

# SOCIALIST APPEAL

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For the  
Fourth International!

## Boss Court Holds Beal On Old Score

### GASTONIA STRIKE LEADER MENACED

Fight On Against  
Extradition To  
N. Carolina

Fred Beal, leader of the famous Gastonia, North Carolina, textile strike, in 1929, has been arrested by the authorities in his home town, Lawrence, Mass. He is being held for extradition to North Carolina where he is still under a 20-year prison sentence under a frame-up conviction of conspiracy to slay Gastonia's police chief Aderholt.

The hearings on the extradition before the Governor of Massachusetts were scheduled to be held in the middle of this week, too late to be reported in the current issue of the Socialist Appeal.

Fred Beal is being defended by the Boston attorney George Roewer. The Boston Local of the Socialist Workers Party is vigorously behind Beal in this case, and the National Office of the Party in New York is preparing to cooperate in the launching of a national movement to prevent Beal from being extradited to the prison hell of anti-labor North Carolina and to fight for his earliest possible release if the extradition fight should be lost in Massachusetts.

#### Became Union Leader

A New England textile worker from early youth, Beal became one of the most effective union organizers in that industry, participating in and later leading a number of dramatic labor struggles. A member of the Communist Party for several years, he went almost single-handed into the South and organized the sensational Gastonia strike in 1929.

The strike held firm for a long period of time under the most savage attacks of the mill-owners, their police officials and thugs, until the Union Hall was raided by a lynch mob. In the course of the firing, Police Chief Aderholt was shot. Beal and six other union officials were indicted for conspiracy to murder and railroaded to prison in an atmosphere of typical lynch-justice.

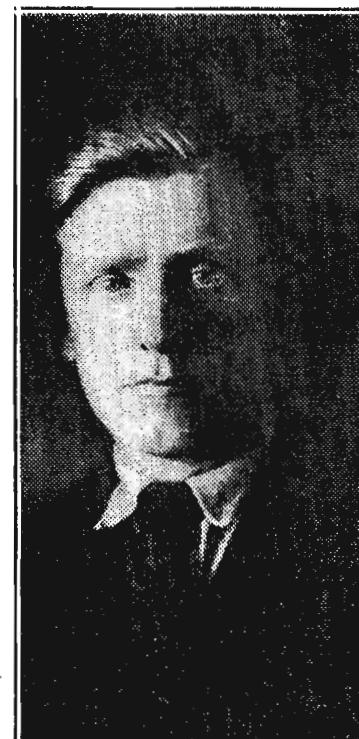
Together with the other defendants, Beal went to Russia in 1930, where his experiences under the rule of the bureaucracy, narrated in his recent autobiography, "Proletarian Journey," made him a confirmed opponent of the Stalin regime. Because he refused to be silent about the crimes of the ruling clique, he was left completely in the lurch by his former Stalinist leaders in Russia and in the United States, and, after his return to this country, left to fight the Gastonia frame-up single-handedly.

#### Frame-Up Is Frame-Up

The significance of that frame-up and of Beal's great work of labor organization in the South has not changed by a single jot. The fact that he is now threatened with imprisonment by the Southern Bourbons for labor activity, is not altered in the least by the fact that he is a sharp critic of the Stalinist regime in the Soviet Union.

In spite of the fact that he is now in crucial danger of losing his liberty for pro-labor activity, the International Labor Defense, Stalinist auxiliary, has not lifted a finger in his behalf. The Daily Worker, which a few years ago denounced the frame-up for what it was and is, now calls upon the workers to let Beal what they want without interference from the labor movement. At a time when a worker is being hurled through the prison gates, the Communist Party, instead of aligning itself with him against capitalist justice as is its elementary duty, is taking revenge on Beal for his opposition to its policies and facilitating his incarceration in a southern dungeon.

The Beal case is a bristling challenge to the entire labor movement. It is a labor case from beginning to end. It is also



FRED BEAL

## California SWOC Members Revolt Against Leaders

### REGISTER PROTEST IN RUMP MEETING

### Say Lewis Appointees Are Bureaucrats

LOS ANGELES.—The first substantial revolt in the Los Angeles area against the dictatorial policies of the Lewis-appointed bureaucracy in the S.W.O.C. flared into action Sunday, January 16, when delegates demanding democratic procedure held a rump session after the adjournment of the regular district policy meeting of the S.W.O.C. lodges. The "rump" meeting was not the result of planned action but merely the spontaneous expression of the militant rank-and-file protest against the bureaucratic practices of Dalrymple, S.W.O.C. Regional Director of California.

The meeting failed to take concrete action or make definite plans for the future. However, as one delegate expressed it, "The ball has started rolling; the first step in the direction of building a rank-and-file demo- (Continued from page 3)

## Roosevelt In Huddle With Businessmen

### ACTS TO PUT BRAKE ON ALARMING SLUMP

### Prevailing Wage Cut From Amendment Of Housing Act

Beneath the surface of the White House Conference of big shots, the campaign against labor outlined in these columns took more specific form during the past week. All of the industrialists, with the very best will in the world, unite in explaining that they simply cannot lower prices and increase production while their "costs"—that is, the wages they pay—are so high and the unions so "irresponsible."

The President and Congress are listening carefully. With very evident approval from the White House, the "prevailing wage amendment" was struck from the Housing Act. This amendment provided that on all housing enterprises undertaken, supported, or financed by the Government wages should be paid at least equal to the highest wages prevailing for the given trade in the given locality. The crucial importance of this provision, from the point of view of labor, is sufficiently obvious.

Its elimination from the Housing Act not merely opens the road to sub-standard wages on Government financed enterprises, but, even more important, works as a wedge in lowering wages in the building trades generally. (Continued from page 3)

#### Aids Housing Bosses

In point of fact, this action very clearly shows the real meaning of "housing" under capitalism. Far from being a means to provide cheap and adequate living facilities for the masses, and useful and well-paying jobs in construction, the whole governmental housing program, in so far as it may be realized at all, is designed merely to aid the building material, construction, and real estate companies in reviving their profits. This will become (Continued from page 3)

## Soviet Council Adjourns After Giving Stalin OK Order To End The Party Purge Presages New Terror

Following the fake Stalin elections, the equally fraudulent "Supreme Council" convened in its first session in Moscow to go through a routine, rigorously outlined in advance, with 100 per cent unanimity.

Nothing "sensational" developed out of this first session. In other words, Stalin, as is his custom, contented himself on this occasion merely with having the Supreme Council approve everything that had been done thus far.

Above all, Stalin needed a legalization of the blood purge. The Supreme Council, as the newest and most important public facade and rubber stamp, set its seal of legality upon it, by unanimous approval of the revamped Council of People's Commissars. This oft-purged body as reconstituted today has as its seal of legality upon it, by unanimous approval of the revamped Council of People's Commissars. This oft-purged body as reconstituted today has

on it only seven men who were commissioners at the last "election" two years ago; the remaining 23 have been removed, i.e., arrested or executed.

