

Fighting Fascism In Los Angeles

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THE MILITANT

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Mass Picketing Halts Cleveland Police Terror

(Special to THE MILITANT)

By George Grant

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 6. — In the greatest demonstration of labor militancy and solidarity this city has witnessed in years, more than 2,000 AFL, CIO, MESA and other organized workers today joined in a fighting mass picket line that gave a fitting answer to the bloody police brutality yesterday against strike pickets of the AFL Machinists in the two-week old Parker Appliance walkout.

Workers from all sections of the labor movement, many of them marching from nearby plants, swarmed to the aid of the embattled machinists, 13 of whose members were fearfully clubbed and beaten yesterday by Cleveland mounted police attempting to run strikebreaking office employees through a picket line of 500 strikers.

UNITED FRONT

Tonight, at a united front meeting of 60 delegates from leading CIO, AFL, MESA and Railroad Brotherhood locals here, originally called to organize a joint rally against mass layoffs, the spirit of unity cemented by today's joint picket line swept the conference. Delegate after delegate called for a continuation of joint action on all picket lines and in the common struggle for jobs and security. A motion from the floor to establish a permanent united front body was passed with an ovation, despite original plans of Stalinist union leaders

to limit the united front to a "Jobs for All" rally on September 12.

The beating of the machinist pickets occurred when they were attempting to persuade a carload of office personnel to turn back from the Parker plant gate. Without warning, a troop of 26 mounted police charged with their huge horses directly into the picket line, mercilessly trampling and clubbing the unarmed workers.

COPS ORDER TEARGAS

Wayne E. Sorge, police deputy inspector, led the charge on foot, rushing to the picketed gate wildly swinging his club. Inspector Storey waved a tear gas cannister threateningly at the strikers and ordered tear gas guns to be brought forward. The workers defended themselves as best they could. One mounted policeman, unhorsed by a well-aimed brick, was sent to the hospital. Thirteen workers were injured in the

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11 Trotskyists Freed In Ceylon

Eleven comrades of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, Ceylon Section of the Fourth International, were freed last June 24 from the dungeons of British imperialism following a wave of mass meetings demanding their release.

Headed by their popular leaders Philip Gunawardene and N. M. Pereira, singing the party song, they came out of the jail where they had been incarcerated. A delegation of the Provincial Council, to which the two party leaders had been elected before their first arrest in 1940, was at hand to greet them with garlands. On the 140-mile route from the jail to the chief city of Ceylon, our comrades were greeted by cheering crowds all along the way.

ESCAPED WITH JAILOR

Gunawardene and Pereira were first arrested in June 1940 on charges of revolutionary anti-war activity and remained imprisoned until April 1942, when they escaped to India with their jailor,

whom they had succeeded in winning over to the party position.

Early in 1944 they were betrayed to British police in India and extradited to Ceylon for trial. On February 8, 1944 they were tried in magistrate's court at Kandy, Ceylon and once again thrown in jail. Their fiery and eloquent speeches in court were printed in THE MILITANT of October 14, 1944, which also carries a full account of the origin and development of the Ceylon and Indian Trotskyist movements.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

Mass demonstrations in their behalf have been numerous throughout Ceylon ever since their last arrest, with practically the whole native population joining in the demand for their freedom. When our comrades went on a hunger strike last June, matters were brought to a head. Huge meetings were held spontaneously at

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FILIPINOS FIGHT RETURN OF DESPOTIC U. S. RULE

Civil war threatens to break out in the Philippines. Native landlords and capitalists, returning to their properties under the protection of U. S. troops, are moving against the Philippine people who fought the Japanese armies of occupation.

An August 25 Washington "news letter" circulated among American capitalists declares that McNutt's report to President Truman on the Philippines "may be somewhat alarming." The report is believed to have envisaged the "possibility of civil war between the loyalists and the collaborationists." Inflation is "rampant" and "black markets predominate."

The letter concludes that "it will be dangerous to follow the statute and give the Philippines their independence next July, but no powerful native politician has yet dared to lead a postindependence movement."

"TROUBLES BREWING"

The Manila Daily Gazette of August 25 declares in a headline: "TROUBLES BREWING." "Pampana Seethes Again With Social Unrest," continues the report. This "widespread discontent and restlessness may soon explode with violence," says the Gazette. "Tenants fear that once again

the landowners will be able to return to their haciendas and reinstitute the feudalistic system of burying them, their children and their children's children into debts which they cannot hope to repay."

LANDLORDS FLED

"During the chaotic three-year Japanese occupation," explains the Gazette, "landlords, fearing for the safety of their lives, moved to Manila where they resided, completely abandoning their landholdings to their tenants."

As pointed out by Li Fu-chen in the August 4 Militant, these landlords, like the native capitalists, collaborated with the Japanese imperialists. The people, on the other hand, armed themselves, fought the Japanese armies, in many instances freed themselves and instituted widespread social reforms.

When MacArthur landed, he promptly arrested leaders of the native resistance movement, threw them in prison without charge, and dissolved the civil administrations set up by the people. The U. S. army under MacArthur played a role similar to

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Truman's Congressional Message Hailed By Agents Of Big Business

New York Police Enforce Jim Crow In Harlem Area

By Bill Morgan

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "Keep out of Harlem!" — this is the latest order being given by New York policemen to white people entering the largest Negro community in the country.

Lifting a page from Hitler's text-books, the New York police are conducting a campaign to intimidate white people from visiting Harlem. This campaign is designed to establish ghettos for the Negro people similar to the "For Jews Only" areas set up by the Nazis in Europe.

This policy of isolation is an extension of the already established procedure of Jim Crow neighborhoods in this city. Not content with driving the Negro out of "white" districts, the police are now attempting to build a wall around Harlem.

SHIFTING THE BLAME

Police Commissioner Valentine and Mayor La Guardia have both shifted the responsibility for this campaign of intimidation to "unauthorized persons who are unknown" by refusing to take any action to prevent further intimidation of white people visiting or moving to the Harlem area.

Testimony from several people who have been stopped by policemen asking, "What are you doing in the nigger section of town?" indicates an organized effort to isolate the Negro community and to prevent white people from visiting friends or relatives in this part of the city.

In defiance of this Nazi-like police measure, forty members and friends of the Socialist Workers Party conducted an organized mass street sale of Charles Jackson's new pamphlet, "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow"

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Organizer Calls For Labor Party

(Special to THE MILITANT)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 — Hyman Schneid, national organizer for the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, stated here today that he is for the immediate formation of a labor party in this country. He is here to address a Labor Temple meeting on the British Labor Party's victory.

"Throughout the nation workers have hailed the victory of the British Labor Party," Schneid said. "But they are not satisfied to let the matter rest there. What they want is action here."

GOVERNMENT FAILURE

"The dismal failure of the government to provide a program that would deal realistically with the postwar problems of jobs and security and the resultant fear of an imminent depression are driving American labor to the realization that there must be a clean break with the Democratic and Republican parties."

"The time has come," he concluded, "to stop merely talking about it. The union movement must take immediate steps to create a Labor Party. In California a number of union leaders are determined to start the ball rolling for a Labor Party slate in the gubernatorial and congressional elections in 1946."

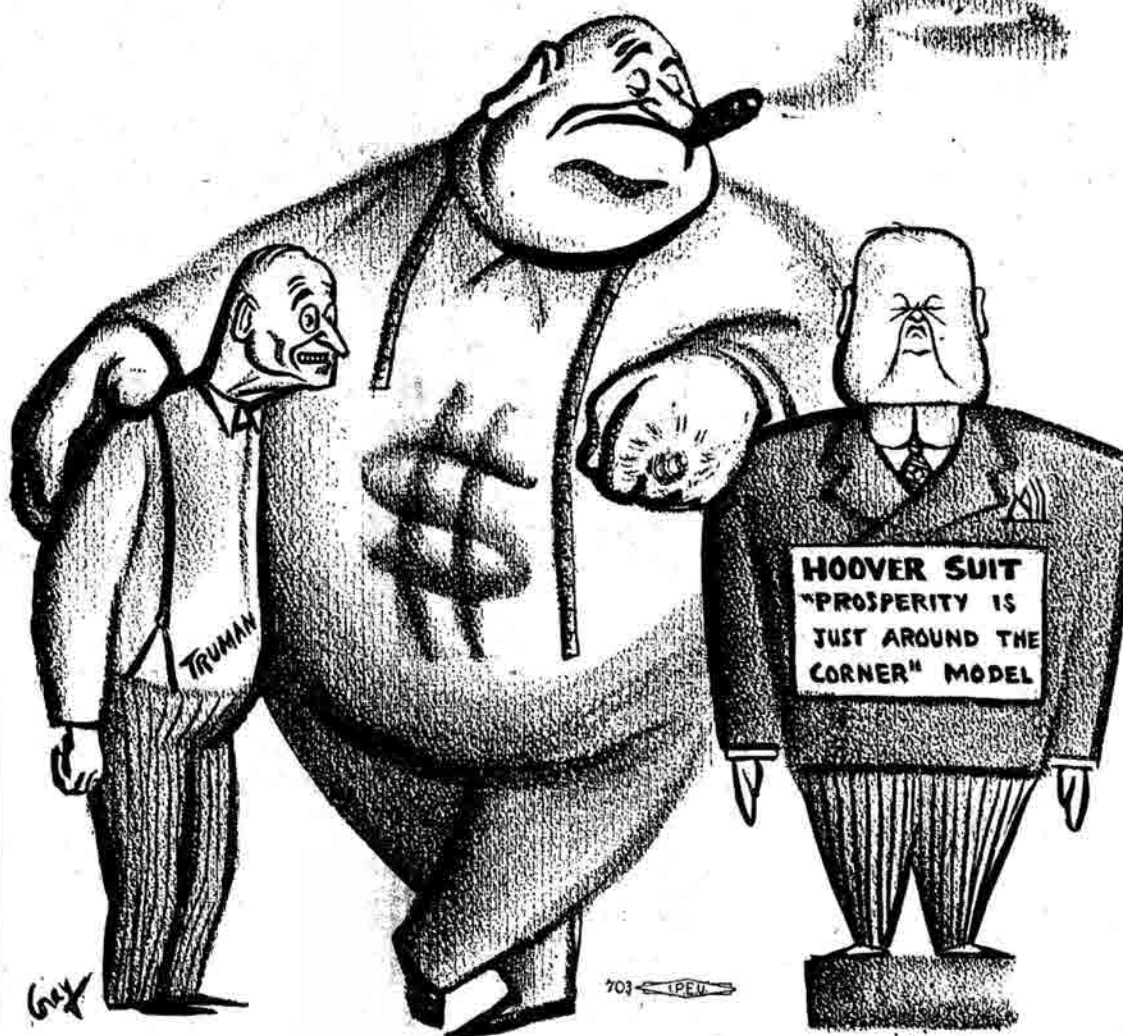
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"We Can Cut It to Fit, Harry"



William Patterson Faces Loss Of Eighteen Years Seniority

(Special to THE MILITANT)

By ELOISE GORDON

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 9 — William Patterson, militant Daisytown coal miner now serving a six-month sentence in the Fayette County prison here for alleged violation of the infamous Smith-Connally anti-strike law, has been further victimized for his "crime" of refusing to cross his union brothers' picket line. He has been given a dismissal notice by Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., in whose Vesta No. 2 mine he has worked for the past 18 years.

The Militant initiated a nationwide protest against Patterson's imprisonment by its exclusive stories published last June exposing how Patterson was selected as the first victim of the Smith-Connally Act and railroaded to prison. Numerous union bodies have demanded that President Truman grant him an immediate pardon.

ARBITRARY DISMISSAL

In a personal interview with Patterson at the prison here yesterday, he advised me that sometime before his imprisonment in June he had applied for and been granted a six-month leave of absence by the superintendent of the mine.

DOBBS DENIED SEPARATE LINE ON BALLOT IN N. Y. ELECTION

By C. Thomas

In an arbitrary high-handed decision taken in secret session, the New York Board of Elections last week deprived the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor, Farrell Dobbs, of a separate line on the ballot in the November elections. The action was so raw that one member of the Board, S. Howard Cohen, cast a dissenting vote on the ground that the parties involved should have been consulted before a decision was made.

The pretext given was that there were only nine lines on the voting machine whereas there were ten parties in the field. However, the Tammany Hall candidate, O'Dwyer, has two separate lines on the ballot and the Republican candidate, Goldstein, has three. Thus the candidates of

"This arbitrary dismissal will wipe out completely the 18 years seniority I have acquired in the J. & L. coal mines," Patterson stated. He added with his typical fighting spirit, "I have been fighting for labor's rights for 18 years and I intend to continue this struggle upon my release."

Steve Panak, president of United Mine Workers Local 2399, Patterson's local, has informed me that the union learned of Patterson's dismissal only when the local's representatives applied to the company for the railroaded miner's vacation pay. Panak indicated the union intends to fight the corporation's vicious and arrogant action.

EVICTON THREAT

Rumors were rife in Daisytown that an eviction notice had been served on Mrs. Patterson. This was denied by members of his family, who pointed out however that it is the policy of Jones and Laughlin to evict families from its company-owned houses upon termination of the miners' employment. The family of the persecuted miner therefore faces a real threat of eviction.

