

# FASCISTS MARCH ON UNION SQ.

## Stop Fascism In America!

Will Father Coughlin Become  
Dictator of the United States?

By JOSEPH HANSEN  
SECOND INSTALLMENT

### Mussolini Promises Everything to Everybody

First Benito Mussolini added the title *Il Duce* to his name. This was to give whatever he said an air of positive authority. He bolstered this authority when he orated with a glower that wrinkled his forehead. He tossed back his head, shot out his jaw pugnaciously, and raised his arm in a powerful salute.

These actions impressed the hounded and desperate people outside the labor movement who hungered for someone with enough boldness and audacity to lead them from their scarcity to the plenty which Italian industry could produce.

Then *Il Duce* began promising.

He assured the stockholding capitalists that no matter what happened they could depend on him to *preserve private property*; that is, to see to it that the nation's industries continued to run exclusively for their private benefit.

In Italy, where large sections of the workers understood very clearly that the fundamental cause for the depression and their misery was *private property*, it was necessary to do this not too loudly.

Having reached a thorough understanding with the big stockholders, including some heavy greasing of his treasury with cash subsidies, Mussolini whipped up his *public* campaign.

To the workers he promised a slashing attack against the capitalists.

"We are taking action not against the working class, but for it. We have so little concern for the bourgeoisie that we have put at the head of our program a demand for expropriation of large private fortunes, for confiscation of war-time super-profits, for heavy taxation of capital. We will accept no kind of dictatorship." (*Popolo d'Italia*, July 23, 1919. Quoted in *The Plough and The Sword*, p. 34.)

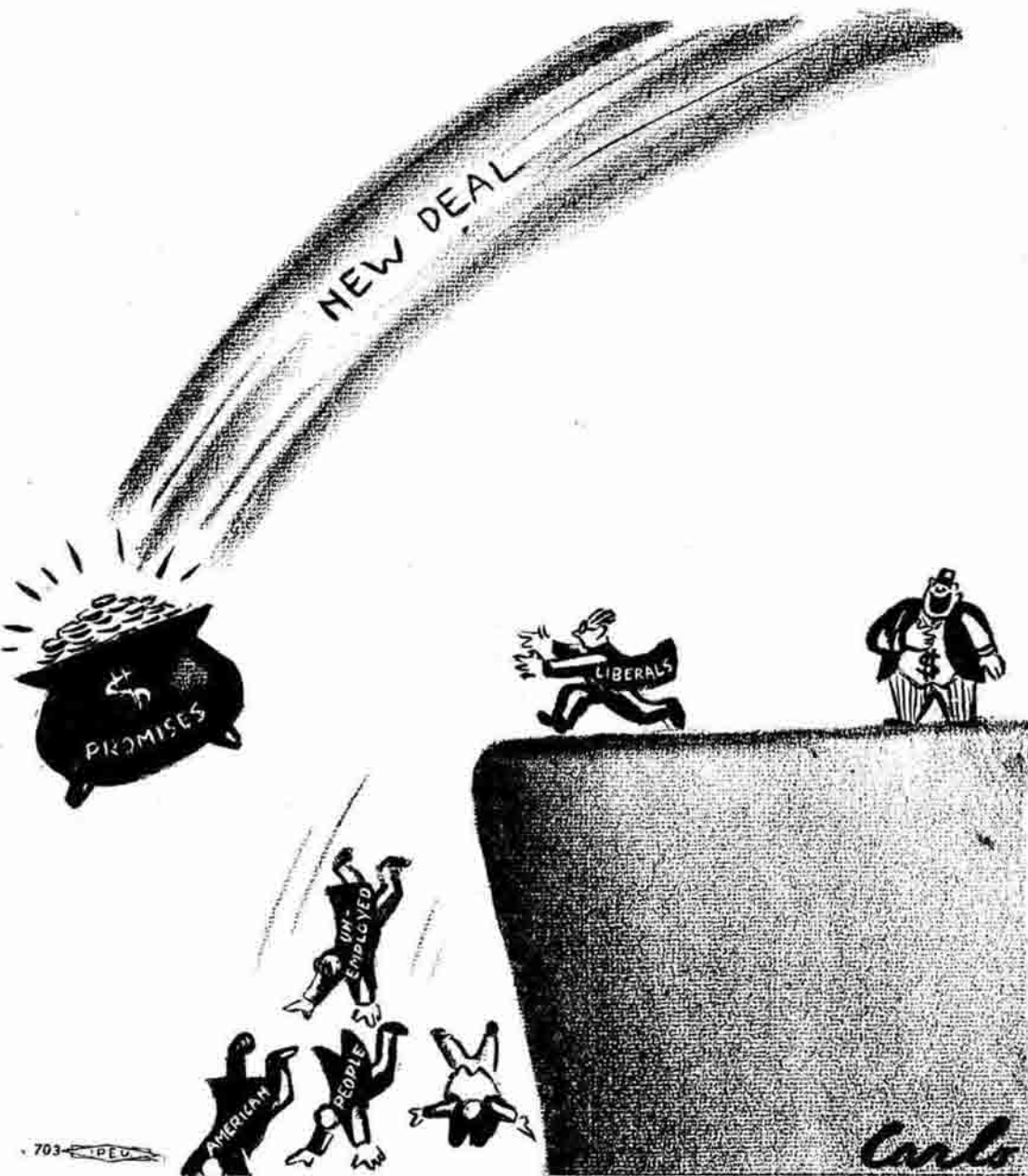
*Il Duce* in his public speeches even supported some of the strikes of the workers.

The Black Shirts, of course, continued "taking action not against the working class but for it" with knife-blows in the backs of the workers.

To the terribly oppressed agricultural workers who slav-

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## The End of the Rainbow



## AUTO WORKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION

Flying Squadrons  
Become Permanent  
Union Institution

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 7.—The Tool and Die strike conducted by the UAW-CIO has ended in a victory for the union, and as men went back to work today, the CIO was assured recognition and bargaining rights in 42 of the 53 General Motors plants.

In Flint the strike met with no violence, although Martin's goons made several attempts to mobilize sufficient numbers to start a battle. Their attempts to provoke CIO members into fist fights in front of the union headquarters across the street from the huge Fisher Body plant met with failure also.

The fact that "Papa" Knudsen, General Motors president, was forced to recognize the CIO, after calling CIO members "scum and rabble," was a source of joy to every union man in Flint.

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Charges against Armour and Company for vicious anti-labor acts were filed today with the N.L.R.B. by the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

The PWOC, a CIO affiliate, charged Armour and Company with violating the Wagner Act in the course of a labor board election in Armour's Oklahoma City plant.

The CIO union claims that Armour's "vicious and illegal actions have demonstrated that an honest election in any Armour plant is impossible."

The loss of the Oklahoma City election by the narrow margin of 333 to 308 on a "yes or no" ballot was attributed by union officials to anti-union circulars signed by Armour and Company and urging employees to vote against the union, and to visits made by company

## Favors for Coughlinites, Stiff Fines for Anti-Coughlinites

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Mayor LaGuardia's whitewash of the Coughlin sympathizers in the police force has given an inspirational cue to certain judges in the Magistrates court. Magistrate Farrel imposed the unusually heavy fine of \$25 or 5 days in the workhouse on Peter Torr, who had been arrested while selling "Coughlin-Fascist Demagogue." The charges were "disorderly conduct," "causing a crowd to collect," etc.

Testimony brought forth the fact that the arresting officer Schmauder had actually arrested Torr on "general principles" and had concocted the charges in the station house.

Torr countered Schmauder's charges by claiming they were absolutely false. Schmauder's sympathies were made clear when it was revealed that he had forced the Anti-Coughlin salesman from the corner and replaced him with a seller of "Social Justice." On the way to the station house Schmauder defamed the Jewish race and said that "every one of these blank blank Jews ought to be wiped out."

Judge Farrel struck out all testimony tending to show that Schmauder had pro-Coughlin leanings. His sole question was a stooge "Did you say that about the Jews?" addressed to Schmauder. Schmauder, of course, denied it. That was enough for reactionary Judge Farrel.

## Anti-Labor Practices Laid At Door of Armour Meat Co.

Packinghouse Workers Union Accuses  
Company of Violating Wagner Act

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

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foremen to workers in their homes.

Charges against the company were filed together with a demand that a scheduled poll of Armour workers in Ft. Worth, Texas, be called off due to the company's illegal actions. Similar charges had been filed in Chicago following the distribution of an anti-union circular on the day previous to the election won by the PWOC in the Chicago 31st Street by-products plant August 3.

CIO UNION WINS  
ARMOUR ELECTIONS

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)  
CHICAGO, August 4.—CIO packinghouse workers yesterday scored a signal victory in a National Labor Relations Board election at Armour's 31st Street auxiliary plant here. On a "yes or no" ballot the Pack-

## Workers! Rally Aug. 19 Against Fascist Invasion of Labor Center!

### An Appeal to the Communist Party For United Front Action

The following letter was sent by Local New York of the Socialist Workers Party on August 11 to the New York District of the Communist Party when it was learned that the Coughlin fascists were planning a march on Union Square:

New York District Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.  
50 East 13 Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

Father Coughlin, America's Number One fascist, is mobilizing his storm troop "Christian Front" for a parade at 6 P.M. Saturday, August 19 from Columbus Circle to Union Square.

This challenge in the teeth of the labor movement is the first action on the road of terror and violence announced by Father Coughlin two weeks ago in his speech, "The Call to Action."

In that speech over a nation-wide radio hook-up, Father Coughlin declared civil war on the labor movement. He attacked the "Bolshevik" leaders of the American trade union movement. He attacked the "non-religious Jews." He declared that he was taking the way of "force." That he intended to fight the forces of labor "cheek to jowl" and "shoulder to shoulder." "We will fight you in Franco's way!"

On August 19 Father Coughlin will take the next step in his campaign to bring *Franco's way* of violence, terror, and murder to the United States.

It is time to unite against Father Coughlin!

Father Coughlin has created a tremendous wave of hatred against the Jews in America. Father Coughlin is preparing a lynch campaign against the Negroes.

