

Vote for SWP Anti-War Candidates!

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

Socialist Appeal

Official Organ of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International

All Over the World, The Fourth International Fights Against the War

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VOL. III, NO. 79

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1939

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CHAMBERLAIN REJECTS HITLER'S TERMS

Pacific Coast Sailors Chalk Up New Victory Against Shipowners

Sliding Scale of Wages, Broadening of Basis for Overtime Pay Are Written Into Agreement Despite Stalinist Sabotage

By BILL MORGAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The Sailors Union of the Pacific scored a smashing victory over both the shipowners and the Stalinists here last night when the membership voted to accept an agreement reached by the Union committee with the shipowners granting important concessions in working rules and conditions of employment on deep water ships. The settlement will result in pay for overtime not previously recognized as overtime and provides for a sliding scale of wages to be determined by profits of shipowners with a basic minimum wage of \$72.50.

The agreement further provides for the re-opening of negotiations for increased wages within ten days after Congress revises the Neutrality Law and again every six months after that date.

S.U.P. Stronger

This victory, won despite carefully planned strategy of both the shipowners and the Stalinist betrayers to crush the most militant union in the west, strengthens the position of the S.U.P. as the champion of the maritime workers. Isolated and doublecrossed by its enemies, the S.U.P. proved that militant action in the face of danger can produce victory for the workers.

The shipowners demanded a 60-day extension on the contract. The longshoremen, under Bridges' leadership, were quick to accept this offer and even included a clause in the extension which would add another twenty-one days in the event that failing an agreement a strike

vote should be in progress. The Radio Operators, the Marine Cooks and Stewards also went for this 60-day extension. The Masters, Mates and Pilots signed a 90-day extension and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association a five months extension.

Stalinist Strategy

The shipowners were proceeding with their plan with the open assistance of the Stalinists. They both hoped by this action to force the Sailors either to strike alone or to tail along behind the sell-out artists—Bridges and Co.

The Marine Firemen and the Sailors, however, got together and agreed to stick together. Their committees had joint sessions with the shipowners. Then, out of a clear sky, the Firemen's committee signed the 60-day extension.

The Sailors' committee held out. They refused to agree to anything more than a seven-day extension. If negotiations could take place in two months, why not now? The 60-day extension (Continued on Page 2)

Committee Formed to Aid SWP Campaign

See Big Labor Vote In New York City for Shachtman and Paine

Declaring that the anti-war, anti-fascist candidates of the Socialist Workers Party would roll up thousands of labor votes in the Councilmanic election this November, Dwight Macdonald, secretary of the Campaign Committee, today pointed out that ten thousand signatures had been secured over a

