In the Labor Unions

By B. J. WIDICK

An inspiration for the American union movement is the struggle that the progressives in the Australian labor movement recently put up against national registration of manpower as a prelude to conscription.

"At the beginning of this year the Australian federal government began active preparations for taking a national register of man-power for war purposes, compulsory, but otherwise similar to that recently taken in Great Britain, which was a forerunner to conscription in that country.

"The National Register Act was one of the four measures passed during the last session of the federal parliament for the purposes of codifying the steps necessary to enable Australia to be used as an arsenal and reservoir for man - power for British imperialism in the southern Pacific.

Boycott Slogan

"Progressive unionists immediately coined the slogan, Boycott the National Register! The whole tradition and experience of the union movement pointed to such a slogan as being most suitable. Back in 1916 a similar register, called the War Census Act, was boycotted by 200,000 despite heavy penalties. There was also a similar experience fairly recently with the National Insurance swindle, which was boycotted by hundreds of thousands, and consequently had to be shelved by the federal government.

"The slogan of boycott was taken up very widely, and it became clear that if the campaign remained solid, over 1,000,000 would refuse to register. However, the cowardly labor and trade union reformist leaders became terrified at the response of the rank and file.

"Forgan Smith, labor premier of Queenland, said that mass law breaking would lead to fascism! Under the pressure of the buraucrats the Australian Council of Trades Unions finally lifted the boycott which they had voted to support.

"But the powerful Melbourne Labor Council refused to accept their advice. The rank and file, of course, was thrown into confusion by the shifting position of the union leaders of the Council of Trades Unions.

Stalinist Stand

"The Stalinists then came out with a statement that in order to avoid 'isolation' and to preserve 'unity' (i. e. unity with the reformist fakers) there must be no 'individual opposition' to the boycott.

"The labor militants, however, stood firmly. Besides issuing thousands of leaflets advocating a continuance of the boycott, they publicly burnt a heap of forms in the Domain. (Burning forms to show hostility is a traditional form of protest in Australia, dating back to the Eureka Stockade struggle in 1854.)

"For the first time the rank and file of the Communist Party seemed to be at variance with the leadership.

"While even labor leaders have admitted that the boycott was supportd by between 75,000 to 100,000, we consider the figure to be nearer 200,000." This information comes from a very reliable correspondent from Sydney, Australia, in a letter dated in August.

"Labor militants have pledged themselves to fight this issue to the end. While there is any considerable body among the working class prepared to take a militant stand against war, despite the threat of three months in gaol and a fifty pound fine, the progressives feel they must stand at the head of them," our correspondent adds.

JUST OUT!!

"Why Negroes Should Oppose the War"

By J. R. Johnson

A message that affects the life of every Negro!

ORDER NOW!

•

Price—5c per copy. Bundle rates—10 to 50—3c per copy. 50 or more—2½c per copy

SPECIAL RATES TO ORGANIZATIONS

•

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Place, N.Y.C.

Roosevelt Drives to War

"The Declaration of Panama"

By JAMES BURNHAM

(Continued from Page 1)

But it is of the greatest importance to understand that, though the declaration, like so many other of Roosevelt's acts, is **primarily** an intervention against Germany, it is **also** directed against Britain. We cannot repeat too often that the war aim of United States imperialism is not to bail out the declining British Empire nor to bring aid and succor to the "democracies", but **to gain decisive world dominance for United States finance-capital against all rivals.** This is openly indicated by the Panama Declaration.

Policeman of the Americas

Washington has not let the grass grow under its feet. It has utilized the "distraction" of the very first stage of the war to announce, through the Panama Declaration, that all of Latin America is its province. It proposes to monopolize economic, social, and, indirectly at least, political control of the two continents of the New World.

Who is going to enforce the declaration? Not Ecuador or Bolivia or Columbia or Nicaragua, naturally, but the United States fleet and air forces. Already U. S. bombers are patrolling the Caribbean, along with the Atlantic squadron of the fleet. Reserve destroyers are being re-conditioned by the scores to go on active duty.

United States imperialism will be the policeman of the Americas; and, by the terms of the declaration, no one else will be allowed to operate within its precinct.

Putting the declaration into effect will not be so simple as Sumner Welles perhaps imagined. The belligerent powers must first "accept" it; and, when they do in words (as they doubtless will), it must then be seen whether, under the pressure of their necessities as belligerents, they do so in fact. And what will happen to warships which, when pursued by the enemy, cross the line into the zone where belligerent acts are prohibited? And what about the many German ships now in American harbors? Will they be free to carry on coastal trade among American ports, guaranteed against molestation by the British?

