

## LEWIS CALLS FOR MORE WPA JOBS

### Britain Is Again Rebuffed By Russia

#### Suspense Dominates Situation as World Powers Await Events

The Soviet Union this week again rebuffed Britain's effort to draw it into participation in the Anglo-French "guarantees" to Poland and Rumania.

While the Nazis, following their now-familiar strategy, let the crisis simmer down to a slow boil, the Russians continued to hold the western powers off at arm's length.

Britain asked Russia to come to the aid of Poland and Rumania if attacked by Germany and said the Soviet promise of aid need not become operative until Britain and France were already in action.

#### Moscow's Reply

The Russians replied that this in effect left them holding the bag, for it provided no Anglo-French guarantee to Russia in the event of attack through the Baltic countries or subsequent to the possible defeat of the Poles and Rumanians by Hitler's hordes.

To underline their attitude of aloofness, the Russians announced that they would be represented at Geneva next week by no one more important than Ivan Maisky, the Soviet ambassador at London. The British and French had entertained hopes of meeting some higher Russian official with powers to settle the problem of Russian participation in the western bloc.

#### Waiting on Danzig

As it is now, the whole issue remains in suspense, waiting on events. The Russians demand a full alliance as the price of their aid—apparently under the delusion that such an alliance will be of any real service in the defense of the Soviet Union when war comes. The British have no desire to enter upon such an alliance, desiring not to close all the doors to "appeasement" of Italy, Japan, Franco's Spain, and possibly even at this late date, Germany. Mussolini's soft speaking last week nourished these hopes.

Hitler is meanwhile pursuing with respect to Danzig the same waiting tactics that won him the Sudetenland and the rest of Czechoslovakia. He still figures on sweeping Danzig into his fold without a war and calculates on doing this by waiting until the Poles crack under the nervous strain of not knowing just how much support they can count on if war comes. That uncertainty continues so long as the Russians play their present game.

#### London Waits

In London, it was interesting to note, there were some quarters that seemed to be waiting on events in Danzig in order to clarify Russia's exact position. For if the Nazis take Danzig, either through the mechanism of a plebiscite or through a direct coup, and the Poles find themselves in a pants-down position as a result of Russian "neutrality," the British will conclude that the German-Soviet understanding for mutual "neutralization" actually exists and will act accordingly. The Poles still say they will fight for Danzig. The Anglo-French strategy is still based on permitting Danzig to go by without a fight. That is where Europe's war-making gangsters stood as the world drew one week nearer war.

#### ROOSEVELT'S PAL

### Anastasio Somoza, Bloody Dictator Of Nicaragua

By Adolfo Zamora

Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, is being received with special lavishness and ceremony by the American Government during his visit here. Roosevelt has gone out of his way to demonstrate his solidarity and friendship for the Nicaraguan visitor. Who is Somoza? What is his record? How does he fit into Roosevelt's "Democratic Front of the Americas"? The real story of Somoza is given below in the article by Adolfo Zamora, prominent revolutionary exile from Nicaragua who is at present one of the editors of the Mexican Marxist review, *Clave*.—Ed.

Up until February 21, 1934, the day he achieved international notoriety by murdering Sandino, the agrarian leader of Nicaragua's independence movement, the career of the present guest of honor at the White House, Anastasio Somoza, alias "El General," was of a shady and prison-record type. A series of crimes and betrayals since that time have brought him to power, first through a puppet president and finally through his own installation in the presidency (for an indefinite period, he thinks) as the absolute lord of the lives and property of the Nicaraguans.

This post he enjoys today to the greater glory of Mr. Roosevelt's Democracy and Good Neighbor policy. Scarcely two months before he shook the friendly hand of the "democrat" F.D.R., he re-elected himself supreme potentate for nine more years through a faked "Constitutional Congress." Hence his boss in Washington can count for a certain period on a loyal henchman in the future Canal Zone of Nicaragua, a watch dog whose merits there is no need to discuss.

#### An Imperialist Servant

Somoza belongs to a blue-blooded family which has long served imperialism. His most notorious ancestor is Bernabe Somoza, alias "Seven Handkerchiefs," notorious executioner who placed himself at the orders of William Walker and his filibuster invaders of Nicaragua in the year 1856. Hundreds of his fellow countrymen who fought against Walker were murdered by "Seven Handkerchiefs," who won this strange nickname by committing, during an extended period, seven executions daily, in each of which he always used a new handkerchief to clean the blood of his victim from his knife.

President Roosevelt's friend inherited from his great ancestor two very useful qualities: a menial adherence to imperialist oppression and a cowardly cruelty which enable him to murder in cold blood and from behind. These two ingredients constitute the best "strong men" of Latin America. "Seven Handkerchiefs" would be proud today to see his grandson seated at the great boss's table, he who could never aspire to more than the toe of a hireling's boot. Moreover poor Barnabe died—hanged—and his body was burned in Rivas, Nicaragua, "misunderstood" by his countrymen and abandoned by his chiefs.

#### Counterfeiter and Bootlegger

This is not Anastasio's first visit to the United States. For six years as a young man, he assiduously made the rounds of the Chicago saloons until his mother's money gave out. And money is of so little consequence to him that upon returning to Nicaragua the first enterprise to which he dedicated his brilliant talents was counterfeiting. He also turned his leisure moments to bootlegging. Fortunately for him he had, a short while before, married a Nicaraguan aristocrat, one Debayle, so that only his two accomplices who were not aristocrats were imprisoned: Camilio Gonzales, alias "El General" and Santos Bendanes, alias "El Zarco," "the Blond." Thanks to the influence of his father-in-law, Dr. Debayle, Somoza remained free.

