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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—20-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.
12. Full social, political and economic equality for the Negro people.

The Third Camp

Two camps are engaged in a wordy battle over the decisive question that the special session of Congress has been called to face. On one side, which seems to have gained the great majority of the Senators, stand those who are going to repeal the arms embargo legislation now on the books. On the other side, are the so-called "isolationists," headed by Senators Borah, Nye and their associates.

In his broadcasted speech opening up the campaign of his group, Senator Borah stated the question in this form: "Has the time come when the United States must take a part in this European conflict?"

That way of putting the issue is correct. Yet, so fast is the United States being driven into the Second World War by the Roosevelt Administration and its allies, that even this formulation of the question is already outdated.

In violation not only of the clearly indicated sentiments and interests of the American masses but even of the laws governing his office, President Roosevelt has already committed the country to participation in the war. His statement that the United States will defend Canada, which has already declared war against Germany, is precisely such a commitment.

The purpose of calling together the special session of Congress—to repeal the arms embargo—is a fairly open and fairly brazen attempt by Roosevelt and Co. to ally the United States with the slave-owning "democracies," that is, to advance America's present participation from the economic to the directly military. For Roosevelt and his war-making crew, the only question that remains to be solved is not "Should we enter the war?" but How and When to enter.

How completely the "isolationist" bloc in Congress has cracked up, will be seen when the special session actually convenes. But it is already clear that under the enormous pressure of a war-profit-hungry and united capitalist class, and the old hypocritical war-cry of a "united nation in face of the enemy," the bloc is nothing like it used to be. What is left of it is weakening, retreating, and putting up a rearguard fight before they themselves surrender the struggle.

Which was to be foreseen, and is to be understood. Like the Congressional sponsors of the original Ludlow Bill for a popular referendum on war who became terror-stricken at the huge mass sentiment that was set in motion for it and who are now about as vocal as a corpse with the mumps, the "isolationists" fear to arouse the mighty giant of labor by a militant anti-war campaign. Even the dullest of them understands that a real fight against the imperialist war-mongers means a real fight against imperialist government.

That is why we never put an ounce of reliance upon the pacific postulations of I-hate-war-Roosevelt in the past, and we place no reliance on "isolationist" Borah today.

The isolationist bloc has kept completely silent on the Ludlow Amendment and, even where some advocate it in words, they have refused to call upon the people to fight with them for it. They fear to rouse the masses into action against war on the crucial issue: shall the people be given the right to decide for themselves whether we shall go to war. Their struggle for "neutrality" has been purely verbalistic and is thereby condemned to futility.

At bottom, the fight between these two camps is superficial, where it is not outright sham.

The fight against war and the war-mongers can be conducted only by the third camp—the camp which has not been given any publicity, and which both of the other two camps hope will remain silent and docile. The third camp is the camp of labor! The third camp is the camp of the toilers! It is the camp of the people who fight and die in the war.

The very fact that the majority of the American people, as shown by several tests, favors a referendum before Congress may declare war, shows that the instincts, the fears, the sentiments of the masses are healthy and sound.

They don't trust their legislators on the war question! They do not want to leave the decision of that life-or-death question in the hands of the capitalist politicians in Congress. They want to have the chance of deciding it themselves—for if the question of declaring another "war for democracy" is submitted to the people it would vote overwhelmingly against it. And rightly so!

Roosevelt and Co. know this. They also know what everyone else should realize:

The United States cannot be plunged into war unless the people are gagged. The United States cannot be kept in the war unless that gag is tightened to the point where the difference between Hitler's regime and that of the United States becomes microscopic.

AND HOW!

Said Earl Browder, speaking at Madison Square Garden Monday night:

"These are very trying days."

A Lynching Bee

(An Invitation to C. Y. Harrison)

We predicted some time ago, when the not unknown gentleman-parasite Charles Yale Harrison got a job with the New Deal and began to discover, in the columns of the New Leader, the identity of Trotskyism and Stalinism, that we would not have had long to wait before he appeared as a Home Guard recruiting sergeant for "democratic" cannon-fodder.