Father Coughlin is preparing to wipe out the labor movement in the United States, both the CIO and the AFL, in the same way that Mussolini wiped out the labor movement in Italy, in the same way that Hitler wiped out the labor movement in Germany, in the same way that Franco wiped out the labor movement in Spain.

It is time to unite against Father Coughlin!

Father Coughlin began by spreading anti-Semitic and anti-labor propaganda in the United States. His followers have hawked this vile propaganda in ever-widening circles.

Fascism began the same way in Italy and Germany.

Father Coughlin next launched a few minor forays against the labor movement. His followers stabbed an anti-fascist school teacher, Samuel Appelbaum. They broke into the headquarters of the Debs School. They attempted to break up American Labor Party meetings.

Fascism began the same way in Italy and Germany.

Father Coughlin has now launched the next stage of his drive to establish a fascist regime of murder in the United States.

His storm troop "Christian Front" is marching from Columbus Circle to Union Square next Saturday to demonstrate to the whole world of Big Business that Coughlin can slap labor in the face unchallenged, that he is the American Hitler.

It is time to unite against Father Coughlin!

We cannot depend on Mayor LaGuardia to protect the labor movement from Coughlin's storm troop "Christian Front."

LaGuardia's cops are themselves sympathetic to Coughlin. They arrest salesmen of anti-Coughlin literature. They assist Coughlin salesmen.

Now LaGuardia is giving Father Coughlin's storm troop "Christian Front" a permit to march through the very heart of New York and to strike a violent blow for fascism in the very citadel of the most advanced sections of the American labor movement: *Union Square!*

It is time to unite against Father Coughlin!

Brother workers of the Communist Party!

We call on you to unite your strength with ours in defending Union Square from Father Coughlin's storm troop "Christian Front!"

Workers of the Communist Party, join with us in a United Front of defense next Saturday evening against the marching columns of Father Coughlin's storm troop "Christian Front!" United we can deliver a blow that will send fascism in America cowering in retreat!

The future of the labor movement in America is at stake. Our very lives and the lives of our families are at stake. If Coughlin is allowed to continue unchallenged then it means that the labor movement in the United States will go down in blood before his fascist storm troops!

STOP FASCISM IN AMERICA!

United Ranks next Saturday!

Rally in Union Square at 4:30 P.M.!

Answer "Franco's way" of the machine gun and bomb with labor's way — UNITED RANKS AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

Brother workers of the Communist Party! Let's have a UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE FASCIST FATHER COUGHLIN!

S.W.P. Issues United  
Front Call—200,000  
Circulars Printed

Under the guise of an "anti-Communist parade", the Coughlin fascist organizations of New York on August 9 called for a fascist mobilization in Columbus Circle and a march from there on Union Square on Saturday, August 19.

Shouting "Buy Christian", Coughlin agents distributed leaflets announcing the march throughout the city during the following days.

In choosing as their objective Union Square, traditional meeting-place of labor organizations and gateway to the Jewish East Side, the fascists made a brazen thrust for domination of New York.

United Front Appeal

Immediately upon learning of the fascist plans, Local New York of the Socialist Workers Party issued an appeal to various labor and fraternal organizations to unite labor's forces in a counter-demonstration against the fascists.

Simultaneously the Socialist Workers Party issued 200,000 circulars for distribution among New York's workers, calling them to rally at Union Square on Saturday, August 19, at 4:30 p.m. to protest against the fascist provocation.

Text of Circular

"After weeks of anti-Semitic propaganda, 'Buy Christian' campaigns and anti-labor attacks, these Fascist mobsters on August 19 will try to carry out their threat to invade Union Square, the heart of New York's working class district," said the SWP circular.

"This Fascist parade is no 'manifestation of Christianity.' It is a mobilization of strike-breakers, thugs, Jew-haters and union busters.

"Let the Fascists see the anger and the might of the working class! Come out and protest!"

Recall Feb. 20 Victory

"When the Fascists met in Madison Square Garden on February 20, the anti-Fascists of New York threw a mass picket line of 50,000 around the area."

"On February 20 the Fascists got more than they bargained for. They will not, they must not, go unanswered on August 19!"

"Don't wait for the concentration camps—act now!"

"Protect your unions! Protect your liberty!"

"All out to Union Square!"

## ANTI-FASCISTS MEET COUGHLIN CHALLENGE

Cops Rush to Scene  
To Protect Fascists  
From Workers Ire

Two riot trucks packed full of uniformed cops with riot sticks came to the aid of a Coughlin Christian Front meeting Wednesday night, at Fordham Road and Valentine Ave. in the Bronx, when nearly a thousand anti-fascists converged on the meeting.

The previous Wednesday night the Coughlinite speakers at the same spot had dared the "Jews and radicals" to hold a counter-demonstration. The young workers of the neighborhood, Jew and Gentile alike, accepted the challenge. Neighborhood clubs and groups, informed of the Christian Front threats against the unions and

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## Enthusiasm Greets Party War Referendum Campaign

Branches Voluntarily Raise Their Quotas  
—Go Full Steam Ahead on Drive

By HAL DRAPER

Secretary, Campaign Committee

The workers are responding with enthusiasm to the campaign of the Party for a People's Vote on War.

The Party branches have risen to their tasks in the campaign, gearing themselves for a far-flung mass agitation drive.

This is the story which is told, with heartening unanimity, by the first week's reports which have started flowing in from the branches.

The trend previously reported continues: branch after branch has indignantly assigned itself higher quotas than those set for it by the National Office. In many places, where the comrades embarked on the campaign with a certain amount of doubt as to the response of the workers, the very first attempts made to carry through the campaign have reversed this attitude.

But let's permit the branches to speak for themselves:

### FLINT MEN EAGER TO SIGN PETITIONS

Flint, Mich., sends in 50 petition signatures, and Organizer Jules Geller writes:

"Our first attempt to get petitions was inspiring. We took only two petition blanks with us or would have had more signed. The occasion was a protest meeting of WPA and unemployed, with a good percentage of men from the shops also present. The petition was handed to a young worker, and he himself took it around to his union brothers, after enthusiastically signing. It was not necessary to agitate. All signers without exception on the first two blanks are members

of the UAW-CIO. It is without doubt a popular slogan."

The success of this first step of the campaign in Flint should be an example for all the sections of the Party.

For here is a city where, one might imagine, the workers are completely taken up with the problem of WPA, of unemployment, of jobs, of trade-union unity and trade-union action. But in the midst of these problems which beset them, the American workers have not forgotten that while the job problem concerns their livelihood, the war question concerns their very LIFE!

It is only another proof that they are looking eagerly for a means of striking a blow against the oncoming war. And our Party—the anti-war Party—is the ONLY force that can provide such means. We're out to prove that in this campaign!

Comrade Geller reports further on the steps taken by the Flint branch to mobilize the comrades for the campaign: "The work has already been begun. The petitions are out and will easily be filled. The sale of Appeals, and of pamphlets, is functioning. We plan

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# Stop Fascism In America!

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ed on the huge estates of the rich land owners, he promised the land they tilled.

"In a few months, all of Italy will be in our power . . . and we shall be entrusted with the task of accomplishing the only revolution possible in Italy, the agrarian revolution, which must give the land to those who cultivate it." (Speech of Benito Mussolini, March 23, 1921. Quoted in *Fascism and Big Business*, p. 93.)

To those who saw in the nobility and the king the source of their ills, Mussolini promised "abolition of the Monarchy, the Senate, and the Nobility."

To those who felt that they suffered oppression from the Roman Catholic Church he promised "confiscation of all Church property."

And to the small merchants he appealed with a program of taxing the rich and seizing the huge profits piled up by Big Business.

"We demand: (a) a heavy extraordinary tax on capital . . . with a view to its partial expropriation; (b) the seizure of all property of religious associations . . . (c) revision of all war-supplies contracts and seizure of 85% of the war-time super-profits . . ." (Popolo d'Italia, April 20, 1920. Quoted in *The Plow and the Sword*, p. 151.)

These measures, Mussolini claimed, would give jobs and three square meals a day to everyone.

But the greater part of his propaganda he devoted to constructing a national scapegoat on whom to blame the economic misfortune which afflicted the people. A scapegoat would conveniently divert the wrath of the people from the real cause—private ownership of the national industries and resources.

Although there were only a few thousand Jews in Italy and no frenzy or hate existed in the population against them, nevertheless he blamed the "international Jewish bankers" and "loan capital" as being at the bottom of the trouble. His attacks against the bankers brought him a great deal of popularity among those suffering from mortgages and high rates of interest.

He accused "Bolshevism" and "Communism" as being responsible for Italy's ills, and the democratic capitalist government, which everybody could see was doing absolutely nothing to solve the crisis, he attacked as being the tool of "Jewish capital" and "Bolshevism."

Mussolini advocated a "strong state," a government which would do something.

A corporate state, he said, would stop the struggle between the workers and the bosses, wipe out "costly" strikes, and unite everybody—employer and worker alike—behind "Italy."

Still Mussolini was unable to chisel deeply into the trade unions. This did not disturb him; he was enmeshing those who had no jobs, all those who were desperate and harried and suffering under the vast crushing weight of a nationwide economic crisis.

## Mussolini Begins Inserting the Stiletto

While he was blowing rainbow-colored bubbles in public, Mussolini sent his followers, whom he dressed in black shirts, into action against the victim which had been picked by the capitalists for the slaughter.

The Black Shirts started cautiously. They began by distributing Fascist literature in ever-widening circles.

No one stopped them.

They beat up a few workers.

No one stopped them.

They gained in boldness and stabbed a few workers.

No one stopped them.

Then they began a very clever procedure. Fifty or sixty of them piled into trucks and drove to a workers' meeting. They lined up with their black-jacks and knives, and then rushed the meeting with all the fury of wild beasts.

The workers, caught unawares, stumbled back confused, broke out of the building. In this way fifty Black Shirts were able to break up meetings of five hundred workers.