#### Five "Securely" Seated

Of the seven remaining "old" Bolsheviks, five are more or less securely seated: Molotov, Chubar, Voroshilov, Kaganovich and Mikoyan, while the other two, Litvinov and Pashkov (Commissar for Water Transport) had warnings issued to them.

Pashkov, severely criticized during the session, was given until the opening of the next open season to get his Commissariat in "functioning order", being warned not to forget for a single day the criticisms made of his department. As for Lit-

#### A Year Ago

"The Communist party today called a halt to mass expulsions of its members, many of whom were said to have been dropped for trivial reasons. Party officials delivered caustic reprimands to local committees, and began immediate reinstatement of those whom they described as the victims of unjust expulsions."

(Continued from page 4)

## New Jersey Steel Workers Win Strike In Heart Of The Notorious Anti-Labor Mayor Hague's Own Hudson County

### MILITANT TACTICS BRING CRUCIBLE STEEL TO ACCEPT WORKERS TERMS IN 36 HOURS

#### Bosses Fail to Befog Issues By Attack On E. H. Kaempf

HARRISON, N. J.—At Crucible Steel Co., 2,000 members of SWOC Lodge No. 1289 won a smashing 36-hour victory last week. The strike victory is particularly impressive in view of the fact that Harrison is a Hudson County town controlled by Mayor Hague's stooges. During a three-months' period preceding the strike, Crucible, known as the toughest steel outfit in the country, had repeatedly violated the seniority rights guaranteed the workers by the union contract. In addition to settling the long-standing grievances the workers struck for other progressive concessions which would fortify the security of the union in the plant.

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#### Great Solidarity Shown

As the midnight shift came on the workers exposed the lie of the pink press. The newly arriving workers were asked to give their lunchboxes to the strikers inside the gate and then go home until morning. The response was 100 per cent. With this demonstration of solidarity on the part of the workers, the plant management retreated from its previous intransigency. With a favorable settlement in sight, the workers evacuated the plant after a promise by the local police chief that no strikebreakers

would be allowed in. The workers showed their militancy and lack of reliance on the capitalist-controlled police by maintaining a picket-line of 300 at the gate, prepared at the first sign of a doublecross to reoccupy the plant.

#### 600 Give Support

The strike was settled with all but one demand granted. Grievance cases that had been kicked around for months were settled in a few minutes. Plant-wide seniority replaced department seniority. Union shop stewards and committee-men were given highest seniority rights in the plant, regardless of their term of service. Long standing unsanitary conditions were remedied.

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# Stalinists Frantically Try To Offset The Findings Of The Dewey Commission

STRAIN TO DIVERT WORLD ATTENTION FROM HISTORIC VERDICT EXONERATING TROTSEKSY

Turn To Reactionary Sat. Eve. Post With Soviet Spy Story

By James Casey

The falsification mills of the Communist Party of America are working at high speed these days to counteract the blow dealt the Stalin regime and its worldwide frame-up organization (the Comintern) by the International Commission of Inquiry. Financial resources of the pilfering Kremlin bureaucracy are being utilized unsparingly for the dissemination of fabrications to divert world attention from the now historic verdict that proclaimed Leon Trotsky not guilty of the charges against him and the Moscow trials a gigantic fraud.

A paid hireling of a Stalinist trading agency suddenly emerges and, giving the name of "John Littlepage", writes glibly in the reactionary Saturday Evening Post of "personal experiences with spies and wreckers in the Soviet Union." The "innocent" and, of course, "entirely unexpected" revelations are avidly picked up by and plastered over the front page of the Daily Worker. A nobody from nowhere arises to defame the names of old Bolshevik associates of Lenin, who were framed and murdered by the G.P.U. gunmen, and the whole Stalinist press flies into ecstasies over the nauseating performance.

Raise Spy Scare

At the same time a nationwide "spy scare" is raised. There are sly whispers and rumors of mysterious characters "making visits to Trotsky in Mexico" and Stalinist leaders strut among the rank-and-file, winking their eyes knowingly and pretending that they have the privilege or the capacity of independent thinking.

And from far off Paris, Stalin's deep student of Dostoevsky, Walter Duranty, vies for honors with Mike Gold out on Brighton Beach in typing out horror tales about spies and spies and more spies.

But while these puppets and others go through their paces, an order comes down from the C.P. Political Bureau to the districts and in turn, to the sections and

Having given this definition of a political trend and after re-

peating his characterization of "Trotsekyism," Stalin launches an attack on Kamenev and Zinoviev, who are supposed to have taken orders from Trotseky "in a plot to assassinate Kirov" and commit sundry "other crimes." Says Stalin of these "Trotsekyite" defendants, who were charged with being murderers "without a political trend":

## Verbal Gymnastics

"If you remember, Kamenev and Zinoviev at the trial in 1936 strenuously denied that they had any political platform. It was hoped that by impressing the members with the holy words from the lips of the 'infallible leader' their minds will be rendered immune to any consideration of the simplest facts and to the distinction between proven truths and fairy-tale 'confessions.'

Since the aim of the Stalin report is so all-embracing and conclusive, it is worth determining whether it can stand the test of political dissection. The report, delivered on March 3, 1937, is incorporated in a pamphlet ironically entitled "Mastering Bolshevism," and along with it is a concluding speech to the plenum which, due to space limitation, will not here be submitted to scrutiny.

## Starts With Kirov

Stalin begins his report with a citation of the Kirov assassination and places the blame therefor upon the "Trotseky-Zinoviev center." He warns party members to beware of spies and discusses, in three of four paragraphs, the relations among bourgeois states. This done, he enters into verbal combat with "Trotsekyism."

At the outset Stalin offers the premise that "Trotsekyists" do not represent a political trend, but instead are an "unprincipled gang of wreckers, diversionists, and murderers acting on instructions of intelligence service of foreign states."

Thereupon Stalin asks, "What is a political trend?" and proceeds to answer:

"A political trend in the working class is a group or party which has its own definite political face, platform and program which does not and cannot hide its views from the working class but, on the contrary, openly and honestly carries on propaganda for its views in full view of the working class; does not fear to demonstrate its real aims and tasks to the working class but, on the contrary, goes to the working class with open visor to convince it of the correctness of its views." (P. 14, "Mastering Bolshevism")

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Having given this definition of a political trend and after re-

# Severity Of The Crisis Is Shown In Statistics Of Unemployment

(Continued from page 1)

March on Wall Street for a Saturday afternoon—when the Stock Exchange is empty and the bankers are enjoying their week-end. In this march it is making the unemployed act as a "mob" with which to threaten those bankers who refuse to submit to New Deal "controls". The warning is clear that if they do not support the New Deal, the next march will take place during business hours and the action will not be so harmless. In this way the Stalinists act as Roosevelt's agents among the unemployed. Their theory also hides the truth that the New Deal program of planned scarcity is not progressive but utterly reactionary and that it destroys the abundance inherent in modern industry and agriculture in order to saddle the workers with higher prices and to aid capital with higher profits. It also hides the truth that the present deep crisis has occurred amidst the "controls" of the New Deal.