BULLETIN

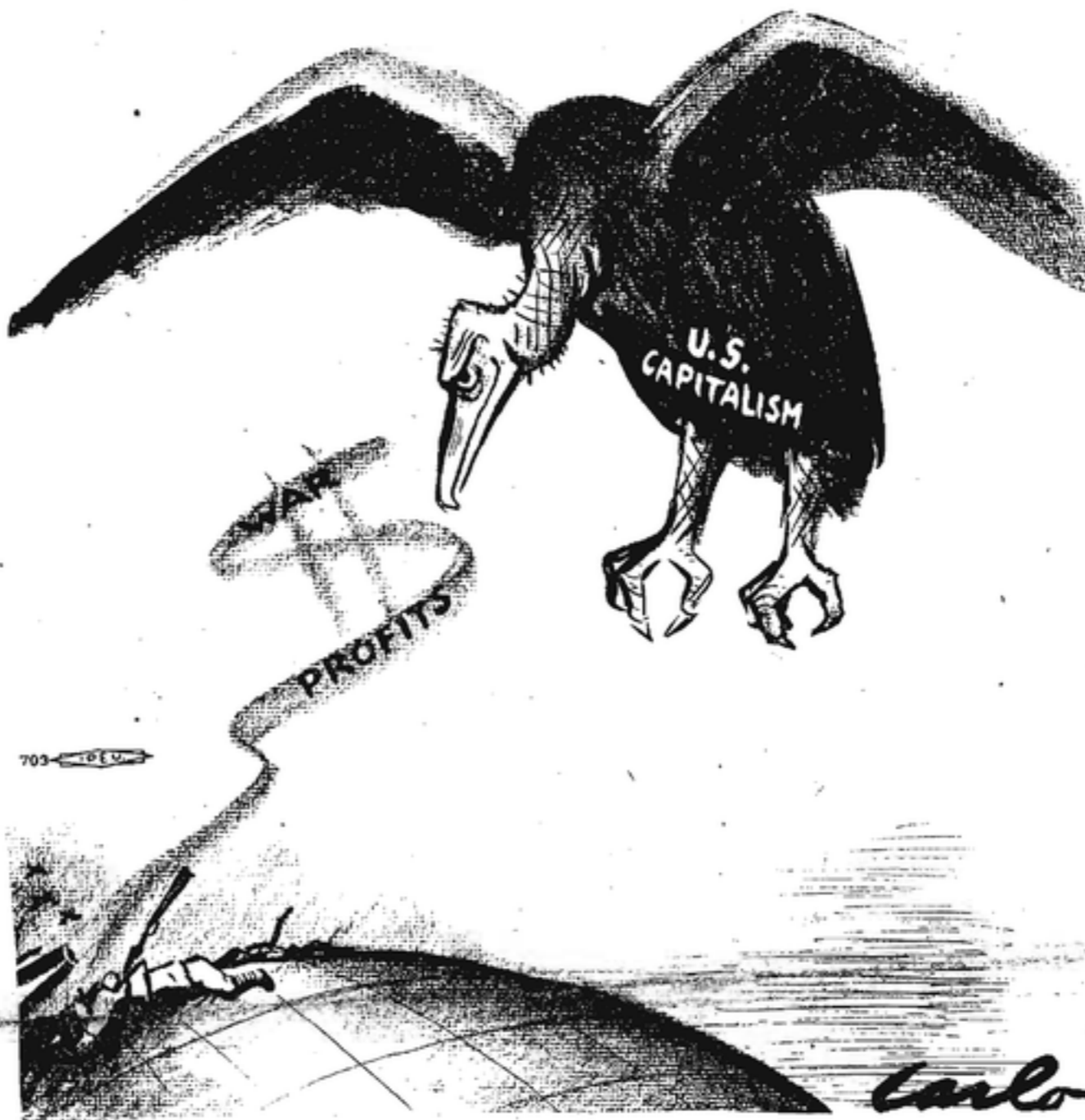
We are informed, as we go to press, that the New York Elections Board has ruled George Lyman Paine off the ballot. In our next issue, we shall present the facts as well as a report of the action contemplated by the New York District of the Socialist Workers Party.

period of three weeks to place Max Shachtman, candidate for the Bronx, and George Lyman Paine, candidate for Manhattan, on the ballot.

The Campaign Committee, it was made public today, includes James Burnham, Treasurer, Dwight Macdonald, Secretary, and George Novack, Felix Morrow, James P. Cannon, Albert Goldman, John G. Wright, Ray Cushing and Anthony Chapman.

Reactionary Challenge Although the petitions bearing the signatures assuring the candidates a place on the ballot have been filed with the Board of Elections, it was learned today that an undisclosed source had submitted a brief challenging the candidacy of Max Shachtman. Commenting on the challenge, Secretary Macdonald informed the Socialist Appeal that according to the election law the challenger must specify the reasons for contesting Shachtman's candidacy. (Continued on Page 3)

The Smell of Carrion!



Can One Justify the ALP War Position?

The Lovestoneites Provide a "Left Wing" Apology for the ALP Leaders' Support of the War Camp of Anglo-French Imperialism

By FELIX MORROW

The "resolution on the present European conflict," adopted October 4 by the state executive committee of the American Labor Party has become a touchstone for determining where every group and individual in the labor movement stands on the war question.

There are three positions on the ALP resolution:

1. The pro-Anglo-French camp: The resolution was theirs, and openly expressed their pro-war views.
2. The Hitler-Stalin camp: Constituted by the Stalinists, their stooges and supporters, as war-mongering as the pro-Ally camp, but in the opposite trenches.
3. The Third Camp: The camp of the revolutionary struggle against war. It is opposed both to the pro-Ally and pro-Hitler camps. The Socialist Workers Party unequivocally places itself in this third camp.

YOU MUST CHOOSE ONE OF THESE CAMPS

No group in the labor movement can avoid aligning itself with one of these three camps; and where each group stands is determined by where each group stands specifically on the ALP resolution. For all general principles have meaning only as they are concretized by specific positions taken on significant occasions, such as the ALP resolution.