It is the bounden duty of the entire labor movement to intensify support for William Patterson and his family and halt this vicious persecution, aimed not only at an individual but all of organized labor.

Richard O'Connor, head of the Magnavox Corporation at Fort Wayne, Ind. on Sept. 1 sneaked through a picket line into his struck plant to remove company records, found himself imprisoned for five hours by 300 irate pickets, finally got out when he agreed to leave the records behind at the workers' demand.

LAWS ARE RIGGED

The election laws of the State of New York are so rigged as to permit the perpetration of the most monstrous hoax against the working people. Both of the major parties are so discredited that the only way the ward-healers can get a "labor" vote for their candidates is to run them under other party labels.

Thus the Hillman-Stalinist controlled American Labor Party is "running" the Tammanyite O'Dwyer as "their" candidate. Not to be outdone by the "clever" politics of the Hillman-Stalinist-

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IN THE NEWS

Never Miss A Trick

"The timing of Japan's surrender was fortunate, from the standpoint of 1945 corporation profits. Although industrial production already has started to plummet and will drop substantially in the next two months, the cushioning effect of excess profits taxes will at last be called into play to minimize the decline in net profits." (Lewis L. Schellbach, economist, Standard & Poor's Corp.)

Declaring "Peace"

Statement of a General Motors Labor relations official to the committee of UAW-CIO Flint Chevrolet Local 659: "THE WAR IS OVER. THE HOLIDAY IS ENDED. YOU GUYS ARE GOING TO WORK!"

I-J-I-J-I-J

"Meanwhile, what about people displaced from their jobs? For their own part, they have one or more choices: find another job, use their savings, if any, or apply for unemployment compensation, if they qualify." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 2.)

Easier For a Camel, Etc.

Richard O'Connor, head of the Magnavox Corporation at Fort Wayne, Ind. on Sept. 1 sneaked through a picket line into his struck plant to remove company records, found himself imprisoned for five hours by 300 irate pickets, finally got out when he agreed to leave the records behind at the workers' demand.

Study in Contrasts

"In contrast with six years ago when traders in securities returned from the Labor Day holiday to find the world at war, they returned yesterday following the signing of a formal surrender (by Japan). . . On the Tuesday after Labor Day in 1939 . . . 'war' stocks soared from 5 to more than 20 points in trading of 5,932,150 shares, the largest volume for any session since Oct. 19, 1937. Yesterday, by contrast, was mild indeed, with stocks easing after early firmness. . . dealings were only 1,170,000 shares." (Topics of the Day in Wall Street, N. Y. Times, Sept. 5.)

GIVES NO REAL ANSWER TO UNEMPLOYED CRISIS

By Art Preis

President Truman's rambling 16,000-word message to the new session of Congress was delivered on September 7 to a bored and dozing Congressional handful who already knew its essential features.

The message, which merely summarized all Truman's previous proposals, contained a veneer of social demagoguery with "New Deal" shadings serving as a cover for its definite assurances to Big Business, if

John G. Wright To Give Lectures In Pennsylvania

John G. Wright, Associate Editor of Fourth International and THE MILITANT, will lecture this week in three Pennsylvania centers: Philadelphia, Reading and Allentown - Bethlehem on "The British Labor Victory — Its Meaning for the American Workers."

Comrade Wright's visit to Allentown-Bethlehem on Monday, September 24 will inaugurate the opening of the new Socialist Workers Party headquarters in Allentown, described as one of "the swiftest headquarters of our party in Pennsylvania." The nationwide tour began in Boston on September 14. It will extend to the west coast and back, concluding with Comrade Wright's lecture in Pittsburgh on December 18.

LEADING EDUCATOR

Comrade Wright is a leading party educator and writer. Recently he completed the translation of Trotsky's "Five Years of the Communist International" soon to be released by Pioneer Publishers. Well known for his great store of historical and political knowledge, Comrade Wright is particularly qualified to discuss international labor affairs.

In this lecture tour, Comrade Wright will explain the background of the British Labor Par-

any were needed, that Wall Street's basic interests, control and privileges would be amply protected during "reconversion."

Thus, the message was so couched that all sections of the capitalist press, from liberal to conservative, could find in it the political reassurances they are seeking. It was hailed by the liberal PM and the ultra-conservative Republican N. Y. Herald-Tribune. Even the Wall Street

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"Congress of Labor"

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Journal was pleased to note Truman's demonstrative friendliness to Big Business and monopoly capitalist "free enterprise," his omission of any references to the "princes of profit" and "economic royalists."

The heart and fundamental line of the document, whose more liberal and incidental proposals Truman could confidentially expect Congress to scuttle or ignore, was his contention that the present economic crisis and mass unemployment is a brief, passing phenomenon. He contended that a new and greater capitalist prosperity is "just around the corner," and that this "prosperity" can be assured by removing all restraints upon "free enterprise," coupled "if necessary" by government aids to private capitalists

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Congress Scuttles Bill For \$25 Jobless Relief

Creaking into motion last week amidst an unemployment crisis already affecting millions, Congress from the start showed its callous disregard for the needs of American labor. Senate and House Committees openly demonstrated their hostility even to the slight improvements in unemployment compensation proposed in the administration-sponsored measure for a \$25 maximum for 26 weeks.

At hearings on Senator Kilgore's bill and its companion measure introduced by Representative Forand, the majority of the members of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees expressed open sympathy for the views of the numerous corporation and "states rights" lobbyists who paraded before them.

VICIOUS SLANDER

Senator George and Representative Doughton, Democratic chairmen respectively of the Senate and House committees, chimed in with the vicious slander about unemployment insurance making "bums" out of the workers. Doughton attacked the proposed bill for putting "a premium on idleness."

As both committees went into secret session over the week-end, even the most optimistic supporters of the projected bill conceded no prospects for its passage. A majority of legislators are reportedly lined up to scuttle the measure, which is expected to come from committee, if at all, in emasculated form.

STATE LAWS CONFLICT

The hearings on the Kilgore-Forand measure have been accompanied by a ferocious propaganda campaign on the part of the kept press and employers' organizations. The state govern-

ments have been lined up almost solidly against it. Representatives of the latter have indicated that even if the bill were passed, laws in about 40 states might prevent payment of present state aid where the workers secure federal supplements.

This assault of the war profits-bloated corporations and their Congressional agents reached frenzied heights last week as the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security reported that unemployment insurance claims had increased from the previous weekly average of 300,000 to almost 1,000,000 by August 25.

The labor-haters' drive against jobless aid was clearly aimed at forcing the unemployed into starvation conditions where they would take any job at any wage, and thus undermine union wages and conditions. Senator George's own state of Georgia, notorious for its low wage conditions, paid last year only an average of \$10.44 weekly to its unemployed.

LIKE WPA WAGES

The very bill at which this reactionary drive is aimed would provide maximum benefits little better in terms of present purchasing power than a 1939 WPA unskilled laborer's relief wage. As Reconversion Director Snyder recently testified, \$22 to

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Truman Fails To Offer Effective Solution To Unemployed Crisis In Congress Message

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and some supplemental handouts to the unemployed.

MEASURES THAT FAILED

Nothing in Truman's proposals went beyond the surface social reforms of Roosevelt, whom Truman acknowledged as his preceptor. Truman's measures are similar to those which notably failed, short of war, to eliminate the "one-third of a nation ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed" and which "stabilized poverty" on the basis of 10,000,000 unemployed as late as 1940.

On the key question immediately affecting full employment, the disposal of the government-built and owned vast war plants, Truman indicated that he is going down the line with the policy, now being speedily effected, of scrapping these huge productive facilities or turning them over to Big Business for a song. Government operation of these plants is specifically excluded by the provisions of the "Full Employment" Bill, which is Truman's principal answer to the problem of jobs for all.

Nowhere in his message does Truman deal with the fundamental problem of monopoly, the dominating factor in the "free enterprise" system of big profits, high prices, low wages and sabotage of full production. He refers to the "right of every businessman, large or small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition." (Our emphasis.)

BIG BUSINESS DOMINATION

This, in effect, as Truman himself indicated by his references to the war economy, means the domination of Big Business. Thus, although he claimed "American small business is the backbone of our free enterprise system," Truman conceded "many thousands of them were obliged to close up because of lack of materials or manpower or inability to get into war production." The war further strengthened the stranglehold of the monopolies, and Truman offers nothing to alter the trend.

Especially gratifying to the Big Business moguls was the fact that Truman made no reference to profit restrictions, while emphasizing his intentions to continue "wage and price stabilization."

In connection with profits, Congress has already provided for large excess profits tax rebates and promises "speedy" enactment of "tax reforms" which will sharply reduce corporation profits and higher-bracket income taxes. Truman endorsed this policy, though advising caution in moving too rapidly because of the enormous war debt.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION

The most significant omission from the standpoint of labor, and the tip-off to the real direction of Truman's policy, was Truman's failure to mention the need for general wage increases to maintain mass purchasing power, now being sliced 30 to 40 per cent by reductions in the work week, shifts to lower pay jobs, downgrading, etc. On the contrary, Truman emphasizes it will be "necessary for the government to resist pressures for increases in wage rates which would imperil price ceilings."

While Truman talks about protecting "price ceilings," his OPA has been removing one price control after another. As the N. Y. Times, September 2, pointed out: "Virtually all of the OPA moves will tend toward higher prices."

The sole wage concession Truman advocated is the lifting of the 40-cent minimum wage, which

he declared "obsolete." He did not specify what minimum he wants, but it is clear that it would be far less than the 75 cents hourly proposed by organized labor. Even the Pepper Bill minimum of 65 cents, which Congress is little likely to pass, would provide a wage floor of only \$26 a week, or a real wage in 1939 price terms equivalent to WPA relief pay.

RAISES — FOR CONGRESS

More specific, however, was his proposal to take care of the "grossly underpaid" Congress, whom Truman praises for having "most energetically and patriotically devoted its time, energies and capabilities to the immediate problems of war and to the long-range problems of peace." Truman wants to give these capitalist political tools, who have provided so generously for Wall Street and knifed every provision to aid the workers and unemployed, \$20,000 a year instead of the present \$12,500 on which they now must "struggle along."

Truman is especially insistent that organized labor continue to commit itself to the no-strike policy and to the creation of new governmental machinery, which like the War Labor Board, would bind labor in arbitration red-tape and prevent it from taking any effective, independent militant action to secure the vitally necessary substantial wage increases every section of organized workers is now demanding.

MILLIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

Finally, Truman is confronted with the fact that millions of unemployed are already walking the streets. What provisions for adequate relief or reemployment does the government actually provide or propose to provide?

Truman starts off with the palpably false assertion that "the Japanese sudden surrender has not caught us unawares." But from his own admissions it is clear that Congress has thus far offered not the slightest provisions for the unemployed.

For the immediate relief of the unemployed Truman advocates his \$25 weekly maximum unemployment insurance measure. But here, as reassurance to the capitalists, he admits for the first time "what the bill does not do."

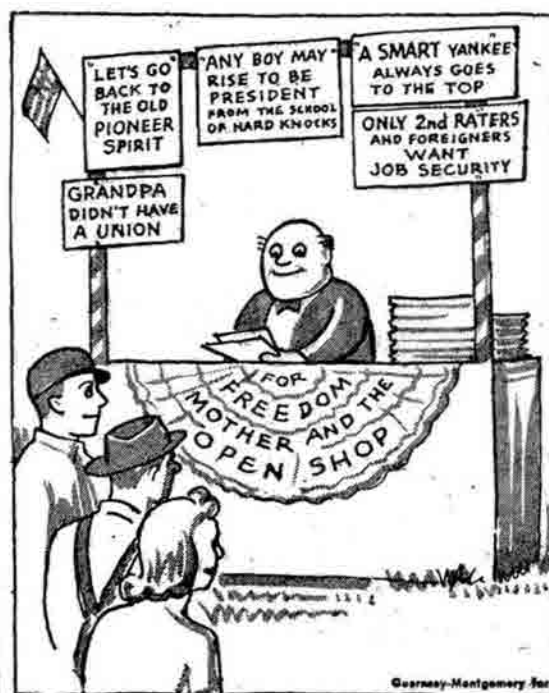
WHAT TRUMAN'S BILL DOESN'T DO

It "does not give everyone \$25 a week" but only those "who have earned wages high enough so that the percentage rate will yield this maximum figure. . . . It does not federalize the unemployment compensation system. . . . It is an emergency measure designed to expand the present system without changing its principles." The bill has since been wrecked in Congress.

And for a long-range "full employment" program, Truman supports, without specifically naming it, the policies of the Murray-Wagner-Patman bill. This fraudulent measure's most specific provision is a vague promise of the government to "assure" employment to everyone, but women and working youth, who "wants work." It contains not one concrete measure which could guarantee a single job. It is offered obviously as a means of stalling off the workers with high-sounding promises.

The administration hopes that "free enterprise" soon will be able to "stabilize poverty" sufficiently to discourage independent economic and political action by the workers for their own genuine full employment program.

Truman's message is but further evidence that the capitalists and their government have no fundamental solution for the decayed and crisis-stricken profit system of "free enterprise."