## Capitalism Means Crisis

All this propaganda, because it hides the decline of American capitalism, is part of the ideological struggle to suppress the workers. For the conclusion is unassailable: American capitalism is on the decline. Removing "Wall Street" to Main Street or any other street will not bring prosperity. Keeping the New Deal cannot restore prosperity. Destroying the New Deal cannot restore prosperity. Good capitalism, bad capitalism; controlled capitalism or uncontrolled capitalism; capitalism in any form cannot restore prosperity. The destruction of the myth that capitalism can restore prosperity precedes and accompanies class class struggle for the overthrow of capitalism itself. And the best evidence to destroy this myth is found in the government statistics themselves.

Prosperity for workers means more and regular employment. Employment is the source of wages and purchasing power for the great mass of workers who have not yet been reduced to relief. Where weekly wages remain the same, change in employment means a proportionate change in the purchasing power of the workers. What has happened to employment?

Judged by the number of workers employed, the working-class has never recovered from the depression following the crash of 1929. If we leave out of reckoning all casual workers and the bulk of workers on emergency relief projects, the estimated total of non-agricultural wage-

earners and salaried employees working on an average each month of 1929 was 28,962,000 compared with a monthly average for 1936 of 25,789,000, a decline in employment of about eleven per cent.

## Depressed Recovery

However, this does not give a sufficiently accurate picture because it includes persons who are not really wage-workers. The total figure on employment in manufacturing industries, steam railroads and thirteen other non-manufacturing industries shows more accurately how the wage-workers fared because this figure excludes salaried employees in most cases. Comparison between 1929 and 1936 shows a much greater drop. In 1929, employment in these industries was 18,801,000. It fell 34 per cent by 1932, and in 1936 it had "recovered" from the depression but it was still about seventeen per cent below that of 1929. The recovery in employment was a depressed recovery, which never reached the former level. The New Deal, despite its loud claims, could not restore employment—could not restore prosperity to the workers.

In an article on "Non-Agricultural Employment in the United States 1929-1936" the Labor Information Bulletin of June 1937 compares employment in March 1929 and March 1937. A comparison between the two months brings out clearly the extent to which depressed recovery persisted in the field of employment. The total number employed in non-agricultural industries in March 1929 was 28,220,000 but in March 1937 it was 26,854,000, a drop of five per cent.

If nothing else had changed, all industries contributed equally to this drop. Manufacture was only a little below its 1929 employment. The greatest losses were suffered by workers in the heavy industries, such as building construction, transportation, mining and public utilities. Employment in transportation dropped from 2,422,000 to 1,837,000, a loss of twenty-two per cent, and in building construction, from 1,363,000 to 968,000 a drop of almost thirty per cent. The losses in employment in these industries began under the "unregulated" capitalism of Hoover, were not made up under the "controlled" capitalism of Roosevelt, and will never be made up so long as capitalism exists. For capitalism is on the decline and one of the tokens is the falling off in employment.

The decline of employment in the heavy goods industries was not offset by increased employment in the distribution and ser-

vice industries. Employment in March, 1937 was 12,716,000 as compared with 12,655,000 in March, 1929, an increase of one-half of one per cent. But this was entirely due to a ten per cent increase in the number employed in government, education, and professional services. If we leave out this figure, we get a loss of employment in the distribution and service industries of about three per cent. The parasitic "new middle" class employed in finance suffered a disproportionately deep cut in employment of over eleven per cent.

The only increase in employment in private industry was in the number of proprietors and self-employed. The number in 1929 was 4,082,000 and in 1937 it rose to 4,241,000, an increase of over four per cent. The increase is accounted for in the main by unemployed who scraped together a few cents in order to support themselves by means of some "business" of their own. Where they did not go bankrupt, they earned not much more than an employed worker. In Chicago, for instance, according to an article on family income in the Survey of Current Business of December 1937, the yearly salary of the average worker was \$1,556, while that of the average independent business man was only \$1,795.

However, bad as they are, the figures given for March 1937 are in all cases preliminary ones and reflect the optimism of the writer rather than the cold reality. The revised figures would doubtless show even greater declines. For instance, the preliminary figures on employment in manufacturing industries in March 1929 and March 1937 show a decline of a mere thirty-two thousand. But the revised figures given at a later date show that employment was 1,201,000 lower in March 1937 than in 1929, a drop of twelve per cent.

If nothing else had changed, the decline in employment between March 1929 and March 1937 would have meant a sharp cut in the purchasing power of the workers, a drastic lowering of their standards of living. But at the same time that employment fell there was an increase in the population of about six millions. These represented a surplus population which cannot be used in production, persons who have no source of purchasing power themselves, and who depend for consumption upon the wages of other workers. In short, capitalism has disintegrated them from production and made them an additional burden upon the living standards of the workers. This burden will increase during the coming years. Despite the tendency for the population growth rate to drop, there will still be added about a million people each year.

# Moscow Killings Split French Civil Rights Group

SEVERAL MOST INFLUENTIAL LEADERS LEAVE, INCLUDING KARL MARX'S GRAND DAUGHTER

## Rebel Over Stalinist Control of Central Committee

Committee resigned. On November 30th the minority held a mass meeting in Paris to explain the resignations to the League membership. Bergery reviewed the record of the League in acting as a cover for Stalinist social-patriotism. Magdeleine Paz reviewed the course of the League with respect to the Moscow Trials.

In observing the analogies with similar organizations and individuals in this country, it is of particular interest to notice that both Bergery and Magdeleine Paz (grand daughter of Marx), Gaston Bergery (formerly a brilliant parliamentary spokesman of the left Radical Socialists and now leader of the "Frontist Party"), Georges Pioch, Michel Alexandre, Felicien Chalaye, and others.

## Condemns Frame-Ups

The following quotations are taken from the speech of Magdeleine Paz:

"As for myself, I have come to tell you: 'There came a time in the world, a moment in human history, when, stronger perhaps than ever before, truth, liberty, justice and humanity cried out for help with single voice, and when less perhaps than ever before did men answer.'

"The tragedy is summed up in a single phrase: 'The Moscow Trial.'

"What, then, is the Moscow Trial?

"Let us stick rigidly to the facts:

"Following secret interrogations, sixteen men appeared on the 19th of August, 1936, before the military tribunal of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. Deprived of defense counsel, with no witness or evidence to or proof of the crimes of which they were accused (which were chiefly intentions to commit crimes), they made complete confessions, were condemned to death with no right of appeal, and were immediately executed.

"These are the brute facts, taken from the official communications and the official record of the Trial: no defense counsel, no material proofs, no right of appeal, execution. No one can get away from these facts, and the prosecution itself does not try to get away from them.