Both the pro-Ally and pro-Hitler camps, as we explained in our last issue, are deliberately spreading confusion on the issue involved in the ALP resolution. Each dubs the other war-monger and attempts to conceal its own pro-war stand. The pro-Hitler camp employs ultra-radical phraseology against its opponents, and the pro-Ally camp is defended on its flanks by a "left wing" which also employs anti-war language. Every utterance (Continued on Page 4)



But Leaves Loophole For United Imperialist Front Against Russia

Stalin Having Imposed 'Mutual Assistance' On Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania Is Now Making Demands on Finland

Although generally interpreted in the press as an "emphatic negative reply" to Hitler's proposal to settle the war, the Chamberlain address to Parliament this week nevertheless laid the basis for bringing into the open the negotiations which are evidently being carried on unofficially and behind closed doors.

The loophole was contained in the concluding section of the address which said: "Either the German Government must give convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by the provision of effective guarantees of their intention to fulfill their undertakings or we must persevere in our duty to the end."

SPEED-UP IN AUTO BRINGS STRIKE THREAT

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) DETROIT—Resentment and protest over the introduction of new speed-up operations and the failure of the Chrysler Corp. to settle old grievances brought the threat of a strike of 55,000 UAW-CIO unionists this week.

Union officials filed a five day notice required by law with the state labor mediation board announcing its intentions unless satisfactory negotiations ensued.

Union Demands

The nub of the whole situation is that the union demands the right to take part in the setting of production schedules and asks higher wages, adjustment of working hours and changes in working conditions. The company has arrogantly refused all union demands.

Instead it introduced new speed-up schedules which were impossible for the workers to fulfill. When Dodge workers protested against this action, the company locked out 10,000 employees. However, the entire union in the Chrysler plants went to bat on the question and the corporation-wide strike has been threatened.

Federal conciliators have stepped into the situation to seek a compromise agreement and avert the strike.

British Dilemma

What some of the imperialist critics of Chamberlain denounce as his "indecision in prosecuting the war" is only a reflection of the dilemma of the British ruling class. On the one hand, it would like to prevent the continued rise of its German rival as a world power of first and perhaps decisive magnitude. On the other hand, it fears that the prolongation of the war on the present basis would not only increasingly exclude the prospect of converting it into an imperialist offensive against Russia—for years the fond hope of England's imperial masters—but would in all likelihood lead to such social convulsions as would threaten the rotten existing order in Europe with working class revolution.

This general fear is shared to a large extent by Hitler. At the least, the Nazis are not unaware of the revolutionary danger from their own working class if the war continues to impose intolerable burdens upon the masses. As the New York Times sums it up in its editorial comment upon Chamberlain's address:

"In view of the swift march of Imperial Bolshevism, sweeping down on Europe from the East, there must be many Germans, in the army and elsewhere, who see the future clearly as a choice between a continuation of the war, culminating in a revolution of the left, or an early peace, to be achieved through an amalgamation of the forces that are opposed both to war and communism."

In this comment is contained not so much the opinion now held by "many Germans," as the opinion that the British imperialists, about whose politics and aspirations the New York Times is very well informed, would like "many Germans" to hold.

How the situation will actually develop in this conflict between the inter-imperialist contradictions, which prevent a (Continued on Page 3)

Behind the Lines

By GEORGE STERN

Trial peace balloons are popping more loudly right now than the guns on the western front.

Behind the empty rhetoric of Chamberlain and Daladier, behind the veritable flood of inspired peace rumors in the press, it is not difficult to discern the dim outlines of backdoor diplomatic schemes.

On the German side the purpose of peace maneuvers is plain. Even an armistice now on Germany's terms would be a victory for Hitler of the first magnitude. That is why there will be no armistice—on Germany's terms.

But what form would Anglo-French counter-proposals take? Nobody takes seriously the pompous bunk in the Chamberlain-Daladier speeches about national honor, condoning of "aggression," and non-recourse to force in international relations. Least of all does anybody seriously believe that Britain or France are going to make any possible deal with Hitler contingent upon the re-creation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Poland.

Already, when pressed on the subject of their war aims, the French and British leaders are growing progressively vaguer. They cannot define specific aims of a war the precise form of which has not been determined as yet.

