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Editor: MAX SHACHTMAN
Associate Editors: HAROLD ROBERTS, FELIX MORROW
Staff Members: EMANUEL GARRETT, JOSEPH HANSEN
Business Manager: SHERMAN STANLEY

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! \$36-weekly minimum wage—36-hour weekly maximum for all workers on all jobs.
5. Thirty dollar weekly old-age and disability pension.
6. Expropriate the Sixty Families.
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.

The Japanese Treaty

Do the people of the United States want to go to war in the Far East in order to defend the investments, present and future, of the Wall Street corporations in China? Do they want to give up their lives for the protection of the profits squeezed out of the Chinese masses by Standard Oil, Curtiss-Wright, General Motors, and Associated Gas & Electric?

What foolish questions. Everyone knows the answer to them. Everyone knows that the people of this country would never, willingly and deliberately, plunge into a war of imperialist aggression in the Far East or anywhere else.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull know this just as well as the rest of us. But that doesn't hold them back one moment in the course they are steering toward their war. Their latest move—the denunciation of the 1911 Treaty with Japan—is just one more giant step in their march toward war.

Are they, and the Sixty Families whose press daily sings the praises of their policy, really interested in helping the brave Chinese people, as they sometimes pretend?

The facts give the answer: The United States is the chief supplier of munitions and secondary war material to Japan. In almost all decisive items, from airplanes to scrap iron, the United States has been sending to Japan more than all other countries combined.

In China itself, the United States corporations continue their terrible exploitation of the Chinese workers, whether within the Japanese or the Chinese lines. The dispute and the only dispute which the U.S. government and bosses have with the Japanese government and bosses is over which shall have first choice in grinding profits out of the sweat and blood of the Chinese people.

The newest U.S. — Japan crisis once again warns the people of the United States: *On Guard!* Roosevelt and Hull have a nice, bloody future all planned for you. They do not intend to let you have anything to say in connection with it.

Roosevelt and Hull have been the outstanding leaders in the fight against the war referendum. Naturally. They know what they are doing. They know that they could never dare submit the war they are cooking up to the verdict of the people.

Congress is preparing to sink home, after seven reactionary months. They think, in Washington, that they have shelved the war referendum—supported by at least two-thirds of the nation—until such a time that it won't matter one way or another.

If it is to get off that shelf, where at the order of Roosevelt the Congressional committees placed it, the people themselves will have to get into action.

Let us put an end to this blank check for the war-mongers!

Let us put the right of making war where it belongs—in the hands of those who suffer and die in war!

Let the people vote on war!

Let the people decide!

Unwilling Witness

How deeply has Roosevelt's infamous W.P.A. policy cut into his previous following? Bitter comments in a number of formerly pro-Roosevelt trade union papers are one index. Another

index is an editorial in the current issue of the New Republic, the liberal weekly which has been almost as uncritically pro-Roosevelt as the Stalinists. For months, indeed, the New Republic is indistinguishable from the New Masses. But the New Republic's editors are more sensitive to the developments in public opinion, as witness this paragraph in a half-apologetic editorial:

"Here are men acting to protect their union standards, as they have acted many times before. Thousands have left their work. Yet this natural protest is combatted (by the government) with all the bitterness and fury that the most self-righteous private employer could use. No effort at conciliation is made, even when tempers rise and fatal violence occurs, as in Minneapolis. Newspapers are encouraged to whip up public anger against the unions. The strikers are peremptorily discharged. Home relief authorities announce that those deprived of livelihood by the action will get no help from them. And even Mr. Roosevelt puts himself at the head of the pack. Not for months has the country witnessed an uglier spectacle. Unless a change in policy is quickly made, we shall be treated to the sight of thousands of jobless mechanics condemned to destitution because they dared, in a cause they believed right, to protest against an action of the government in a manner that is a democratic tradition."

The Farmers and the WPA Workers' Strike

(The following editorial is reprinted from the July 17 issue of the North Dakota Union Farmer, leading organ of the Farmers Union.)

What does all this hullabaloo about the 130 hours a month for WPA workers mean? Why the strikes? That is what the farmers are wondering about.