"Carry these brute facts over into the mind of a member of

(Continued on page 3)

# PRESENT WAR IN FAR EAST AND THE TASKS OF OUR PARTY

## Text Of Resolution Adopted By SWP Convention

The war in the Far East between China and Japan lays bare some of the principal symptoms of the crisis of world capitalism in its final, most highly developed, imperialist stage, and opens up perspectives of great revolutionary development in a decisive part of the globe. On the one hand, Japan, weakest link in the chain of world imperialism, is seeking to overcome the maladies of its decline by a war of colonial conquest. On the other hand, by their invasion of China, the Japanese imperialists have provoked a defensive campaign which, despite its initial weakness and inadequacy under the leadership of the Kuomintang, is seeking to overcome the maladies of its decline by a war of national liberation. At the same time, in pursuing their predatory aims in China, the Japanese imperialists have accentuated the inter-imperialist antagonisms which are forcing mankind to the brink of a new world war.

Revolutionary Marxists have always drawn a sharp line of distinction between imperialist wars and wars of national liberation. In the case of the former, our policy is one of revolutionary defeatism in all the warring countries as the only means of advancing the international socialist revolution. In the case of the latter, we unconditionally support the oppressed country against the imperialist oppressor, since every blow struck against imperialism, whether on a national or international scale, serves the interests of the international proletariat, and at the same time facilitates the revolutionary advance of the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. In accordance with this conception, it is the duty of our party to aid China's defense against Japanese imperialism in every way possible.

China, a semi-colonial country, because of its importance as a

great market and field for capital investment, has become an arena of struggle between the big imperialist powers. Japan's aim is to forestall her rivals and to make of China her own exclusive colony. The Chinese national bourgeoisie, due to historic belatedness and ties of mutual interest with imperialism, proves incapable of conducting the Chinese bourgeoisie and its government, which, dismayed by a succession of military defeats, would like to lay down its arms and come to terms with the Japanese imperialists.

## A Revolutionary Party Needed

China's liberating struggle against imperialism can be carried to a successful conclusion by the exploited masses of that country, united under the leadership of a revolutionary Marxist party, and aided by the exploited and oppressed of all other countries. But in order to be able to build a revolutionary party which will have the support of the overwhelming masses, the revolutionary vanguard in China is obliged to participate actively in the struggle now—at a time when the leadership is in the hands of the bourgeois Kuomintang and its Stalinist allies.

A revolutionary party and a revolutionary mass movement cannot be conjured up out of thin air. The Chinese Bolshevik-Leninists can bring them to life only by a tireless and self-sacrificing participation in the war against Japan, in the course of which they explain events to the soldiers and civilian masses, expose the weakness and treachery of the bourgeoisie and its government, and mobilize the masses for independent revolutionary action. Our party does not hold aloof from the trade unions because they are dominated by a reactionary bureaucracy which frequently betrays the workers. With such a policy,

into the war. The Chinese bourgeoisie and its government fear the masses more than they do imperialism. This explains the weakness of China's defensive campaign and the comparative ease with which Japan has been able to win a series of important military victories. It also explains the capitulatory mood of the Chinese bourgeoisie and its government, which, dismayed by a succession of military defeats, would like to lay down its arms and come to terms with the Japanese imperialists.

Revolutionary Marxists have always drawn a sharp line of distinction between imperialist wars and wars of national liberation. In the case of the former, our policy is one of revolutionary defeatism in all the warring countries as the only means of advancing the international socialist revolution. In the case of the latter, we unconditionally support the oppressed country against the imperialist oppressor, since every blow struck against imperialism, whether on a national or international scale, serves the interests of the international proletariat, and at the same time facilitates the revolutionary advance of the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. In accordance with this conception, it is the duty of our party to aid China's defense against Japanese imperialism in every way possible.

government in this or any other country can serve the interests of the workers and at the same time befriend and help the masses of China and other oppressed countries.

The American working class is not yet prepared to take over power. It can, however, invoke its own class sanctions against imperialist Japan and in this way bring effective aid to China's struggle. Our party has the duty to point out to the workers their close community of interests with the struggling Chinese masses and to carry on an agitation for the application of working class sanctions. Such action by the American workers will advance the class struggle in this country, promote international working class solidarity, and further the cause of the world-wide socialist revolution.

## Boycott Alone Is Insufficient

The campaign for a consumers' boycott of Japanese goods, sponsored by the Stalinists, pacifists and trade union bureaucrats, is becoming an instrument of chauvinist propaganda. The boycott is a characteristically petty bourgeois, and by itself an extremely ineffectual, weapon against Japanese imperialism. The present consumers' boycott receives tacit support from the Roosevelt government in line with its war mobilization plans. If the boycott remains the sole form of popular action against Japanese imperialism, it can only play into the hands of the imperialist war-mongers and become a point of support for "national unity" and class collaboration. In order to combat this danger and to assure the effect-

iveness of the boycott as a weapon against Japanese imperialism, it is necessary to utilize the boycott sentiment as a basis upon which to agitate for independent working-class action. The "boycott" of Japanese goods in Shanghai in 1931-32 became effective only when it ceased being a simple boycott, that is, when bands of pickets raided shops and warehouses and seized all Japanese goods found on the premises—in other words, when mass "sanctions" were applied at the source of distribution. The Party does not oppose the consumers' boycott, but regards it as secondary to the urgent need to impose active working-class sanctions against the Japanese imperialists.

## How Our Party Must Aid China

Specifically, in order to aid China's progressive struggle against Japanese imperialism it is the duty of our Party:

1. To propagandise the progressive character of the Chinese

war among the widest layers of the workers and to build a strong sentiment of working-class solidarity with the exploited Chinese masses in their struggle against Japanese imperialism. In this connection, we condemn the criminal attitude of all the ultra-left sectarians who stubbornly refuse to recognize the difference between a predatory, imperialist war and a war of national liberation. Their attitude, which has nothing in common with revolutionary Marxism, can only give aid and comfort to the Japanese imperialists.

2. To carry on a tireless campaign in the trade unions, through the medium of the party nuclei, for the invocation of working-class sanctions against the Japanese imperialists. These sanctions should take the form of:

(a) Refusal of maritime workers to sail vessels transporting cargoes to or from Japan.

(b) Refusal by longshoremen to load or unload cargoes destined for or coming from Japan.

(c) Refusal by workers in industry to use materials, either crude or partly processed, that have been made in Japan.

3. To extend to the Communist League of China (Chinese section of the Fourth International) the fullest material and moral aid in order thereby to assist our Chinese comrades in discharging the great revolutionary responsibilities which have fallen upon them.

4. To unmask the predatory aims and war preparations of American imperialism.

5. To conduct an agitation for the withdrawal of American warships and forces from China, where they are stationed solely to protect the interests of the American imperialists, and to link this up with a nation-wide campaign against the growing danger of world imperialist war.