This action phase of Mussolini's program delighted the capitalists. They toasted one another in champagne over their good judgment in greasing *Il Duce's* treasury. Prosperity winked at them just around the corner.

The Black Shirts increased the number of beatings and tortures of workers. Truckloads of Black Shirts travelled from town to town breaking up workers' meetings, pillaging, murdering. Flames leaped up behind them like funeral pyres marking their progress.

With every resource at their command the police aided the Fascists. Workers possessing guns were disarmed. Workers resisting the Black Shirts were arrested and thrown in jail. The police provided trucks, gasoline and guns for the Black Shirts.

If a group succeeded in repelling a Fascist attack, then the Black Shirts returned the following night with reinforcements and ferociously hunted down the "guilty" workers.

## The Defense of the Italian Workers

The average worker felt that there was only one way in which he could defend himself from the terrorism and violence of the Black Shirts, and that way was by FORCE.

In many sections of Italy the workers began to organize Trade Union Defense Guards. These Defense Guards were an extension of the idea of picket squads. They were organized on a permanent basis and trained themselves to defend the working class organizations from the onslaught of all forces that attacked with terror and violence. Wherever these Defense Guards were set up they sent the Black Shirts cowering for cover.

But the leaders of the working class organizations decided on a different strategy. They hoped to reach a compromise with Mussolini or to persuade the Chief of Police to do his duty and stop the fascists by throwing them in

# AUTO WORKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION

Jobless Aided Strikers—Settlement Is Only the Beginning

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permanent bodies in the local unions is a great step forward. Unemployed Helped Strike. Also significant to the future course of the auto union is the fact that the WPA and Unemployed sections of the CIO rendered valuable service to their employed brothers. The unemployed auxiliary had scores on the picket lines every day here, and in fact turned out more pickets per member than any other local union. The shop workers recognized this fact, and will undoubtedly take more seriously in the future the organization of the unemployed, and give every possible aid they can.

The use of automobile patrols, admirably initiated in Detroit during the Briggs strike, was adapted to the strike here. About thirty-five cars were constantly on duty, cruising up and down the strike area, watching and prepared to act. Picketing was conducted in disciplined, semi-military fashion. As one shift of pickets left its station, the men formed into marching ranks, and paraded to the union hall; pickets stopped all traffic as the army of union men crossed the street.

The settlement of the Tool and Die strike is only the beginning of the forward march of the UAW-CIO. In Flint members are now flocking into the union. Militants are preparing for the fall, when the production workers will be back in the plants. On the basis of the Tool and Die victory, union militants are determined to build toward the day when General Motors will be forced to grant the 30 week at the 40 hour wage, and the long-awaited closed shop.

The Stalinist policy of subservience to the police and "respectability" prevailed during this Tool and Die affair. But when the production workers are called out, a fighting policy will be absolutely essential. For General Motors is only retreating momentarily, digging its trenches, and setting up its artillery for the battle to come.

## IT'S OUR LIVES AGAINST THEIR "RESPONSIBILITY"

This is from the New York Times, so it must be fit to print.

The people should not be allowed to vote on war, said a Times editorial on December 16, 1937, because

"... it is the representatives of the people, and not the people themselves, who necessarily enact the laws, appropriate the money for the upkeep of the government departments, AND ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR OTHER NATIONAL DECISIONS."

But who is going to accept the bullets that come flying around after the "national decision", Mr. Times editor?

jail wherever they raised their knives.

The heads of the labor movement denounced every member who defended himself by putting up his fists in self-defense. "That is physical violence," argued these heads of the trade unions. "It plays the game of the fascists." Such arguments could not have played the game of the fascists better if Mussolini had paid for them in cold cash.

These strategists launched a whirlwind campaign of aggressive . . . postcard writing, protesting to the Chief of Police and "demanding" that he suppress the fascists. They sent delegations to the government and demanded that it strip the fascists of "every last vestige of power." And they began a huge election drive to show up the violence and terror of the Black Shirts at the ballot box.

These tactics weakened the forces of the workers. It laid them wide open to the ruthless attack of the Black Shirts who hoped for nothing better than this.

Their whole strategy was summed up in the phrase, "Help King Victor exert pressure against Fascism!"

All those who demanded that a way be found out of the depression saw that the workers were frittering away their destiny scribbling penny postcards.

Mussolini, at least, seemed to provide action.

*Il Duce* began to look like a sure winner to them. They flocked to hear him denounce the "international Jewish bankers," the "Bolshevik leaders of the unions," and "loan capital." The glitter of *Il Duce's* promises dazzled them.

(Continued in next issue)

# Enthusiasm Greet Party War Referendum Drive

Petition Signatures Begin to Come in—Branches Draw Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

door-to-door canvassing for funds in support of the campaign, in conjunction with getting signers on the petitions. . . . "We are preparing a special mailing to all contacts appealing for contributions to the campaign, and at the same time advertising a meeting."

"Every comrade individually has been given a quota to achieve. Each member must get one Appeal sub during the time of the campaign, must get one petition completely filled, and must raise \$1 towards our quota. A chart is being kept of branch progress, and also of individual progress."

And, in addition to the success with the petitions, the Flint scoreboards shows complete fulfillment of its quota on Appeal bundle increase. Over the top, now, comrades of the Flint branch, with all the other quotas!

## MINNEAPOLIS PLANS MODEL CAMPAIGN

From Minneapolis we get a report of the first branch meeting which laid plans for the campaign. We present it here as a model of how a branch can go about organizing its work in a Party campaign.

After a political and organizational report on the perspective of the Party in the campaign, given by Comrade Vincent Dunne, the branch adopted the following plan.

"The following program has been adopted by the Minneapolis branch for the War Referendum Campaign. All of these quotas we have set as minimums.

1. Sale and distribution of 2000 "Let the People Vote on War" pamphlets. Sales at picnics, on the street, at union meetings, etc., and to block out working class districts for two or more tag days to involve the whole membership in this work. (Committee of three named to be in charge.)

2. 3500 signatures to petition for the War Referendum Amendment, and a collection of funds for the Anti-War Party. (Committee of three.)

3. Forty new Appeal subscriptions. (Committee of three.)

4. Increase of Appeal bundle by 75. (In charge: the Appeal Brigade, plus two more comrades named.)

5. Raising of \$550 for the Anti-War Fund. (Committee of four.)

6. Distribution of 12,000-15,000 of 4-page leaflet. No special machinery needed at this time.

7. Public meeting on War Referendum. Branch Executive to set date later in campaign.

8. Street meetings adjacent to the various city parks, using the distribution of leaflets before time. (Committee of three.)

9. Twin-City picnic for August 20 to be money-raising affair of the campaign. Executive Committee to aid Social Committee for this affair.

10. Three new organizers by September 15. In the hands of

## ANTI-WAR FUND SCOREBOARD

### \$10,000 FUND DRIVE

Following is the Anti-War Fund scoreboard for the first week of the campaign.

Branches have reported extensive plans for picnics, social affairs, house canvassing for funds, etc., and we are confident that these will come through. But even for the first week of the campaign these are—

TOO MANY ZEROS!

The War Referendum Campaign and the anti-war work of the Party needs HARD CASH. Down with the zeros—up with the percentages!

Branch	Quota—50% by Sept. 15	Paid	Percent Paid
Rochester	\$ 50.00	\$20.00	80.00
Kansas	15.00	1.50	20.00
Newark	350.00	31.50	18.00
Flint	20.00	1.00	10.00
New York	2200.00	50.00	4.50
National Office	3400.00	20.00	.001
Akron	100.00	00.00	.00
Allentown	50.00	00.00	.00
Baltimore	10.00	00.00	.00
Boston	400.00	00.00	.00
Calais	5.00	00.00	.00
Cambridge	5.00	00.00	.00
Chicago	530.00	00.00	.00
Cleveland	200.00	00.00	.00
Columbus	15.00	00.00	.00
Conneaut	5.00	00.00	.00
Danbury	10.00	00.00	.00
Denver	20.00	00.00	.00
Detroit	50.00	00.00	.00
New Hampshire	5.00	00.00	.00
East Chicago	20.00	00.00	.00
Evansville	5.00	00.00	.00
Fargo	10.00	00.00	.00
Fresno	10.00	00.00	.00
Gardner-Fitchburg	30.00	00.00	.00
Hartford	5.00	00.00	.00
Indianapolis	5.00	00.00	.00
Lexington	10.00	00.00	.00
Los Angeles	400.00	00.00	.00
Louisville	10.00	00.00	.00
Lynn	100.00	00.00	.00
Marston Mills	5.00	00.00	.00
Minneapolis	1100.00	00.00	.00
New Haven	40.00	00.00	.00
Oakland	80.00	00.00	.00
Omaha	10.00	00.00	.00
Philadelphia	100.00	00.00	.00
Pittsburgh	10.00	00.00	.00
Plentywood	5.00	00.00	.00
Portland	5.00	00.00	.00
Quakertown	20.00	00.00	.00
Reading	10.00	00.00	.00
Ridgefield	5.00	00.00	.00
Sacramento	20.00	00.00	.00
St. Louis	100.00	00.00	.00
St. Paul	200.00	00.00	.00
San Diego	10.00	00.00	.00
San Francisco	100.00	00.00	.00
Seattle	20.00	00.00	.00
South Bend	10.00	00.00	.00
Texas	20.00	00.00	.00
Toledo	40.00	00.00	.00
Washington	40.00	00.00	.00
Woonsocket	5.00	00.00	.00
Worcester	20.00	00.00	.00
Youngstown	50.00	00.00	.00
Yellow Springs	5.00	00.00	.00

National Committee and depends upon our success in the campaign.

11. Membership recruitment campaign. 25 members by September 15 to be our quota. (Comrade named to take charge.)

12. Publicity and letters to newspapers, politicians. (Comrade in charge.)

13. Compiling of information on war question. Gathering of press clippings, and the preparation of this material for filing locally and for forwarding to the National Office. (Comrade in charge.)