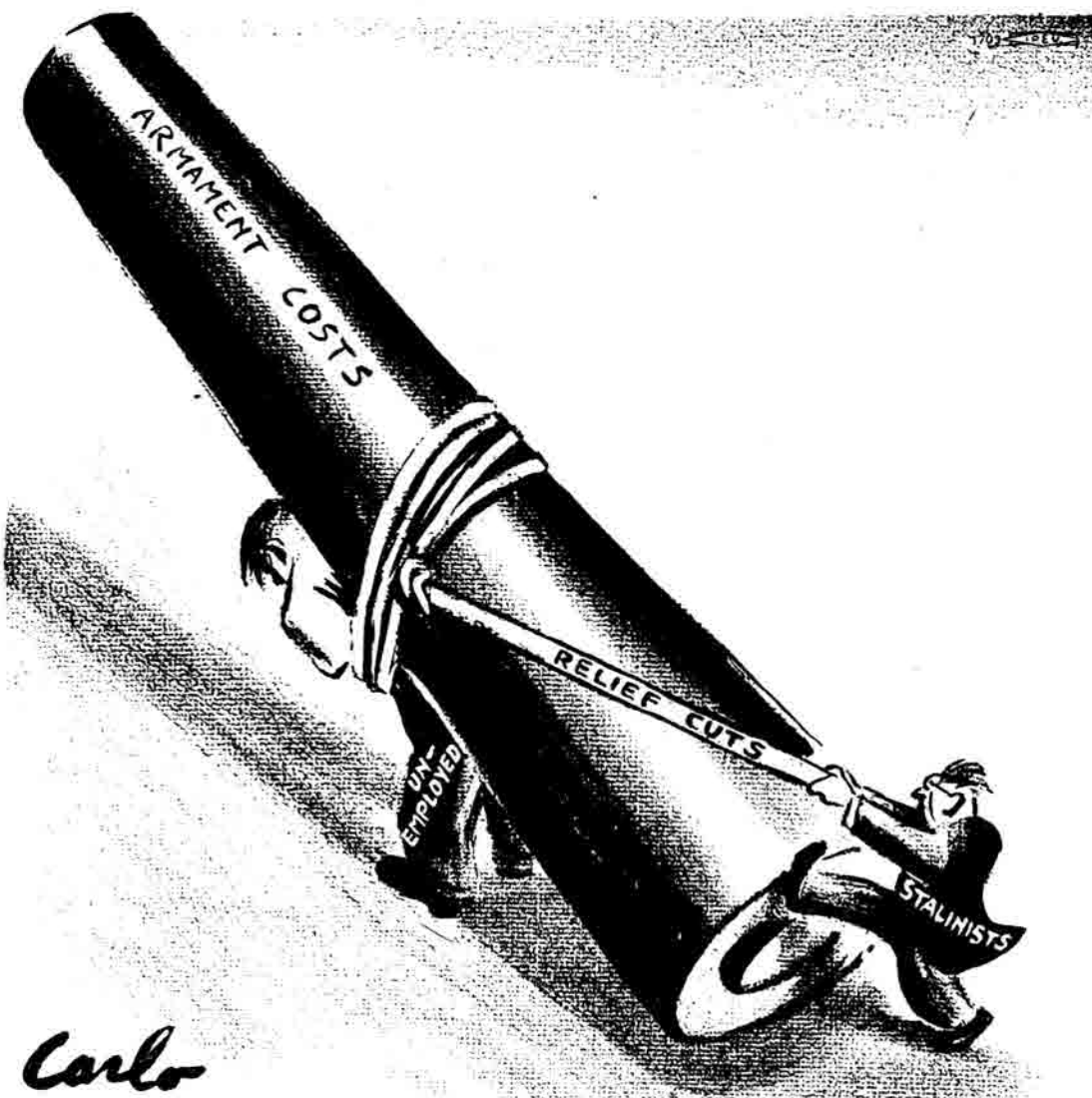
In 1924-25, Somoza received his first important public post. Through his uncle, Vice-president Sacasa, he was designated Tax Collector of Leon. He remained in this job a short time and upon leaving it was accused of malfeasance. (Continued on Page 4)

### SWP Convention Endorses Twice-a-Month Challenge

The campaign to increase the frequency of appearance of the Challenge of Youth from a monthly to a twice-monthly by raising \$500 and getting 350 additional subscriptions by June 1, has been launched. This goal, decided upon by the National Council of the Young People's Socialist League at its plenum held in Akron, Ohio, was motivated by its political needs: at least a weekly. The slogan is, therefore, "twice monthly on the road to the weekly."

The whole-hearted cooperation of the members of the Y.P.S.L. has succeeded in netting to date many subs and donations from various parts of the country. Meanwhile League members are arranging dances and parties to raise the needed funds. Though this campaign has just gotten under way the plans and pledges of the Y.P.S.L. indicate a huge success. As we go to press we hear that the New York S.W.P. convention has endorsed the drive for a twice-monthly and urges every party branch, fraction and sympathizer to take a greeting. (Continued on Page 2)

### The Workers "Alliance"



### Coal Strike Settled With Victory For Miners in Two-Year Contract

#### National Guard In Harlan

##### Governor Calls on Troops to Smash Miners' Lines

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) HARLAN, Kentucky.—Under the protection of the bayonets of the National Guard, six mines opened this week with scab labor in an effort to bust the United Mine Workers of America in Bloody Harlan County.