Sure enough, his latest column in the New Leader, social democratic organ of the War Department, comes out for the war with a bang, and for the speediest American entry into it. Not for Mr. Harrison, to be sure, for he has the most intransigent intention of fighting out every battle thousands of miles from the front, where his soggy but well-beloved hide cannot be reached by such grossly material items as shrapnel, gas or bayonet. But he is heartily in favor of YOU doing your bit for Democracy.

You don't agree with him?

Then you're an agent of Hitler, and in all probability a paid spy of Wilhelmstrasse. "In all essential respects their attitude toward the war is identical," he writes of the "Communist, Trotskyist, Nazi newspapers."

You have a doubt or two about the lofty democratic aims of the war-mongers? Mr. Harrison is ready to take care of that, too. Our brave bully-boy writes:

"I would suggest that Mr. Trotsky or Mr. Browder attempt to get up in the streets of Paris and tell French trade-union members that the struggle against the Hitler-Stalin pact is imperialist brigandage. They would be lynched on the spot—and with justification."

A perfect way to launch the war for democracy, in our opinion: lynch its opponents!

Now we don't know much about the streets of Paris, but we are willing to supply Mr. Harrison with a list of our coming New York street meetings against imperialist brigandage's war. We ever so cordially invite Mr. Harrison to bring his first lynch mob to our meetings so that he can start his job right. We might also suggest that he bring along Abe Cahan and Algernon Lee as his bodyguards.

"I shall be called a warmonger," concludes Mr. Harrison, in his most pathetic beer-bass. "The epithet does not frighten me in the least. I am an old soldier, ladies and gentlemen, and this is my war."

Warmonger? The name is too pretentious, we think.

Rat would be more appropriate.
Just plain rat.

"Against a bounding rise of prices which with the approach of war will assume an ever more unbridled character, one can fight only under the slogan of a sliding scale of wages. This means that collective agreements should assure an automatic rise of wages in relation to the increase of prices in consumer goods." (Program of the Fourth International.)

Jail Is Better

In a recent editorial, we printed a table comparing the average weekly diet of Germans under Hitler's war-time restrictions with that of families on relief in New York City, where relief standards are highest in the country. The two diets were about the same. The relievers get between 30 and 32 ounces of meat per week, as against 25 ounces for war-blockaded Germany. But, according to *Time* of September 11, prisoners in New York City's jails get 51 ounces of meat a week. We leave the moral to you.

Machinery for Dragooning U. S. People into the War Is All Ready

Knowing That The People Do Not Want War, That They Will Not Volunteer to Lay Down Their Lives for Boss Profits, The War Deal Government Has Readied Its Draft Machinery

By H. D. HERRICK

The machinery for drafting you into European trenches is all ready—right now. The forms for draft registration cards are on file in every state capitol, ready to be rushed to the printer and run off in millions of copies on a moment's notice.

The draft administration is in existence right now, in skeleton form. At the top is the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee. "Selective service" is the official name for the draft or conscription—words which are never used officially. This committee is a six-man board consisting of military and naval officers. Its agent in each state is the adjutant general. Under each state adjutant general are four to sixteen Army special training for draft administration.

These men hold regional conferences every year, in New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago and Washington. These conferences last two weeks. Here is the N. Y. Times report of one of them (October 12, 1938): "Army officers rehearsed on paper today the national set-up of a civilian-operated selective service act, and estimated that it would cost between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to mobilize 300,000 men in the first month of a war." They expect to draft four million men in 12 months.

Just as an example, here is one of the questions they discuss: "Where are men on order reserves to register?" No, you won't be overlooked.

In each town or section of a city, there will be a local draft board. The men who will sit on them have already been tentatively selected and are listed. According to the mobilization plan, they are to be "outstanding citizens."

THEY EXPECT US TO BE UNWILLING

Why this feverish preparation for prodding us to the trenches at the point of a bayonet? Don't

they think we'll WANT to fight the war they will declare?

Not on your life, for all their talk of a "just cause" or a "people's war." That's why Roosevelt and his war-birds foam at the mouth at the very idea of letting the people have the right to decide on going to war. They KNOW what to expect: the American masses will put on a uniform just as willingly as they would a prison suit.

The preparation of the draft is the government's way of confessing that IT WILL NOT BE OUR WAR.