14. Weekly report blanks to be sent to National Office. (Branch Organizer in charge.)

15. Publicity on the radio. (Comrade in charge.)

16. Every party comrade to be urged to give all the spare time possible to party work during the campaign.

17. Letter to membership on campaign. (Organizer in charge.)

18. Banner in front of headquarters.

Note that Minneapolis has assigned itself a recruitment quota, although nationally only the total figure of 200 new members has been proposed.

## FITCHBURG VIES WITH BIG CITIES

From the town of Fitchburg in Massachusetts comes a letter that should give the larger sections of the Party food for thought.

There are only a handful of comrades in Fitchburg, but there is a trade union movement and a strong Finnish cooperative movement. And when Comrade Tarmo Hannula transmits the 16-point program adopted by the Fitchburg comrades, we know it's going to be achieved.

Here are some of the points.

1. Campaign director elected—Comrade Hannula.

2. Set quota of 60 pamphlets to be sold, as against quota of 25 assigned by National Office.

More than 100% increase.

3. Raised petition quota to four times assigned amount—

from 50 to 200.

4. Doubled quota on Fund Drive—from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

5. Adopted quota of four new Appeal subs outside of renewals—no quota previously assigned.

6. Increase of five in Appeal bundle—no quota previously assigned.

EVERY SINGLE QUOTA RAISED BY AT LEAST 100 PERCENT! Comrade for comrade, Fitchburg is out to show the big-city slickers where they get off!

We're not through with Fitchburg by a long shot. Here's more:

7. Hold street meeting every Sunday, except Aug. 6 and 20 when there are district-wide affairs.

8. Letter weekly to newspapers.

9. Plan indoor rally to climax campaign.

10. AND, COMRADE HANNULA WRITES, TRANSLATE THE PAMPHLET INTO FINNISH FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG FINNISH POPULATION.

AND the comrades expect an enthusiastic response to the fight for a war referendum from the cooperative organizations and press.

What city is going to challenge Fitchburg to a little Socialist competition?

## AKRON STARTS OFF ON ALL CYLINDERS

"We'll be in there at the finish for one of the prizes," writes in B. Donaldson, Akron Campaign Director.

"Rush 200 pamphlets! This is only a starter. . . . Send more petitions—about 50 at least," he adds.

This ought to make it unnecessary to announce that the Akron campaign is well under way. Here are the first steps of the Akron branch:

"1. The committee selected 5 working-class neighborhoods.

2. We divided the branch into 3 squads.

3. All 3 squads will canvass a neighborhood for one week to get signatures, sell pamphlets,



"I thank you for the copy of the SOCIALIST APPEAL, received today. It is so good that I must have it regularly in order to enjoy life! Enclosed find money order for a six months sub. Give the damned hogs hell!"—W. D. C. of Mankato, Minn.

## THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES:

"Our drive to sell the Appeal is progressing with some success and we expect to increase our bundle order shortly."—Joe Kent, new literature agent of the Los Angeles branch.

"All comrades have assignments on expired subs, in addition to which each member is pledged to get a sub either to the Appeal or the New International by September 1. The quota set is very meager and I think we'll be able to exceed it easily. We have weekly checkups for this purpose and there is no reason why it won't be a simple matter to carry the plan out.

"We are carrying out Red Sunday activity. The comrades, divided into squads of two, are given a permanent assignment to a square block for which they are held responsible. We plan to visit contacts once a week at a minimum and to make the press the leading approach in our work. We will introduce the Appeal and New International to them."—Eloise Booth, San Francisco literature agent.

## NEGRO DEP'T. PLANS WORK

The National Negro Committee has been appointed and the National Negro Department has begun to function. The Committee meets every Tuesday, National Office, 6:30, and comrades are invited to attend.

A three months program of action has been drafted; and the first number of a Negro bulletin is in preparation. Funds are urgently needed for its publication and the Negro Department will have to rely exclusively on donations raised by branches.

A special Negro number of the New International is in preparation and will be published in November.

A popular pamphlet is being prepared on the Negro and the Coming War. If donations are large enough, the Negro Department will collaborate with the youth in the production of a special 8-page Negro issue of the Challenge towards the end of September. This will initiate a campaign among the Negro youth.

Articles on the Negro question will appear in every issue of the Socialist Appeal.

Branches must communicate with the Negro Department, sending in their experiences; news stories for the Socialist Appeal; and must make strenuous efforts for at least an initial donation to the Negro Department.

and notify them of a meeting nearby on Friday. . . .

4. Squads will be on the streets downtown in the morning, selling the pamphlets, Appeals, and getting signatures."

Special arrangements have also been made for publicity, and a city-wide mass meeting to end the campaign is planned.

Other branches would do well to imitate two methods of work which are to be seen in both the Akron and Minneapolis plans: mobilization of every individual comrade and division of the membership into squads or committees charged with a specific aspect of the campaign; selection of working class neighborhoods for concentration points in the campaign.

## FULL STEAM AHEAD IS DRIVE KEYNOTE

READING, Pa. . . . with a quota of 25 pamphlets, orders 50 as a starter, and adds "We hope to send for more soon."

Comrade Adams writes: "We are holding our first street corner meeting on this campaign, Thursday, Aug. 3. . . . We discussed this campaign very thoroughly tonight and are sure that we can carry out the quotas assigned to us. . . . Our further perspectives are street corner meetings every week, putting up a table on Penn St. (the main street in Reading) with our slogans to obtain signatures for the petitions. As we go on into the campaign we intend to make an intensive house-to-house campaign and finish up with a picnic under

## CAMPAIGN QUOTAS PICKING UP:

The campaign score-box this issue publishes the results achieved in the first 10 days of the drive to increase our Appeal circulation by 1,000 copies per issue. So far the circulation has increased by 150 copies per issue.

This is a fair beginning and some branches (Cleveland, Newark, Akron, etc.) have started in well. But all too many branches have not yet been heard from.

What is your branch planning in order to get its quota of subscriptions and to increase its bundle order? Have you given out contact assignments, have you planned one regular mass street sale by the entire branch each week?

There are still exactly five weeks left in which to fulfill your quotas and help raise the regular circulation of the Appeal.

## EXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS:

This week 125 regular subscriptions to the Appeal have expired. The names of those whose subs are expiring have been sent around to all the branches that live in their vicinity. It is up to the branch to take immediate steps for renewing these 125 subs:

(1) Assign a branch comrade to pay a visit.

(2) Try to get a sub to the New International at the same time.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THEATRE PARTY August 23.** The Downtown Branch is holding a theatre party for "Pins and Needles" on Wednesday evening, August 23. This is the second edition of the play and it is shown at an air-conditioned theater. So, come all—keep cool to the showing of a swell labor musical show. Tickets can be obtained at special rates from Sylvia Caldwell at the National Office.

**THE BRONX BR**



By Dwight Macdonald

## SPARKS IN THE NEWS

## A Short History of American Liberalism

"Mr. Walter Lippmann has temporarily severed his connection with the editorial board of the New Republic to enter the service of the War Department."—Editorial announcement in the New Republic for June 9, 1917.

## "Unpardonable! . . . Amazing!"

I don't want to waste much more space on The New Leader, but I had no room last week to make one interesting point, namely, that journal's current success in getting unattached leftist writers to adorn its pages. Its list of contributors sounds like a roll-call of the Trotsky Defense Committee: Sidney Hook, James Rorty, Suzanne LaFollette, Benjamin Stolberg, Charles Yale Harrison, Max Nomad, Ferdinand Lundberg. The odd thing is that, from what I can gather, most of these writers object, with varying degrees of violence, to the Leader's basic editorial program: its support of the war drive, and its shameless prostration before the New Deal. (A classic in its way was the headline on a recent memorial tribute to Morris Hillquit: "HILLQUIT'S LIFELONG STRUGGLE BEARS FRUIT IN NEW DEAL LAWS". But I still prefer Trotsky's characterization of Hillquit as "a socialist leader for dentists".)

There are many and complex reasons for this curious state of affairs, but right now I want to do no more than remark on two fresh and peculiarly dramatic examples.

In the July 29 issue, Charles Yale Harrison devoted his regular department, which is the main feature of the editorial page, to a denunciation of the President for his recent WPA actions. Of the Woodrum relief bill he writes: "To place the blame for this iniquitous act solely upon the shoulders of the Tories is sheer intellectual dishonesty. Mr. Roosevelt, as any Washington correspondent will tell you, never lifted a finger to halt its passage." After some fine sneering at the miserable squirmings of the liberal and Stalinist journals, Mr. Harrison has to add: "And even the publication which is graced by this column lapsed into an unpardonable editorial silence." If the silence was unpardonable, then it would seem logical to expect Mr. Harrison not to pardon it. But it was hardly a surprise to find him, in the next issue, back at the same old stand.

In the August 5 issue, James Rorty writes a letter beginning: "In your July 8 issue I read with amazement the resolution on peace, war and fascism adopted at the annual convention of the Social Democratic Federation of New York City." (The Leader's contributors seem to live in a state of perpetual surprise that

Social Democrats behave like—Social Democrats.) Mr. Rorty's letter is answered by Algernon Lee with a blast headed, "SOCIALIST MOVEMENT NEVER PACIFIST; FREEDOM WORTH FIGHTING FOR". Lee doesn't yield an inch, of course; the editors know quite clearly just what they want and where they are going, even if their contributors don't.

The Leader's contributors view its scandalous editorial policy from a height of magnificent personal aloofness. They do their stuff in one column, while the editors go to town across the page. It's like a very pure and high-minded young man who, with the utmost detachment from all that goes on about him, comes in every night to play the bawdy house piano for the customers.

## How's-That-Again Department

"Since the first of the year, the outlook for the New Deal has undergone a startling transformation. . . . Politically, what has happened to revive the New Deal fortunes is that the anti-New Deal Democrats have come to realize it would be suicide for them and their party to repudiate the New Deal. . . . The expected assault on the New Deal by an obviously conservative Congress did not materialize."—from an article, "The New Deal Has a Future" by Alfred M. Bingham in the current issue of Common Sense. Mr. Bingham's article bears the sub-head: "An Editorial Observer Finds the Washington Atmosphere Tense with a New Confidence and Sense of Direction."