Washington Holds Whip-Hand

Such difficulties, by the nature of the case, are unavoidable. They will be settled not by legalisms or logic but in subordination to the main direction of U. S. policy. The present declaration is designed to carry out, crudely and brutally, one essential step in this policy: to establish unchallenged dominion over Latin America.

The conference in its concluding session set up an executive committee to continue the task of "coordinating" the efforts of the American nations. In the old days, the United States might have indulged the hypocritical luxury of allowing this committee to have its headquarters at Lima or Rio or even Panama, to show that everyone was "equal" in the new world. But you have to act fast in war-time. So the committee will be located where it belongs—in Washington. Then it won't be necessary to telephone or cable to give orders. The boss can call the boys into the office, and no time wasted.

A.F.L. COMMITS FATAL ERROR IN WAR STAND

Fall in with President's Plan to Get People into the War

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The American Federation of Labor convention here repeated its tragic mistake of 1917 by going on record to support the Roosevelt administration in its pro-war policies.

In lining up the vast organization of the AFL behind Roosevelt's drive to involve America in the second world war, President William Green helped betray the American workers as Samuel Gompers, his predecessor, did during the first world war.

Catering to F. D. R.

The Roosevelt administration's pro-war policies were endorsed in a nation-wide address that Green made from the convention, and by the passage of a resolution to that effect.

The bureaucratic AFL executive council hoped to improve its relations with Roosevelt in a struggle against the CIO by this betrayal.

This settled the main question before the convention.

Roosevelt's plea for labor unity was well received by the convention partly because it was felt that Roosevelt is now becoming pro-AFL and because the organizational gains of the AFL unions in the last year put them in a better position on the unity question.

In view of the better relationship between the Roosevelt administration and the AFL, the convention modulated its previous attacks on the Wagner Act, and now is concentrating more on a change in its personnel.

The Building Trades unions are urging the convention to help them prevent Federal investigation of the building industry since the Department of Justice announced it would also go into certain odious practices by some of the building trades union leaders.

The question of having the AFL nationally go on record supporting the Minneapolis workers against the frame-up organized by Attorney General Frank Murphy and the G-men has not yet come up for consideration.

Action on the whole problem of WPA and the drastic wage cuts ordered last summer by Roosevelt is expected at the convention.

CHICAGD, NEW YORK DO WEEK'S BEST JOB

Chicago, Newark and New York did the best job in a comparatively weak week in the matter of new and renewal subscriptions. 25 new subscriptions and 15 renewals were obtained. Local Chicago sent in 6 new subscriptions, New York 5 and Newark 4. Of renewals New York obtained 6 and Detroit 3. The record for the past week is as follows:

	New	Renewal
Newark	4	..
Flint	1	..
New Hampshire	1	.
Lynn	1	1
San Francisco	2	..
Chicago	6	
Detroit	1	3
New York City	5	6
Minneapolis	2	1
Ithaca	1	
Quakertown	1	1
Houston	.	1
St. Louis	. .	1
Olivia, Minn.	....	1
Total	25	15

In Rochester, New York added efforts are now being made to place the papers on newsstands.

SELLING APPEALS AT OPEN AIR MEETINGS

San Francisco has been stressing in the recent period open -air meetings as the best medium for sale of the **Socialist Appeal.** Meetings have been held five times a week, at which speakers plug the Press and supporting comrades sell.

The St. Louis area continues to do a very able job of distribution of the Press, as well as in following through all subscription prospects.

Local Detroit has increased its bundle order to 100 and has been stressing house to house distribution in the workers' area.

Los Angeles has started back on the road to increases by adding 50 copies to its regular bundle order, or a total now of 150. It still has to regain its previous quota of 200 per issue.

Several locals owe unusually large bills both to the **Socialist Appeal** and the **New International.** This is official warning that, unless substantial payments are forthcoming on these bills within the next days, **the paper and magazine will be sent to them C.O.D.**

State Workers Convention Produces Little of Value

Civil Service Union Treated to Heavy Dose Of Praise for New York's Little Flower

NEW YORK—The delegates at the first national convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America managed, between speeches, to adopt a constitution and vote a $5,000 salary to National President Flaxer.