Armed with rifles, bayonets and backed by machine guns, the strike-breaking guardsmen prevented mass picketing at the entrances to the 42 mines in this county.

An impressive caravan of 4,000 cars loaded with U.M.W.A. strikers roamed the county following a huge rally at which U.M.W.A. leaders swore they would not be shot back to work.

#### Open Shop Threat

The Harlan operators openly announced they intended to re-establish the open shop and Democratic Governor Chandler immediately sent National Guardsmen to assist them. The operators refused to sign the Appalachian agreement that settled the strike of 260,000 soft coal miners.

John L. Lewis announced in Washington, D. C. that he would take personal charge of the defense of the 12,000 strikers against the open shop drive. One striker was hurt by the National Guard. He was struck on the head by a pistol when he asked permission to cross a guarded bridge.

Re-inforcements for the 600 guardsmen were ordered on May 15 when it was apparent that the present force could not break the solidarity of the strikers.

Union officials declared that less than 500 scabs were working in the six mines that opened. Chagrined at this feeble show of strength, the operators were (Continued on Page 2)

#### SETTLEMENT PROVIDES FOR CLOSED SHOP

##### Union Expects Hold-Out Bosses to Sign Agreement Soon

(By Staff Writer) NEW YORK CITY.—The C.I.O. scored a major defensive victory with the settlement of the nation-wide coal strike by the signing of a two-year contract between the United Mine Workers of America and the Appalachian operators which included exclusive bargaining rights and the union shop.

The Appalachian pact covers 260,000 out of 320,000 soft coal miners. A small group of Southern operators directed by the Harlan County, Kentucky bosses refused to sign the agreement.

#### Facts Signed

When a settlement became probable last week, John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W.A., ordered 126,000 miners in the middle-west who had been on a sympathy strike to return to work.

Immediately after the Appalachian agreement was announced, similar pacts were signed in Illinois covering 25,000 miners. (Continued on Page 2)

#### Hague Machine Beaten

##### Bayonne Voters Cast Record Vote against Jersey Hitler

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) BAYONNE, N. J.—A record vote and an unprecedented majority defeated the Hague machine in this city.

By an average of nearly 9,000 votes out of a record vote of 38,278, the anti-Hague candidates of the city commission election rode to victory after a campaign in which they assailed Hague's anti-labor record.

The Jersey City Fuehrer thus received the most stinging rebuke ever administered to him in an election in his own bailiwick, Hudson County.

But those who won by denouncing Hague's record against labor and civil rights were not labor candidates, but Republican and Democratic fakers, who unscrupulously made capital out of the widespread hostility to Hague. The labor movement failed to seize the opportunity to run its own candidates.

### Boss Press Boycotts Hearings On Ludlow Referendum

The daily press is virtually boycotting the Senate judiciary subcommittee hearings on the Ludlow amendment to the constitution providing for a popular referendum before Congress could declare war.

Hearings held on three days last week in Washington were reported in the New York Times only incidentally to other stories, and were unreported altogether by the Herald-Tribune and the Daily Worker. The press services to the rest of the country are carrying only the most meager details. We are witnessing a cold-blooded

and deliberate suppression by the war-mongers of the facts about these hearings.

In spite of all that the Roosevelt administration can do, however, anti-war sentiment remains strong. The Gallup poll has just released two new surveys of public opinion which prove that. In one, a cross-section of the electorate answered that the problem of keeping America out of war is the most immediate and critical problem before the country. In the other, 69% declared themselves opposed to any repetition of America's World War loans to the Allies.

### Sets Minimum Need Of U.S. at 3,000,000

#### Message to Congress Lists Five-Point Program for W.P.A.—Friction between Unions and Roosevelt Increases

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

WASHINGTON.—Finally yielding to the widespread demand in C.I.O. ranks for a fight against the relief slashes, John L. Lewis served on Congress a demand for a million more W.P.A. jobs than President Roosevelt has proposed for the coming year.

In his April 27 W.P.A. budget message, Roosevelt proposed to limit W.P.A. jobs during the coming year to two million as a maximum. Lewis, in his letter, addressed Sunday to the House Appropriations Committee, demanded a minimum of three million.

### N. Y. JOBLESS IN THREE-DAY PICKET LINE

#### U.P.W.U. Asks City Administration for Adequate Relief

(By Staff Writer)

NEW YORK.—A 72-hour picket line at City Hall was inaugurated Monday at 11 A.M. by the Unemployed and Project Workers Union, to voice union demands for adequate relief. On Tuesday, when the City Council would be in session, a union committee was to go before the Council to demand action.

Marching in two long lines, one on the Broadway side of City Hall, and one on the Park Row side, the pickets carried signs announcing their demands: "All War Funds to the Unemployed"; "Immediate Relief for Dismissed W.P.A. Workers"; "Stop Voucher Relief"; "Abolish Unpaid Labor at Municipal Lodging Houses"; "Close Camp LaGuardia—Give Jobs"; "Stop the Run-Around: Handle Complaints"; "Jobs Not Guns"; "For a Full Work Week at Trade Union Wages"; "Expand W.P.A. to Include All Unemployed."