## Sweet-Land-of-Liberty Department

A friend sends in the following exhortation printed on the menu of a New York restaurant:

"Americans are bad people to cross when their simple pleasures are threatened. Think what happened over tea in 1776. [NOTE BY D. M. (Just to show that Earl Browder isn't the only one who knows about such matters): The Boston Tea Party took place December 16, 1773.] Or what might happen if 'Pie a la Mode' were denied us today.

"Think it over. Ice cream on pie stands for the American Way. A truly Yankee Doodle dish. Americans eat Pie a la Mode only for the fun of it. Not for duty. Not because they're told they must.

"Ice cream on pie is an American heritage—a symbol of a free land, where one can say, do, and eat as he pleases. On our menu it appeals to the robust, free-thinking, free-eating, free-spending type of American who has built this great country of yours. Let him have it."

The pie a la mode, my friend adds, was lousy.

## Coughlin Challenge Met by Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

Jews, came out in force this Wednesday night. The Coughlin speaker was lashing out at the "queer people with the strange noses," reading quotations from the fake "Protocols of Zion" and referring to the "Russian Jewish Revolution of October 1917," as anti-fascists arrived. They booed him effectively.

But shortly the cops arrived, closed all traffic on Valentine Avenue, proceeded to segregate the anti-fascists and push them toward Fordham Road, away from the fascist meeting which then numbered about 75 persons. To further protect the fascists, the cops roped off their meeting place.

The anti-fascists continued, however, to picket the meeting, shouting anti-Coughlin slogans up and down the street.

At the end of the meeting the police covered the retreat of the fascists from the neighborhood, escorting them away from the surrounding anti-fascists.

The anti-fascists gathered afterward and arranged to return to the same spot next Wednesday.

## MAP NATIONAL DRIVE TO AID GUILD STRIKERS

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The American Newspaper Guild convention, which met in San Francisco last week, mapped out a nation-wide campaign to aid the Chicago Guild's strike against William Randolph Hearst's two newspapers, the Evening American and the Herald & Examiner, which is now in its ninth month.

The Evening American, special target of the strikers, reveals the effect of the intensified campaign. Afternoon circulation, long a Hearst bulwark in Chicago, has suffered a tremendous drop recently.

## Advertising Drops

Advertising, too, continues to fall at a rapid rate. During the month of July the Herald and Examiner has lost more than 51 percent of its advertising and the Evening American slightly more than 22 percent. This tremendous loss shows the sympathy of the Chicago workers towards the Guild strike.

Violence broke out again this week when Bill Hunt, a big 210 pound Herald and Examiner scab reporter, attacked Joe Ingrassia, slender 135 pound copy boy who had been selling copies of the Guild Hearst Strike News on the picket line in front of the Hearst plant. The attack was witnessed by Merrill C. Meigs, publisher of the Evening American.

## 7,392 Copies of Anti-War Pamphlets Are Ordered in One Week

During the first week of the War Referendum Campaign the branches of the Party and Y.P.S.L. have sent in orders for the pamphlet "Let the People Vote on War" to the tune of 7,392.

With the national quota on the pamphlet, to be fulfilled by September 15, set at 15,000, this means that near half of the total has already been taken by the branches in one week.

Nine branches have already ordered the whole amount of their assigned quotas. These are Reading, Fresno, Allentown, Hartford, Washington, Toledo, Rochester, Quakertown, and St. Paul. The first three mentioned have overshot their quotas.

The largest single order went to Minneapolis, which took 1,000 on its quota of 2,000. The National Office of the Y.P.S.L. has also taken 1,000.

Election Campaign news was forced out of the paper by the threatened Coughlin invasion of Union Square. In the next issue we will print the latest details of the campaign.

Workers of New York! Rally Against the Coughlin Bands At Union Square August 19!

## This is what the War meant to the Bosses — 1917

COPPER companies	Investment	PROFIT on inv.
Kennecott	<input type="checkbox"/>	70% PROFIT
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	200% PROFIT
Calumet & Hecla Co.	<input type="checkbox"/>	800% PROFIT

"The big business men are going to help the country, and they are going to do it as a patriotic duty, not to make money."—Bernard M. Baruch, March 1917, after conference with copper industrialists.

## UNION LEADER ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO F.D.R. ON WPA CUTS

Dear Mr. President:

In the midst of the current attempt on the part of reactionary political forces in America to undermine the union wage rates which many years of suffering by labor has built up, you have said that the workers on WPA have no right to strike against wage cuts and lengthening of working hours, because such a strike is a strike against the government.

If it is true that workers on government projects have no right to strike, then it is also true that the government has certain obligations to these workers, particularly that the government shall not be used as a strike-breaking agency. In the present instance the government is locking-out thousands of workers from the only jobs which the collapse of the economic system has left them. Further, the government is undermining union wage standards by forcing upon trade unionists the alternative of scab rates of pay or starvation.

It is obvious that if workers engaged on WPA are denied economic action to protect themselves, then their only reliance can be upon the platforms of the political parties for which they are permitted to vote. The program of your Democratic Party in 1936, Mr. President, stated:

"Where business fails to supply employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in cooperation with state and local governments on useful public projects, to the end that the national wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life."

The action of the present Congress, with its Democratic Party majority, in its vote upon the 1940 Relief Bill, ratified by your signature, makes of this platform pledge a broken promise. On what, then, can these workers rely? They have been thrown out of work through no fault of their own and are left completely without resources.

While Congress and your administration proceeds to cut WPA wages and undermine union wage scales, you nevertheless have passed the largest sums of money for the army, navy and air force in the peace-time history of this nation. You have justified this in the name of national defense. To the workers real national defense means measures to protect our people from the ravages of ten years of mass unemployment. The largest military machine in the world is an ironic luxury for the protection of a nation if one third of its citizens are living in idleness, want and disease.

An immediate remedy for this situation is in your hands. You can divert the funds from super armaments to the building of decent homes, reclamation of slum areas, flood control and other socially useful projects. This work, employing workers at union rates whom private industry cannot use would not only fulfill the 1936 platform pledge of the Democratic Party, but would also turn a work of destruction to a work of construction.

The refusal of the Congress and your administration to accept this obvious remedy leaves you to share the responsibility for a great part of the social unrest which is now sweeping the country.

Signed: EMIL MAZEY, President, LOCAL 212, UAW-CIO

(Reprinted from the August 2 issue of the United Automobile Worker, Local 212 edition. Local 212 is the Briggs local of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO.)

## Crowd Balks Coughlinite Move To Break S.W.P. Meeting

By JOHN TRAVIS

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 3.—Three adult Coughlinite hecklers and their group of misguided youths tried the patience of a sympathetic audience at the regular weekly street meeting of the Lynn Branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

The youths appeared on the scene early in the meeting but did not make any serious efforts to disrupt till the three adults arrived and immediately set the boys into action.

"What About Coughlin?" The first speakers, comrades London, chairman, Stone and Cappella had been speaking on War and Roosevelt's relief program. The audience was very sympathetic—even those youth who later heckled the last speaker of the evening (comrade Parker who spoke on Coughlin) showed attentive interest, at times. However, when the adult Coughlinites ap-

peared they proceeded to disrupt by hollering "What about Coughlin?" The boys took up the chorus.

Comrade Parker took the stand to answer the question "What about Coughlin?" He proceeded to show up Coughlin as America's leading Fascist. When as proof of his argument, Parker quoted the priest as saying HE WOULD RESORT TO THE FRANCO METHOD, shouts of "LIAR, LIAR" were raised; plus demands to get off the stand—go back to Russia—LET'S BREAK IT UP! etc. From this point on there was no let up.

Resist Hecklers Many sympathizers, including several women, expressed their anger by demanding that the disrupters leave if they were not interested in debating the question. Their demands grew more firm and the crowd began to swell and a number of arguments ensued.

The climax came when it was learned from a member of the audience, that one of the leading hecklers, a Mr. Martin, local newspaper owner, was distributing scab issues of the Lynn Item against which the editorial staff is striking. The police arrived to find a crowd of about five hundred, with hecklers and sympathizers squaring off at each other.

The crowd was dispersed, but the meeting began again just around the corner, finally closing with the announcement that the S.W.P. would be there next Thursday to hold its regular weekly meeting.

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## THE NEGRO QUESTION

"LABOR WITH A WHITE SKIN CAN NOT EMANCIPATE ITSELF WHERE LABOR WITH A BLACK SKIN IS BRANDED"—KARL MARX.

By J. R. JOHNSON

## The SWP Tackles Negro Work

News stories from branches about Negroes increase. Reuben Plaskett, a Negro comrade, recently spoke to a meeting predominantly Negro. The Chicago party participated in a Negro demonstration on housing. The party discusses Negro work. All this shows that we did not merely adopt resolutions at the convention, but are seriously alive to the Negro question.

The convention said that our first task is the education of the party. But the discussions usually center around the question of "how to approach the Negroes." Comrades are aware of the difficulties created by the prevailing prejudices of American capitalist society. Most of them have had little contact, even of a social nature, with Negroes. It is obvious that Negro revolutionists are the best persons to approach Negro masses and of them we have very few. The hesitations and doubts of comrades are not without foundation. Still, the present concern with "the method of approach" is basically false. The Negro question for us is a political question. The main question for the party is the correct political approach. From that flows the "method of approaching Negroes" which is essentially a subordinate matter.

It is our political approach based on our political understanding which here as elsewhere will be decisive. The C.P. experience with Negro work gives indispensable lessons for us there, large and small, and must be carefully studied.

## The Revolutionary C. P. and the Negro

The C. P. passed through three stages in its Negro work: (a) up to 1928 when the Negro work was neglected, (b) 1928-35 when it made a drive, the period of which coincided with the period of social-fascism, and (c) 1935-39, the open abandonment of the revolutionary line by the C. P. and the catastrophic loss of nearly all its Negro membership.

