

In the Labor Unions

By B. J. WIDICK

NEW YORK CITY—A real indication of how the members of the International Typographical Union stand on the question of labor unity was furnished this week-end by "Big Six" as Local 6 of the I.T.U., the largest unit in the union, is known.

A special resolution was adopted at a membership meeting urging the I.T.U. to defy the AFL executive council on the issue of assessments levied for a war against the CIO.

Only last week William Green, president of the AFL, announced the suspension of the I.T.U. for its refusal to contribute an assessment to the AFL "war chest."

Issues Involved

For two years the I.T.U. has persistently refused to collect this tax of one cent per member, which would amount to \$22,000, and turn it over to the AFL executive council.

At the last convention of the AFL the seating of the I.T.U. delegates was a hot issue because of its stand on this question but a compromise was worked out which simply postponed action on the question.

The AFL council precipitated a crisis on this problem last week because the I.T.U. is holding its national convention at Fort Worth, Texas now and the council hopes that the policy of the I.T.U. can be changed.

The purpose of the Big Six resolution is to crystallize national sentiment within the I.T.U. for a "Don't fight the CIO" attitude.

There is another and just as fundamental issue involved in the dispute between the I.T.U. and the AFL executive committee. The right of autonomy.

Elmer Brown, newly-elected president of the Big Six, pointed it out in a prepared speech given before the union voted on the resolution.

The AFL does not have the right to levy an assessment on the printers because the union is an autonomous affiliate of the AFL, according to the view of the I.T.U.

"The AFL has been exercising authority never intended by the membership of the AFL. I could never agree to submit to the policies advocated by the AFL."

"Nor would I ever recommend that my union submit to the dictation of the executive council of the AFL. To do so would destroy the autonomy of the International Typographical Union."

"It is my opinion that this suspension was timed for one purpose only: that the reactionaries within the executive council of the AFL had hoped that by suspending the I.T.U. on the eve of its convention they would intimidate us. They can suspend us, they can fight us, but they can not intimidate us," Brown declared.

Danger of Split

If the I.T.U. nationally follows its present line and refuses to pay the assessment, many new complications will develop in the AFL internally. Automatic suspension from Central Trades and Labor Assemblies might follow. And the relationship of the I.T.U. to other unions in the Allied Printing Trades Councils becomes a new headache. For which the main responsibility will rest on the AFL executive council because of its intransigent attitude toward the autonomy of the I.T.U.

Naturally, the stand of the AFL executive council tends to throw the I.T.U. into the arms of the CIO, especially if all the complications develop.

Meanwhile, progressives within the AFL have a job on their hands to prevent a split in local bodies because of the suspension of the I.T.U.

A REQUEST

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Stop Fascism In America!

Will Father Coughlin Become Dictator of the United States?

By JOSEPH HANSEN

(FIFTH INSTALLMENT)

For years certain German industrialists, who pondered very deeply over what had happened in Italy, kept a few promising politicians of the lunatic fringe well-fed and noisy enough to attract a skeleton even of thugs and bigots to their banner.

Principal among these capitalist politicians—he had taken over similar groups—was Adolf Hitler, an obscure moocher of the Vienna cafes and pool halls who considered himself a hot-shot hair-splitter when the boys in the beer joints untangled their tongues and warped views on life. He had served in the World War, claimed to have been a housepainter for a few weeks until the painters' union ran him off as a scab when he refused to take out a union card.

A Catholic, he admired the organizational methods of the Roman Church very much, even studying them carefully, according to his own admission. (*Mein Kampf*, Hitler's Autobiography, p. 682.)

Adolf Hitler was well-liked by the more astute of Germany's capitalists. They talked about him in their exclusive clubs, studied his program, listened to him orate, watched him in action.

So far as they could judge, Hitler had all the marks of a German Mussolini.

He swung a powerful salute, combed his hair down over his forehead in a forelock. When he spoke, the veins in his forehead and neck swelled out like knotted cords. He dubbed himself *Der Fuehrer*.