To La Guardia, who led a motorcade of visiting mayors to City Hall at 1 p.m. Monday after a visit to the World's Fair, the poorly-clad pickets were an embarrassing sight.

The picket line was run night and day, on four-hour shifts, with the local homeless, unemployed single members, not eligible for home relief, contributing a large share of the man-power despite the fact that they eat only an unsatisfactory breakfast at the Municipal Lodging House early in the day, and then must go hungry until five p.m.

#### As One Good Anti-Fascist to Another

NEW YORK CITY.—Mayor LaGuardia and Prince Ascanio Colonna, Italian ambassador to the United States, exchanged felicitations in speeches opening the Italian government Pavilion at the World's Fair, May 9.

Mussolini's representative paid tribute to LaGuardia as "a wonderful Mayor" and thanked him for taking part in the ceremony.

LaGuardia hoped that "Italy will continue to be devoted to the cause of world peace."

At the end of the ceremony, the fascist song "Giovinezza" was played. The hall-full of fascists shouted and cheered, with arms raised in the fascist salute, and cries of "Viva Mussolini."

On numerous occasions previously—notably at Columbus Day celebrations, when fascist and anti-fascist groups hold rival meetings—LaGuardia has spoken for the Italian fascist groups, despite labor protests.

#### Counters Roosevelt Proposal

The Lewis letter did not directly refer to Roosevelt's W.P.A. proposals, but it was obviously meant to be a counter-proposal. It was the first statement from the C.I.O. leadership since Roosevelt's April 27 message to Congress. The A.F.L. still remains silent. The Communist Party - controlled Workers Alliance, assertedly representing W.P.A. and unemployed workers, has remained equally silent.

Coming shortly after Lewis' letter attacking the Roosevelt administration for having "caused many operators to believe that they had carte blanche from the government to dismember the United Mine Workers," the C.I.O. message on W.P.A. may indicate a further cleavage between the trade unions and Roosevelt.

#### Friction With Roosevelt

As the Roosevelt administration speeds up its war program, it is coming more and more in collision with the organized workers, and this necessarily is reflected in pressure from the ranks upon the trade union leadership. For Roosevelt's war program involves stripping labor of its gains and social services, in order to provide more money for armaments. These blows against the labor movement are causing growing tension between Roosevelt and his trade union supporters.

It is not assured, however, that Lewis' demand upon Congress for more W.P.A. jobs will be pushed firmly. Having supported Roosevelt thus far, Lewis may make only a perfunctory gesture, unless the ranks of the W.P.A. and unemployed workers of the country go into action against the relief slashes.

#### Stalinists Remain Silent

The Stalinist hirelings who run the Workers Alliance remain impervious to all this. The C.I.O. leadership often finds itself compelled to protect its organizations and membership somewhat, if only to maintain the income from which must come its salaries. The Stalinists, on the other hand, get their pay from Browder's treasury no matter what happens to the Workers Alliance or any union.

And that treasury is geared to one purpose and one alone: support of Roosevelt's war program, no matter what the cost to the unions and the workers, employed and unemployed. These scoundrels are today the most formidable obstacle in labor's ranks preventing the workers from organizing against Roosevelt's relief-slashing campaign.

#### Lewis Figure Conservative

Lewis' proposed figure of three million W.P.A. jobs is lower than the number of workers actually on W.P.A. rolls on election day in November, when the rolls stood at 3,350,000. Since then, at Roosevelt's direction, the rolls have been slashed to 2,600,000 and will be reduced to 2,000,000 by July 1, when the coming fiscal year begins for which Roosevelt proposed that figure.

These reductions, as Lewis' letter points out, were entirely unrelated to any increase in employment.

Lewis reminded Congress of the "political dangers" involved. "A people bred in the (Continued on Page 2)







# In the World of Labor

By Paul G. Stevens

## British Conscription Stirs Resentment Throughout Empire

The Chamberlain government's decision to institute conscription has stirred up a tremendous wave of anti-war sentiment throughout the British empire.

An indication of the scope that this rank and file anger has taken on may be surmised from the fact that the government itself has been obliged to include a "conscience clause" (making provisions for the enrollment of conscientious objectors in non-military work) in its conscription bill.

## No Conscription for Any Part of Ireland

At first the Chamberlain government had intended to institute conscription also in Northern Ireland, in the so-called "Six Counties." Lord Craigavon, Ulster's pro-British premier, to facilitate this step, even called for a formal request from his government, for conscription. A storm of protests broke loose throughout the Emerald Isle—both North and South. The de Valera government of Eire (Southern Ireland) declared that any such move would be regarded as an "act of aggression." Big demonstrations of the Irish masses took place. The Irish Press called for these demonstrations in the following terms:

"The British government has no constitutional right to conscript any man of Irish nationality.

"Craigavon has neither right, nor mandate from the people—Protestant nor Catholic—to call for conscription to be applied to the Six Counties of Northern Ireland.

"England's wars are her own making. Let English do her fighting.

"Ireland has no quarrel with any nation with which England may be at war.

"Come in your thousands to this National Demonstration and prove by your numbers to the British government and Craigavon that we are prepared to fight to the death to protect our God-given right of freedom.

"Conscription begets murder."