In The Communist of September 1929, Cyril Briggs reviews the early experiences of the C. P. on the Negro question. For years, the Negro membership of the C. P. could be counted "literally" on the fingers of one hand. In 1928, the drive was initiated directly by the Comintern which insisted at the 6th World Congress that the C.P. place the winning of the Negroes as one of its major tasks henceforth in America. The political line of the C. P. in those days was of course the line of Social-Fascism. Daily they went into action to make the revolution on every street corner. They formed their own red trade unions. They called Roosevelt and the New Dealers the worst enemies of the working class and the initiators of fascism in this country. They foamed at the mouth whenever they mentioned the N.A.A.C.P., and other petty-bourgeois Negro organizations.

That political line was false. It was nearly, though not quite as false as their present line of the Democratic Front; repudiating the revolution; making out Roosevelt and the New Deal to be the sole salvation of the American workers; grinning and smirking at Walter White and the N.A.A.C.P.

Furthermore in 1929, the C. P. had many blunders to live down. It had opposed the migration of Negroes from the South to the North on the grounds that these newcomers would affect the economic position of the white workers in the North and result in sharpening racial antagonism. The Negro comrades who opposed this "Gargantuan stupidity" were refused the five or six dollars they got weekly as postage for the news service they sent out to about 300 Negro newspapers. The C. P. had openly opposed social equality for Negroes at a convention in New York. This piece of stupidity was given wide publicity in the capitalist press and extensively quoted in the Negro press.

Even when the turn was made to the Negroes, the party was guilty of open acts of blatant chauvinism. In the unions under C. P. leadership, such as for instance the needle trades, there were scores of functionaries and departments for Greek, Italian, Jewish workers, etc. But there was not a single Negro functionary, despite the fact that there were several thousand Negro workers in the needle trades in New York City alone. The personal behavior of whites to Negro comrades was frequently such as to damn the party in the minds of all Negroes who heard of it. One Negro comrade, Nicolai Garcia, was in Baltimore six days before he was able to get a bed. "The white comrades with whom he came into contact just didn't know what to do with him." Yet two days later when a white comrade arrived from New York and talked about going to a hotel, there were protests and offers from white comrades to put him up. Such incidents always spread like wildfire among Negroes. Here then was a false political line and a party membership, many elements of which had not rid themselves of the crudest discriminations and prejudices practiced by capitalist society.

And yet, despite these handicaps, between 1929 and 1936 the party made progress. The Social-Fascist line at least summoned the masses to struggle. It differentiated sharply between the aims and methods of Communists on the one hand and of bourgeois politicians and vaguely "progressive" persons on the other. The C. P. made a revolutionary approach to the Negroes. And despite distortion of the revolutionary line, the demagoguery and corruption, the bureaucratic manipulation of the Negro leaders, the chauvinism open and inverted, the party gained thousands of members and won a sympathetic if critical interest from many sections of the Negro community.

## The C. P. Becomes Respectable

Then the line changed from one that at least attempted to be revolutionary to one which is today openly tied to American imperialism and the Roosevelt war machine. The result was immediate and unmistakable. Of their 2,000 members in New York State, the C.P. has lost over 80% and the same thing happened all over the country. Here is a revealing example of the great revolutionary truth that it is the political line which is in the last analysis decisive.

Comrades, therefore, must put first things first. The general political line of the S.W.P. has proved its validity nationally and internationally. Today we know that our cadres would never be guilty of the crude discriminations in personal relationships with Negroes which disfigured the less select membership of the C.P. in its early days. If we have neglected the Negro question in the past, a great blunder, we have at least no specific errors to our credit. Our main preoccupation at the present time therefore must be the elaboration of our political approach to the Negro question. The rest will follow. There is no need to lose sleep at night on the "method of approaching the Negro." A correct political approach, however, is not at all an easy matter. During the next few weeks we shall interpret and amplify the convention resolution. Full and free discussion from members and non-party persons is invited and will be dealt with in this column.

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BOAT-RIDE, PICNIC AUG. 27 THE FRIENDS OF THE Russian Bulletin is to hold a boat-ride and picnic on Sunday, August 27. The boat will sail from the Battery at 10:15 a.m. going up Long Island Sound to Rye Beach. There will be dancing aboard to the music of a first-

rate orchestra. At Playland, in a section reserved for the Friends of the Russian Bulletin, we will picnic all afternoon, a full program of sports, games, music, swimming, and fun galore being arranged. The return trip will be made on an evening boat, with a Broadway show to be offered, followed by dancing. Tickets are available at the National Office at the nominal price of only one dollar. Make your reservations immediately before the limited number of tickets are exhausted.

## MEN AND WOMEN OF LABOR

## OUT OF THE PAST

By EMANUEL GARRETT

FRANK LITTLE

(Lynched August 1, 1917)

When they cut Frank Little's bullet-riddled body from the railroad trestle where a gang of masked vigilantes had hanged him some five hours earlier, they found a note pinned to his undershirt.

Others Take Notice  
First and Last Warning  
3-7-77 LDCSSWT

The vigilantes were out to do the bidding of the Copper Trust. But the murder of Little no more scared the other strike militants away from their posts than had the warnings which they had sent Little before the lynching. Men like Little don't scare. The newspaper even reported that "So far as is known, he made no outcry." He was made of that kind of mettle found often in worker-militants who live their lives wholly in the cause of the working class.

## A One Hundred Percent Worker

Little was "Half Indian, half white, all I.W.W." Not that the first half was particularly important, except as it answered the patriots who howled about "Germans." Born of a Cherokee Indian mother and a Quaker father, Little was far less devoted to his simon-pure American birth than to his life's work. There he was a one-hundred-percenter—a Wobbly, a labor organizer whose life reads like a record of major strike battles. And in that work Little bridged the "difference" between "Run-ky", "wop", Swede and American by the one vital aim in life, labor solidarity for human emancipation.

What he did when he was ten years old, what ambitions he had as fifteen aren't recorded. Little probably never thought it important enough to mention these details to anyone. But in 1906 he did join the fighting group of unionists organized in the Industrial Workers of the World. And that fact is recorded. From then on it was this strike, that campaign, first as a rank-and-filer and then, for the last four years of his life, as a member of the Executive Board of the I.W.W.

For seven years he worked in Fresno, Calif. There, in 1910, he led a free speech fight. Jailed, he refused to work on the rock pile and his jailers threw him into a dark cell, fed him only on bread and water. In 1916, he was on the Mesaba Iron Range, Minnesota, during the great strike battle led by the I.W.W. That same year he was down in Arizona for the mine strikes which were rapidly spreading from state to state.

As the war hysteria assumed vaster proportions, a reign of terror was loosed against strikers, labor militants in general, and anyone who could be identified with them. The copper and other mine barons saw to that. Raids were frequent and widespread. The Bisbee Deportation instanced the full viciousness of the boss offensive against labor.\*

## We Carry His Flag

Shortly after the Bisbee Deportation, Little left Arizona for Butte, Montana, to lend a hand in the mine strike. Local vigilantes acting under orders from the company lords sent several warnings to Little, William Dunne, and other strike leaders, telling them to clear out. The warnings were ignored. Men like Little aren't easily intimidated.

At three in the morning of August 1, a band of masked men forced their way into the Finnish Lodging house where Little was staying. They broke into his room, dragged him out without his crutches (he had shortly before broken his leg), and carried him by car to a railroad trestle outside of town where they hanged him.

The state flunkies who found his body five hours later, "regretted" the incident, the attorney general called it "unfortunate" and the Butte City Council, promising an investigation, offered a reward for the capture of the criminals. Needless to say these were never apprehended. The I.W.W. offered evidence establishing the identity of five of the masked men. These proofs were ignored while the flunkies pursued their "investigation" and then quietly dropped the whole matter.

Little went to his death without a whimper. He had worked for the working-class. He died on the line of duty. "The red flag he dropped, a million will carry on."

\*The Bisbee Deportation, July, 1916, ranks as one of the most brutal outrages perpetrated in the history of American anti-labor violence. On June 26, a strike was called in Warren, Arizona. The sheriff of the county, a henchman of the Copper Trust, asked for federal troops. These were denied by the Federal Army officer who investigated and found the situation altogether peaceful. Not to be swayed from carrying out his obligations to his mine owning overlords, the sheriff organized a band of 2,000 men. This band descended on the miners' camp in Bisbee, rounded up 1,186 men, herded them into cattle cars, and dumped them at Hermanas in the desert where for two days the deportees had no food, no water, no shelter. A nation-wide scandal resulted and the men were transported to Columbus, New Mexico, where they were taken care of by the National Government until September. The President's commission, headed by Felix Frankfurter, was duly horrified, deplored the incident, and said that something ought to be done. Nothing was.



## SOCIALIST APPEAL

Vol. III, No. 59 August 15, 1939

Published twice a week by the  
SOCIALIST APPEAL PUBLISHING ASS'N.  
at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y.  
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-5547

Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year; \$1.00 for six months. Foreign: \$3.00 per year; \$1.50 for six months. Single copies: 2 cents per copy in the United States; 3 cents per copy in all foreign countries. Single copies: 3 cents.  
Bronx and Manhattan subscriptions are: \$1.50 for six months; \$3.00 for one year.  
"Reentered as second class matter February 14, 1939, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Editor: MAX SHACHTMAN  
Associate Editors: EMANUEL GARRETT  
FELIX MORROW  
General Manager: MARTIN ABERN  
Assistant Manager: SHERMAN STANLEY

## FIGHT WITH THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY FOR:

1. A job and a decent living for every worker.
2. Open the idle factories—operate them under workers' control.
3. A Twenty-Billion dollar Federal public works and housing program.
4. Thirty-thirty! \$30-weekly minimum wage—30-hour weekly maximum for all workers on all jobs.
5. Thirty dollar weekly old-age and disability pension.
6. Expropriate the Sixty Families.
7. All war funds to the unemployed.
8. A people's referendum on any and all wars.
9. No secret diplomacy.
10. An Independent Labor Party.
11. Workers' Defense Guards against vigilante and Fascist attacks.

## Cops Will Not Stop Fascists

As we go to press, we learn that numerous delegations are proceeding to New York police headquarters to implore the authorities not to permit the Coughlin fascist march on Union Square August 19.