## Smoke Screen Laid To Hide Frame-Up

(Continued from page 2)

they feared the reaction of the masses. But if the "Trotskyite" platform is so "repulsive" to the masses, why doesn't Stalin permit its publication in the *Izvestia* and *Pravda* and allow the opposition, once and for all, to lose any support it might yet claim?

With ever more pugnacity, Stalin plods his way to an onslaught on Piatakov and Radek, but here, too, he comes away with tattered colors.

"At the trial in 1937, Piatakov, Radek and Sokolnikov took a different line," says Stalin. "They did not deny that the Trottskyites and Zinovievites had a political platform. They admitted they had a political platform, recognized and unfolded it in their testimony. But they unfolded it not to call on the working class, not to call on the people to support the Trottskyite platform, but in order to curse it and brand it an anti-people's and anti-proletarian platform." (p. 16.)

### Non-Existent Program!

Is Stalin here, by any chance, unwittingly revealing a secret?

Piatakov, Radek, et al were abashed at the manner in which Kamenev and Zinoviev behaved at the first trial. The "confessions" of the latter pair, while "freely" given and amply self-degrading, still lacked the touch of realism and, in fact, aroused the suspicions of a large body of world opinion as to their real worth. Consequently, Radek and Piatakov, Stalin himself points out, were determined to correct any untoward impressions. Hence, according to Stalin, they presented the "Trotskyite" political platform which, Stalin emphasized, "did not exist." Why did they do that? This, Stalin is also ready to answer. Radek and Piatakov presented the "Trotskyite" platform "in order to curse themselves" and to bring upon themselves "the curses of the people."

Despite Stalin's ingenious explanation, many readers of the report may pause to ponder whether it was the G.P.U. and not the "defendants" "who took a different line" in the "confessions" of the second trial.

Undaunted by the growing mountain of contradictions, Stalin presses on to his major offensive. Charging the "Trotskyites" with a plot to restore capitalism, liquidate collective and state funds, dismember the Soviet Union and give up territory to Hitler and the Mikado, Stalin continues:

### They Hit It

"Naturally the Trottskyites could not but hide such a platform from the people, from the working class. And they hit it not only from the working class, but also from the Trottskyite rank and file, and not only from the Trottskyite rank and file but even from the leading group of the Trottskyites consisting of a small handful of thirty or forty people. When Radek and Piatakov asked Trotsky's permission to call a small conference, thirty or forty people, to inform them of the platform, Trotsky forbade them, saying it was inexpedient to talk of the real nature of the platform even to a small group of Trottskyites, as such an operation might cause a split." (p. 17.)

Were the foregoing not from the lips of Stalin himself, one might mistake his words for a satire upon the charges of "Trotskyism" printed daily in the *Izvestia*, *Pravda*, the Daily Worker and other Stalinist publications.

### Accomplish Impossible

Having decried "Trotskyism" as gangsterism without a political trend, Stalin reasserts, after some "thought" and with as

much zest, that "Trotskyism" has a political platform which involves the restoration of capitalism. And, although a political trend cannot hide its views from the working class, to use Stalin's own phrase, "Trotskyism" succeeded in accomplishing, again according to Stalin, what could not possibly be accomplished.

The "Trotskyites" hid their views from the rank and file of the "Trotskyites" and from the "Trotskyite" leadership. Alas, the "Trotskyite" platform was a secret of secrets, Stalin will have you believe, shielded from the whole world and known only to Trotsky's three most intimate confidants, namely, one dead man, one prisoner in an isolator, and Comrade Stalin, himself.

Stalin doesn't elucidate on how he happened to learn of the horrid secrets that Trotsky concealed even from the "Trotskyite" leadership. Certainly Stalin cannot mean to suggest, at this late date, that he, too, like Radek, was in communication with Trotsky through a Romm, or that like Piatakov he managed to fly to visit Trotsky in Oslo or Berlin, with nary a soul knowing of said flight!

What is far more important than the question of how Stalin came upon Trotsky's dark secrets are the implications of his amazing statement.

### Again—Why?

Ever since the first Moscow trial, scores of old Bolshevik leaders and thousands of revolutionary workers have been imprisoned or shot on charges of "having taken orders from Trotsky" or carrying out "Trotsky's program." But if Leon Trotsky had never discussed his platform with any of them and if his views were positively hidden from them all, why were they imprisoned or executed for carrying out his orders? Will Joseph Stalin attempt to answer Joseph Stalin?

Moreover, how could Trotsky be responsible for any alleged crimes if, again as Stalin reveals, Trotsky had never divulged to any of the thousands of defendants his program, his aims, his hidden secrets?

Trotsky, says Stalin, didn't want any of his followers to know of his platform "for fear of a split." Notwithstanding this information, Stalin winds up by charging that instead of a handful of "Trotskyites splitting up," thousands and more thousands were zealously carrying through a program "that Trotsky revealed only to Radek, Piatakov" and... Stalin!

And there Stalin ends his analysis of "Trotskyism" and goes on to discuss ways and means to "combat it." This report, designed to justify the extermination of the organizers and supporters of the October Revolution, will live to confound its author. It may safely be said that this self-indicting "document" submitted to Stalin's Central Committee will be read in years to come as the beginning of Stalin's own confessions.

### Britishers Refuse To Load Japanese Ship

Brushing aside the ham-stringing restrictions imposed by their union officialdom to prevent militant action, longshoremen at the port of Middlesbrough, England, last week refused to load a Japanese vessel, the S.S. "Haruna Maru," with a cargo of iron and steel.

The action of the men, unauthorized by their union, was taken as a protest against Japan's imperialist war on China and as a demonstration of solidarity with the Chinese masses.

The reactionary bureaucrats of the longshoremen's union, lining up with the British imperialist government, which is anxious to avoid becoming embroiled with Japan at this stage, appealed to the workers to go through with the loading of the ship—with results as yet unknown.

Having decried "Trotskyism" as gangsterism without a political trend, Stalin reasserts, after some "thought" and with as

## Rank And File Rebel In California SWOC

(Continued from page 1) cratic union has been taken."

The calling of the rump session came as a result of the continued refusal to follow any sort of democratic procedure. A few weeks previously the delegates from Lodge 1414, the largest steel lodge in the area, were provoked to walk out of a District Policy Conference by the dictatorial procedure of stifling discussion. The issue involved was whether the Conference should support the policy of permitting negotiations with U.S. Steel to be handled solely by the bureaucracy.

### Union Boss Roars

This week the explosion occurred on an attempt to rule out of order a delegate from the Bethlehem lodge who tried to give voice to wide-spread dissatisfaction, and who ultimately moved that the chairman of the conference should be elected from the floor. Banging his gavel and bellowing, Dalrymple brazenly declared that he was running the whole thing as he saw fit on full authority from his S.W.O.C. superiors, and that anyone who tried to do anything about it would suffer severe consequences. In answer to this threat a number of delegates called for the rump session.