Speakers during four long days of banal oratory, were evenly divided between apologists for the LaGuardia machine and interpreters of the whirling Stalinist line.

The delegates were subjected to paeans of praise from the glib lips of their bosses, Borough President Isaacs, Civil Service Commissioner Paul Kern, and Welfare Commissioner Hodson, who chanted the glories of living under and working for the LaGuardia "labor-reform government." The Union was extolled for having relinquished the strike weapon and for considering at all times the interests of this great city.

Chided by Mayor

Chief Boss LaGuardia, speaking to the delegates at the World's Fair, almost upset the applesauce cart by his undue frankness. His Honor, the Mayor, castigated the Union for even the pretense of a fight for the wage increases of city employees. The Mayor, you see hasn't any money—he can't tax anyone; since the union was most unreasonable in expecting the increases, Mr. LaGuardia would have to fire a sufficient number of workers to compensate for the loss in the treasury. Boss LaGuardia also informed the delegates that no organization would save "an incompetent worker," and just to impress the delegates that he was a real workingman's mayor, urged them to save the city money and time by not presenting all their "trivial grievances."

Phony Peace Stand

James Carey, secretary of the CIO, and Michael Quill, Transport Workers President, brazenly, as if nothing has happened in the last weeks, denounced imperialist war, excoriated the "alleged defocracies," called on the workers (of England, France and Germany) to revolt, and pledged to fight intransigently against American participation in the war. Mr. Quill, at a rather late date, remembered England's colonial empire and asserted that if "Chamberlain is crying so much for democracy, let him first free the colonies, let him free India."

A resolution was passed embodying the Quill-Stalinist desire for American neutrality in the war. Milton D. Levine, a delegate from Local 45, expressed skepticism at the sudden transformation in the official peace policy of the union "leaders." Levine urged the convention to demonstrate its "sincerity to work for peace by opposing Roosevelt's war schemes, the M.Day plans, the War Resources Board, the armaments appropriations, and by declaring yourselves in favor of a people's referendum on war." The union bureaucrats declined to "discuss specific proposals" and to allow John L. Lewis to "work out the actual steps for maintaining peace."

The delegates accepted a constitution providing for initiation fees, high dues, high salaries for officers and which grants unlimited authority to the President and his ruling clique.

President Flaxer, who was unanimously reelected president in a no-contest, endeavored to prove he was worth the generous income voted to him by his faithful adherents, ruled the convention with an iron undemocratic hand. On the question of dues he refused to allow even one delegate favoring lower dues to take the floor.

Only paid officials and organizers were granted permission to speak during the discussion on per capita taxes.

"Can't Strike"

A clause inserted at the behest of the great John L. Lewis himself forbids locals of the SCMWA to engage in strikes. Sam Sarkin, business manager of Local 1, joined the craven chorus of the voices of the Careys, Hodsons, etc., who deplore strikes against the government. Sarkin drooled, "You cannot strike against the government, for you then strike against the people."

Progressive delegates denounced this strike - breaking clause, pointing out that its adoption meant "endorsement of the strike-breaking tactics of Roosevelt, Murphy, and Hodson.

In order to forewarn any independent member in the union who might resent the Stalinist policies of the leaders, a provision was injected into the Constitution to expel anyone who foments, leads or participates in a dual movement within the union.

FUN and GAIETY at a

NIGHT in HARLEM

Sat., Oct. 14, 9 p.m.

at the

Mimo Club

2237 Seventh Avenue

Tickets: 50c

On Sale At:

S.W.P., 116 University Pl.

Auspices:

National Negro Department, Socialist Workers Party

Join the Socialist Workers Party

ALP ADOPTS PRO-WAR LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

people have looked forward to continent would find the strength to resist the brazen aggression of Hitlerism."

Follow Roosevelt

In line with this pro-Ally conception of the war, the resolution endorses Roosevelt's proposed legislation for repealing the embargo and supplying Anglo-French imperialism with munitions. Following Roosevelt, too, this pro-war move is hypocritically characterized as an effort "directed toward keeping America out of war."

In committing the ALP to this brazenly pro-war stand, the ALP bureaucrats pursued the strategy of identifying as "Communist" all opposition to such a stand. They were immeasurably aided in this strategy by the universal indignation against Stalin's cynical alliance with Hitler and the Communist party's attempts to justify the Stalin-Hitler invasion of Poland. A city conference of ALP functionaries Wednesday night adopted the resolution after a series of speeches which made the issue one between Stalinists and non-Stalinists, by a vote of 605 to 94.