Certainly asking a man to work 130 a month, or 32½ hours a week is not unreasonable—but the wages per month the WPA worker will get remain exactly the same as when he worked about half that time.

Up until now WPA workers have been paid the prevailing hourly wage which meant in many trades, the union scale. But they were limited in the hours of work to a monthly "security wage" which was little enough for security.

Now they have to work many more hours for the same wage. Private employers will undoubtedly use the lower hourly wage of WPA to batter down existing wage standards. As a result the purchasing power of non-relief workers will be brought nearer to that of relief workers.

What does that mean to farmers who are already broken under the burden of a surplus because of underconsumption:—it simply means more underconsumption and more surpluses of farm products and lower prices. It is to the farmers' own interest that they stand squarely with labor in vigorously protesting the inhuman relief measure passed by Congress.

Slashing hourly wage rates is just one of the inequitable features put in by the reactionary House Democrats. Another is the month's starvation period for WPA employes after they have been on the job 18 months. A third is a decrease in the monthly wage, low enough now, in the Northern states. A fourth is reduction of the appropriation so that 2,000,000 instead of 3,000,000 will be employed by WPA, though there are still at least 11,000,000 persons out of work. A fifth is that after January 1 the states and municipalities will have to bear 25% of the cost, whether able or not.

Farmers fared quite well in securing appropriations for the various farm programs but if the city workers suffer, it will take even more government assistance to make up for loss of the farmers' market.

John Boscoe's Speech

Elsewhere in this issue we carry excerpts from the speech in defense of the WPA strike made by John Boscoe, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. It was a good speech and a militant defense of the strike.

It was not, however, entirely sufficient for the needs of the present situation. It reflects the fact that the average trade union leader, progressive though he might be, was caught flat-footed by Roosevelt's attack on the unemployed. For the average union leader had many illusions about Roosevelt. Now that the onslaught has come, the union leader may not try to defend Roosevelt, but at the same time he hesitates to place the blame at Roosevelt's door.

This state of mind is very dangerous, for it leaves organized labor unprepared for a whole series of new attacks which Roosevelt is preparing: the Monopoly Commission's prosecution of the building unions, new attacks on relief, new onslaughts on the unions and union conditions to facilitate production of war materials, etc.

If the unions are to be adequately protected, union leaders will have to come to the point of pointing the finger of blame where it belongs: at the Roosevelt administration.

Somebody's Got a Kick Coming!



Ohio Auto Pickets Beat Back Police Tear Gas, Bullet Barrage

(Continued from Page 1) Police charged a small group of strikers at the plant gate who were attempting to slow down a scab car and persuade the driver not to enter the struck plant. The scab had attempted to smash through the pickets at the gate by driving at a terrific rate of speed.

Police Open Fire
Police opened fire with high-powered tear-gas guns from behind the plant fence, but received a good dose of their own lethal medicine when the wind carried the fumes back full in their faces.

Instantly, the workers surged forward hurling a mighty barrage of bricks, stones and paving blocks. Fearless workers picked up the red-hot tear-gas shells with handkerchief-wrapped hands and tossed them back into the cops' faces.

For two hours the workers fought without yielding, not giving an inch. Scab cars were turned over in the melee and caught fire. With rocks and their bare hands, the workers shattered the police ranks and finally drove every uniformed thug off the street into the plant.

Bid for Truce
At 8 a.m., when the police had exhausted their supplies of tear-gas they came out and asked for a truce. But fighting broke out again early this afternoon, while most of the pickets had returned to their jobs in other plants, when police tried to bring in additional tear-gas supplies.

The mass of pickets were composed of C.I.O. members from other plants who dropped their tools and swarmed in a body to the battle scene. The White Motor Company and the Bender Body Corporation were shut down for the day as thousands of union men pitched in to the fray. Workers from half a dozen other nearby plants poured into the battle-lines as word spread of the struggle.

By early this afternoon the hospital records showed 46 injured, including at least 7 cops and a score of scabs. At least 30 pickets have been treated in the union field hospital. It is believed that a great number of police have required medical aid, but have not been taken to public hospitals.