As a result, Chamberlain has desisted from including Northern Ireland in his conscription plans. Apparently, British "democracy" is going to have its hands full before it can make any headway whatsoever in getting any Irish backing for its war preparations.

## Oppressed Jamaican Labor Raises Its Voice against War

Another sign of how the people in the British empire are reacting to the war preparations comes from the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies. Discussions on the coming war are widespread on the island, which last year went through some tremendous strike struggles, brutally crushed by the British soldiery. The Jamaica Labour Weekly, a workers' paper appearing in Kingston, summarizes the attitude of the population in the following words:

"Thus at any moment England and France might be involved in a war against Germany and Italy. When that war started, it would be proclaimed to the beating of drums that Jamaicans must join up and fight to DEFEND DEMOCRACY." But, the speakers (at the discussions) pointed out, HOW COULD JAMAICANS FIGHT TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY WHEN WE HAVE NOT GOT ANY? . . .

"Although we Jamaicans are bitterly opposed to fascism and are ready to defend democracy when we get it here, WE ARE NOT GOING TO FIGHT FOR IMPERIALISM AND THE PERPETUAL ENRICHMENT OF THE POCKETS OF THE BRITISH CAPITALISTS."

It is interesting to note that the same paper, in speaking of the fight put up by colonial leaders resident in London against British imperialism, holds up as an example to his fellow Negroes the work of C. L. R. James.

## Rank and File Revolt in Canadian Labor too

Still another example of what British imperialism will have to put up with in the coming war comes from Canada, right at our border. There the Canadian Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.), the Dominion's counterpart of the Labour party, recently held a regional convention in Ontario.

A resolution was introduced by Professor Grube, of the University of Toronto, denouncing Premier King's war budget as "a waste of public funds in the interests of British imperialism" and demanding transference of the funds to a public works program for the unemployed. It was unanimously endorsed by the convention, which was otherwise run like a well-oiled machine by the social-patriots in command. They could not stem the tide of anti-war sentiment.

Professor Grube was subjected to a barrage of attacks from all reactionary quarters, designed to get him fired from the university. National attention was drawn to the case. So strong was the wave of local labor support on his behalf, that the C.C.F. bureaucrats were forced to take up their cudgels for Grube. He still retains his post.

The original Grube resolution, by the way, when first introduced in the Garland, Ontario branch, was denounced as "Trotskyite." When it came up on the convention floor, it was cheered so enthusiastically that both the officialdom as well as the Stalinists considered it the better part of wisdom not to oppose it then and there.

# Chamberlain Offers Guiana to the Jews

## Official Government Book Describes Area "Benevolently" Offered by Great Britain to Jews as Virtually Uninhabitable

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS  
Prime Minister Chamberlain has benevolently announced that he is offering the interior of British Guiana to settlement by Jewish refugees.

On May 10 there was simultaneously issued in London and New York the report of a special committee which investigated Guiana's possibilities for such settlement.

The committee—a semi-governmental body—indicated that Guiana was not an ideal place for refugees from middle European countries. The most it could say was that "the climate of the area under consideration does not preclude possibility of white settlement." It recommended "establishment of trial settlements for a two-year period," and some 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women would make the experiment.

Guinea Pigs  
What these guinea pigs will encounter in this experiment is scarcely indicated by the committee's report. A few facts taken from the "Blue Book of British Guiana" and the annual "Reports of the Commissioner for the Rupununi District," both issued by the British governmental authorities, will make clear that Guiana is no haven.

The district involved is sparsely populated with natives; few Europeans have managed to live there. There are no means of communication with the seacoast, beyond a few cattle trails and the Essequibo River. The river cannot be considered a good means of communication, since there are numerous and dangerous rapids throughout its length.

The interior scarcely lends itself to colonization by immigrants accustomed to city life. The country is wild. Vast, treeless savannahs alternate with thick, impenetrable jungles and barren highlands. The average range of temperature during the year is between 68 and 88 degrees Fahrenheit.

Once a year the numerous rivers, impassable to navigation, rise and flood the savannahs, and the inhabitants are forced to take to high ground until the flood has passed. Even on the plains, the atmosphere is very humid and every evening thick fogs spread like a vast shroud.

Approximately a fifth of the entire district is euphemistically termed "poor grasslands." In actuality these are swamps left by the receding floods. No drainage projects have touched the problem. Reports of the British Commission since 1921 are filled almost entirely with the difficulties encountered in keeping the few cattle trails open.

## Jobs for Refugees?

Gainful occupation in the district is confined mainly to the raising of cattle—the British Commissioner had many complaints to make regarding the poor breeds—and the exploitation of British-owned gold, diamond and radium ores. Lack of communications prevents shipment of timber to the coast.

A certain portion of the land is suitable for agriculture—primarily cotton and tobacco. But these products, if refugees managed to grow them, would then compete in a world market glutted with these products, and handicapped by the high cost of transportation from the interior to the coast.

## A Fraud

Before this territory could be made at all habitable, vast sums would have to be expended to develop communications with the seacoast, build water power plants, drain the swamps, initiate new industries—and meanwhile years would pass, years in which the refugees must find haven or die.

The Guiana project is a fraud. It is encouraged by the Chamberlain and Roosevelt governments for one purpose—to draw attention away from the immediate task: the opening of the doors of England and America to the refugees.