Capitalist Press Distorts Figures On Jobs Crisis

By M. A. Arder

One week after the Japanese surrender, the capitalist press of this country was well launched on a campaign to smear the American unemployed, those erstwhile "soldiers of the home front" who were being demobilized by hundreds of thousands daily, as "bums." The press was taking up the burden of Henry Ford, that great hero of "private enterprise" who, at the depth of the last depression when there were 16 million jobless, told the newspapers: "Anybody who really wants a job can find one."

Let's have another look at how the kept press operates to make little ones out of big ones and/or big ones out of little ones, depending on what the said press aims to "prove."

PHILADELPHIA REPEATS

On August 23, the Associated Press put a story on its wires purporting to show that in the New York area "jobs still outnumbered job-seekers three to one. . . . today, despite the swollen ranks of laid-off war workers."

Congress Scuttles Bill to Increase Aid to Jobless

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day is equivalent to only \$15 in 1939 buying power. The administration bill would provide less than \$22 weekly for most workers coming under its provisions.

For \$25 is the maximum it would allow. It would pay, by federal supplements under state administration, two-thirds of the weekly average wage up to a top of \$25. Thus, all workers earning less than \$36.50 a week during the three months prior to unemployment would get less than \$25 unemployment compensation.

Over 50 per cent of American workers made less than 65 cents an hour—\$26.50 for a 40 hour week—during the war. Drastic slashes in takehome pay with a return to the 40 hour week would mean that by the time the measure is passed, if at all, most workers would not be entitled to full benefits.

Yet even this miserable dole is being denied by the same Congress which has provided guarantees of "normal profits" to the corporations for years after the war.

The Philadelphia Bulletin printed the story under the head: "MORE JOBS THAN SEEKERS." "They Lead in Ratio of 3 to 1 in N. Y. Area, U.S.E.S. Officials Say," the subhead told Philadelphians.

In and around New York City, there were three jobs for every unemployed worker—that's what the headline, the subhead and the body of the story impressed upon the readers of The Bulletin, whose proud boast is that "In Philadelphia, nearly everybody reads The Bulletin."

Okay—let's be like nearly everybody and let's read The Bulletin—but with our blunders off. The second paragraph of the story says:

"U. S. Employment Service officials estimated they had 53,484 jobs—a ratio of more than three for each of the 14,385 applicants who appeared at the USES offices yesterday."

EXPOSING THE LIE

Get that—14,000 unemployed workers appeared at the USES offices in one day, to wit, "yesterday." If 14,000 appear today, and 14,000 more tomorrow, the USES backlog of 53,000 jobs will be shot to pieces, won't it? Or do they want us to believe that the USES lists 53,000 new jobs daily? (And what kind of jobs are they? The story doesn't tell you, but I will: jobs in laundries, in restaurants, in bus garages, jobs scraping wallpaper off ceilings at \$21 a week—the dirtiest and poorest paying jobs ever heard of, the kind of jobs that went begging all through the war.)

The giveaway, however, is in the very last sentence of the AP story:

"The CIO has estimated the total number of unemployed workers in the region at 184,000." So-ho! The "total number of unemployed," then, is not 14,000, as a careless reading of the story up to this point would lead you to believe, but 184,000! And if the USES really has openings for 53,000 workers, then the ratio is three-and-a-half workers to every job, not three jobs to every worker!

JUGGLED FIGURES

But note how cleverly the AP juggles the figures—"figures don't lie," ha, ha!—to fob off the idea that unemployment in N. Y. is a myth, that there are MORE JOBS THAN SEEKERS, that (by implication) the unemployed are "bums," working people who don't want to work.

It's very simple. You take the 14,000 unemployed workers who appear at the USES offices in one day, assume that they represent the "total number of unemployed," contrast them with the 53,000 jobs on the USES books, and voila!—you've got yourself a manpower shortage.

The Real Score On Layoffs Vs. Jobs

During the first week of September the War Manpower Commission made public the first of a series of unemployment surveys, revealing that in the ten days from August 15 to August 25 in just 36 cities some 1,070,800 workers were laid-off.

The total job openings listed on August 25 for these same cities by the U. S. Employment Service were 397,500, or one opening for every three workers fired. Most of the jobs offered low pay, long hours, dirty or menial work, often under non-union conditions. Many jobs listed were for non-existent war work which employers had not bothered to inform the USES to remove from the lists!

CIO PICKETS HELP AFL STRIKE IN HOLLYWOOD

(Special to THE MILITANT)

By Lois Saunders

LOS ANGELES—Members of CIO unions have joined picket lines outside Hollywood motion picture theaters in support of the five-month-old strike originally called by Local 1421, AFL Screen Set Designers, Illustrators and Decorators.

This move is an attempt to force major film producers to make a settlement. Strikers figure that the best way to make producers come to terms is through pressure on the box office. This is a language they seem to understand.

Producers meanwhile, after initial stoppages, have gone on making films, with the aid of craftsmen sent in by the AFL International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. The producers smugly contend that they can make no settlement on the pretext that the dispute is a jurisdictional one between two rival unions.

CIO PLEDGED SUPPORT

CIO picketing resulted from a motion passed August 17 by the Los Angeles CIO Council pledging full support to the AFL unions on strike against the producers. At the same time, the CIO urged its entire membership not to patronize films of the struck studios and recommended that similar action be taken by CIO bodies throughout the country. Four AFL unions are directly involved in the strike—the studio carpenters, painters, electricians and set decorators. Ten other unions are supporting the strike, the latest to join being the Screen Writers Guild. Still other unions have been called upon to back the protest, and already, although their union has not yet acted, women film players have participated in picket lines around the theaters.

ORDER CHARTERS WITHDRAWN

Meanwhile the AFL executive council, meeting in Chicago, has ordered Richard Walsh, president of IATSE, to withdraw the charters issued to painters, carpenters and other craftsmen in Hollywood not strictly in its own field. It was the issuance of these charters in collusion with the producers, and the attempt on

Flint Chevrolet Local Votes for Strike Action

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 5 — A 95 per cent vote in favor of strike action was recorded here at three shift meetings of CIO United Automobile Workers Chevrolet Local 659.

The membership voted for strike in support of 15 demands drafted by the local's Strike Strategy Committee. The demands include abolition of wage inequalities, payment of wages for lost time on August 14, 15, and 16, and the reinstatement with full seniority and payment of lost time of all employees fired since the "giving of the no-strike pledge."

A demand especially indicative of the provocations and intimidation perpetrated by the company is for the "abolition of the present reprimand system and destruction of all disciplinary records." All the demands indicate a virtual breakdown of collective bargaining at this General Motors plant.

GM CAN PAY

While the demands do not specifically include the general 30 per cent wage increase asked by the UAW's GM Division, the committee's report emphasizes the capacity of GM to pay such an increase through its enormous bloated war profits.

A delegation of the Strike Strategy Committee is conferring with UAW Vice President Walter Reuther, head of the GM Division.

Reuther has given verbal support to the 30 per cent increase demand but has so far failed to propose any effective program of action to attain it.

Local 659's strike demands have been forwarded by Tex Owens, the local's president, to the International union for approval, in accordance with the UAW's constitutional procedure. A membership meeting next Sunday will then determine the further course of action.

Steel Wage Parley

A delegated national Wage Policy Committee conference of the CIO Steelworkers meets in Pittsburgh on September 11 to draft new wage demands. The last time the committee met was in December 1943, when it called for a 17-cent an hour general increase. Between the no-strike policy and the War Labor Board, the demand was stalled for well over a year, and then tossed out the window in return for a pittance of "fringe" grants.

Now it is reported the steel workers may ask a 30 per cent boost in line with the demands of the auto, rubber and other important CIO unions. The hitch is that these demands are conditional on their not affecting prices and on the steel corporations' agreement to grant them. The steel companies are already asking big price increases from the OPA.

At a meeting in Homestead, Pa., where Murray announced the forthcoming wage conference, he said: "I have been howling to the high heavens for years for the Little Steel formula to be kicked out the window. Let's agree now that the Little Steel formula is as dead as the proverbial dodo."

Unfortunately, Murray isn't like Joshua who "blew the horn at Jericho, and the walls came tumbling down." While Murray prevented the steel workers for three years from taking effective action against the Little Steel formula, his "howling" didn't even shake the dust off the Little Steel "Jericho." The "substantial increase" which Murray now promises to demand may prove as "dead as the proverbial dodo" if the steel workers don't go after it with some all-out militant action.

Take It Out of Profits

When it comes to the "battle of statistics," the workers usually win in a walkaway. The CIO auto workers have proved to the hilt the ability of the corporations to pay the 30 per cent increase the union is demanding.

UAW Vice-President Walter Reuther showed in a letter he sent to General Motors President C. E. Wilson that GM, for instance, can well afford to pay the full wage demand of the GM workers out of its accumulated war profits, which grossed 78 per cent more in 1944 than the high 1936-39 average and raised the corporation's net worth 25 per cent in five years.

Reuther is very long on statistics, but short on militant action. And statistics bounce off the tough hides of the auto barons like pebbles off the side of an armored tank.

Another Blow at Negroes

Representatives of the Governors' Council recently visited the White House and demanded that the United States Employment Service be turned over to the control of the states. Truman is reported to have listened sympathetically to the demand.

Negro workers have been particularly hard hit by current mass layoffs. Along with the rest of the workers, they are suffering

from the policy of the USES in forcing the unemployed to take low-wage, sweatshop jobs or lose their unemployment compensation.

But if the USES is turned over to the states, the Negro workers face a special peril. The National Negro Press Association warns that under state control the government employment agencies "may be used wholesale in the South to get the Negroes back into the kitchens and other menial jobs at sub-standard wages."

Joke of the Month

"The International Union will not be used as a strikebreaking agency for any institution." Believe it or not, that declaration is quoted verbatim from page 16, September issue of The International Teamster, personal organ of AFL Teamsters' czar Daniel J. Tobin.

The article is a self-righteous explanation by Tobin of how he was solicited by the New York Publishers Association to help break the recent strike of the independent newspaper carriers union, but Tobin "refused to enter into any kind of negotiations or conversations with any publisher in New York during the time the men were on strike."

Of course, one could ask how come the labor-hating publishers approached Tobin at all, unless they knew their man. Aside from that, however, the labor movement can still smell the stench of Tobin's most recent strikebreaking venture, during the recent independent drivers strike in Chicago. The strike was supported by thousands of men from Tobin's own union. Tobin's paid agents mobilized hundreds of goons and gorillas who launched a reign of terror, slugging and intimidating the AFL drivers back to work, while the Army forced 13,000 troops to act as strikebreakers against the independent drivers.

On Labor Day

We're glad to read in at least one trade union paper something different than the usual drivel about Labor Day, the holiday sponsored by the government in competition with the traditional international day of labor struggle, May Day.

An editorial in the August 31 Seafarers Log, organ of the Atlantic and Gulf District of the AFL Seafarers' International Union, reminds us that "just as the storekeepers gave themselves Mother's Day to stimulate off-season business, so the Government by ukase has given us Labor Day to glorify the American workers, a poor sucker on the other 364 days."

"On the first Monday in September," the newspapers let up a bit on their labor-baiting "to drip eulogies on the 'dignity of labor.'" "The industrialists, politicians, and the labor-baiters join in the mass chant."

But "on the first Tuesday in September the assorted industrialists, politicians and labor-baiters fall all over themselves to make sure that labor continues to make sacrifices, and to heap indignities upon the same 'dignified' working stiff."

Monroe Workers Print Daily Strike Bulletin

By Joe White

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 27 — Some 1,800 Consolidated Paper Company workers here have been conducting a model militant strike since August 13, with full picket lines, a printed daily strike paper, a highly-organized strike headquarters and a hard-hitting campaign to mobilize community support behind their struggle.

The strike was provoked by the company when it fired Herman Kraehnke, president of Local 1000, Paper Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, of Consolidated's plant No. 1. The plant's workers answered by walking out in a body, followed the next day by the members of Local 1004 and 1006 in plants No. 2 and No. 3.

UNANIMOUS VOTE

Approximately 1,500 men and women, meeting August 20 in the Monroe High School Auditorium, voted unanimously to picket all three plants until Kraehnke is reinstated. The workers also determined to press a number of other demands which the company had long stalled off with the excuse of the "war effort" and "it's in the hands of the War Labor Board."

The strike is well organized and the workers very militant. A Strike Committee is functioning continuously, with headquarters

located in a tent between plants 2 and 3. Tents, equipped with chairs, games, first-aid kits, etc., have been provided for the rest and comfort of the pickets.

DAILY STRIKE PAPER

An outstanding feature of the strike is the daily Strike Bulletin, which carries up-to-the-minute news and guidance for the strikers. This is published by the Strike Committee. It has proved of great value in exposing company rumors and lies and forwarding the workers on the company's next strikebreaking moves. In addition, a loudspeaker system was secured and is being used to inform the local community of the real issues in the strike and to counteract the company's big paid advertisements in the local papers.

There is a marked difference between this strike and the Republic Steel strike here in 1937, which was broken by tear gas, clubs, state militia and strikebreakers. This is a union city today, with the bulk of the citizens sympathetic to organized labor's struggle for decent wages and conditions.

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Goodrich Workers Respect Foremen's Picket Line

By Joseph Andrews

AKRON, O., Sept. 9 — In their second strike this year, 800 foremen of the B. F. Goodrich Company here walked out at midnight September 3, demanding a 6-hour day and seniority rights.