Up to 1917 all of America's wars with other nations were fought by volunteers only. They tried that in 1917 too. Here was the result, as sorrowfully told in a book called "America's Part in the World War: A History of the Full Greatness of Our Country's Achievement"—a patriotic flag-waver published in 1919 with an introduction by Generalissimo Pershing:

"Enlistments were opened almost immediately. Every possible means to attract a recruit to the service was used. Women pleaded with noon-hour crowds at recruiting meetings, and the entire country was plastered with posters urging men to enlist. Volunteer recruiting was not a success in the United States. It was as flat a failure as it had been in England. We later profited by England's example and drafted men into the army, but it was not until we had experienced some of the same symptoms which had marked England's entry into the war and a few subsequent months thereafter."

And who were the "patriots" who volunteered? The authors continue:

"Far from satisfactory were the recruits obtained by volunteer enlistment. Many gave fictitious names or addresses when they enlisted. Others failed to report to the stations to which they had been assigned." General Peyton C. March, war Chief of Staff, lamented:

Canadian War Role Is Limited by Widespread Sentiment Against War

By CARL HICHIN

TORONTO, Ont.—Throughout this Dominion opposition to Canadian participation in the New World War has continued to widen sufficiently to make Premier King pursue a most circuitous route. But, as yet, it is not deepening sufficiently rapidly to prevent King finally lining up actively with Chamberlain, and at this moment it would appear that Canada will be officially committed to war when the speech from the Throne carries in a few days.

But even then, the extent of Canada's participation in actual military operations will be but a flea-bite compared with 1914-1918. There will be no conscription, nor any large expeditionary force. But, more important, the present wide unorganized opposition may yet prove capable of becoming a well organized basic opposition.

When the speech from the Throne was read some few days ago to the Ottawa House the impression was conveyed that Canada was definitely at war. It was but a feeler. Within a few hours Prime Minister King hastened to deny this first impression. More recently he has thrown the whole question over to the parliament, and been careful to sketch the limits of Canada's participation even though the upper House (the Senate) has unanimously voted for declaration of war against Germany.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SPLIT IN PARTICIPATION

During the week the Social Democratic CCF parliamentary caucus split 4 to 3 on the question of Canadian participation in the war. The minority was against participation. It included the CCF national leader J. S. Woodsworth. In the House later, Woodsworth explained he no longer spoke for the CCF group. One of his colleagues, M. J. Coldwell (highly Stalinized) would give the group's views later, he said.

Continuing, Woodsworth then said in part, "If we are not at war, is it proper that we should go into war without any declaration? (That is actually Canada's present position—C.H.) If we are capable still of keeping out of war, then I for one would hold up both hands to keep out of it."

Theoretically, Woodsworth said, Canada was an independent nation. Why then should Canada be made responsible for the result of British policy over which Canada had no control whatever?

Jeers interrupted from all sides of the House, but Woodsworth continued: "The greatest contribution that Canada can make to Britain is to maintain friendly relations with the United States.... The common people of Canada could gain nothing by slaughtering the common people of other countries."

MASSES OPPOSE WAR SERVICE

Later the new leader, Coldwell, said Canada's assistance to Britain should be purely economic and should not include conscription nor the sending abroad of an expeditionary force.

Coldwell reflected the western farmer's opposition to war service. He played to the most reactionary farm views, that war may mean increased wheat prices. Both he and Woodsworth, objectively tried to turn into safe channels the opposition of western farmers and workers.

Earlier a petition, signed by thousands of French Canadians had been tabled in the House. In part it read:

"We, the undersigned electors of Quebec Province, declare ourselves categorically opposed to any participation in a European war.... We refuse to sacrifice our most vital interests to the petty interests and exigencies of international high finance and the manufacturers of armaments...."

Within a few hours a curb was placed on even the very selective recruiting that had been taking place. Recruiting in Ontario is now reported halted, although Air Force members have been and are being sent to Europe.

But of deeper immediate political significance is the following: A couple of days ago a fairly large group of the lower middle leadership of the ULFTA asked a prominent 4th Internationalist to unofficially express his views to them. The ULFTA, composed of Canadian Ukrainian workers and farm-

Their Government

By James Burnham

You have probably never heard of Herman Brassert. His name never appears in headlines, nor is it ever listed in the reports of international conferences. Nevertheless, Herman Brassert is one of the most important men in the world, and millions upon millions of human beings are now beginning to feel the effect of his activities.