The New York capitalist press is giving effective aid to this strategy of the ALP leaders, praising their action and calling their resolution an "anti-red resolution."

Many Affected

Much is being made of the fact that Michael J. Quill, head of the Transport Workers Union, must adhere to the resolution, if he is to run for reelection for the City Council. But the resolution applies also to the Norman Thomas Socialists, Frank Crosswaith and Harry W. Laidler, who are ALP candidates. The Socialist Party officially is recorded as opposing the wa ras on both sides an imperialist war. If Laidler and Crosswaith adhere to the resolution, they should be thrown out of the Socialist Party, or that party is branded as capitulating to the war mongers.

Likewise the Lovestoneites cannot straddle on this issue. Either they denounce the ALP resolution or their anti-war professions are exposed as utterly worthless.

Attempts to condone the ALP stand as "really" directed against the Stalinists are today hopelessly discredited in the labor movement, their forces dwindling. The best proof of this was the miserable showing they made at the ALP city conference, where their spokesman, Irving Potash of the furriers union, made his main argument on the fact that the ALP had never taken a position on international events before, and therefore should not do so now! Precisely because of the impotence of the Stalinists, the ALP bureaucrats skilfully utilized them as the peg on which to hang their pro-war stand. Wtihout the Stalinists as scapegoats, it is doubtful if the ALP officials would have been as brazen in their stand at this stage of war preparations.

Third Camp

The ALP resolution is **not** directed primarily against the Stalinists. It is directed against the anti-war forces. It is directed against the tens of thousands of class-conscious workers in New York who are not taken in by the democratic-imperialist apologies for the war any more than they are taken in by the Stalin-Hitler apologies.

The ALP resolution deliberately lies when it pretends that there are only two camps in this war — the "democratic" and the "totalitarian." There is a **third camp** — the anti-war workers in this and every other country who stand with neither of the warring camps, who oppose both, who declare that there is a **third** alternative: the fight against both warring camps, the fight for a workers' world.

WAR IS KEY ISSUE IN N. Y. COUNCIL ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt," Shachtman stated. "It will be an instructive lesson to organized labor in this city, as well as throughout the country," Shachtman warned, "when this self-avowed friend of labor assumes a post in a national war cabinet that is entrusted with the task of implementing the Industrial Mobilization Plan, whose execution means an end strike and picket."

Shachtman will address a public election rally this Monday evening, October 9, at Public School 67, 179th Street and Mohegan Avenue in the Bronx. Admission is free.

Alliance Local Balks Stalin Clique, Refuses to Disband

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept 22. —The Workers Alliance of Escondido (San Diego County, Calif.) having withdrawn from the National Workers Alliance, set up an independent "Unemployed Workers of Escondido" in the face of every attempt of the San Diego Stalinists to sabotage the move.

Up to this time the Stalinists had succeeded in "building" the San Diego Workers Alliance from ten militant locals to one militant local at Escondido, and one Stalinist local in San Diego. The eight others had previously been destroyed over a two-year period with very little struggle but apparently due to this local being 40 miles from San Diego and not so readily accessible to the Stalinist clique, the piecemeal process was not possible

The Stalin Plan

About two years ago the Stalin plan of disorganizaton was clamped on the Workers Alliance of San Diego. At that time there were ten locals that advertised they were organized to fight and were winning their fights. Their little bi-monthly mimeographed paper enjoyed national fame and was feared by every baby-starver in the locality.

Then the Stalin plan was launched. An obedient stooge was put in as editor of the paper to replace the staff of members. The paper was soon a throw-away supporting whichever politician the Stalinites decided upon, and the issues began coming farther and farther apart. The bi-monthly is now issued about every two or three months and has almost no value.

With approval from the National and State office, the locals were dissolved one by one. One local was dissolved for voting to support a political issue not first approved by the bureaucracy. Another was dissolved for not buying leaflets offered for sale by the National Office. One for "extreme leftism." Generally the plan followed was the old squeeze play, isolating one member after another until nothing was left.

Resentment against the high handed methods grew until, when four locals remained in July, the county president was brought to trial for "dictatorial actions." However the trial was successfully handled by packing with CP members. Many of these CPers' books had been as much as two years in arrears and were suddenly paid up and the members were on the trial board. Result: whitewash.