The foremen's strike has thus far been given militant support by the Goodrich workers who have voted in two huge mass meetings not to go to work while the foremen have a picket line around the plants.

A radical transformation has taken place in the minds of the production workers in the plant since the foremen's first strike last April. In the few months since then, the Foremen's Association of America, Goodrich Chapter 98, has achieved status as a union in the eyes of the militant Goodrich rubber workers.

This issue is one which has confronted the mass production workers nationally with a difficult dilemma. Should they support the organizational efforts of the foremen who are the very men who have in the past served as the agents of the management's speed-up, intimidation and anti-union campaigns?

SURE INSTINCT

With a sure class instinct the Goodrich workers have decided that foremen who have a union will be better to work with than foremen who have no job security and no recourse but to serve as the tools of top management against the workers.

When the strike broke out, the CIO Rubber Workers Goodrich Local 5 executive board issued a statement calling upon the workers to report for work. This was done by agreement with the Foremen's Association. Workers were told to go through the picket line and ring their cards in. Since most would not be able to work for lack of supervision, they would be able to draw "report for work" pay.

But the rubber workers showed that they could not find it possible to walk through that picket line, pay or no pay. The tactic was only about 10 per cent effective.

MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of over 2,000 Local 5 members was held the third day of the strike. The executive board of the local made no recommendation. It was obvious that they were still in favor of going to work, but that they knew also that the members would not obey. They left the decision up to the members.

George Bass, former president of Local 5, and now executive secretary of the Akron CIO Council, expressed the members' sentiments when he said:

"I am inspired and proud that our membership has shown in this difficult situation that they are true to the tradition that a picket line should be respected. I am proud of the union spirit

our members have demonstrated. The foremen have a right to organize. Let's tell the company that we will not go to work until they have put their own house in order."

A MINER SPEAKS

A former West Virginia miner and member of the United Mine Workers got a big ovation when he said:

"I'm a new member here. I've only worked here for three months. But I'm a union man. I worked in the mines for 20 years. I was in the army for 6 years. And I'm here to tell you that in the mines when one man walks out we seal up the gates and no man passes."

Another old-time militant who was among those who pioneered the United Rubber Workers stated: "I have no love for the foremen. They're the same ones we write 90 per cent of our grievances against. They are the ones who hand out the reprimands; they're the ones who hide behind posts and spy on us if we go out to smoke. But, by God, a picket line is a picket line. And I never have and never will go through a picket line."

"I can remember the time the company would not recognize our union. I can remember the time we had to meet in the woods. I know how much we needed help in those days, and I'm not going to be a party to being a strike-breaker when the foremen are trying to organize."

REFUSE TO WORK

The meeting finally adopted a motion not to return to work until such time as "proper" supervision was provided and management put its own house in order.

At the next Sunday mass meeting, which on September 9 packed the Akron Armory with 3,000 members of Local 5, the same union spirit was demonstrated.

The executive board and negotiating committee made a recommendation that the company be asked to take the foremen back without prejudice, and that the foremen be asked to go back under those conditions. It was made clear that the purpose of this move was to get the foremen back intact, so that later, when Local 5 reaches a climax in its developing wage fight, a joint action can be organized.

The Goodrich company had stated it would under no circumstances deal with the Foremen's Association. "I remember when Goodrich told us they would never deal with a union. I remember when they told us they would never agree to the 6-hour day. BUT THEY CHANGED THEIR MINDS BEFORE AND THEY'LL DO IT AGAIN!" one seasoned militant stated.

A motion to go back to work if the foremen do not terminate the strike under the terms of no discrimination got little support and was quickly tabled. The meeting voted to adopt the executive board's recommendation and not to report for work until the issue was satisfactorily settled.

PRIMARY CONCERN

A primary concern of the best militants in the local is that the foremen's strike shall not drag out over such a long period of time that it will weaken the membership's staying power, and thereby make it more difficult to conduct the great battle that is shaping up over the crucial issue of take-home pay.

"Let's try to terminate this strike. But let it be terminated honorably," Bass stated. "For the sake of American labor we can't afford to be strikebreakers."

A speech by Fleet Perrine, who has earned of late a none too savory reputation in the local, was met with stern hostility. "Are we going to let the foremen or any little organization that throws a picket line at the plant gates, dictate to us?" he asked. "We've got to decide what is and what is not a picket line. You may decide here and now not to go to work, but a week or two weeks from now you may think differently."

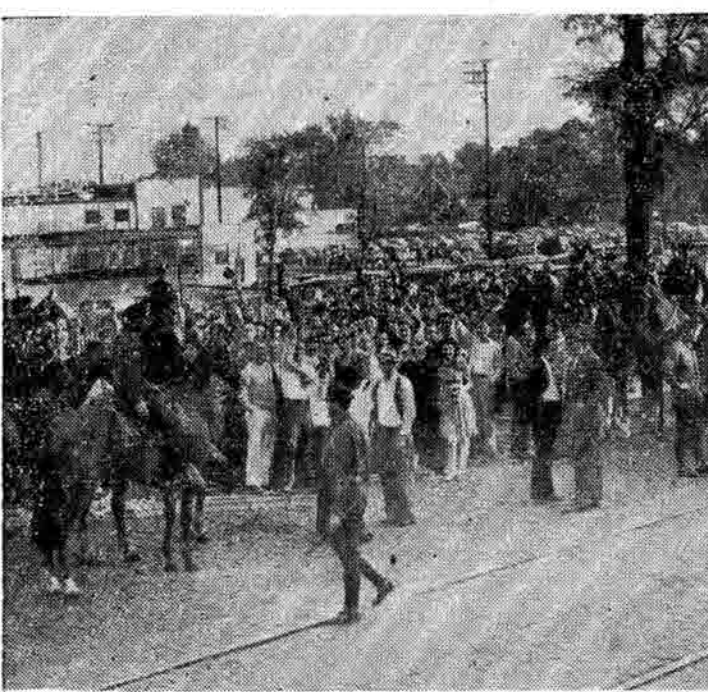
A GREAT LESSON

This line got no response. For although the workers felt that the foremen had used poor tactics, and had jumped the gun, only a tiny handful wanted to break their strike.

This strike will provide great lessons for all CIO unions, and for the Foremen's Association. Paramount of the lessons is the proven fact that it is essential for the CIO unions and the Foremen's Association to have a working arrangement so that the company cannot use one against the other. The strength of both must be pitted against the corporations.

**For a Rising Scale
Of Wages to Meet
Rising Living Costs**

Cleveland Labor Unity in Action



Picketing in the Parker Appliance strike, Cleveland, O., where over 2,000 AFL, CIO and other organized workers formed a united mass picket line in answer to brutal police clubbing of 13 AFL machinists.

30,000 SAN FRANCISCO MARCHERS DEMAND JOBS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3

— Demonstrating a revival of their militant spirit of the pre-war years, some 30,000 CIO workers here today marched down Market Street to demand action from the government against mass layoffs and for an effective full employment program.

"Jobs For All" was the slogan of the day, blazoned on placards and streamers carried by the long lines of marchers. The slogan was echoed by sound trucks stationed along the line of march and reechoed by the additional thousands who viewed the parade.

VETERANS IN MARCH

Returned veterans, members of the CIO, were in the line of march and pointed to the fact that only "Jobs For All" would solve the veterans' problems. Thousands of Negro unionists marched with their white brothers and the slogan of "Outlaw Race Discrimination" was combined with "Jobs For All." Seamen, demanding a living wage and a 40-hour week, participated prominently.

Although the AFL had requested its members not to participate

in the parade but to "go to church and pray" on Labor Day, thousands of workers wearing AFL buttons thronged the line of march and cheered the paraders.

HARK BACK TO 1934

The speakers at the reviewing stand offered nothing by way of an effective fighting program to match the militant spirit of the marchers. But underlying the "peaceful" surface of the parade itself was an awareness that jobs at decent wages would be won only by real struggle. Scattered throughout the parade was the slogan, "No Reduction in Take-Home Pay." Loudspeakers harked back to the struggles of 1934-37, when the unions had to fight the employers tooth and nail for recognition.

Even Stalinist Harry Bridges, a leading exponent of collaboration with the employers, was compelled to play up to the militant sentiments of the workers when he said in his speech:

"Above all, I want to make it plain to the people of San Francisco that we wish to win jobs for all by peaceful means. But the CIO knows how to strike. The veteran leaders of previous strikes are still with us, and know how to lead a strike if necessary."

JIM CROW POLICY ENDANGERS S.I.U.

The Seafarers International Union (AFL) was ordered last week by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee to ship seamen without regard to race, creed or color. This order again brings the S.I.U. to the attention of the entire labor movement.

The FEPC hearings in this case were held last October, nearly a year ago. They established the fact that the S.I.U. refuses to ship Negro seamen in the deck and engine departments. Negroes shipped as cooks and messmen are segregated on ships that carry an "all colored" steward department.

POLICY OF EMPLOYERS

Such discrimination did not originate with the S.I.U., and it will not be ended by the FEPC order against the union. Racial discrimination in the maritime industry, as elsewhere, is a policy of the employers to keep workers divided and thus prevent an effective struggle for jobs and living wages.

Organized labor has learned that nothing can be gained by one group of workers at the expense of another. That is especially true when workers permit themselves to be divided along color lines. Their prejudices blind them to their real enemy and dissipate all their energies in fratricidal struggle. That is why the labor movement centers its attention upon any union that today tries to maintain a Jim Crow policy.

FOSTERS ANTI-UNIONISM

The S.I.U. leaders have given way to employer-inspired race prejudice and have led the S.I.U. membership into a trap. This is a trap that isolated a whole section of the most powerful and progressive unions in the country. It diverts attention from the employers who are the real promoters of Jim Crow, thus fostering anti-union prejudices among the Negroes. It provides an excuse for

the government to move against union control of hiring, seemingly in defense of an oppressed minority.

In a futile attempt to prevent government intervention in union affairs, officials of the S.I.U. appealed to Representative Howard Smith, co-author of the infamous Smith-Connally anti-strike law. Smith is the notorious Democratic Negro-baiter and labor-hater from Virginia who headed the Special House Committee to investigate executive agencies. On February 25, 1944, John Hawk, S.I.U. secretary-treasurer, appeared before the Smith committee to testify that his union did not "mix crews," and that by referring Negro seamen to the S.I.U. the government's Recruitment and Manning Organization was impeding the war effort.

FACE GOVERNMENT ATTACK

This is inviting government intervention, not organizing against it. Yet maritime unions at this time face a carefully planned attack by the U. S. Maritime Commission to replace the union hiring hall with government shipping agencies. Seamen will have to fight to retain control of hiring.

But such a fight can be organized only by uniting all seamen. It is therefore the duty of every union man in the S.I.U. to fight the vicious policy of Jim Crow in the union; otherwise he is inviting the eventual destruction of the union.

**Vote Trotskyist!
for
DOBBS & SIMPSON
In the Coming
N. Y. ELECTIONS**

Mass Picketing Halts Terrorism

(Continued from page 1)

struggle, one so seriously that he had to be rushed to a nearby hospital. When the strikers and the Cleveland Federation of Labor protested this police violence, PAC-endorsed Mayor Burke issued an order for the police to be "strictly neutral" in labor disputes. But Chief of Police Matowitz, who was in personal charge of the police forces at the Parker plant this morning, showed what this "strict neutrality" meant when he threatened Matthew De More, president of District 54 of the Machinists, that the scabs "will go in if they want to. This is a free country."

But aroused Cleveland labor had a different idea about the "freedom to scab" and break strikes. Over 2,000 AFL, CIO and other organized workers swelled the picket line, determined, if necessary, to have a real showdown.

CIO WORKERS WALK OUT

Shortly after Matowitz issued his threat to run the scabs thru again, the CIO workers of the Piker X-Ray Co., located in the same building as Parker Appliance, walked out in a body and joined the picket line.

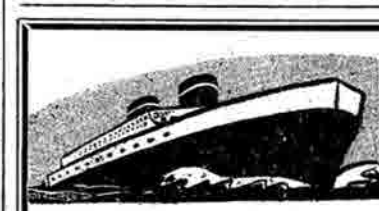
Soon hundreds of other AFL workers from Chase Brass, Apex

Electric and Addressograph-Multigraph marched from their plants into the growing picket line. A group of Murray-Ohio Co. workers, members of CIO United Automobile Workers Local 65, who have been on strike since August 30, gave further reinforcement. Hundreds of other workers, both CIO and AFL, kept pouring into the line.

POLICE RETREAT

Before this tremendous outburst of militancy and solidarity, the police and company had to beat a retreat. Parker Appliance "advised" its office personnel to remain home "until further notice." De More, head of the Machinists District Council, then said that a compromise had been reached on the disputed seniority issue, one of the chief causes of the strike, and that the only remaining question concerned recognition of the bargaining rights of foremen, also organized by the IAM-AFL.

The joint action conference tonight served to further fuse the sentiment for united labor action against police brutality and corporation union-busting. Not since the great days of union organization and struggle in 1935-37 have Cleveland's organized workers shown such determination to battle unitedly for their rights.