# Chinese Patriots Handed To Japanese Warlords

On May 11, the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession—the foreign areas—of Shanghai issued a decree threatening with expulsion any individual belonging to an association of a political nature or indulging in political organization or propaganda. Expulsion of a person from these areas, under present conditions, is equivalent to turning him over to the mercies of the Japanese imperialists.

Japan's warlords have been pressing for this move for some time but hitherto it has been resisted.

The decree is obviously not directed against Japanese nationalists who henceforth will enjoy even greater freedom than in the past to carry on their intrigues and terrorism. It is clearly directed against Chinese patriots, Chinese revolutionaries, Chinese government agencies, and all foreigners who seek to voice their sympathy with the beleaguered Chinese against the Japanese imperialist oppressors.

Who Is Responsible?  
Responsibility for this new

decree falls directly upon representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France. The French Concession is controlled by Frenchmen. The International Settlement is controlled by a Council, the majority of whose members are Britons. An American, however, Cornell S. Franklin, is chairman of the Council.

The decree could hardly have passed without Mr. Franklin's sanction, and his sanction could hardly have been given without prior consultation with American consular and diplomatic authorities in China.

What becomes of America's vaunted pro-Chinese sympathies? The moral is clear—American imperialists are concerned solely with protecting their own commercial and financial interests. If these interests dictate a deal with Japan's warlords, or with militarists or fascists anywhere in the world, that deal will be made. Faced with a choice, imperialists invariably throw their line "principles" into the discard, and look to their pen-pies.

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# HOLLYWOOD MERRY-GO-ROUND

Mr. Cecil B. DeMille would like us to believe that we live in an epoch of film epics. Indeed, Mr. DeMille's latest film, "Union Pacific" is an epic many times over. As a portrait of the epic development of the west, "Union Pacific" is an epic love story. As a film describing the epic construction of the country's first transcontinental choo-choo line, "Union Pacific" makes out a good case for the use of such stereotypes as bad guy gamblers, good guy cops, scheming bankers, sincere idealists and blood-loving injuns. Somewhere in-between adventures of the love story, one sees a cast of thousands puttering around with rails, ties and choo-choos. Some day Hollywood may get around to giving us the story of the "Union Pacific" railroad. A credible story will fix it so that the hero doesn't come out unscathed after being in two epic train wrecks.

## "Democracy" Ballyhoo

In the matter of screen ballyhoo for "democracy," the foreign studios are rapidly approaching Hollywood in their hysteria. This is particularly true of the French films, the latest of which is "Crime in the Maginot Line." As a chauvinist blast for national security and French Democracy, it is comparable to its Hollywood counterpart, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." It is significant that both the French and American films should make capital of Nazi espionage. Although there is no avoiding the American film, it is significant that of the many films produced in the foreign studios, a picture dealing with Nazi spies should be imported for an American showing. To corral the workers and shape their opinion for another sacred war in behalf of "democracy," the cinema is being commandeered and regimented on an international scale.

## New Czech Film

Not content with mere film fictions on the "democratic way," the democratic publicists have filmed another documentary. The title gives it away. "Democracy Crucified," they call it, and the "crucifixion" is that of "little Czechoslovakia." That the film will give "democracy" another long roost up the flag pole is indicated by the sponsors of the film, the World Relations Club. "The march of fascism," they inform us, "is woven into the picture as a prelude of what the world must face in its fight to maintain civilization."

Maintaining civilization, according to the last documentary film on Czechoslovakia, "Crisis," was construed by its makers to mean maintaining capitalism, the democratic variety, of course.

NAT LEVINE.

## "Enlist with the S.W.P. In the Fight for Socialism"—Cannon

(By Staff Writer)  
NEW YORK.—James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, spoke on Litvinov's downfall to an attentive audience of 600, at Irving Plaza Friday night. "Litvinov," he declared, "was the special target of the Hitler press. He embodied 'Jewish-Bolshevism' for them, they called him 'Litvinov-Finkelstein.' They hailed Litvinov's fall."

"Stalin has made approaches to Hitler since 1933," Cannon noted. "Stalin is ready and has been for some time, for a pact with Hitler. The only question now is whether Hitler is ready."

"The episode of the unfortunate Litvinov," Cannon said, "that little incident—was enough to throw the world into alarm. How delicate is the balance!"

"The workers of the world," he said, "are entering the new war with few illusions. Their attitude is not that of 1914; they remember the results of the last war. And our greatest hope at this time is the fact that the masses do not want this war, and nobody can make them go into it willingly! One question will topple the whole structure, 'What are we fighting for?' The diplomats are sowing the dragon's teeth of war and they will reap the armed men of social revolution!"

"One organization tells the truth amidst patriots' howls—the Socialist Workers Party of the Fourth International. It addresses itself to the youth of America: Stop and reflect. Your head is at stake. Half a dozen men want to decide your fate. Enlist with us and you decide! When we go into the war for victory—let it be for the victory of socialism!"

# No Jobs for Youth Under Capitalism

## The Young Peoples Socialist League Has Called upon Young Workers and Students To Fight in Its "Jobs-for-Youth" Campaign

By MARTIN EDEN

The national Jobs-for-Youth campaign, launched by the Young People's Socialist League, has drawn about it many militant labor youth elements who have realized the need for a clear-cut struggle against youth unemployment.