One of the remaining locals was dissolved by ballot the following week and another the week after. Complete victory seemed near. Not one single local had been re-established. The unemployed were almost completely disorganized.

But Monday Sept. 18, the Escondido charter was received with the news that a new organization was being established.

Hurl Slander

The bureaucrats appeared at the Escondido meeting Sept. 22 and began the usual charges of "disruptor," "liar," "misleader." They claimed a mortgage on the loyalty and dues payments of the Escondido unemployed because grievances had been handled with the assistance of the bureaucracy. It soon became obvious that the Stalinists were not making any effort to repair the breach but were simply trying to discredit the workers who they thought were leading the rebellion.

However, not one member of the new organization wavered. The meeting was finally adjourned and the Stalinists demanded the books which had not been released by the auditing committee. The Escondido workers explained this but the Stalinists attempted to seize the books by force. A fist fight was narrowly averted by someone pulling the light switch. The auditing committee will release the books as soon as they have finished with them.

The Unemployed Workers of Escondido have asked some ex-Workers Alliance members to support them by joining in a drive to be launched soon to establish a new county-wide organization in San Diego.

SOCIALIST APPEAL & NEW INTERNATIONA

Can be Obtained at the Following Newsstands

LOWER EAST SIDE

4 Catherine Slip; Kand Stationery, 40 Monroe St.; Wmsburg Bridge, Local Downstairs Track No. 2; Delancey and Essex St., NE; Houston and Clinton Sts., SW; Fift hSt. and Ave. B., NW; Tenth St. and Ave. B., SE; Tenth St. and Ave. B., NE; 339 E. 10th St., Between A. and B.; Ave. D. and 9th St., SE; 13th St. and Ave. A., NE; 2nd Ave. and 2nd St., SW; 2nd Ave. and 4th St., NW; 2nd Ave. and St. Marks Pl., SW.

University Pl. & 12th St., NE; Labor Bookshop, 116 University Pl.; 14th St. & Univer. Pl., SE; 14th St. & 8th Ave., NW; 14th St. & Broadway, SE; 14th St. & 4th Ave., SW; 14th St. & 4th Ave., NE; 14th St. & 4th Ave., 1st Stand, SE; 14th St. & 4th Ave., 2nd Stand, SE; 14th St. & 3rd Ave., NW; 17th St. & 3rd Ave., SE; 14th St., opp. Jefferson Theatre & 2nd Ave., NW; 12th St. & 2nd Ave., SE; Beideman's, 184 Second Ave., SE; 2nd Ave. & 7th St., NW; Candystore; 2nd Ave. & 9th St., SE; Waverly Pl. & Bdway, NW; 51 University Pl., bet. 9 & 10 St.; 42nd St. & 5th Ave., SW; 42nd St. opp. Stern's, SS; 42nd St. & 6th Ave., SW; 42nd St. & 6th Ave., SE; 42nd St. & 7th Ave. SW; 38th St. & 7th Ave., NW; Broadway & 38th St., NE; 36th St. & 7th Ave., NE; 131 W. 23rd St., Rm. 704; 75 Greenwich Ave., near 11th St.; 575 Hudson St. near Bank St.; 7th Ave. & Christopher St., SW; 8th St. & 6th Ave.; 14th St. & 6th Ave., NE; Rand Book Store, E. 15th St.; 23rd St. & 5th Ave., NE; 23rd St. & Bdway., SE; 23rd St. & 4th Ave., SW; 23rd St. & 1th Ave. SE; 28th St. & Lexington Ave., NE; 28th St. & 3rd Ave., NW; 29th St. & 1st Ave., NW; 28th St. & 4th Ave., NE & SE.

HARLEM

Landerson, 111 hSt. & Lenox Ave., NW; Levine, 11*th St. & Lenox Ave., NW; 116th St. & 8th Ave., SE; Green, 27 W. 120th St., near Lenox Ave.; Brown, 127th St. & Lenox Ave., SE; King, 135th St. & Lenox Ave., SE; Thompson, 135th St. & 8th Ave., SW; Bell, 140th St. & 8th Ave., SE; Howard, 145th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., SW.

UPPER WEST SIDE & WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

59th & 9th Ave.; 64 Broadway; 86th & Bway.; 93rd & Columbus; 96th & Bway.; 103rd & Bway.; 110th & Bway.; 1094 Amsterdam Ave.—114th St.; 145th & St. Nicholas Ave.; 157th & Bway.; 181th & Bway.; 190th & St. Nicholas Ave.