These delegations are getting the run-around. Police officials blandly pretend not to know whether the fascists are marching that day, or whether they have been given a permit to march or have applied for a permit, etc., etc. (Meanwhile, the fascists are distributing hundreds of thousands of leaflets announcing their march.)

These delegations are repeating the experience of similar delegations which attempted to get Mayor LaGuardia to prevent the fascist mobilization at Madison Square Garden on February 20.

Far from stopping the fascists, LaGuardia provided them on February 20 with the protection of the largest police concentration in the history of the city. In the name of civil liberties, LaGuardia's police spent the night plunging their horses into the 50,000 anti-fascist pickets in the neighborhood.

Fortunately for the cause of liberty, not every labor organization and anti-fascist group staked everything on getting LaGuardia to stop the fascists on February 20. The Socialist Workers Party devoted its every energy to rallying the anti-fascists in a counter-demonstration against the fascists.

To the eternal honor of the anti-fascist cause, neither the pleas of the city authorities, the Stalinists, the Yiddish press or the Dubinskys, prevented over 50,000 anti-fascists on February 20 from coming out in one of the most inspiring demonstrations that this country has ever seen.

Likewise for August 19 the Socialist Workers Party is wasting no energy on delegations to LaGuardia or the police. Our energy is concentrated on the task of rallying the anti-fascists on that day to Union Square in counter-demonstration against the fascist gangsters.

Everybody out to Union Square: Saturday, August 19, at 4:30 p.m.!

## Rudolph Klement

It is now a year since the disjointed body of Rudolf Klement, secretary of the Bureau for the Fourth International, was fished out of the Seine by the Paris police. The accumulated evidence showed without a shadow of doubt that he had been murdered by Stalin's secret service, the G.P.U.

The Fourth International is still feeling the effect of Klement's loss, a fact which no doubt weighed heavily in the calculations of the Stalinists when they so carefully plotted and accomplished his destruction. Though young, Klement had considerable international experience. German in origin, he had worked as secretary to Comrade Trotsky in Prinkipo, then in France as secretary of the Fourth International, for a period in Belgium and then once more in France. He had acquired a wide and intimate knowledge of the problems of our movement. Often he was responsible for decisions on urgent tactical questions, a heavy responsibility for so young a comrade. He carried it out conscientiously and with skill.

During the past year we have suffered heavy losses and Klement was one of the heaviest. But our movement goes forward. That we are firmly

established today owes much to his work and his unassuming acceptance of whatever demands the movement placed on him. We cannot say better than that he was in every sense of the word, a genuine Bolshevik.

## Spanish Epilogue

By a vote of 14 to 5, with two abstentions, the Permanent Committee of the Spanish Loyalist Cortes, meeting in Paris July 27, named an Administrative Council to replace Premier Negrin as the head of the Loyalist Government in emigration.

Whereupon Negrin left the meeting, denouncing the majority as a "fascist committee." The chief point at issue concerned control on behalf of refugees of some \$47,000,000 now in Mexico, the last funds left of Loyalist Spain. The bulk of the Loyalist treasury, by Negrin's orders, had been sent in gold bullion to Soviet Russia before the collapse and is now, of course, irretrievable. Negrin was removed, after being accused of having used the remaining funds exclusively for the benefit of Stalinists.

A bitter exchange took place at the meeting between Negrin and Prieto. Each accused the other of having lost the war. But the two had joined to oust Caballero in May, 1937 and had jointly conducted the war until the last debacle.

Now, in Paris, Caballero joined Prieto to get a majority against Negrin. Only the Stalinists remained with Negrin.

As these two factions blame each other for the terrible defeat in Spain—need any decent worker choose between these two packs of scoundrels?

No. As we pointed out, before the final debacle:

"These criminals will soon fall out among themselves. They will attempt to shift the blame on each other. In that attempt, much more will be revealed concerning the machinations whereby they bound the workers and peasants hand and foot, and made impossible a successful war against Franco. But already we know enough to say that no alibis will enable them to clear themselves. All—Stalinists, socialists and anarchists—are equally guilty of having betrayed their followers. All have betrayed the interests of the workers and peasants—the interests of humanity—to the bestial regime of fascism." (*Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Spain*, by Felix Morrow, Pioneer Publishers, 1938.)

## CIO "News"

"Labor and the rest of the common people now know who their enemies are, and they will not forget them in the next elections," says an editorial in the August 4, CIO "Union News Service."

So far, so good. But the enemies named are "the Republican-Garnercratic camarilla," and that's all. What about Roosevelt and the Democratic majority in Congress? Not a word.

The sharp criticism of the Roosevelt administration which is being voiced by important sectors of the CIO finds no echo in the official publications of the national CIO. The open letter to Roosevelt from Emil Mazey, president of the Briggs local of the United Auto Workers, which we publish in this issue, gets no hearing from the national CIO editorial office.

As a matter of fact, even John L. Lewis' caustic references to Roosevelt, during the miners' strike, or his attack on the "Democratic majority in Congress" during his Chicago speech to the packinghouse workers, didn't get any space in the "CIO News".

The editor of a trade union paper, if he is loyal to his stewardship, owes it to all the major tendencies in the unions involved, to permit their voices to be heard in the paper with which he is entrusted.

But that is scarcely the way in which the "CIO News" and the "Union News Service" of the CIO are edited by their Editor and Publicity Director, Len de Caux. You've guessed it. He's a Stalinist stooge, more loyal to Stalinist rooting for Roosevelt than he is to the interests of the CIO.

## Labor Looks Through The Press

By Arthur Hopkins

Dr. Irving Fisher quotes data gathered over a period of 25 years: Those who took two glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey a day showed a mortality 18 percent higher than the average. I am still of the firm belief that non-drinkers do not live longer—it only seems longer.

A Chicago man, annoyed by children who sought to obtain coins from the bridegroom during a charivari, tossed the children red hot pennies and seriously burned several young children. If the boss class dared, (and they're getting more daring each day) they'd try the same stunt with the relief clients.

Some pickets carried banners reading, "Forward with Roosevelt"; "we want Roosevelt and Relief; not Hooverism and hunger," as Colonel F. C. Harrington, national W.P.A. administrator, opened a nationwide conference of W.P.A. officials in Chicago. WHO in hell is President, Hoover or Roosevelt?

## Colorado Strike Battle Indicates Need of Union Defense Guards

Though the Strikers Displayed Magnificent Courage In Meeting the Vigilante Bands' Charge, They Were Unprepared to Meet the Armed Attack in Organized Fashion

(Special to the Socialist Appeal)

DENVER—The story of the battle between deputized vigilantes and strikers at the Green Mountain dam site is worth telling in detail. For when the firing died down, the union men in this area understood perhaps better than any other group of workers in the country, the need and meaning of the Union Defense Guard.

The 355 men at work on the Green Mountain dam, a four-million-dollar project being built for the U. S. Department of the Interior, are members of five AFL locals in Denver. They struck on June 12 for higher wages, union recognition and the closed shop. Last March the CIO's International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had struck.

## GOVERNMENT TRAP FAILS TO WORK

Just as the Colorado Industrial Commission broke the CIO strike, so it sought to break the AFL strike, charging that the unions had violated a law requiring 30-days strike notice be given the employer. The CIO union succumbed to the Industrial Commission and permitted its strike to be broken.

Not so the AFL. On July 14 the Commission ordered the strikers to return to work. They ignored the order and maintained a constant and effective picket line around the dam site.

On Tuesday, August 1, the company pulled the back-to-work trick. The firm—the Warner Construction Company of Chicago—organized several hundred vigilantes, armed them and directed them to escort 25 finks to the project and re-open it.

The vigilantes were businessmen in the towns of Kremmling, Dillon and Heeneville, wealthy ranchers in the area—and kids 15 and 16 years old out for the adventure of the thing. This latter group comprised fully 60 percent of the vigilante army.

They brought the 25 finks onto the dam site. All were carrying guns of one sort or another. Company officials exchanged such miscellaneous weapons for high-powered modern rifles.

Wednesday the vigilantes marched out of the camp to attack the picket lines and smash unionism for good and all at the Green Mountain site.

The strikers' camp was several miles from the dam. When the vigilantes sighted a sizeable group of pickets, the strike-breakers got cold feet and retreated towards the dam, followed by union pickets. The vigilantes fled across the Heeneville road bridge and scattered in the hills within rifle distance, leaving a huge truck blocked across the road, with holes cut in it for rifles.

Despite the fact that the pickets were unarmed and knew

the enemy was well-armed, they advanced fearlessly towards the truck blocking the road, chased the vigilantes across the bridge and coolly pushed the truck off the road under the sniping fire of the vigilantes. The auto caravan of union men then prepared to cross the bridge. Just as the lead car was twenty feet from the bridge, the vigilantes detonated a dynamite charge and blew up the bridge in the faces of the pickets, who were showered with mud, rock, and timber. One of the first strikers to leap out of the car towards the bridge was Tom Kellerhalls, an organizer for the Denver Drivers Union and a former member of Drivers Union local 554 in Omaha, a veteran of the Omaha strike. A vigilante drew a bead on Kellerhalls and shot him squarely in the eye. He went down and as his buddies came to his aid, all were the targets of vigilante bullets, including the fallen Kellerhalls.

The latter was only removed when one of the strikers drove a truck between Kellerhalls and the enemy. The pickets retreated towards a second camp some miles from the first camp. This second camp was at the Bucket of Blood tavern at a crossroad leading into the dam site.

## UNION INDIVIDUALISM SPOILS SOLIDARITY

In the meantime, news of the strike-breaking back-to-work movement had reached Denver. Hundreds of Denver unionists immediately downed their tools, walked off their jobs and drove up towards Green Mountain.

Here a sad thing occurred. Instead of placing themselves at the disposal of the picket leaders at the Bucket of Blood, who knew the disposition of the enemy forces and the battleground, the two Denver contingents each insisted on proceeding under its own leadership. To make matters worse, the Denver union officials had insisted that the unionists go up to the dam unarmed, though everyone knew the vigilantes were armed to the teeth. The result was that the union forces were split three ways, that each contingent took a separate road towards the dam, that two of the contingents were ambushed by the vigilantes and four more pickets wounded, and that the vigilantes had a field-day at the expense of the workers.