Postwar Notes for Seamen

Government machinery is grinding away to turn the huge wartime merchant fleet, built at public expense, over to a few parasitical shipping companies that see no way to use the 5,000-odd ships now in commission. President Truman urged Congress to pass a ship sales bill quickly "so that the uncertainty about the disposal of our large surplus tonnage may be removed."

Admiral Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, is urging "cooperation of the rails in rate and other matters." This will make it possible, he says, "to restore the (maritime) industry quickly to private ownership and operation. The alternative is Government ownership, a threat which should be as alarming to the rails as it is to me."

In a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Land said, "the U. S. now owns about 5,000 vessels, aggregating 50 million tons deadweight and representing an investment (in construction costs alone) of \$15 billion." His plans for the future of this fleet: "Hundreds of vessels must be laid up."

Intercoastal shipping is bitterly opposed by the Association of American Railroads, which is putting heat on the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny downward rate adjustments that will make this possible. The railroad companies enjoyed a net income rise of 1,700 per cent during the war.

Peacetime shipping in the off-shore trade is determined by the over-all needs of American finance capital. In order to get cheap service from allied maritime nations, the State Department is recommending "concessions" to Great Britain and Norway in the allocation of shipping from the U. S. in foreign trade routes. This policy would freeze foreign-trade carryings of American-flag ships

at prewar levels, limiting the U. S. merchant marine in the off-shore trade to about 3 million tons. That is quite a cut from the present 50 million tons.

Already ghost fleets are appearing at the haunted sites designated for them by the Maritime Commission. The ships' graveyard up the James River from Norfolk, Va., now has 139 Liberty ships and three Victories.

While ships are being laid up daily, the government continues to recruit for the merchant service. Men answering radio calls for more seamen are lined up for half a block outside War Shipping Administration offices at 42 Broadway, New York City.

The Stalinist leaders of the National Maritime Union, aware of the threatening mass unemployment, have announced their peacetime program: "We think the problem can be solved through international shipping conferences."

Stalinist influence in the maritime unions breeds opposition among rank and file seamen. Reactionary forces operating in the maritime unions are now attempting to divert this healthy opposition away from the struggle to strengthen the unions and improve conditions in the industry. Such an attempt is now openly conducted in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association on the west coast. A paper called "Voice of the rank and file" is being distributed there ostensibly against the Stalinists in the union.

This paper presents no program for seamen in the coming period. It is devoted entirely to an attack against "Reds" agitation for unrest," and has all the markings of the old "Rank and File Pilot" put out in 1938 by a shipowner-inspired group which organized the Mariners' Club in the NMU.

Imported Jamaican Workers Suffer Shocking Conditions

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 28 — 1,200 Jamaicans, brought here to harvest crops, have been forced to live in a tent colony near here under shocking conditions. Local Negro groups are protesting this scandalous situation, and a former Board of Education member, Mrs. Fay Allen, has demanded an investigation by both the British and American governments.

Food is inadequate and miserably prepared. Meat is a rare item. The tents are badly overcrowded. Toilets are far too few and filthy. Medical care is woefully insufficient.

For months the Jamaicans have been deprived of tobacco. Entertainment is limited to an occasional out-of-date movie held in the same tent used for Sunday morning church services. The nearby towns of La Habra, Ana-

heim and Fullerton have set up color bars against the Jamaicans, even in movies and stores.

CONTRACT PROVISIONS

Under the terms of the contract negotiated by the British and American governments, the Jamaicans are guaranteed a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour and 75 per cent full employment based on a six-day week.

Even with a 10-hour day, they are thus guaranteed only \$13.50 a week. Out of this, \$9.80 is deducted for food and lodging, leaving \$3.70 for their dependents.

Some weeks, work is limited to two or three days. At times a whole week may pass without work. Yet they are bound by contract to accept work only from the designated employer, in this instance the Citrus Growers, Inc. The Jamaicans have become bitter and angry. They have

Diary of a STEEL WORKER

By Theodore Kovalesky

"You must be a Communist," Dave said suddenly, breaking into our conversation.

Jimmy grinned, and I did, too.

"What's this?" I wanted to know. "Red-baiting?"

"Oh, no," Dave answered quickly, looking embarrassed. "I didn't mean it that way. I meant, well... I used to know a bunch of Communists during the last depression, and they were like you. They didn't care what color a man was, and they were always fighting for the workingmen. In fact, a cousin of mine was out of a job and couldn't pay his rent, and his landlord kicked him out. But just as soon as the sheriff and his men took the furniture out of the front door, a gang of them Communists carried it right in the back."



Dave saw us laughing at him and got over his embarrassment. "For a minute, I thought you meant that, about red-baiting," he said smiling back.

I lit my pipe before answering him. We were sitting at our usual spot at the end of the furnace floor next to the steps waiting for the ladies to come in so we could cast. Dave was working in Reuben's place that day, while Reuben was off at a funeral.

"Well, Dave," I asked, "have

you seen your friends lately?"

"No, that was about ten years ago. I was going to join, but I never did get to it. I might, one of these days, though."

"If you do," I said, "you'll be in for a disappointment."

Before he asked the question that was in his mind, I went on. "Dave, the days you remember are dead. There's a funny thing about working class political parties: without a good, solid program, they'll go haywire. And that's just what happened to the Stalinists... that's what we call the Communist Party members, Stalinists, followers of Joe Stalin. They're NOT Communists, and it's wrong to call them Communists."

Dave looked indignant, righteously indignant. "Those I knew were Communists, all right," he said, raising his voice a little.

"That was ten years ago, Dave. They're changed! They're turned right around. You know why?"

He didn't answer, so I continued. "They're changed, because they hadn't been real Communists for a long time, even before you knew them."

Real Communists Base Actions On Marxism

"Look, real Communists base their actions on the teachings of Karl Marx, but these people don't. They do whatever Stalin says they must do, whenever he says it. In those days you spoke about, they were pretty tough. They ACTED like revolutionists. That was their line. They said Roosevelt was a fascist."

"But then a few years later, they said, and they say it now, that Roosevelt was a great friend of labor. Why? Because Hitler, the man Stalin signed a peace pact with, turned around and attacked the Soviet Union; and so they wanted to be friends with the American capitalist government, which was fighting against Germany at the same time."

"You can expect anything from them, Dave, anything that will serve Stalin's interests. During the war they were for the no-strike pledge. They're still for it. They came out in favor of a labor draft, and even supported the army's Jim Crow set-up."

Dave was incredulous. "You mean they don't fight for racial equality any more?"

"How can they, Dave?" I asked. "How can they put up any real fight beyond just lip service? Race hatred and discrimination come from capitalism. You know that. And they don't fight against capitalism any more. So where does that leave you?"

Dave looked out into the yard. "It's kind of hard to believe," he said slowly.

"Don't believe me," I said. "Look for yourself. Their paper, the Daily Worker, will show you that they've become reactionaries, scabs. They say themselves that they do NOT fight for socialism. The old days are gone, Dave. Just because they call themselves Communists doesn't mean they are."

The ladies came in then, and Dave went back to work, looking pretty puzzled. Later, on our way out, I gave him a copy of The Militant.

He looked at it suspiciously and then grinned. "Hey," he said. "This is what I mean. This is COMMUNISM! I knew you were a Communist!"

He's coming to our next forum.

READING UNIONISTS SEND PROGRAM TO "MILITANT"

The Militant has received from the progressive AFL Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers Local 197, Reading, Pa., a copy of its recently adopted program for full employment, with a request for its publication.

In his accompanying letter, Henry DeTurk, recording secretary of Local 197, states: "Enclosed find copy of five-point program which was adopted by our local at recent meeting. In order to put it in the hands of the country's progressive workers, we send it to America's outstanding labor press, The Militant."

EXCELLENT PROGRAM
Local 197's excellent program, reads as follows:
1. Retirement at age sixty with a floor of \$100 per month. The amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act as outlined in like bills H.R. 1362 and S. 293 are wholly inadequate, and do not recommend any increase in monthly annuities. We propose that a minimum of \$100 per month be set and periodic surveys of the cost of living be made for the specific purpose of increasing amount if the cost of living jumps, and for the reduction in the age limit to sixty years of age.

2. 30 hour week with same pay as 48 hour week. Stop lay-

learned something about the "good neighbor" policy not contained in the speeches of diplomats.

offs, institute a shorter work week with no reduction in weekly pay.

3. Union Unemployment Committees. Committees to be set up to aid its union members who are laid off in receiving adequate unemployment compensation, and these members to be given full union representation in the struggle for jobs.

4. Union Veterans Organization. With millions of workers coming out of the armed forces, the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods must organize the veterans and be the spearhead in the struggle for jobs and security. A veterans' organization sponsored by the powerful trade union movement will be a heavy blow aimed against the labor-haters who are trying to win support from the veterans in their drive to crush the trade unions.

5. Government operation of all idle and governmental plants, under workers' control. To smash unemployment no plants should remain idle. Full production of these plants must be the slogan of the entire trade union movement.

**In Detroit, Mich.
You can get
THE MILITANT
at the
FAMILY THEATRE
NEWSSTAND
opposite the theatre**

4,753 Pamphlets Sold In One Day

With returns still incomplete on the results of the national mobilization of the Socialist Workers Party branches to sell the new Pioneer pamphlet, "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow" by Charles Jackson, telegrams from 12 branches report sales so far of 4,753 on National Red Sunday, September 9. In a hard-hitting one-day campaign which smashed all previous records in literature sales, almost half the entire edition of 10,000 pamphlets, at 10 cents a copy, was sold.

Launching its campaign for the sale of these pamphlets last week, Pioneer Publishers set a goal of not more than six months for the sale of the 10,000 pamphlets. A quota to be completed during the next six months, was established and accepted by each of the 25 party branches. But the first 12 branches to report on the results of Red Sunday, show that in one day they have already sold three-quarters of their combined six-month quota of 6,855 pamphlets!

BRANCHES REPORT

New York City's four branches sold 1,165 of their six-month quota of 1,800. Buffalo telegraphed that they sold out their entire quota of 300 pamphlets in two hours and requested more pamphlets.

Detroit wired that 16 members of the branch sold 608 pamphlets in one day. Bill Horton was high scorer with a total of 100. In addition, 25 other timely pamphlets were sold as well as four subscriptions to The Militant.

In Los Angeles 805 pamphlets out of a six-month quota of 1,500 were sold. This branch reported that 116 of the pamphlets were sold last Thursday at a longshoremen's union meeting. The Twin Cities reported that St. Paul sold 70 and Minneapolis 55 pamphlets. "Wonderful reception, comrades enthusiastic," these branches rejoiced.

"COULD HAVE SOLD ANOTHER HUNDRED"

Newark completed its six-month quota of 300 with 250 pamphlets sold on Red Sunday and 50 sold previously. Dorothy Lessing was high scorer with 79. This branch covered a Negro housing project and Negro churches. They said: "We could have sold another 100 pamphlets if we had them."

In Milwaukee six comrades sold 72 pamphlets and other literature in door-to-door work. Philadelphia sold 88 in a Negro housing project. Boston sold 151 pamphlets out of their six-month quota of 200.

Chicago reported that 542 of their six-month quota of 1,000 were sold by the following branches: Central, 207, Southside, 287, Calumet, 48, Cleveland sold 70 pamphlets, other literature, and secured three 6-month subscriptions to The Militant.

Every branch reported that the pamphlets sold with extraordinary

rapidity and that the comrades stopped selling only because they ran out of pamphlets. In most cities the mobilization lasted only about two hours. The warm response to the pamphlets was confirmation of the real need for "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow."

Other Pioneer pamphlets which were sold on Red Sunday include "The Struggle for Negro Equality," "Negroes in the Postwar World," and another new pamphlet, "Jobs for All" by Art Preis. The Detroit branch reported that they sold 346 copies of "Jobs for All" on Labor Day and distributed 1,200 copies of The Militant.

New York Police Enforce Jim Crow In Harlem Area

(Continued from page 1)

in the heart of Harlem last Saturday evening.

This sale, carried out by both Negro and white workers, was a remarkable success. In less than two hours 1,100 copies of the pamphlet were sold.

Several young Negro workers who bought copies of the pamphlet stopped and read it on the spot. When they finished reading, some took bundles of the pamphlet and became salesmen along side the friends and comrades of the SWP.

The latest report is that the police campaign to set up ghettos for the Negro people has been extended to the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, another Negro community. Here, as in Harlem, white people are being "discouraged" from entering the Negro district.

Immediately upon being informed of this new development, C. Thomas, City Organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, announced that another mass street sale of the Jackson pamphlet would be conducted this Saturday evening, September 15, and that one contingent of sellers would make the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn "our second front."

Readers of The Militant are invited to assist in this fight against Jim Crow by joining the street sales squads. Come to 116 University Place on Saturday evening at 6:30 P. M.

Dobbs Deprived Of Separate Line On N. Y. Ballot

(Continued from page 1)

Tammany combine, the Dubinsky-Social Democratic controlled Liberal Party is "running" Goldstein, Republican candidate for Mayor who is also on the City Fusion ticket.

The Stalinists and Social Democrats have the cast iron gall to pass off this skullduggery as "independent" political action. Their action is the worst betrayal of the aspirations of the working people for an Independent Labor Party based on the trade unions with its own candidates and program taking the field against ALL capitalist parties and candidates.