EAST BRONX

Allerton Ave., SE; 174th St. & So. Blvd., West—Candystore; Claremont Pkway and Washington Aves., SE, Candystore; Freeman St. & So. Blvd., Candystore, NW; 161th St .& Prospect Ave., NW; Simpson St. Station, NE; So. Blvd. & Tremont, SW.

WEST BRONX

167th St. & River Ave., SE; 170th & Jerome Ave., SE; 3 E. Mt. Eden Ave., Candystore; 176th St. & Jerome Ave., NE; Tremont & Davidson Ave.; Burnside & Jerome Ave., SE; Burnside & Jerome Ave., SW; 183rd St. & Jerome Ave., SE; 188th St. & Grand Concourse, SW; 17 East Kingsbridge Rd.; Kingsbridge Rd. & Jerome Ave., NE; Kaplan's Stationary, 3889 Sedgwick Ave.; 204th St. & Valentine Ave., Candystore; Moshula Station, east side; 150 E. 174th St., Candystore.

WILLIAMSBURG and BROWNSVILLE

Havemeyer & South 4th, NE; Stuyvesant & Halsey, NE; Utica & Eastern Pkway., SW; Sutter & E. 98th St., SE; Strauss & Pitkin, NE; Rockaway & Pitkin, NW; Rockaway & Livonia, SE; Watkins & Pitkin, NE; Sutter Ave., bet. Vansideren & Snediken; Powell & Pitkin, SW; Junius & Livonia, near railroad.

BORO PARK

43 New Utrecht Ave., Candystore; Shurecks, 73th & 20th Ave.; 1510 Kings Highway; 86th St. & Bay Pkway; 66th St. & Bay Pkway; Ditmas & McDonald Ave.; 4918 New Utrecht Ave.; 4003 Ninth Ave.

CONEY ISLAND

Brighton Beach Ave. & Beach 5th St.; Sea Breeze Ave. & West 1st St., Candystore; 28th & Mermaid Ave., Candystore; Sheepshead Bay Station (newstand); Brighton Beach Ave. & Ocean Pkway., NE.

STATEMENT BY MEXICAN FOURTH INTERNATIONALISTS ON RIVERA

The Partido Obrero Internacionalista (Internationalist Workers Party), Mexican Section of the Fourth International, has published the following statement with respect to the activities of Diego Rivera, who was formerly connected with it:

"In the past few days Diego Rivera has made public, through the newspapers, several declarations which in practice place him in support of the presidential candidacy of General Almazan. Since Rivera has been considered both nationally and internationally up until a few months ago as a Trotskyist, the Mexican Section of the Fourth International declares:

Disowned Marxism

"For several months, Diego Rivera has had no relations with the Fourth International either in Mexico or internationally. The afore-mentioned ex-comrade terminated his membership in the Fourth International as the direct consequence of a series of opportunist deviations which led him to the break. In disowning revolutionary Marxism, that is, so-called Trotskyism, and converting himself into the leader of the "P.R.O.C." (Revolutionary Workers and Peasants Party) which supported the candidacy of General Francisco J. Mugica, Rivera left the ranks of the Fourth International and passed into the camp of the radical petty-bourgeoisie and the left bourgeoisie. The Mexican Section declared him to be outside its ranks, and this decision was approved by the Pan-American Oriental Boro of the Fourth International.

Step to the Right

"Now Diego Rivera makes another political pirouette which brings him to offer his support to the candidacy of General Juan Andreu Almazan. With this action he takes one more step to the right and goes far down the road of political degeneration. The Mexican Section holds its own position on the electoral campaign. At the present time we are against all existing candidacies and we work for the creation of a Revolutionary Workers Party which will be able to confront the candidates of the various bourgeois factions with a revolutionary program and candidate. In case of the danger of a military or native fascist dictatorship our organization is for the unity of action of the proletariat against that danger and will know how to occupy its post in the vanguard of the struggle.

"Membership in the Fourth International is incompatible with support of General Almazen who is one of the principal dangers of military dictatorship in Mexico. In offering his "conditional" support to General Almazan — can Rivera be so "blind" as to even think that Almazan will accept the "minimum" program that he offers him, or that he would ever fulfill it if he got to the presidency?—Rivera has put himself up the plane of treason to revolutionary Marxism and to the interests of the exploited masses of Mexico."