How broad and vicious a problem unemployment is for youth is revealed by government statistics. The Federal Unemployment and Partial Unemployment Census, taken in 1937, showed that there were 3,900,000 unemployed youth between the ages of 16-24. These figures were taken when the country was experiencing a brief upsurge.

Since then the "recession" and the steady decrease in private employment have thrown millions more into the streets. The schools have twice turned out their two million annual quota of youth onto the glutted labor markets. A conservative estimate is that there are at least seven million totally unemployed youth in the country.

The census also revealed that youth comprise 39% of the nation's unemployed. How thoroughly the capitalist breakdown has hit youth is indicated in figures on rural unemployment. State averages for rural areas in Iowa, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts show that from 56-69% of youth are unemployed.

In industrial centers, the "locked-out generation" is similarly situated. Of youth willing and able to work, in Denver, 53%, in Newark, 57%, Pennsylvania 45%, New York 48% are unemployed.

What do these figures indicate of the morale and health of American youth? The happy, healthy boys and girls who bounce so merrily on the orators' tongues are not to be found. One of every five young people suffer from a venereal disease. Tuberculosis, only seventh on the adult list, is the second most frequent cause of youth deaths. Heart disease, an "old-man's" ailment, is third on the youth list.

There is little need for an agitational summation of these figures. They weigh too heavily in themselves. They constitute a damning indictment of the system that has no room, no jobs for youth.

The Roosevelt administration admits that the situation exists. Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator, said: "We know that the vast majority of the children who were born in the last twenty-five years will never rise from a hand-to-mouth existence, that all their steps from the cradle to the grave will be dogged by poverty, sickness, and insecurity."

What does this administration propose to do about it? Charles Taussig, another National Youth Administration official, suggests that youth re-

main in schools for longer periods. That this is a laughable approach to the matter is demonstrated by the percentage of youth who have been forced to leave school.

One-third of the youth between the ages of 14-18 are not in school now. They cannot afford "free" education. These are the youth whose parents have been thrown off the relief rolls. These are the youth whose parents were left penniless when the administration slashed W.P.A. Case histories taken by the Maryland Youth Commission show that these youth have no shoes, no food, no money for fees or books. They want to go to school but neither they nor their families can afford their education.

How else does the Roosevelt administration approach the problem? For student relief, the government offers to a comparative handful the pittance of the National Youth Administration. The budget-slashing session of Congress reduced the aid from fifteen to twelve dollars per month for college students. High school aid is now little more than four dollars a month. The entire "aid" reaches less than 180,000 students. The only other form of youth "assistance" is the Civilian Conservation Corps. This agency covers only 300,000 youth—and deducts most of their small salary from their parents' relief allotment.

Quite apart from this meager channel of government aid, there still exists the army of 6-7 million totally unemployed youth. They have no jobs, receive no aid, and see no prospects for any change in their plight. It is these youth that the Jobs-for-Youth campaign seeks to mobilize in a struggle for jobs, for a chance to live. These youth will fight for the right to work. The Young People's Socialist League, Fourth International, leads that fight.

## Roosevelt Has No Answer to This Question

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt hasn't been able to think up an answer to the cable he received from Bombay, dated April 24, from V. D. Savarkar, president of the All-India National Organization to Safeguard Hindu Rights.

"If your note to Hitler was actuated by disinterested human anxiety for safeguarding freedom of democracy from military aggression," cabled Savarkar, "why not also ask Britain to withdraw armed domination over India, allowing a free, self-determined constitution?"

"The great Indian nation," he said, "can claim as much international justice as small nations."

# SOCIETY NOTES

## Society's Glamour Girl Finds Glamor In Going to Work

Miss Cobina Wright, Jr., wealthy and beautiful heiress, famed as Society's "Glamour Girl," finds her greatest happiness in the glamor of work. Since she became a member of the working class she follows a rigorous routine:

10:30 A.M.—Up for a tepid shower and a brisk rub down

11:00 A.M.—Light breakfast and a quick run through her morning fan mail.

11:30 A.M.—Rehearsal of songs in her repertoire.

1:00 P.M.—Dresses for afternoon and a luncheon date.

1:30 P.M.—Recreation time. A canter on horseback or a swim.

7:30 P.M.—Dinner. No dates mustn't be late for work!

9:00 P.M.—Off to work. She sings for a living at the Waldorf-Astoria.

10:00 P.M.—A movie for a brief date.

12:30 A.M.—Back to work. Her stunning figure enhances her voice.

1:00 A.M.—Eats her heaviest meal of the day, spaghetti or medium rare steak.

3:00 A.M.—Time for bed. Work has tired Cobina and she falls to sleep immediately. Doesn't need an alarm clock.

## Will Not Shoot Himself But Can Be Had For Ten Bucks a Week

An unemployed business administrator writes a letter to a newspaper in New York, giving his daily routine. He is a college man, 32 years old, extensively traveled, fluent in French, German, and Italian and capable of handling Dutch and Spanish.

8:00 A.M.—Rises sharply, skipping breakfast because he is broke. Begins hunt for job, averaging daily eleven prospective employers.

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon. Four bread rolls and a glass of milk. This diet keeps his weight down to 125 lbs. despite his 5 feet 11 inches.

1:00 P.M.—Continues job hunting. Averages 15 miles a day.

5:00 P.M.—Returns to his room. Rent \$3.50 a week unpaid since January.