It is in this domain that the backdoor diplomats are busily at work. In London, Paris—and in Washington—ways and means are undoubtedly being sought to shift the war's axis in a way that will turn its sharp end against Russia. The spectacular Russian grabs in the Baltic and now into Scandinavia are undoubtedly a source of profound concern to the leading Nazis and the Reichswehr generals. In those circles the Brit-

ish and French may hope still to find the lever with which they can swing the guns around at Russia.

That is why it is no accident at all that Washington is receiving with every evidence of serious consideration the Scandinavian plea against Russia's drive. That is why the entire propaganda of the Allies is concentrating on convincing the Germans that the Hitler-Ribbentrop policy has actually proved disastrous for the Reich because it leaves Germany's fate in the war up to Stalin.

It is the hope seriously entertained in London and Paris that the fragile Berlin-Moscow axis can be smashed if the right formula is found that accounts for the slow tempo of military operations. With winter almost upon us, the probability of an offensive along the western front fades, and leaves a period of four or five months ahead for the diplomatic game to be played out.

Stalin's moves have shown that he has by no means discounted this possibility. The military provisions of the pacts forced on the Baltic States are all aimed, without exception, at the future contingency of conflict with Germany. But whether they will actually enhance his ability to meet such a conflict, if it comes, is something only the event will show.

Stalin's whole policy is based precisely upon avoiding such a clash. From this we may safely assume that if the Anglo-French maneuvers should show any signs of succeeding at all—and this is still far from the fact—Stalin will pull some speedy surprises of his own out of the Kremlin's bag of tricks. By next spring—perhaps even sooner—the war may present a quite different aspect than it now so provisionally assumes.

CIO Convention Yields to Pressure of War Dealers

Though Majority of Delegates Oppose War, Bureaucrats Put Over a War Line

The CIO convention rushed through a maximum of business this week with very little discussion on important issues as John L. Lewis and the top leadership sought to make a strong impression in the labor movement.

The convention did not endorse Roosevelt for a third term, leaving the entire question of CIO political policy in the hands of Labor's Non-Partisan League, which is controlled by Lewis.

Get Behind War Deal Yielding to the pressure of Sidney Hillman, Lewis reversed his stand on foreign policy and supported a resolution, which passed unanimously, that approved Roosevelt's pro-war policies under the guise of "neutrality measures."

A one paragraph resolution on labor unity which, in effect, avoided any commitment on the question of negotiations with the AFL, was approved as this problem was given scant attention by the convention.

A blast by prominent CIO leaders at the National Labor Relations Board coupled with a warning to CIO unions to be extremely careful in trying to use the Board because of its new "anti-CIOism," surprised many of the delegates but the policy was endorsed in a special resolution. (Continued on Page 4)

MASS DESERTIONS IN CANADA SHOW ANTI-WAR FEELING

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) SASKATOON, Sask., Oct. 10.—Mass desertions have already started in the military forces encamped here, according to reports emanating from the encampment.

Desertions, as high as 30 a day, are said to be exceptionally high among those French-Canadian transient workers who were driven into the army by hunger and cold when they failed to obtain harvest work.

From three independent and usually reliable sources it was learned that on one recent day alone 17 uniforms were found thrown aside down in the "jungles" by the river.

Watson, Anti-War Fighter, Sentenced to Year in Jail

Wide Working Class Support Pledged to Canadian Arrested for Anti-War Speech

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Arrested after making a militant anti-war speech at a Toronto open-air meeting of the Socialist Workers League, Canadian section of the Fourth International, Frank Watson, young English-Canadian worker, has been sentenced to a year in jail under the dictatorial War Measures Act. Despite the vicious repressive measures of the Liberal Mackenzie King War Government, Watson's bold action and the truth of his statements about the war have resulted in widespread sympathy and interest in his case. Workers and intellectuals in the Canadian Commonwealth Federation (social democratic party) and in other organizations have responded to a call for funds to appeal Watson's case, and a new trial in the appeal court

is scheduled early next month. In the meantime, Canadian Fourth Internationalists, although prevented by the new war decrees from legal publication or the holding of meetings, have distributed thousands of leaflets throughout Toronto and in Western cities exposing the vicious prosecution of Watson and demanding his release and the repeal of the War Measures Act. Even the Toronto bourgeois press has been forced to give the Watson case publicity, at the same time approving highly of his sentence and urging a general pogrom against all anti-war elements. First Casualty is "Democracy" Watson's arrest, on September 15, less than a week after the King government had declared Canada at war with Ger- (Continued on Page 2)