Delegates from Bethlehem, National Supply, Columbia Steel (U.S. Steel) and other lodges assailed the bureaucratic methods and lack of cooperation of the organizing staff and of Dalrymple particularly. Several of the delegates, acting as stooges for the bureaucrats attempted to dull the edge of the delegates' resentment. The leading Stalinist in the S.W.O.C. of the area sat through the whole rump meeting without saying a word, betraying by his silence the extent to which his kind have compromised themselves by deals with the bureaucracy.

3. Knudsen of G. M. will indirectly be able to determine who is and who is not to be a member of the UAW. What else is the meaning of the section, "The union shall take effective disciplinary action against the member or members of the union responsible therefor"? Any militant worker fired by the company for defending his union is to be expelled from the UAW. It seems that Martin and Knudsen have a common interest in getting rid of the militants, the fighters and the rebels.

(Continued from page 1) a challenge to the liberals. It is no secret that, under pressure of the Communist Party, most so-called liberals, especially Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, have shamefully ignored the Beal case. Such an attitude is a blighting, revolting disgrace, for it simply means that any worker who is a critic of the blood-stained bureaucracy in the Soviet Union forfeits his claim for support of labor and progressives and may be framed up, persecuted and imprisoned by reaction in the United States with impunity.

### In Days Gone By

We point out that before the International Labor Defense became Stalinized, the only question it asked was: Is this worker a victim of capitalist class persecution? If the answer was in the affirmative, the I.L.D. defended him regardless of his political views, even if they happened to be antagonistic to the views of the Communist Party. The most striking case of this splendid spirit of class solidarity was the attitude of the I.L.D. and even of the Communist Party more than ten years ago in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. These two anarchist workers not only hated capitalism, but were intransigent opponents and avowed critics of the whole Soviet regime, of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, of the whole Bolshevik movement. This did not stand in the way of the most ardent campaign against their persecutors conducted by the I.L.D. at that time.

Against the background of this fact, the scabbing attitude of the Daily Worker, the Stalinists in general and the "liberals" under their sway, is even more loathsome.

We are confident that the responsible, class conscious workers, and the serious labor movement as a whole, will not take the same attitude, but will rally 100 percent behind Beal in his fight against living entombment in the prison cell of the labor-hating reactionaries of the South.

Court Ruling Is Blow To Labor

(Continued from page 1)

and industrial rulers.

Federal Judge Wham declares that his decision does not violate the right to strike; it is only directed against those who, engaging in "a conspiracy to inflict violent injury upon an employer or upon his property or business and in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy do, by violent and other unlawful conduct, inflict injury upon the property or business of such employer, or by such unlawful means do obstruct its business or prevent it from conducting its business...." He concludes then that a union, its members and sympathizers will

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## SOCIALIST APPEAL

## Bureaucrats Prepare Sell-Out Of All Gains Made By Automobile Workers

### Membership Flouted

(Continued from page 1) of the agreement and a just cause for immediate suspension or cancellation thereof by the company."

In a statement to the press, Homer Martin declared that the vote on this decision in the GEB was unanimous. In other words, both the Martin-Frankenstein-Lovestone fraction and the Mortimer-Reuther (CP-SP) fraction are parties to this shameful agreement.

### What It Means

What is the meaning of this "guarantee"?

1. G. M. now has the legal right to fire any militant worker from its plants. All that is necessary is the pretext. The "right of appeal through the grievance procedure" affords precious little protection. Seven months ago, six union men were fired from the Fisher Body Plant at Pontiac... "for cause." Their case made the rounds of the grievance procedure and even of an "impartial" arbitrator. The men are still out of work.

2. The job of every shop steward and committee man is placed in jeopardy. "Deliberate reduction in rate of production below standards" can easily be used as the formula to frame any steward the company is out to "get." With no union backing, the shop stewards will show great reluctance to continue functioning. The right arm of the UAW, its shop steward system, will be tied up in a sling.

3. Knudsen of G. M. will indirectly be able to determine who is and who is not to be a member of the UAW. What else is the meaning of the section, "The union shall take effective disciplinary action against the member or members of the union responsible therefor"? Any militant worker fired by the company for defending his union is to be expelled from the UAW. It seems that Martin and Knudsen have a common interest in getting rid of the militants, the fighters and the rebels.

(Continued from page 1) This bureaucratic policy, if continued, will place the union at the mercy of the employers without fear of a kickback from the membership. That's precisely the reason why no new G. M. workers' conference has been held or is likely to be called.

## Green Joins With Legion and DAR In Patriotic Anti-Japanese Display

### Aid Boycott Proposed By Chamber of Commerce To Protect Profits of U. S. Industry

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—A good example of a bad way to conduct an anti-Japanese boycott was given here recently when the Brotherhood of Organized Potters (A.F. of L.) united with the American Legion and Chamber of Commerce to hike the profits of the pottery manufacturers.

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the union intensified its anti-Japanese boycott which had been carried on for many years under the slogan of "Keep Jobs for American Workers." The highly publicized burning of \$100,000 worth of Japanese goods was merely a logical extension of their chauvinistic campaign. The merchants voluntarily donated the goods which had been standing idle on their shelves.

### Green Heads Show

Leading the flag waving, tub-thumping parade of patriots was William Green, motivator of the American Revolution brought up the rear, as usual.

Throughout there was not one word expressing solidarity with the Chinese and Japanese workers, not one indication of independent workers' action against the militarists and industrialists of Japan and America.

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Leading the flag waving, tub-thumping parade of patriots was William Green, motivator of the American Revolution brought up the rear, as usual.

What the Stalinists did in this mess is not quite certain. They probably demanded union labels on all flags.

all be held liable for money damages.

Who is to determine the legality or illegality of a strike? Who is to determine how and why violence arose in any given strike?

### Bosses Provoke Violence

It is common knowledge that the traditional policy of the boss class is to provoke violence in the event of a strike. The funds of the union do not satisfy the judgment, the company will levy against the property of individual members who were defendants. The attorneys for the company likewise are considering a garnishment of the dues of the union members which are held by the mine operators under the check-off plan and which ultimately find their way into the union treasury. The company will also be in a position to collect on the bond put up by the union in this case pending its appeal.

dangerous Precedent

The precedent set in this case is extremely dangerous. In various parts of the country attempts have been made by companies to secure money damages from unions and striking workers on the ground of a "conspiracy to injure business." Judge Wham's anti-labor decision is certain to affect the unions and strike funds.

A strike will not be rendered illegal as such, but will be held illegal on conspiratorial grounds. Workers will go to jail, union officials will be incarcerated for failure to pay judgments to companies so suing a union or group of strikers.

How does it operate in the case of the PMA? While the union

## Big Business Called To Washington Confab

(Continued from page 1) even more evident before the Housing Act finishes its course through Congress.