For years he had been whacking away at constructing a national scapegoat. In private conversations with Big Business men, he washed off the circus paint and spoke very coolly and precisely about what he could do for them and by what organizational and tactical methods.

Let it not be misunderstood for one moment that Adolf Hitler was a representative of Italian Fascism. He was not.

Hitler admired Italian Fascism. He spoke well of Mussolini. But he was not an agent of Mussolini. HE WAS AN AGENT OF BIG BUSINESS.

It is true that Hitler, like Mussolini, advocated a CORPORATE STATE.

But his was a German movement. He didn't call it fascism.

He called it NAZISM.

Hitler Grinds out Promises

Few demagogues in history gave away brighter promises than Adolf Hitler. He not only promises everybody the fulfillment of his dream, but he painted new dreams to embellish the old.

First he talked the situation over with the big industrialists such as Thyssen, the steel magnate. They settled very easily, quickly, and amicably between themselves the question of just who would own the national industries and just what would be done about preserving PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Then with Big Business pumping money into his treasury, he started automobiles, radio stations, and airplanes going in a propaganda campaign super-colossal enough to make a Hollywood press agent bite his lip.

Der Fuehrer promised that all the war profits would be confiscated.

Der Fuehrer promised that all the trusts would be turned over to the state.

Der Fuehrer promised that everybody would "share in profits."

Der Fuehrer promised that all old-age pensions would be generously increased.

Der Fuehrer promised that all the department stores would be divided up among small merchants.

Der Fuehrer promised that the land would serve "communal purposes" and no interest taking would be allowed if it meant foreclosures.

Der Fuehrer promised that education would be made available to the children of poor parents.

Der Fuehrer promised that the state would protect health.

Der Fuehrer promised that a people's army would replace the regular army.

Der Fuehrer promised that the viewpoint of "positive Christianity" would be taken.

Der Fuehrer promised to end all unemployment.

But all these promises constituted only run of the mill filler in his program. More important were his scathing attacks against the Versailles treaty which had humiliated Germany, forced her to pay reparations, taken away her colonies, crushed her armed might, split her people among different border nations.

All this *Der Fuehrer* promised to rectify immediately.

Then—most important of all for his strategy—he utilized these grievances as a springboard for a poisonous and relentless attack against racial minorities in Germany, who, he said, were the real cause of the economic ills rocking the land.

The Art of Constructing a Scapegoat

How to divert the rage and desperation of the people away from the real cause, the capitalists, to some scapegoat?

That was the crucial problem facing *Der Fuehrer*. "A number of essentially different internal enemies must always be regarded as one in such a way that in the opinion of the mass of one's own adherents the war is being waged against one enemy alone. This strengthens the belief in one's own cause and increases one's bitterness against the attacker." (Adolf Hitler in *Mein Kampf*, p. 153.)

The Anti-War Campaign

WAR CRISIS SPURS PARTY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

government in Washington! While the trenches are being prepared for the cannon-foder, Roosevelt denies the people the right to decide on the most vital issue before them.

MINNEAPOLIS Minneapolis carries the War Referendum Campaign onto the air waves!

Station KSTP (NBC) has agreed to carry the program provided that an opposition speaker has equal time. Other local stations are still to be heard from.

The branch Radio Committee has the following advice to offer other sections that wish to go and do likewise: "It would seem that the way to get radio time is much like the way to get an Appeal sub—ASK FOR IT!"

At the same time, \$15 is sent in for the Anti-War Fund, and the organizer reports that 2200 Socialist Appeals were distributed by 16 comrades on Sunday, August 13 to workers' homes.

A good anti-war meeting was held on the campus of the University of Minnesota by the Socialist Club, and the program of open-air meetings is in full swing, with two such meetings held during the past week.

GARDNER-FITCHBURG On Sunday, August 13, the branch held an outdoor meeting at which speeches were made in both Finnish and English.