COURT ACTION WEIGHED

The Socialist Workers Party is canvassing the possibility of taking court action in an effort to strip bare the fraudulent, thimble-rigged elections' laws and administration which are designed to prevent genuine working class political expression in this city. The capitalist parties contrive and administer the laws in such a way as to place every conceivable obstacle in the path of working class candidates and parties.

The Board of Elections is composed of four people — two Democrats and two Republicans. It is this combination of Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum who interpret and administer the election laws. Every decision they have made thus far has been calculated to block minority parties from getting on the ballot. Having failed in that attempt, they proceeded to lump the candidates of two minority parties on one line in violation of the precedents, rules and regulations which they themselves established.

The Socialist Workers Party is determined that the workers of New York City shall have the opportunity of casting their votes for independent working class candidates in the municipal elections next fall. Farrell Dobbs, Trotskyist candidate for Mayor, and Louise Simpson, candidate for City Council, will conduct a vigorous campaign around the burning issues confronting the working people in the largest city in this country.

Readers of The Militant can get copies of the Trotskyist election platform for distribution to their friends by writing to Caroline Kerry, Campaign Manager, Socialist Workers Party, 116 University Place, New York, 3, N. Y.

Negro Artist Tells How She Fought Jim Crow In Battle For Success

By Evelyn Atwood

Selma Burke, sculptress, is one of those exceptional people who fight their way through capitalist poverty and hate, to bring new art and beauty to the world. Now at the age of 38 she is a recognized artist. The condescending white caste of wealth and culture smiles upon her. They sometimes visit her in the top loft at 88 East 10th Street, N. Y., which she has converted into a studio. The paid press writes a "success" story about her. But big, handsome Selma, who endows her sculpture with her own life and vitality, is still fighting the crimes of discrimination against herself and her people.

"I am alone here much of the time, with my thoughts and my work," she said when I visited her on August 13. "Now that I am mature, I see the thoughts and dreams of my childhood in a new light. Most of all I want to help other children enjoy the things I couldn't have."

CHILDREN PLAYED TOGETHER

Selma, one of eight children in her family, was born in Mooreville, a factory town in North Carolina. "I learned there that discrimination is not born in children—it is trained into them. I remember when I was one of the little children playing in the streets with white children. 'Get out of here! We don't allow niggers on the street!' the white mothers would shout at us. Then both the white and Negro children would sneak off to some alley where they were free to play together. I could never understand mothers having that feeling against us."

There were other children who began with hatred and ended with friendship. "The white children of the factory workers had to pass my house to go to school," she recalled. "They broke our windows and fought with us. But we fought back. We fought them and educated them. Then, when they reached the age of 16 or 18, they would come and sit on my mother's porch. We would play the ukelele and sing. And at night, because the swimming pool was barred to Negroes, they would drive us several miles away to a swimming hole."

One year, when Selma went back to Mooreville to visit her folks, she did a bust of the doctor in the town. The bust was placed in the library, after a fitting ceremony. "The library was packed and jammed with people," she related. "The Mayor of the town accepted the bust."

But after the ceremony, Selma said to them: "I have given you the bust but in return I must ask you to let the Negro children use the library." They had to say yes. A year or two later when she returned to the town, she went to the library. "There I saw two Negro children poring over the books, and my heart was glad."

But vicious discrimination still continues, Selma pointed out. "We have to fight for every little thing we gain. Just think! Some years ago a sum of money was donated for a hospital, with the stipulation that the hospital should be open to Negroes as well as whites. The authorities bickered and fought for years. They have refused to build the hospital because of that stipulation."

"And in the schools even today, if white teachers from the north come down and teach in the colored schools, they are ostracized. After a while some of them can't take it any more—they have to leave. But if they come down and fit in with the discrimination against the Negroes, then right away they become a part of the town."

SERVICE ELEVATOR But discrimination is not confined to the south, Selma emphasized. "Five years ago I used to visit some white friends here to discuss educational projects with them. Two years later, when I went to see them again, a great many southerners had moved into that house. The elevator man

ordered me into the service elevator. I refused to go. When I entered the elevator he took me down to the basement and made a shameful scene. My hostess had to come down in her dressing gown to take me up in the passenger elevator. But after that, as you can imagine, I couldn't eat my dinner."

As Selma escorted me to the door, at the close of our interview, she remarked with great feeling: "Something must be done to stop making the Negro bear the brunt of race hatred. . . Why should any of us have to suffer because our skins are black?"

After Selma became a recognized artist, she was assigned to go to South Carolina in order to make a study of North American materials for sculpture. "I took with me on this trip a white girl who had never been out of New York. We wanted to stop at a little town for the night. But every place we asked, it was the same thing. They said to the white girl: 'You can stay, but that colored girl can't.' One place offered me a basement to sleep in. My friend pointed out to them that she was my guest; that they should be proud to have me stay there. But we finally had to drive on that same night to our destination, although we were very tired. Then we learned that they lynched a Negro in that town the night before."

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania came back from his vacation in a generous mood: "I do not believe we should attempt to liquidate the British Empire by demanding from the English those things they need for their own sustenance or for their own defense. . . I do not think it would have been a sporting or a just thing for us to have been rapacious enough to say. . . Before we extend this aid to you we must have this territory of yours in exchange" BUT "with respect to Bermuda. . ."

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SELMA BURKE

Selma went to Winston-Salem to get her high-school education. Finally, in New York, Selma worked her way through Columbia College School of Architecture. Winning the Julius Rosenwald award of \$1,500 and three small scholarships helped to pay her tuition.

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The NEGRO STRUGGLE

"Labor with a white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a black skin is branded."
—KARL MARX

by CHARLES JACKSON

An Open Letter to White Fellow-Workers

Dear Brothers:

"The King is dead; long live the King!" The trader's war is ended; the class war thunders on! No more production for death and destruction, so workers by the millions are kicked out into the streets to shift for themselves — to exist if they can. Men workers as well as women workers; white workers as well as colored workers.

The native imperialists are successful in crushing their competitors across the sea and they can now turn even more of their attention to tightening the vise

on their real enemy, the American working class. Mass layoffs with a few crumbs of unemployment compensation; drastic slashes in wages by return to the four or five-day pay; continued rise in the cost of living for items the poor man needs to buy. These are the fruits of "our" great victory. That fact no working man can deny.

ONSLAUGHTS BEGINNING

And to prove that the onslaughts are just beginning, we hear Schwellenbach, Ickes and other capitalist agents in the ruling class government threaten to bring all the forces of the "impartial" government to bear — Big Business? — heavens No! — if LABOR doesn't "behave itself!"

Every white worker — even the many who were sloganized into believing that this was a peoples' war — now, today, realizes that the fight which will, in the immediate future, most directly affect his pocket-book and his bread-basket is the rising struggle between his union and the corporation; between his working class and the boss class. The fight to get a job or to keep a job; the fight to maintain and to advance his wages so that they will keep up with the rising cost of living.

What do these obvious facts have to do with the Negro and his struggle for equality? Everything. This fight between worker and boss is a life and death fight. The workers have on their side a program of truth and the strength of their numbers. The boss has money with which to spread lies, and the force of the state agencies. To perpetuate exploitation the boss bars no holds.

DIVIDING THE WORKERS

The logical way for him to nullify our numbers is to divide us among ourselves. In America it is a "natural" to set white workers against colored. First because this boss through his schools, churches, movies and newspapers has poisoned the innocent white worker with anti-Negro prejudice. He has told you that you are better in mind, in body and in cultural background than a man with a black skin. These are all lies which are aimed at every worker's downfall.

Second, he has denied the Negro both vote and job equality, and has humiliated him with constant discrimination. This is unjust. The Negro should constantly fight against it. And he does. You are led to believe that his

fight for his rights will hurt you when the very opposite is true.

Now with the whole working class resentful of their fruits of "victory," the boss, afraid that all will turn against him and his ill-gotten gain, will surely try to promote inter-racial prejudice, strife and riots. The bosses did that very thing after the last imperialist war and were successful in starting race riots in the north, south and midwest.

THE BOSSES REHEARSED

They have been in earnest rehearsal during this war. In Philadelphia they instigated an anti-Negro strike in an attempt to break up the CIO. In Detroit in 1943 the cops carried on a campaign of intimidation and head-whipping among the Negroes, and then ignited the tinder-box on a hot night by spreading lying rumors among both Negroes and whites. In order to leave the road open for further white chauvinist prejudice, they shot up a few dozen Negro workers and published in their press the lie that the oppressed blacks had started the riot.

In Florida just before a workers' election for a closed shop, they attempted to stave off interracial solidarity by circulating leaflets bearing the caricature of a half-man half-ape. The caption asked: "Do you want this to be long to your union? Do you want this to eat at your table?"

In the south where you are taught to treat the Negro like a dog, there YOUR wages are next to nothing; while in those cities where Negroes have more equality, the wages of the whites are the biggest.

Thus your enemy cannot win in his attempt to crush your unions without setting you against your dark-skinned fellow-worker. You cannot win in your fight to gain the security of constant employment and an annual wage, the security of a workers' government, without putting up an active fight against all forms of white supremacy and prejudice among mis-educated white workers.

YOU MUST UNITE!

"Self preservation is the first law of nature." Even on this basis you white workers, prejudiced though you may be, must join, through your unions, our fight against all types of discrimination and for indestructible solidarity within the working class — the builders of our coming society.

YOUNGSTOWN WOMEN SUFFER IN LAYOFFS

By Mary Steele

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 7 — The nation-wide racket to cheat women war workers out of their unemployment compensation is clearly shown in the policy of the United States Unemployment Service in Youngstown. Cutbacks hit many women workers in this area even before the end of the war. Now, thousands more are being laid off.

The War Manpower Commission on July 20 asked that professional employers, retail store operators, laundries, hospitals, etc. place their bids for female help. On August 1 the women were threatened with the loss of their unemployment compensation if they did not accept the jobs to which they were referred by the USES. This plainly shows the scheme to force women into the low-pay jobs with a maximum of \$16 to \$18 a week. It is done to prevent them from collecting the \$22 a week coming to them for compensation benefits.

DUAL PURPOSE

This racket has a dual purpose. By forcing women into the cheaper labor market it drags down general living standards. But also, women who accept these low-pay jobs and are subsequently laid off will no longer be eligible for the maximum benefits to which they are entitled by their work in the past three and four years. All they can expect is an average of \$7 to \$15 per week.

Not content with this huge swindle scheme, the USES tries to intimidate women, especially

Negro women, into taking housework jobs which pay no compensation at all upon termination. In some cases they have been successful, as no one has acquainted these women with their rights.

Meanwhile the capitalist press is conducting a cynical campaign against these unemployed women war workers. They publish articles stating that the reason women won't take the jobs offered to them is that they are afraid of getting dirty, that they cannot continue to look chic, etc. This, after women have worked for the past four years in greasy, smoky, dirty factories! Of course the kept press fails to mention the extremely low wage scale in laundries, stores, restaurants, usually for much harder work.

WHY WOMEN WORK

According to the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the vast majority of women workers are contributing to the upkeep of their homes or are the sole support of their families. But now that the war is over, gone are the glorious tributes to women for their "patriotism" and their good work in the factories. Instead of praise, we now hear slander.

We women must bring this question before our local unions and councils. Concerted action by our unions can stop this nation-wide swindle. It can stop the government agencies from kicking the women around. We need union publicity to acquaint all the workers with this racket and show the women workers how to fight for their rights. Our job is to stop this racket NOW!

Buy 'The Militant' Here:

AKRON

News Exchange, 51 S. Main
'Militant' Bookshop, 6 Everett Bldg., Rm. 405.

BUFFALO

SE corner Main & Mohawk
CAMPBELL, O.
Eidelman's Newsstand, Wilson Ave. near Sheet and Tube Employment Office.

CHICAGO

Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2750 W. Division
Socialist Workers Bookshop, Room 317, 160 N. Wells.

DETROIT

Family Theatre Newsstand, opposite theater
'Militant' Bookshop, 3513 Woodward - Room 21. Newsstand at the triangle, (City Hall) on Lafayette, Griswold and Michigan Sts. Newsstands at Cass and Michigan
City Hall Newsstand, Woodward and Michigan
Newsstand opposite Book-Cadillac Hotel, Shelby and Michigan

LOS ANGELES

Downtown: NE corner 5th and Main; 326 W. 5 St.; Consolidated Bldg. 6th and Hill; Workers Book Shop 232 So. Hill, Room 200.
Tesslers' Newsstand, 835½ South Hill Street,
Boyle Hgt.: corner Wabash & Evergreen; 2210½ Bklyn Ave.
Hollywood: Stands at Hollywood and Cahuenga, Hollywood and Los Palms.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Newsstand, corner 10th and Walnut.

MINNEAPOLIS

Labor Book Store, 10 S. 4 St.
Shinder's News Agency Hennepin Ave. and 6th St.; Pioneer News Agency, 238 2nd Ave. South; Happy's Stand, 8th St. and Nicollet.

MILWAUKEE

N.W. corner Wisconsin Ave. on Third St.
Militant Bookshop, 926 Plankinton Ave., Rm. 21.