Not that the strikers and their sympathizers didn't display marvelous heroism. Already legends have sprung up about the Green Mountain battle—such as how an unarmed striker had walked right up to a vigilante and torn the rifle from his trembling hands—of another striker, an old wobbler who, when he noticed a deputy had drawn a bead on him, made the deputy flee by gesturing towards his hip pocket.

Among the wounded were W. J. Blalock, Art Morrow, George Judy, Art Kuhlman, all pickets, William Deming, an onlooker, and a CCC boy.

## ALL THE WOUNDED WERE STRIKERS

A particularly revolting role was played by Sheriff Mark Fletcher who had deputized the vigilantes. At the scene where Kellerhalls was shot, Sheriff Fletcher first crossed the bridge and hollered to the vigilantes to cease firing.

The vigilantes cursed him and told him to go back to the other side, which he did, whereupon the vigilantes resumed firing upon the unarmed strikers.

Yet the next day Sheriff Fletcher reported to the press that "The strikers started it—they fired first."

Commenting upon the sheriff's outrageous lie, the Denver Post merely observed that "Whoever fired the first shot, all the wounded were strikers."

All Wednesday night the vigilantes roamed the hills surrounding the dam, taking pot shots at strikers who had fled up among the rocks.

Thursday morning Governor Carr called out the guard, saying that "when two opposing factions of several hundred people, both armed, are shooting and fighting, this is the only action possible for me to take."

Of course the governor lied when he said the strikers were armed, just as the sheriff lied

when he said the strikers fired the first shot. The point is, that in all such cases, whether or not the strikers are armed, the public officials pretend that the strikers ARE armed and are the aggressors.

General Richardson was ordered into the strike zone with 226 national guardsmen, machine guns, rifles, tanks, etc.

## A LESSON FOR WORKERS IN TROOP MOVEMENTS

Workers can sure learn a hell of a lot by studying the way in which the troops moved in. For 48 hours the vigilantes had been committing one outrage after another against the unarmed strikers. The vigilantes began to get nervous early Thursday morning, figuring the strikers would be bound to counter-attack the vigilantes' camps.

So the troops first marched into the vigilante camps to protect them and their families. The vigilantes still held the upper hand in the mountains where they were sniping at strikers. So the troops took their time about going out to the mountains.

When they finally did move in that direction, they were cheered by a group of 50 union pickets. Now don't any reader get the idea that these pickets were just scissorbills who didn't know the troops were brought in to break the strike. This particular group of pickets had been fired upon all night long by vigilantes. "The World War was never like this," testified one of the pickets, a war veteran. "Sure I cheered for the troops. I would have cheered for anyone who got us out of that trap."

## NATIONAL GUARD TAKES OVER STRIKEBREAKING

The national guard quickly replaced the vigilantes as a strikebreaking agency, confiscating the guns used by the vigilantes. From one 16-year-old kid they took a rifle, a revolver, a blackjack and a hand grenade.

General Richardson issued the usual classic statement that any man who wants to can go back to work and any man who doesn't want to can stay away.

The State Federation of Labor executive committee on Wednesday night reiterated its support to the strikers. Leading AFL officials sent wires of protest to Roosevelt, Perkins and other government officials. Thursday Attorney General Frank Murphy's office announced it was sending in FBI men "to investigate the violation of civil liberties of strikers." The Denver unions would be wise to take a very cynical attitude towards Murphy's G-men, who in the recent WPA strike in Minneapolis acted as agents provocateur and stool pigeons and not as disinterested and impartial observers.

The unions involved have announced that the strike will continue.

## ACCUSE ARMOUR CO. OF ANTI-LABOR MOVES

(Continued from Page 1)

inghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, received 860 votes to 148.

This brings to 15 the number of Armour plants throughout the country in which the CIO union has won elections or been certified as sole collective bargaining agent by the NLRB.

A similar vote taken in the Cudahy plant in Denver, Colo., last Monday, gave the CIO union a majority of 142 to 16.

Meanwhile there is no indication that Armour and Company has altered its position and accepted the union's offer to meet and discuss the basis on which a mutually acceptable contract might be worked out.

Officials of the PWOC declare that Armour, by its refusal to parley, is forcing a nationwide strike in the industry.

The Chicago Chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists this week issued to the Catholic and secular press a resolution demanding that Armour & Co. "negotiate at once the grievances of their employees with the employees' chosen representatives, the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee."

## IN THIS CORNER

By Max Shachtman

You wonder sometimes how the fascists and other anti-Semites get up all the nerve required for the perfectly fantastic lies that form the underpinnings of their program. And you can only conclude that it is not so much nerve that is required as is a vast faith in the illiteracy and gullibility of at least a wide section of mankind.

A case in point is the current issue of Social Justice, organ of the illustrious divine and devotee of truth and equity, Father Coughlin. He has been running a series of articles by one Ben Marcin, entitled "An Answer to Father Coughlin's Critics," and in the August 7 issue, he reaches the chapter called "Did Apostate Jews Participate in Bolshevism?" The aim of this article is of course to prove that as part of the "Jew-Bolshevik world conspiracy," the Jews started and ran the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. And the proof, taken from the not unknown Grant Richards, is splashed over six columns—two full pages—of Coughlin's magazine, in 6-point type, in the form of a "list of the principal Bolshevik leaders in 1919, 'real and assumed names.'"

## The Longest and the Lyngest

And, writes Marcin, "in making a resume of the Officials of the State, that is to say, of those who, in fact, governed Russia, we arrive at the following figures: 'Of 591 persons listed, only 36 are Russians, 487 are Jews, and the rest are divided among Poles, Czechs, Karaims (?), Letts, Finns, Armenians, Georgians, Imeretians, Hungarians and Germans.'"

Now of all the similar lists that have come to our attention in the last 20 years, this one is by far the longest and the lyngest. It is, as you might say, a honey. You cannot really say whether the impudence of its compiler is greater than his ignorance—or the ignorance he hopes to find in his readers. In all likelihood, impudence and ignorance are well intermingled in this case. Let us pluck a few sample pearls from the tiara:

The list, you see, is really twenty-two lists in all, that is, it is divided into twenty-two divisions. In one of them (List I) Lenin is grudgingly admitted as a Russian. In the very next one, however, the author's scruple's get the better of him and he places a question mark and an asterisk after "Russian." You read the footnote and it says: "Doubtful. He is Oulianoff by adoption." It seems to us that it would have been the better part of audacious imagination to list Lenin as a Portuguese Jew whose real name was Liebowitz.

Souhanov (Sukhanov!) has his real name given as Ghimmer and rated, in List I, as a German. In List XX, allegedly of the Central Executive Committee of the 4th Pan-Russian Congress of the Soviets, the late Sukhanov is not only presented as Gimmer, without the "h" but is converted into a Jew. Perhaps more serious a conversion is the change of this old Menshevik and open adversary of the October Revolution into a Bolshevik.

Lunacharsky doesn't get off much easier. In List I he is just a plain Russian. In List II, allegedly of the Council of People's Commissars, he is given the "real name" of Mondelstam, which is suspicious already, but the author is not sure of himself yet and so the late Commissar of Education is still described as a Russian. But if he was a Bolshevik, doesn't it follow that he must have been a Jew too? So the author, losing patience by the time he reaches his last division, "Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Workmen," finally puts Lunacharsky down as a Jew in List XXII.

## Anything But the Truth

Christian Rakovsky, who came from an old and distinguished Bulgarian family, is curiously dismissed in one line of List V: "Peace Delegation at Kief, Cain (1) Rakovsky . . . Jew." On what grounds? Well, Cain, like Abel, must have been a Jew. But Rakovsky's name was not Cain, it may be timidly argued. So much the worse for him: these Bolsheviks are always changing their names anyway.

Peter Stuchka, the patriarch of the Lettish socialist movement who died a Lett—if you are interested—just as he was born one, is of course registered as a Jew in List IX. The Commissar of Affairs of the Nationalities, Djougachvili (does the author know he is speaking of Stalin?), is given in List II as an Armenian, which ought to make those of Stalin's fellow-Georgians who have intense nationalistic prejudices feel pretty relieved.

The Lettish Bolshevik, Roudshtak (as the non-chalant author spells it), is put down as a Jew in List XVIII; but apparently Marcin-Richards grew remorseful further on in the same page and by the simple device of adding another mis-spelling to the name, "Roudzoutas," they permit him to become a Lett again.

Smilga, the Red Army hero, whom the author, with surprising affection, calls "Smilgcha" and who was as Russian as a bottle of kvass, is read into the outer darkness as a Jew. Karakhan is given in List V as an Armenian, but fearful lest they be accused of accuracy, he is converted into a "Karaim" in List XXI by merely having an "e" added to his name. In fact, the author seems to be overwhelmed by this fear in other cases, too. For example, after having registered Maxim Gorki in List XV as a Russian—and who could deny that?—he hastens to add that Gorki was editor of Pravda, which of course he never was.

Having exhausted the Bolshevik Jews, the author proceeds to "a summary of the parties who allege they are in opposition to the Bolsheviks." The one summary is worthy of the other. Alexander Kerensky will be astonished to learn that his real name is A. Kirbis (Why not A. Wallingford Thrushooth?) and that he is a Jew. The Menshevik Abramovich will also be interested to hear that he was a member of the Right Socialist Revolutionary Party, and the Socialist Revolutionary, Ratner and Goltz, would also have been interested in learning that they were members of the Central Committee of the Menshevik Party.

In a word, for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about Bolshevism, read the paper of the Christian scholar and gentleman, Father Coughlin.

A Minneapolis Star editorial states "this war between groups of American citizens, artificially created by appeals of hate and prejudice, splits up the nation into warring factions." A perfect example of confusing cause and effect. The hate is not artificial; only the formation of groups into haves and have-nots.