We are also in receipt of the "Co-op Informer", published by the United Cooperative Society in the locality, which has a strong Finnish cooperative movement. This issue is Vol. I, No. 1 and contains a discussion article on "Cooperatives and War" which comes out strongly in favor of giving the people the right to vote on war. "Every cooperative should discuss this vital question," it adds.

OAKLAND The branch across San Francisco Bay comes through with a report which is late but welcome. Writes Organizer Bill Morgan on Oakland's campaign activities:

"1. A weekly outdoor meeting with full branch mobilization and sale of Appeals, pamphlets and circulation of petitions. This is something new here and we are pioneering.

"2. Indoor mass meeting on Sept. 15.

"3. Assessment of \$1 on each branch member, and circulation of collection cans at street meetings; house-to-house work every Sunday and at union meetings, etc.

"4. We will immediately purchase our full quota of pamphlets with the aim of increasing the quota before the campaign is over.

"5. Each comrade is responsible for securing one Appeal sub. We have about 18 comrades and so ought to double our quota on this.

"6. We expect to increase our Appeal bundle order by 15 within a week (our quota is 10).

"7. The branch Executive Committee is in full charge of the campaign and each member is heading one or more of the sub-committees — pamphlets, petitions, etc."

OK, Bill. Now some cash—ON THE LINE...

ST. LOUIS The St. Louis local held an outdoor social affair on August 12 and sends in the proceeds (\$10) for the Anti-War Fund. Other social affairs are planned.

A local membership meeting of the two branches was held on August 15 and a thorough discussion of the campaign plans

was had. "We are practically certain to have our \$50 in by September 15," writes the branch secretary, Comrade Burbank. The pamphlet will be sold on the downtown streets.

CHICAGO Chicago lifts itself out of the 00.00 class in the Anti-War Fund drive, and Organizer Al Gates reports on progress:

"1. A city campaign committee of five has been set up to organize the campaign in Chicago.

"2. A campaign bulletin has been mailed out to all members, including specific quotas and assignments for each branch. Each branch has assigned comrades to take charge of the work in the locality. During the period of the campaign, each branch is instructed to put it as the first item of the agenda at every meeting.

"3. During the campaign, each branch is to hold at least one indoor meeting, and at least one street meeting a week, as well as one money-raising social affair for the fund.

"4. Chicago sets itself a recruitment quota of 10 new members by September 15.

"5. The South Side branch reports 50 pamphlets sold, an increase of the Appeal bundle order from 17 to 25, and TWO NEW MEMBERS RECRUITED.

READING

"We are carrying our campaign directly to the workers with a house-to-house campaign," writes the Reading branch. "Quite a number did not sign the petition because they felt it would not have any effect on Congress, but they bought our pamphlet and told us to come around later."

We can tell the Reading comrades that it is NOT true that Congress would pay no attention to petitions. Even if it does not affect their vote, they get plenty worried by the evidence of the mass feeling on this question. At the Senate hearings on the war referendum which were held last May, the most frequent reference was made to the available testimony on the popular demand for this measure. In any case, the petition is a means of bringing the question forcibly to the attention of the workers.

"We are getting much experience doing this work," continues Reading, "and I believe we will win members to our ranks."—This hits the two main organizational objectives of the campaign, aside from its goals in political agitation and action. These are: the training of the party in mass campaign activity, and recruitment.

Success along these lines means an important step forward toward a campaign party of mass agitation and action.

LYNN, MASS.

"We are anxious to print new ideas in methods of work which have been developed by individual branches, and here is one from Lynn. The secretary writes:

"Please send us about 50 more petitions. We are experimenting on a form of chain letter with the petitions besides the routine house-to-house canvassing which, though very slow, is very fruitful."

That is all we are told but we would like to hear more about this experiment and its results, as well as any other projects which branches have developed.

TOLEDO... promises \$10 in the next mail and asks for more petitions because their sheets are all filled out... Suggests another pamphlet on war.

DETROIT... has sent in for three successive orders on the pamphlet "Let the People Vote on War", to the tune of a 470 total. This brings them over their assigned quota of 450.