On the day before this action was taken, Roosevelt issued a carefully prepared statement on union responsibility, and the necessity for full publication of all union financial reports. This move would be unintelligible in itself, particularly since for many years the financial reports of most unions have been available to anyone interested, in far greater detail and clarity than the reports of, for example, the big corporations. But this statement is only one small part of a major propaganda campaign that has been launched. The entire press of the country is carrying article after article insisting that the Wagner Act must be modified to permit appeals by employers as well as by unions; that unions must be held legally responsible for all alleged breaches of contract; that wildcat strikes must be outlawed and punished; that sympathetic and general strikes must be outlawed; that secondary boycotts must be forbidden.

The courts, without waiting for legislation, are already carrying this campaign into action, as is shown by the New York decision outlawing secondary boycotts, and the Illinois decision against the Progressive Miners (dealt with elsewhere in this issue). Either in this or the next session, determined efforts will unquestionably be made in Congress to embody these and other strike-breaking and union-weakening conceptions in Federal law.

### New Anti-Labor Move

In connection with the unprecedented Naval Appropriations Bill, a third important move came to light during this past week. Under present regulations, the Government is required to allot a substantial percentage of all naval building and repair work to Government-operated naval yards, where hour and wage conditions are on the whole considerably better than in private yards. The Walsh-Healy Act, furthermore, though there are ways of getting around it, compels a certain level of labor standards to be written into contracts with private industry. Using the rearmament program as an excuse, both of these requirements are now about to be thrown overboard.

What this means is, as in the case of the housing situation, that the big steel companies (which control also the major shipbuilding concerns) will be able to utilize the rearmament to regain the profits which the private market no longer offers them in sufficient quantity, and will be able to do so without too much interference by the Government in their labor policy.

Rigid individual selection has helped the party for the past year to fill its ranks with thousands of advanced workers, kolkhozniki, and the best people from among the Soviet intelligentsia. In the various enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad, the basic party organizations have added to their ranks a considerable number of new communists from among the best Stakhanovists, men known to the whole country. All told, since the re-opening of applications into the party, there have been accepted, according to preliminary figures, 46,289 individuals as candidates, and 51,675 as members of the C.P.S.U. Of this number, the district and city committees have approved 27,785 as candidates and 33,720 as party members."

But while apparently expressing satisfaction with the general state of affairs, Pravda goes on to comment sadly that in many party organizations "membership books are still closed, in point of fact!"

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LABOR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION  
MUST BE BUILT

The events of the past year and the prospect  
for the future unite in pointing to a grave and  
dangerous breach in the armor of the labor and  
revolutionary movements. There does not exist  
in this country—indeed, there exists nowhere in  
the world—an adequate organization to defend  
on a broad and militant scale those proletarian  
and general democratic rights which are so al-  
together indispensable in the struggle against  
ascending reaction.

The defense of Trotsky's right of asylum and  
the inquiry into the Moscow Trial—the crux of  
the struggle for democratic rights in this last  
period—had to be conducted by independent and  
specially created organizations, in the face of not  
merely indifference but venomous hostility from  
all the alleged "defense" and "civil rights" orga-  
nizations in this country and throughout the  
world. No serious mechanism has ever yet been  
found for defending the militants in Spain against  
the counter-revolutionary terror which crushes  
them. The Scottsboro case was allowed to de-  
generate into the most shameful drags of class  
collaboration. There is no existing medium for  
conducting the Fred Beal case along class struggle  
lines.

With the new slump in this country, and with  
the deepening of the war crisis, it is entirely certain  
that the time ahead will see a steadily increasing  
invasion of democratic rights, and judicial and  
vigilante frame-ups against militants in the labor  
movement. Stalinism is only on the first laps of  
its counter-revolutionary career, and in the next  
years as in the past two, the defense of proletarian  
and democratic rights against Stalinism will loom  
large in the general struggle. The experience of  
the French Ligue des Droits de L'Homme, re-  
ported elsewhere in this issue of *The Appeal*,  
proves—if any further proof were necessary—that  
the defense of labor and democratic rights  
must henceforth go forward not merely apart  
from but in headlong collision against Stalinism.

A step must be made. The time has come for  
all those, independently of political belief and  
program, for whom truth and justice are not mere  
sops to troubled consciences, and who mean busi-  
ness about the concrete defense of concrete  
democratic rights, to come together and to translate  
their intentions into organized and vigorous action.

## ROOSEVELT'S NAVY BUDGET

At the beginning of the year, President Roosevelt  
submitted a budget for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1939, which cut hundreds of millions of  
dollars off the previous appropriations for Un-  
employment Relief, work relief, and C.C.C. camps,  
but "made up" for the cuts by an enormous in-  
crease in the army and navy appropriations—  
one billion dollars.

This gave the United States the largest mili-  
tary-naval budget it has ever had in any peace

time.

**(Continued from page 1)**  
examination: the place where it  
should have been committed does  
not exist, or rather no longer  
existed; the alleged accomplice  
without whom the act would  
have been impossible stated that  
he can prove that he has never  
been either in the alleged place  
or city.

## Liberty At Issue

"Justice, humanity, truth—is  
that all that is at issue? Not  
yet all. Liberty is no less gravely  
offended. The Trial is an episode  
—and it is going to be the epi-  
logue—in a struggle between two  
political factions. In that police  
court, the ruling power judges

its adversaries; it is at the same  
time judge and party to the  
dispute. On the one side appears the  
State, spread out in mighty  
apparatus; on the other, beating  
its breast sixteen times, and sixteen  
times falling to the lowest  
rung of the human ladder, ap-  
pears the individual. Quite apart  
from the testimony, we know that  
the accused were only a bodily  
fragment in the accusation: they  
were chosen, deliberately selected  
from among 50 others involved,  
whose absence permits the  
supposition that they refused to  
enter the path of confessions  
where, with a single step, the  
16 who were on hand marched,  
and who seemed in no way free  
to confess or not confess. Even  
at the threshold of the police  
court there came to us the un-  
chained echo of a press (the only  
press which exists there, the  
State press) which furiously de-  
manded death and which called  
for the destruction of the mad  
dogs who were the defendants.  
Even at the threshold of the  
tragedy, heavy odor of mystery,  
of slime, of terror, of an ar-  
bitrary and macabre farce, caught  
at our throats. No, there was no  
liberty there....

"Thus, all the reasons which  
the League has ever had for act-  
ing were concentrated, all the  
doubts which could stir the  
consciousness of a League mem-  
ber were brought to a head. The  
defense of justice, the defense of  
humanity, the defense of truth,  
the defense of liberty: everything  
called upon the League to as-  
semble all of its forces in order  
to go forward, in the face of  
such an attack, to a kind of ge-  
neral mobilization...."