Direct Lines from "Mike"
Throughout the fight, strike leaders directed the action from an amplifier stationed on the roof of a restaurant at one end of the street. Calling on the workers to hold their lines and fight back in self-defense, the picket captain at the "mike" repeatedly mobilized the workers to points of advantage from which to escape the worst effects of the tear-gas, which saturated the neighborhood for blocks around, and from where they could break up the police formations and shatter the police lines at the weakest points. The scene around the plant

looked like a war. Hundreds of workers in a semblance of real formation, wearing steel and pith helmets to protect them from the police maces, surged forward in wave after wave, hurling their missiles with deadly accuracy. Police cowered behind the fences, gates and autos guarding their heads with upraised hands.

City firemen attempted to turn high-pressure hoses on the strikers and pickets. One hose burst and drenched a squad of police who quickly ducked to cover. The powerful streams of water would drive one group of workers back, but another group would dash forward from the flank, wet handkerchiefs pressed to their faces, and let the cops and firemen have a rocky shower.

Police Brutality
Today's strike battle, the fiercest in the history of the city, was the climax to three weeks of police provocation and brutality. On July 12, Local 45 of the C.I.O.-U.A.W. called a strike of the tool and die men at the Fisher Body plant, largest in Cleveland.

Only about 650 tool and die men were working, as most of the production men are off. The police, with characteristic sadism and viciousness, repeatedly attacked the small band of pickets, injuring a number and making unprovoked arrest after arrest.

INFORMAL HOUSE
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120 acres of greenland in the Catskills. 40 acres of pine for sunbathing; handball, ping pong, archery, swimming and horse-back riding nearby; dancing.
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Busses met at station
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When the union officials appealed to Mayor Burton and the city council to stop the violence against the peaceful pickets, these only replied, "We shall maintain our usual policy of 'neutrality.'" And the brutalities continued.

Last Friday afternoon the C.I.O. held a mass demonstration at the plant with over 3000 in attendance. But the company had closed down early and the scabs had escaped before the workers arrived.

Almost every cop in town was mobilized this morning at the plant gates. It was clear they were aching for a fight. Traffic police were taken off the busiest street intersections, and gangsters and hoodlums could have had a field day, for all the protection the public was afforded. Traffic in this city of 1,200,000 inhabitants was at a standstill all day.

Mobilization Called
The strikers have issued a declaration calling on all workers to mobilize at the plant this afternoon and tomorrow morning. The union is determined to shut the plant once and for all, until a settlement satisfactory to the union is made. General Motors is attempting to break the strike by every means. This is the only one of twelve struck G.M. plants which the company is trying to operate. But company officials today admitted they are already three to four weeks behind schedule.

The "Battle of E. 140th St." is not yet over. But it is already taking on the historical form of those great never to be forgotten struggles in Minneapolis and Toledo in 1934, the famous Truck Drivers' victory of the "Battle of Bulls' Run", and the Auto-Lite victory at the "Battle of Chestnut Hill" where the first union auto contract was won.

The Army Has a New Rapid-Fire Rifle . . .
The anti-war agitator has a new weapon too—
Just out—
"Let The People Vote On War"
By JAMES BURNHAM
3 cents per copy. Bundle rates: 60 cents for 25; \$1.00 for 60; \$1.75 for 100; \$16.00 for 1,000
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Their Government By James Burnham

MRA—"Moral Re-Armament"—has been getting a big play in the press lately. It recently climaxed a cross-country series of meetings with a capacity crowd (25,000) at the Hollywood Bowl, and has currently been holding a "convention" at the swank California resort of Del Monte. Thirty-three State governors, and President Roosevelt, have sent messages of endorsement. Henry Ford is very enthusiastic, and Louis Mayer of M.G.M. (one of the six highest on the recently published list of 1937 salaries) spoke at the Bowl ceremony.

What is this movement, and where did it come from? Why are politicians and big shots so happy to have their names connected with it, and why do virtually all newspapers treat it at such length and so kindly? When we notice that Roy Weir, of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, Charles Copperman of the California Teamsters, and a number of Scandinavian labor officials have been conspicuous at the California meetings, these questions become worth enquiring into.