NEWARK

Newsstand at Market and Halsey St.
Progressive Workers' School, 423 Springfield.

NEW HAVEN

Nodelman's News Depot, 106 Church St.

NEW YORK

Manhattan: 14th St. between 2nd Avenue and Sixth Ave. Newsstands on 42nd St. between 5th and 6th Aves.; 116 University Place.

PHILADELPHIA

Germantown and Lehigh Aves., N.W. corner 13th St. and Market St.
Labor Forum, 405 West Girard.

PORTLAND

Sammy's Shine and Smoke Shop, 240 N. Broadway

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

242 Broadway

SAN FRANCISCO

Fitzgerald News Agency, 21-4th St.; Duncan's Newsstand, 1936 Sutter St.; Ray's Smoke Shop, 1174 Sutter St.; MacDonald's Book Store, 867 Mission St.; Golden Gate News Agency, 81 - 3rd St.; San Francisco School of Social Science, 305 W. Grant.
SAN PEDRO
Johnson's Pool Hall, 531 Beacon St.; LaRue Pharmacy, 1309 Pacific St.; Abrams Pharmacy, 1002 S. Gaffey.
Williams Book Store, 284 W. 6th St.
1008 S. Pacific, Room 214.

SEATTLE

Eckert's, corner Washington St. and 1st Ave.; Bishop's Drug Store, 507 Jackson St.; Raymer's Book Store, 905-3rd Ave.; Pool Room, 500 Main St.; Liberty News, 3rd and Pike.

TOLEDO

Branch's Sports Center, 908 Washington St.
Main Drug Store, Michigan St. and Madison Ave.
905 Jefferson, Rms. 228-230.
YOUNGSTOWN
Terrace Confectionery, 1947 Jacobs Road

Congressmen At Work

The Congressional representatives of the capitalist class returned from their vacations rolling up their sleeves for work. However, out of respect for Hiram Johnson, who died recently, the Senate adjourned after 18 minutes heavy labor and the House after one hour and 22 minutes. Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts set the keynote for the session with the doubt that any member really had a vacation.

Mr. Bender of Ohio is irritated at the "considerable confusion" over the phrase "the war is over." As a point of clarification he believes Congress ought to "make it official and stop speculation and useless expenditures by governmental agencies in the name of the war effort."

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania came back from his vacation in a generous mood: "I do not believe we should attempt to liquidate the British Empire by demanding from the English those things they need for their own sustenance or for their own defense. . . I do not think it would have been a sporting or a just thing for us to have been rapacious enough to say. . . Before we extend this aid to you we must have this territory of yours in exchange" BUT "with respect to Bermuda. . ."

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Mr. Gross of Pennsylvania who claims he used to be a "plow hand" believes "generally we are making a mountain out of a molehill concerning unemployment at the present time. I recall that in one of my local plants



they laid off 3,800 men 2 weeks ago and in another plant they laid off half that number. Yet every daily newspaper in the district has pages full of advertisements that men are still wanted. . .

"It is a fact that many people, about a million and a half women, are in industry, who were driven there through patriotism and high wages, who expected and wanted to get out. There were about 2,000,000 men from 50 to 80 years of age in industry for the same reason, looking forward and hoping that the time would soon come when they could get out. . .

"Add to them the 2,000,00

Shipyard Strike Won By Workers In Australia

SYDNEY, Australia — In one of the most unique strikes ever recorded in the history of the labor movement, 3,000 workers in the Balmain shipyards at Sydney fought successfully for six weeks to maintain hard-won working conditions. Their Stalinist trade union officials had attempted to coerce them to surrender these conditions under the Stalinist "win-the-war" policy, which here as everywhere has meant swollen profits for the capitalists and unlimited "sacrifices" imposed upon the workers.

The strike, which ended on May 26, was precipitated in the middle of April when the Stalinist officialdom of the Balmain Branch of the Federated Ironworkers Association arbitrarily ordered the removal of Nicholas Origlass. He was one of three democratically elected shop delegates at Mort's Dock in the Balmain district. The officials notified the management not to deal with Origlass but with three delegates dictatorially appointed by them.

Origlass, in dealing with the employers on overtime and other grievances, had acted on instructions from the rank and file whom he represented. For thus performing his duty as a workers' representative, the Stalinists charged him with "violating union policy" and besides removing him from his post, expelled him from his branch. The workers at his dock rallied at once to the support of Origlass and his two fellow delegates, who had resigned in protest when he was removed. The ironworkers struck spontaneously.

When the Stalinist officials ordered a little handful of their supporters to cross the picketline, boilermakers, crane drivers and other workers refused to work with the scabs and joined the strike. Soon the strike spread to 30 other shops where the workers came out in sympathy with the Mort's Dock strikers. The men refused to go back to work until Origlass was reinstated and democratic procedure in the ironworkers' union reestablished.

For six weeks the Stalinists in Australia carried on a rabid red-baiting campaign against the leaders in an attempt to break the strike. In the Tribune, official organ of the Communist Party of Australia, L. L. Sharkey, the party president, wrote article after article denouncing two leaders of the strike, Origlass and Lawrence Short, as "Trotskyites" who were "expelled from the Communist Party a dozen years ago."

"MOSCOW TRIAL"

Heaping up the well known calumnies of the Moscow Trials, long ago exposed by the Dewey Commission, and the old lies about "the liason of the Trotskyites with Franco in the Spanish war," he added the new Stalinist international line about the "gaoling of their leaders in England and America for sabotage of the war effort," referring to the arrests and imprisonment of the Socialist Workers Party leaders and the British Trotskyists for their Marxist views.

"Naturally," this slanderer says in the Tribune of May 1, "the Trotskyites have not the courage to tell the workers they oppose union policy because they regard the anti-fascist war as an 'imperialist war.' No, they cunningly raise issues of overtime, conditions on the job and democracy in the union to enlist unsuspecting workers..."

But, in a leaflet issued by the strikers, there is this reply to a Mr. Thornton, a local Stalinist union official who makes the same charge:

SLANDERS REFUTED

"In his report, Mr. Thornton states that 'Origlass is a Trotskyite.' He doesn't believe that the war against Hitler Germany and Japan is a just war. Therefore he sees no need to keep ships moving..." Both Mr. Thornton and the men at Mort's Dock are well aware that Origlass does not believe that on either side the war is being fought for the proclaimed aims, nor that the plea of 'keep the ships moving' should be made the medium for

the sacrifice of hard-won standards and conditions. The men also know that Origlass made representations on the basis of their wishes and decision..."

As everywhere internationally, it is evident that in Australia too, the only weapon of the Stalinists against revolutionists and militant workers is lies, slanders and frame-ups. But in spite of all the vile efforts of the Kremlin's henchmen, the workers' support for Origlass and his comrades grew from day to day.

OUST OLD OFFICIALS

The ironworkers on strike took union affairs into their own hands. At mass meetings they voted to "ostracize" the 22 Stalinists who scabbed at Mort's Dock, ousted the old officialdom and elected a new set of officers, including Origlass and Short who were the main targets of the Stalinist attack. They demanded, and after a fray, in which the bureaucrats attempted to use violence against their leaders, obtained the union records, turning them over to their newly elected administration. Only then was the strike called off.

The Stalinists now charge the Balmain ironworkers with the design to set up a "break-away union"—that is, a dual organization. But the reorganized Balmain branch continues to turn in dues regularly to the Stalinist-controlled national office of the ironworkers and demands only the right to decide its own affairs democratically, the right to local autonomy. They are determined to fight every attempt at the imposition upon them of a dictatorial receivership of the type well-known in American trade unions. At the present writing they have local affairs well in hand and are making preparations for a legal battle, should the Stalinist national officers force the issue into court.

VICTORY OF ALL LABOR

The militant workers of Sydney, who for six long weeks—with all the sacrifices that this meant—supported the ironworkers in their fight for democratic rights, regard the victory as a victory for all of labor. As McGrath, the new secretary of the ironworkers, said, the fight was not only a fight against the victimization of Origlass. It was a fight for democratic unionism and the harbinger of a struggle in all unions against the bureaucratic and dictatorial rule of the Stalinist leaders.

In Australia, as elsewhere, the Trotskyists have once again proved that they are the best champions of the democratic rights of the workers and that they can successfully lead the struggle of the militants for their rights even against the most concentrated and powerful bureaucratic machine in the world, the corrupt Stalinist bureaucracy...

Holding high the banner of revolutionary internationalism and struggle against imperialist war, they gave a fine example of how Bolsheviks can apply themselves closely to the everyday battles of the working masses and win with them.

11 Trotskyists Freed in Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

Columbo and elsewhere. On the fourth day of the hunger strike, a crowd of 10,000 demonstrators was finally told by the authorities that the eleven had been set free.

The release of Gunawardene, Pereira and their fellow Trotskyists was made subject to two conditions by the British colonial authorities. First, they must inform police of changes in residence within 24 hours. Second, when leaving town for over three days, they must inform police of their whereabouts.

Although the party has not yet been completely legalized, the liberation of the imprisoned comrades is regarded as the prelude to at least a partial legalization of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

A STRIKING VICTORY

The great news of the liberation of the leaders of the Ceylon section of Fourth International will be greeted by Trotskyists and militant workers everywhere as another striking victory of the forces of socialist internationalism.

In the colonial countries, as well as in the metropolitan industrial centers, the Trotskyists continue to give powerful evidence of their close attachment to the masses of the oppressed in the struggle against imperialist and capitalist oppression.

What Congressmen Didn't See in France



While Congressmen made merry at French resorts, children of France hunted through garbage pails for food. The photograph above, released by the de Gaulle government in a plea for relief, shows the misery which the sight-seeing Americans overlooked.

Congress Tour Studies Gay Spots Of Europe

Starving children in Paris are digging in garbage cans for edible scraps, according to press reports. American Congressmen on a tour of Europe to study "living conditions" of the people missed such sights, however. They wined and dined from the Mediterranean to the Baltic—but nowhere near garbage cans. The scandalous story of the Congressional junket was made public in a September 4 Scripps-Howard story signed by staff writer Robert Taylor.

The tour was proposed by Representative Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma. Members represented various committees so that each group of the House could be represented in the "study." Truman agreed to the trip, thus making it Government business. The Army carried the Congressmen at public expense.

In Paris the vacationing congressmen studied food conditions at dinners with American generals and at a reception given by the U. S. Ambassador. They climaxed their social survey of Paris by studying labor conditions at the Folies Bergere. "Now they know how the French live," cynically remarked the Paris Post.

Tour members sent letters home to keep their constituents advised of their intense activities in digging into the legislative and administrative affairs of the countries visited. These letters revealed

the group dined with General Dwight D. Eisenhower at Frankfurt and had their pictures taken with the general.

RIDE ON HITLER'S YACHT

At Wiesbaden the rollicking group went for a ride on Hitler's yacht, talked with generals and soldiers, inspected bomb damage in Berlin, toured Berchtesgaden and took snap shots from Hitler's balcony in the Reichschancellery.

Naturally these political representatives of the American capitalist class didn't miss the famous French Riviera. They stayed at the Hotel du Cap at Antibes and dined with Bob Hope and Billy Conn who were also on an entertainment tour. They went for a boat ride on the Mediterranean with Hope, Conn and others, winding up in a grand finale at Monte Carlo, the world famous gambling resort.

The tour was scheduled to end in time to get the Congressmen back from their vacation for the opening of Congress. The Congressional tourists claim that they plan to make a report to the nation on results of their studies. Whether they will reveal the complaints of the French press that they failed to find out how the French people are really living, remains to be seen.

De Gaulle Promised Big Loans From Wall Street Imperialists

By Felix Morrow

De Gaulle, triumphantly returning from Washington with assurances of big U. S. loans for French reconstruction, will undoubtedly quickly make clear his part in the deal: to bring France into the orbit of U. S.-led powers.

His new tone was already evident in the August 31 communique of the French cabinet after its first meeting since De Gaulle's return. It spoke of the "marked intention of the United States to help extensively in the rehabilitation of France" and "the general agreement of their U. S. and French points of view and their mutual desire to cooperate in the coming settlements in Europe and the Far East."

The communique did not state the amount of the U. S. loans but said they were sufficient to finance French imports for the rest of the year. Other sources stated the loans amounted to \$900 millions, with another \$450 millions forthcoming from Canada. Further loans are also being negotiated.

However, once the de Gaulle government was installed in France and had retrieved control of the country from the U. S. army, the industrialists felt it necessary to reorient toward Washington. France's shattered economy did not permit its bourgeoisie to collide with Washington and London.

DESTROYED OR WORN OUT

The catastrophic situation of French economy can scarcely be exaggerated. The air raids and destruction when France became a battlefield left industry prostrate. Millions were made homeless and even today hundreds of thousands are living in cellars and caves. Agriculture of course was less damaged. But the peasant, without prospect of industrial goods, has little incentive to produce, and ruined transportation renders extremely difficult distribution of what he does produce.

VICTORY FOR WASHINGTON

De Gaulle's sharp turn is a victory not only for Washington but for the French industrial capitalists, who have long been horrified at de Gaulle's attempts to play off the Anglo-U. S. bloc and Moscow against each other. They considered it a dangerous game which could only lead to Washington writing off France as a captive of Moscow. Were that to happen, they feared the U. S. would cease to provide France with the food and machinery necessary to French industrial revival.