PAMPHLET DRIVE... Pioneer Publishers reports that pamphlet orders already sent out to the branches now amount to over \$200.

SUBS COMING IN BUT BIG CITIES NOT UP TO PAR

The drive for 400 new subscriptions to the Socialist Appeal moves ahead slowly at the moment. Since the report published on August 18, 16 new subscriptions have been sent in and eight renewals. They are as follows:

New Subscriptions	
Omaha	2
Flint	1
St. Paul	6
New York City	4
Newark	1

Renewals	
Oakland	4
Cleveland	1
Syracuse	1
Oregon	2
South Bend	1

This makes a total of 73 new subscriptions and 18 renewals since the start of the campaign. The major cities, as can be observed, have yet to bring in the expected results.

Street Sales

Comrade El B., Literature Agent of San Francisco, writes in an optimistic mood in regard to increased sales of the Socialist Appeal. She says:

"Though we are starting street sales on a small scale now, already the results open up simply swell prospects. I'm very enthusiastic and encouraged. A YPSL comrade and I tried it, she with Challenges, I with Appeals, and in 45 minutes we had sold out. The next time we sold out quicker. Without any doubt at all we will have to increase our order shortly."

Well Received

The Literature Agent from Baltimore writes of their difficulties, but nevertheless they are doing their best. They sell four Appeals a week on the newsstands and four New Internationals a month. "Especially among the unemployed, where I am unable to sell them ('because of unemployment) they get a good reception, particularly with the Negro militants."

Tarmo Hannula of Gardner, Massachusetts reports that Gardner will aim for at least four new subscriptions besides the renewals and an increase by five of the regular bundle order by the end of the campaign. Since there are too few comrades in Gardner to form a regular branch of the Party, no quota, therefore, was assigned and these new subscriptions and increased sales of the paper would be a complete gain.

Flint, Michigan states that the quota set for the Appeal is very reasonable, and in fact that it will go over the quota. Jules Geller declares that, "Sales already in the past two weeks have been cleaning out our bundle order."

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A check of the subscriptions to the Socialist Appeal shows that a total of 550 subscriptions in the main cities have not yet been renewed. This is an unusually large number, and one of the most immediate and pressing tasks of all supporters of the paper is an immediate canvass to obtain renewals of these expired subscriptions.

This is a quite feasible task, and if undertaken immediately would mean a substantial revenue for the Socialist Appeal, which is so urgently needed today.

In a good many instances it is simply a matter of neglect on the part of comrades in the Party branches in visiting former subscribers.

The following is a list of the current and expired subscriptions to the Socialist Appeal:

City	Expired	Current
Berkeley	2	10
Fresno	3	9
Los Angeles	14	63
Oakland	3	9
Sacramento	4	5
San Francisco	10	22
Denver	0	2
New Haven	2	11
Washington, D.C.	12	18
Chicago	50	18
East Chicago, Ind.	1	3
Evansville	3	4
Kansas	1	8
Louisville	0	5
Baltimore	1	6
Boston	8	41
Lynn	10	28
Detroit	15	30
Flint	0	4
Minneapolis	41	119

Totals 580 1,106

All branches have in their possession the names and addresses of all expirations. Within the next week all branches are urged to make a canvass of the 580 ex-subscribers.

In view of the large number of renewal subscriptions which are outstanding, the management suggests that each branch appoint at least one comrade to direct the work for subscription renewals. Large locals should appoint a committee of three for this purpose. Also, all locals should utilize a card index system for current subscriptions, expired subscriptions and also all contacts. Likewise it is imperative that the closest collaboration be developed between the Party and YPSL literature agents and organizations in the sale and distribution of the Socialist Appeal and the New International, particularly in the subscription campaigns.

What the N.Y. Party did to spike the Coughlin parade

Anti-fascists throughout the country may find it profitable to study the work of New York's SWP branches in the fight against the still-born Coughlin parade of August 19.