## League As Censor

(The orator, then, described  
how a small committee appoint-

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3. MARXIAN ECONOMICS—J. Wright  
Tuesday, 7 - 8:30 P. M.
4. PRINCIPLES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM—M. Spector — Tuesday, 8:45 - 10:15 P. M.
5. PROBLEMS OF TRADE UNIONISM — B. J. Widick - E. R. McKinney — Wed. 7 - 8:30 P. M.
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## LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY

## THE PEOPLES CHAMPION...



## ..OF LIBERTY



## ..PROGRESS



## ..PEACE



## AND PROSPERITY

MOSCOW DENIES  
HULL REQUEST

(Continued from page 1)

ed by the League published a  
brief report which at one and  
the same time justified the ver-  
dict of the Trial and also stated  
that there was not enough in-  
formation at hand to form the  
basis for an opinion. The report  
was published in the journal of  
the League, and the Committee  
refused to publish articles put-  
ting forward contrary points of  
view. A new committee was ap-  
pointed which, in eight months,  
did exactly nothing. She then re-  
viewed the history of the trials  
from 1928 to 1933 which form  
the preliminary steps to the  
trial of August, 1936, and showed  
their integral connection with  
the latter....)

"...the method is unchanging,  
the procedure always the same:  
secret investigations, selection of  
the defendants, complete confes-  
sions. The study of the earlier  
trials brings out an already es-  
tablished tradition of outrages  
against justice, humanity, truth  
and liberty; it clarifies at one  
and at the same time the environ-  
ment, the men, the system, the  
accused and accusers; and per-  
mits an estimation of the worth  
of the confessions....

"We have said that if the Mos-  
cow Trial claims so imperiously  
the attention of League members,  
it is because it was the prelude  
of other trials whose outcome  
was identical, the starting signal  
for a repression without prece-  
dence in History."

SOVIET PARLIAMENT  
SANCTIFIES PURGE(Continued from page 1)  
Herald-Tribune, March 14, 1937

"The newspaper (Pravda) con-  
demned many real enemies of  
the party escaped successive house-  
cleanings and still were on the  
rolls while thousands of loyal  
members were dropped for slight  
infractions or for no reason at all."  
(N. Y. Times, March 14, 1937.)

It will be noted that the recent  
publicity is identical in tone with  
that of almost a year ago. The  
March order to "suspend" the  
purge was followed by an un-  
precedented extension of the  
it goes without saying that  
similar steps are now being con-  
templated—with the inclusion of a  
goodly number of the purgers  
among those to be purged in the  
coming weeks and months.

## Photographer Questioned

2. Another name entered the  
picture early this week when the  
Federal "passport racket" Grand  
Jury in New York questioned  
Ossip Garber, Fifth Avenue photo-  
grapher, who is reported to  
have known both Mr. and Mrs.  
Rubens. The nature of his re-  
velations is unknown, as the Grand  
Jury continues to operate behind  
an almost unprecedented "wall  
of secrecy."

3. Rumors in circles close to  
13th Street are that a special de-  
legation of Stalinist Central  
Committee members is now in  
Moscow, summoned by special  
ukase. Their tasks include  
guarding the G.P.U. scenario  
writers against boners in the  
Rubens script, such as a "Trots-  
ky conference" in 1937 in the old  
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, torn  
down years ago.

## EQUALITY

In towns and on the diamond  
digging, where, under slum con-  
ditions, Europeans, Coloreds,  
Asiatics and Natives are living  
side by side all equally poor, only  
the Natives pay direct taxes. But  
though the others are eligible  
for Old Age Pensions the tax  
paying Natives are not.

4. Slavery called LIBERTY  
Listen to General Smuts, great  
lawyer and S. Africa's most  
famous statesman: "The British  
Empire has weathered all storms  
because it is based on the funda-  
mental principles of liberty and  
equality and trust in the people."  
The above excerpts are taken  
from "Taxation of the  
Bantu" published in the "Spark,"  
ed out all along the line.

## Left Jabs

NATIVE TAXATION IN S. A.

South African 4th Internationalist  
paper.

## SLANDER AND APOLOGY

Early in December Mike Gold  
had the following to say in his  
Daily Worker column: "Here  
is something for the marine  
workers to look into: an item in  
Newsweek of December 6th  
charges Harry Lundeberg, head  
of the Sailors Union of the  
Pacific, with being nothing short  
of a rat." Mike then quoted the  
item to the effect that  
Lundeberg had instigated a Dept.  
of Labor investigation of Harry  
Bridges. And continued: "Pretty  
isn't it? If it's just another  
newspaper lie, Lundeberg has a  
high, wide and handsome libel  
case to slap on Newsweek.... I  
doubt myself that he will sue."

The Western Worker printed a  
similar story.

## THE SEQUEL

Lundeberg and the Sailors took  
Gold's advice and began the first  
steps in a libel suit. Result:  
the Newsweek apologized for the  
false story which had been  
palmed off on them by some  
shameless artist. The Western  
Worker swallowed its vomit and  
also apologized. So far Mike has  
said nothing, possibly thinking  
that suggesting the libel suits  
squared him.

## ANOTHER GOLD BONER

In the same column Gold had  
this to say: "Why the sailors  
retain Lundeberg is one of those  
things that must be charged to  
the red-tape clumsiness that  
sometimes accompanies demo-  
cratic administration. It is at  
present hard to recall him for  
technical reasons."

## THE SEQUEL

Come, not only, because you  
will have a swell time—which  
you will—but also because you  
will be helping in your own way  
the struggle for a more militant,  
more progressive and more demo-  
cratic Workers Alliance in New  
York.

Not content with sewing up  
the West Coast, Mike Gold still  
in the same column decided to do  
another good deed before calling  
it a day. "What have they got  
to say about the Dunne brothers,  
for example, Trotskyist labor  
leaders in Minneapolis who are  
said to have made alliances with  
racketeers and now are on the  
hot spot in a typical gangster  
bumping off case? The full  
charges against them have been  
printed in the Daily Worker and  
other papers, but I fail to hear  
any suits of libel or Norman  
Thomas uttering a word. And I  
doubt that he will comment on  
Lundeberg."

## THE SEQUEL

I don't know whether Norman  
Thomas has said a word, but  
Mike will have the opportunity  
to say several words, for the  
Dunne brothers took his tip and  
have instituted libel suit.

## WAA GROUP DANCE

The Progressive Group of the  
Workers Alliance of Greater  
New York, organized to fight  
for a more militant and demo-  
cratic regime in the Alliance,  
will hold its first public enter-  
tainment and dance, Saturday,  
January 29, at 8 P.M., at the  
East Side Labor Center, 159 Ri-  
vington Street.

All those interested in militant  
trade unionism and all those  
friends of democracy within the  
organized labor movement are  
invited to attend.

Come, not only, because you  
will have a swell time—which  
you will—but also because you  
will be helping in your own way  
the struggle for a more militant,  
more progressive and more demo-  
cratic Workers Alliance in New  
York.

BE IT A GAL OR  
A PAL

You'll Find Them At Upper  
West Side

916 NINTH AVENUE  
SATURDAY, JAN. 29  
8:30 P. M.

Dancing — Weenies — Drinks  
and  
"Booths" Full of Fun