Primitive Christianity, a la Buchman

MRA is the new ballyhoo by-line for a movement which has been known for a number of years as the "Oxford Groups", which was self-advertised as a twentieth century return to the primitive Christian Brotherhood of the first century, A.D. Before it took the title of "Oxford Groups", this movement was usually known as "Buchmanism", from the name of its founder, Frank Buchman.

Buchman, a plump, soft, oily fellow with the typical appearance of a thousand small town Kiwanis Club secretaries, started his comfortable racket fifteen or more years ago, in the United States. He busily "converted" suitable persons through a patent method of his own, which he called "soul surgery", to a "new life" based on "God guidance". He specialized in young people of respectable families, particularly good-looking young men, and wealthy dowagers.

High point in his course of conversion was the "House Party". A rich sympathizer (several members of the Rockefeller family, for example, were included) would turn over a big house, and a group would be invited for a few days. Long meetings would be held, at which individuals would make public "confessions" of the errors of their ways: drinking, gambling, and such-like skullduggery, but, in the case of the really smash confessions, charmingly intertwined with plenty of sex.

After good thorough confessing, the converts would become model citizens, and go around converting their acquaintances.

For a while Buchman set up shop at Princeton University; but at that time, for some reason, the undergraduates did not take kindly to his brand of theologic-pornographic pap, and, in the wave of an angry protest, Buchman found it expedient to pull up stakes.

A Not-So-Innocent Abroad

Soon thereafter, Buchman showed up at Oxford University in England, traditional home, as Matthew Arnold called it, of lost causes. After a few months' careful maneuvering with the right people, he got off to a flying start. Prominent figures signed on the dotted line, and House Parties were blossoming around the English countryside. He stretched out to Holland, and, oddly enough, to South Africa, in both of which spots he met a jolly reception; and he found the Scandinavian countries, also, hospitable.

He followed the same method in getting key recruits: young people, especially young men, of good appearance and families, and older persons of wealth and if possible of title.

He worked on a gradually bigger scale. He travelled often with hundreds of followers (there were a thousand on his just completed trip to California), in the best of style. Yet no one seemed to know where the money came from. He never asked for contributions, or passed a plate, like an ordinary preacher.

And such a friendly man! The first time you meet him, it's "Frank" this and "Bill" that; no such formalities as "Mr." among the Buchmanites. And such hearty slaps on the back and practical jokes and general good fellowship!

New Worlds to Conquer

As his movement grew, Buchman's ideas have grown with it. A couple of years ago, he made his first little ventures into politics. His voice is getting louder in telling the world how to run its business, how MRA is going to solve the problems of depression and crisis and war—this was the theme of the Hollywood jamboree.

And here, my friends, is where Labor comes in, as MRA's "Absolute Honesty, Purity, Unselfishness, Love" get into political action.

From the New York Times, reporting the Del Monte convention: "Lauritz Laustsen, a Danish sawmill worker, in broken English told a story of how his employer had been 'guided by God' to give better conditions. This had built up confidence among the men, he said, so that in the midst of deadlocked strike negotiations the trades union president told an employer that because he was morally rearmed he trusted him, and any terms he might make would be acceptable."

At the Bowl meeting, from the platform, Copperman, the Teamsters' official, pledged his friendship to G. G. Bennett—who happens to be president of Associated Farmers in the Imperial Valley.

Clear enough, then, why Henry Ford telegraphed his support to MRA and all its works. What need for unionism at River Rouge, when the workers can get all the better conditions they want simply by putting faith in the morally re-armed Henry Ford? Let us hope, however, that Edsel (and Campbell and Bennett) are following the example of the God-guided Henry.

The United States army has warned Cupid to keep away from its enlisted men at Fort Snelling, Minn. Marriages for enlisted men have been banned unless they can obtain written consent of the corps area commander. The order of the war department exempts only master, technical, staff or first sergeants in grades 1, 2 and 3. Officers at Fort Snelling explained income of enlisted men is not sufficient to maintain a wife, children and home. Buck privates get \$21 per month; first class private, \$30; corporal, \$42; and line sergeant, \$54. The military minds, who long ago repealed the law of humanity so far as they're concerned, will now attempt to repeal the law of procreation.