Herman Brassert is one of the greatest living engineers. His specialty is the design and technical organization of steel mills, and at this he has no equal.

The great economic crisis of the late '20's began in Great Britain several years before it hit the rest of the world. The British industrialists believed that they were handicapped by the outmoded technological character, in comparison with Germany and the United States, of much of the equipment of their heavy industries. They decided to remedy this by a program of what was then called "rationalization".

Brassert was called in as a chief consultant for the re-making of the steel plants. From then on he made frequent trips to England.

Steel Gets a New Direction

After a short while, however, it became clear to Britain that the "rationalization" of the steel plants had actually to be made the preparation of the steel industry for war, and that the whole process had to be speeded up. Occasional visits by Brassert were not enough. The British government induced him to transfer residence to England, where five years ago, he settled his family on a beautiful estate which he bought in the English countryside.

The idea that Britain began re-armament only after Hitler had taken over Austria and was threatening Czechoslovakia is a myth. The fundamental preparations were far advanced long before Vienna fell.

Brassert did his work well. The British steel industry is re-located, reorganized and re-equipped. It is specifically and admirably adapted for turning out the maximum quantity of the most destructive implements so far devised by human ingenuity.

A New Assignment

While Brassert was working in England, Hitler conquered and consolidated power in Germany. The German industrialists were also faced with the problem of the reorganization of heavy industry, and from the beginning they were clear about the purpose of reorganization: for war. Through the Nazi Four Year Plan, they proposed to bring all existing plants and mills to the highest technical efficiency, and to add new works of a surpassing order. In particular, they wished to build the greatest steel plant in the world: the Hermann Goering Works.

There was one man whom they wanted for the job in steel: Herman Brassert. And they got him. In addition to his English estate, he rented a splendid apartment in Berlin; and every week he shuttled back and forth by airplane between the two nations.

The Hermann Goering Works arose in record time, the full flower of engineering art.

What a consolation it should be to the soldiers facing each other from the Maginot and Limes Lines! No favoritism in this war! They can each know that the tanks which crush them, the planes that hurl destruction on them, the shells which tear their guts apart, are on both sides alike the very finest products of the very highest skill. And all of them are turned out with the trademark of the one supreme artist.

But, you ask, did not the two governments and the two sets of industrialists object to Brassert's double duties? If you ask this question, you have still a lot to learn. Business is business; and patriotism is also business. During this same period it was Britain which supplied the greater part of the coal and ore which built and extended and fed Krupp and Stinnes and the Hermann Goering Works. And, after all, should not a British soldier be far happier to be torn to pieces by steel forged out of exclusively Empire products?

It was this same Brassert, by the way, who was first offered the job (which he finally refused) of building Magnetogorsk. And it was he who was chief consultant in building the great steel plant ordered by Kemal Ataturk—the completion of which task has given Turkey a new weight among the neutrals.

How to Get on in the World

So far, all was well with Brassert. But, when war was declared you would think that he would have found himself in something of a jam, and would have been bound to end in either a British or a German concentration camp. But such thoughts, too, forget that business is business.

Brassert was born in Germany, but long ago he became a citizen of the good, old U.S.A. And you may be sure that his years of European residence did not lead him to give up his U.S. citizenship. The "main office" of his firm continued to be located patriotically in Chicago.

So, four days after the war began, Brassert and his family stepped off the Queen Mary to the un-bombed and unbombable docks of New York City.

There is work still to be done! The steel industry of this country is already, from a technical standpoint, primed for the war. But there are last minute changes and revisions and improvements to be tended to, so that we may all be confident that the death which is "Made in America" will be more sure and certain and terrible than any alien death.

H. N. Brailsford, British Laborite, writes in the New Republic, September 13, that the Stalin-Hitler pact "was a revelation of public morality for which nothing in the record of the Soviet Union has prepared us." Where's he been all these years?

Dr. Eaton M. Mackay of Los Angeles says the man who puts away a big meal, loosens his belt and sighs with satisfaction, wasn't feeding his stomach at all but a section of his brain the size of a fingernail. He said that the appetite is controlled by a brain segment weighing about one-eighth of an ounce. Relief clients will note with interest the theory that they're not hungry—they just think they are.