worker would end with a message of hope to the graduates. He would tell them that they will find security only when they are ready to fight for their needs, when they are ready to unite with employed and unemployed workers alike in the coming struggles for a job and a decent living for everybody. Anything else said on commencement day during these times is a lie and a fraud.

Roosevelt Men Jam Bill Wrecking W.P.A. Through House

(Continued from Page 1)

On the basic question, the amount of funds for W.P.A., there was no controversy, for Roosevelt had named the figure, his lieutenants had lined up his forces, and all the worst reactionaries had to do was follow behind Roosevelt.

The so-called Casey-Murray Bill, providing for 3 million W.P.A. jobs by a proposed appropriation of \$2,250,000, was merely presented in the form of an amendment to the Roosevelt-Woodrum Bill, if one could describe it as "presented" at all. Representative Casey, a Roosevelt follower himself, whose speech at the Workers Alliance "Right to Work" Congress recently was one long hymn of praise to Roosevelt, had no stomach to fight for a proposal counter to that initiated by Roosevelt. Neither he nor the Workers Alliance, had made any serious effort to line up votes for his proposal. Tied hand and foot to Roosevelt, they made the gesture for the record, the proposal was howled down by the House in two minutes, and Roosevelt's figure prevailed.

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