6:00 P.M.—Dinner. Sponges on few remaining friends or eats one 5-cent loaf and a small piece of butter.

8:00 P.M.—To bed in order to recuperate by sleeping at least 12 hours.

Promises not to shoot himself, but if anybody wants him for a slave can be had for \$10 a week. Hopes war breaks out so he can join the army and get a square meal.

# On the Line . . . with Bill Morgan

When John Jones, unemployed auto worker, applies for relief after having gone along on money borrowed from friends and collected on old milk bottles from under the kitchen sink, he finds the going a bit tough. It makes no difference to the dear old Federal or State or local government stooges whether Jones has worked the skin off his rear end for twenty years in the Burp Motor Company or has been feeding his kids on bread and canned milk. They follow the very same routine in every case.

First a long sheet of official-looking paper on which are twenty or thirty foolish questions, but nowhere on the paper does it say, "Are you hungry?" or "When did your wife eat her last meal?" Instead the government wants to know, "Where was your grandmother born?" and "How old was your father when he died?" and many more things which have absolutely nothing to do with the little matter on John Jones' mind.

Nowhere on the very long list of questions is there a single reference to the stomach.

## Waiting Brings Nothing

And after brother Jones has patiently written out all the answers to these carefully worded inquiries, racked his weary brain trying to remember such things as where was he on September 7, 1926 and why was he there and how did he get there and how come he left there for this place, the big shot behind the little desk says, "Now go home and wait for the investigator while we check on your story."

And what does John Jones do? He goes home and waits. And he waits.

Never, anywhere in the richest country in the world, has a hungry family, which has been sitting around the parlor for a few weeks trying to outstare the wolf, heard a knock on the door and a voice saying, "Are any of you all hungry by any chance? This is the Emergency Relief Bureau representative calling." No, a man and his family can sit on the old sofa and wait for something like this until doomsday. It can't happen here. You have to keep going back to the bureau every day to remind the relief officials that your case has been pending since three weeks before Ash Wednesday and would they please step on it.

So John Jones waits until he can't stand hearing the kids whimpering and the wife scolding about the house making wise cracks about who wears the pants in this family? Then he gets sore. He jumps up and grabs his hat and bolts through the door and down the rickety steps three at a time. On the street he doubles up his fists and sticks out his chin and marches on toward the relief bureau. At each corner he slows up just a little. By the time he reaches the front door of the bureau he is practically walking backward. The guy at the desk looks up and says, "Have a seat. You'll have to wait."

## Gets Wise—Joins the Union

This goes on and on until Jones gets wise and signs up with the unemployed workers' union. And after there has been a lot of hell raised in the bureau and a picket line and a committee elected to settle the case with the stooges who know all the answers, Jones gets his relief.

Now all this is rapidly being changed. Not in the relief bureaus, however, they are just

as tough to crack as ever—but in the re-employment bureaus. It works like this:

John Jones, finally a client of the relief administration and a veteran of many a picket line, picks up the newspaper one morning to find that dear old F.D.R., the bird who hates war, has decided to increase the size of J. P. Morgan's mob because Hitler's mob and a few of the boys from Mussolini's gang are getting ready to redivide the North Side. So John Jones, who is all for democracy and three squares a day, rushes out to join the army. As he approaches the recruiting station he begins to walk slower and slower. He is thinking. He is remembering his last encounter with government officials. He says to himself, "Maybe they won't take me right off without a fight. Maybe I'd better go back to the unemployed union and get a few of the boys. Maybe I'd better start thinking of some quick answers for the questions." And so in he marches.

## What a Difference!

But all is different now. And how it is different! A guy in a monkey suit slams his fallen arches on the desk and leaps at Brother Jones like he was a rich uncle from South Africa. "How do you do?" he shouts and pumps Jones' hand up and down like a jack-handle. "So you want to join the army, eh? That's fine. Sign here. That's all. Now let's see your to gues. Say 'Ah'. O. K.! You're in! You're in the army now, buddy." And that is that.

It all happened so fast Brother Jones is bewildered. He is in the army now. . . It took less than three good sized minutes. "Umph!" he thinks, "There must be a catch to it. . ."

Suddenly it dawns on Brother Jones. It comes to him all at once. He spits on the sidewalk.

"So — when a guy who has spent twenty years racing a crooked time clock is hungry and wants a W.P.A. job they shove him through the mill. They use nice little tricks, all worked out by some brain trust in some highfalutin' university. They try to make a guy forget everything he ever knew by switching questions and yelling that he is probably a chiseler and a safe-blower in disguise. They stall around for weeks and hope like hell the client will give up the fight. They don't give a damn about a fellow who tried to save a little dough and make good the hard way. Being hungry is like being a leper.

"But, when they want a working man to take a bayonet and go out and stick it into some other working stiff's belly, they drag you right off. No questions asked. They just look to see if you are young, if you are healthy, if you are strong. They don't want no cripples in the gang which is to go out and grab a slice of the North Side for Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. J. P. Morgan. The old ones and the blind guys are kept home. Only the young, only the healthy are good for this work. And when the North Side has been won for the 60 Families in the name of democracy and peace and honor, etc., a lot of guys don't come home. They stay over on the North Side and fertilize daisies while their widows and orphans take in home work from the artificial flower contractors. Maybe a guy is lucky and only loses an ear or a hand. Then he can stand on the corner of Main Street and Elm Avenue and sell apples or postcards."