First to be congratulated for a splendid job are the Bronx SWP and YPSL branches, whose members worked night and day for the ten days prior to the scheduled parade.

Roving Street Meetings

Among their activities: eight roving street corner meetings were held in various sections of the Bronx, Monday, Aug. 14. The next night ten similar meetings were held on different corners.

By Wednesday, telegraph poles in the Bronx were adorned with notices for the counter-demonstration against the Coughlinites at Union Sq. Wednesday night the comrades continued holding one successful street meeting after another, and one delegation distributed the counter-demonstration leaflet right at a Coughlin fascist meeting at Fordham Road and Valentine Ave.

Crowds Applaud Parade

Thursday night the comrades held a parade up Tremont Ave. to the applause of the crowds on the street. They shouted slogans, distributed leaflets again in the thousands, and finally ran a street meeting which was attended by hundreds of anti-fascist workers.

Friday the Bronxites topped off their campaign by holding a torch-light parade through the streets of the Bronx. The parade started at Tremont and Crotona, marched to Southern Boulevard, and then back on Tremont to Prospect where a tremendous street corner meeting was held. Saturday morning, August 19, the comrades reported at 7 a.m. for final leaflet distribution.

Money Donated

More than \$50 was donated by anti-fascists attending the Bronx street meetings. Two friends in the South Bronx, supposed to be a Coughlin stronghold, contributed an additional \$25 to advance the campaign. One young Negro insisted on taking leaflets for his friends and paying for them. Scores of others asked for leaflets to give their shop and union mates.

One cab driver, seeing a number of Ypsel comrades carrying their banners and leaflets from West to East Bronx for their night's activity asked them to hop in and he donated a free ride to aid the anti-fascist fighters rush their message to the Bronx workers.

Same All Over City

Following the splendid example of the Bronx were the party branches and Ypsel units all over the city. The Lower East Side and Downtown Branches started off with a bang last Saturday night when they held a march from Second Ave. and 7th Street, down Second Ave., over to Avenue B, and then across to Delancey Street. They carried banners against the Coughlin fascists, distributed thousands of leaflets and ran tremendous street meetings all along the line of march. Generous donations were made by audiences.

Cellar Clubs Visited

The comrades visited the numerous "cellar" clubs, organizations of Jewish workers, etc., to get them all out to stop the Coughlinites from getting to Union Square.

The Upper Manhattan branch of SWP and the YPSL units covered the entire district from Columbus Circle to 181st St. with leaflets and street meetings.

C.P.ers Impressed

In Brooklyn, similar activity was carried on. Boro Park reports tremendous street corner meetings at 13th Ave. and 46th Street. Thousands of leaflets distributed. Generous contributions. Organizations visited. C. P. members indicating their support of the SWP's anti-Coughlin fight.

In Brownsville, long a center of the Communist Party, the comrades were greeted with applause by the workers for the struggle against Coughlinism. C.P. members promised to be out to stop the fascists from getting to Union Square.

In Jamaica and in Astoria, leaflets distributed by the thousands. Signs placed in store windows, meetings held, money collected. Appeals sold. Both branches were on their toes all during the week.

Last Friday the Downtown branch hired a horse and wagon early in the morning, covered it with huge signs calling for the counter-demonstration to the fascist march, and toured the entire lower Manhattan section until nightfall.

Hundreds of persons gave their names to party branches throughout the city for more information about our organization. Every day several letters arrived in the city office with money enclosed for the fight against fascism. These letters came mainly from people who had never heard of our organization before this last week.

Victory Leaflet

On Friday, when the city office of the party heard that the Coughlinites had backed down and called off their parade, a victory leaflet was ordered instantly. By evening, every section of the city was covered with new thousands of this victory leaflet.

More than 10,000 special leaflets, addressed to the Negro people of New York, were distributed throughout Harlem and certain sections of the Bronx. The leaflet warned of the fascist threat to the Negro people of this city. The response to this leaflet was exceptionally favorable.

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