Many industrialists supported de Gaulle in his opposition to Washington's deal with Darlan, continued relations with Vichy, etc. They recognized that in these struggles de Gaulle was preventing Washington from reducing French capitalism to a puppet.

In short, French economy is at the end of its breath. From a capitalist point of view, the French industrialists are correct when they say that France can live for the next two years only with outside help, and that means primarily from the U. S. These realities set the stage for a strong orientation toward the U. S. and despite all de Gaulle's blustering he has now had to make the turn.

There will now follow a regrouping in French politics, hitherto dominated by the bloc of de Gaulle and the Stalinists. None of the bourgeois parties, not even the Radical Socialist party (neither radical nor socialist), once France's leading party, have as yet anything like their pre-

war strength nor are they likely to have for a long time if ever. Of the workers' organizations, the C.G.T. (General Confederation of Labor) is next in importance to the Communist Party; its traditional bureaucracy, headed by Leon Jouhaux, has been more or less collaborating with the Stalinists. Likewise the S.F.I.O. (Socialist party). Now these two organizations, already being pulled away from the Stalinists by the victorious British Laborites, are certain to join the pro-U. S. bloc which will develop in French politics.

This is an extremely unpalatable development for the Stalinists. What can they do against it?

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Until yesterday, de Gaulle said quite openly that nobody could hope to govern France against the will of the Communist Party which, with its nearly a million members is not only the workers' party but also the party. It not only commands the allegiance of the overwhelming majority of the proletariat, but also of the "little people"—lower government employees, small tradesmen, etc.—who formerly made the Radical Socialist party indispensable to any governmental combination. In the long run this is an unstable composition of the party: the workers think of it as leader of the French October and consider the present line a temporary maneuver; the "little people" joined it as the government party which it is helpful to belong to. Up to now, however, the Communist Party held its heterogeneous elements together and dominated French politics. What now?

At least part of the answer is supplied by the fact that de Gaulle's reorientation came simultaneously with accumulating signs that Stalin is retreating: the Soviet-Chinese treaty, so pleasing to Washington; the cancellation of Stalinist-controlled elections in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania under Anglo-U. S. pressure, etc. In the face of American power and wealth, the Kremlin, in dire need of U. S. loans for reconstructing the devastated Soviet economy, must abandon some of its plans for expansion. This, in turn, dictates the tactics of the Stalinist parties. In France, this probably means that the development of the pro-

Filipinos Fight Return of U. S. Despotic Rule

(Continued from page 1)

that of the British armies under General Scobie in Greece.

In the Pampanga area of the Philippines, unrest is particularly widespread. Gerardo Limlingan, Governor of Pampanga admitted he could not possibly hold office without "the efficient handling of well trained units of the United States Army assigned to help maintain peace and order."

According to the Gazette, "He frankly admitted that the United States Army has every now and then to add to their military duties the policing of the province to complement the inadequate police force in Pampanga."

"CAN'T STAY FOREVER"

"The gravest threat to the security of peaceful civilians," the Governor declared, "are the veiled warnings of the lawless to the effect that the United States Army cannot stay in Pampanga forever to back and protect the authority of the Commonwealth."

The Gazette reports that "tenants will not hesitate to resort to armed violence to protect what they honestly believe to be theirs."

From San Fernando "confidential reports" reveal that "no less than 30,000 modern United States Army weapons, consisting of Thompson submachine guns, 50-caliber machine guns, hand grenades, carbines, Browning automatic rifles, heavy-caliber pistols and light artillery pieces are in the hands of organized groups consisting of age-old victims of the 'kasama' (feudalistic) system."

Raging Inflation Heightens Misery In Shanghai

The devastating effect of war upon Shanghai can be judged from the reports of correspondents of the American capitalist press on their first visit to this city since the declaration of "peace." Although Shanghai was spared the destruction of bombing, inflation is driving down the standard of living of its four million inhabitants to incredibly low levels.

"Before the war," declares a wireless dispatch to the N. Y. Times, August 30, "the Shanghai dollar had an official exchange rate of three for one American dollar; today the existing exchange, probably illegal but widely practiced, is 100,000 for one American dollar."

PRICES UNBELIEVABLE

"The average Shanghai worker earns approximately 500,000 Shanghai dollars a month, out of which he must buy his food and clothing at unbelievably high prices. The following are a few examples: Sugar, 8,000 dollars a pound; shoes, 1,500,000 dollars a pair; meat, 50,000 dollars a pound; rationed bread, 8,000 dollars a pound; gasoline, 200,000 dollars a gallon; butter, 100,000 dollars a pound; and peaches, 40,000 dollars a pound."

"We paid 9,000,000 dollars for a case of pre-war scotch. Our hotel bill for two days was 10,272,000 dollars."

These correspondents report the jubilation of the Chinese people over the end of the war, but add a sadder note: "Today only the memory of war lingers as the emotion-filled Chinese celebrate victory with an enthusiasm that certainly holds the promise of a bad hang-over tomorrow when the facts of peace—including domestic politics and inflation—must be faced."

U. S. bloc will proceed with only passive opposition from the Stalinists. De Gaulle himself might be punished by the Stalinists for his turn, being replaced as President after the October elections. But so long as Stalin is retreating there will be no open collision between the pro-U. S. bloc and the Stalinist forces.

In this new situation, our French comrades, the International Communist Party, French section of the Fourth International, will find new opportunities. The pro-U. S. bloc scarcely can inspire the most militant workers to join parties whose sole stock-in-trade is American "friendship" and a repetition of the power politics which led to the last war. But American imports, reviving the shattered economy to some extent, will also give new opportunities for struggle to the workers as they return to the factories. On the other hand, the impotence of the French Communist party held in leash by Moscow can be made evident to the advanced workers. Thus what begins as a victory for Washington and the French industrialists may well end as a great gain for the revolutionary section of the French working class.



SHOP TALKS ON SOCIALISM

By V. Grey

The shop is all cleaned out. There was so little doing last week that we all worked on the clean-up gang and moved out all the scrap and dirt we could find.

The bosses cleaned out the people just like we cleaned out the scrap. They cleaned out all the women and lots of the men. Some of the older men were transferred over to the strip mill. But some are out on their ear, just like the women.

They tell us that the women can go back to their kitchens. Maybe so. Maybe the fellows that were laid off can go back to kitchens, too. But neither men nor women are going to get 78 cents an hour making thin soup for the kids.

It makes you stop and think a little to see the shop so empty, and the machines so quiet, when people need so many things. The big presses down at the other end are so quiet you forget they're there at all, until a sudden bang from one of the shears makes you look down that way. It's some guy working on a "government job," fixing something for his car.

Three or four weeks ago that shear was making 800 cuts an hour. The two biggest presses were stamping out landing field mats by the thousand.

Why can't they tool the presses for refrigerator plates or washing machine parts or something like that? Ed Barnes was talking about getting his wife a washing machine. But he's out of work now. And he won't have any money left for things like that soon.

What are the bosses waiting for? Here's this big machinery standing idle. And there's Ed Barnes trying to beat a pin-ball machine in the saloon.

You'd think the bosses would put the machines to work right away so they could keep on making their big profits. But they don't. That's the way "Free Enterprise" works. It runs the government; it runs the lives of 40 million workers; but it's a slave to its own profit system, and to the capitalist market.

They're going to think twice about making washing machines over and above what the regular companies are making, even if they do have the equipment. If Ed Barnes doesn't have the money to buy one, then the washing machine will just stay in the store and gather dust while Ed's wife gets rheumatism over her scrubbing board. And worst of all of course, the boss won't make a profit.

But how crazy it all seems! Ed Barnes and all the rest of us worked six and seven days a week making things to blow thousands of people to hell. And now we can't make the things we need to live like human beings.

Are we going to let this shop rust away forever like this? Are we going to turn into bums, just because Eugene Grace hasn't got the "enterprise" to make things for people to live instead of to die? Is a profit-swelled pig going to stop a hundred thousand people from making a living?

"His" plants and machinery are OUR instruments of labor and our means of livelihood. We know how to put them to work even if he does not. And we're going to fight to do just that.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL FOUNDED 7 YEARS AGO

By George Collins

Seven years ago, 30 men and women came together in an obscure hall "somewhere in Switzerland." A heavy curtain of secrecy shrouded the meeting from the outside world. Yet these men and women were not "conspirators;" they had nothing to conceal from the peoples of Europe and the world.

Had they been able to follow their deepest desires they would have held their sessions in the largest arena of the most important capital of Europe; they would have invited the trusted representatives of the workers from the factories and the farms to sit in attendance; they would have broadcast the most significant proceedings of their congress over all the radios of Europe.

NO SANCTUARY

But there was no choice before the Trotskyist representatives when they gathered to found the Fourth International on Sept. 3, 1938. No government of Europe or of any other continent would give them sanctuary. Most of the participants came to the conference illegally or under false pretenses. Some of them were tracked every inch of the way by the police of the "democracies" in pre-Hitler Europe. For at least 20 parties and groups the obstacles were insurmountable; their delegates never arrived.

And what obstacles they were! The fiendish accomplice of world imperialism in the Kremlin was prepared to annihilate the conference physically. A network of his hired killers was spread throughout Europe to carry out the murderous vendetta that began with the wholesale execution of the Old Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union and the fighters for the socialist revolution in Spain. Already two of the organizers of the conference had fallen at the hands of assassins.

DEATH OF SEDOFF

Leon Sedoff, son of Leon Trotsky, died mysteriously in a Paris hospital. Trotsky gathered all the strands of evidence from far-away Mexico and charged premeditated murder by the GPU. The Parisian police washed their hands of the case and refused to conduct any investigations.

The body of Rudolph Klement, the brilliant young secretary of the world Trotskyist movement and the principal organizer of the conference, was found in truncated form floating down the Seine river.

It is not difficult to understand today why the ruling classes of the mightiest nations, as well as the Kremlin oligarchy, so savagely persecuted the Fourth

Internationalists. The aims and program of the Fourth International were anathema to them.

At the very moment that the capitalist statesmen and the general staffs were preparing to hurl humanity into fratricidal slaughter, the Fourth Internationalists were proclaiming their uncompromising opposition to the imperialist war. At the very moment when the tiny clique of capitalist rulers was preparing to drag mankind into an abyss of carnage and destruction to preserve and enlarge their profits and plunder, the Fourth Internationalists were proclaiming to the exploited of the world that only the socialist revolution, only the rising of the colonial slaves, only a socialist world could stop the terrible scourge of barbarism that awaited mankind.

Though the ideas of internationalism had been considered warp and woof of the world socialist movement since the days of Karl Marx, none but the tiny band of Fourth Internationalists kept faith with them in the fateful days before World War II. Social Democrats and Stalinists alike had already become flunkies and liars for their capitalist governments, drill sergeants for the imperialist war. During the war, history passed its final verdict: the Second International collapsed completely and the Third International was formally dissolved.

OPPOSED THE WAR

The persecution of the parties and the leaders did not cease with the war, they grew more ferocious, more brutal, more ruthless. The Trotskyists died before the firing squads and in the concentration camps of Hitler and Mussolini; they perished in Stalin's prisons and isolators; they were hurled into Churchill's jails in India and into Roosevelt's jails in the United States.

But the Fourth International alone survived of all who had once made claim to revolutionary internationalism and its survival is the guarantee of its coming victory. In the great document of its Founding Conference in 1938, the Fourth Internationalists had written:

"To face reality squarely; not to seek the line of least resistance; to call things by their right names; to speak the truth to the masses—no matter how bitter it may be; not to fear obstacles; to be true in little things as in big ones; to base one's program on the logic of the class struggle; to be bold when the hour for action arrives—these are the rules of the Fourth International. It has shown it could swim against the stream. The approaching historical wave will raise it on its crest."

IN THE COMING
New York Elections
VOTE AGAINST:
Capitalist Hunger
Capitalist Misery
Capitalist War
VOTE FOR:
Socialist Plenty
Socialist Prosperity
Socialist Peace
Vote for
DOBBS & SIMPSON!



SWP Branches Top \$5,000 Quota For International Solidarity Fund

By FARRELL DOBBS
Campaign Director

With one week still to go before the September 15 deadline, the Socialist Workers Party branches, in well-known Trotskyist spirit, have already gone over the top in the \$5,000 quota for the International Solidarity Fund campaign with a total of 101 per cent — \$5,036.28!

Thirteen branches which have fulfilled the 100 per cent quota before the deadline are Reading, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Bayonne, Detroit, Toledo, Los Angeles, Youngstown, Akron, Boston and Seattle.

Seven branches have exceeded the 100 per cent quotas. They are Milwaukee—147 per cent; Buffalo—132 per cent; Newark—123 per cent; St. Louis—120 per cent; Allentown-Bethlehem—108 per cent; San Francisco—111 per cent; New York—106 per cent.

HIGHEST SCORE

Highest in the Over-the-Top group was the New York Youth Group with 277 per cent.

Twin-Cities with 99 per cent and Chicago with 90 per cent already paid in will no doubt be among the One-Hundred-Percenters by the time the campaign officially closes next week.

Among the enthusiastic new readers who contributed last week to the International Solidarity Fund is a member of the Oil Workers Union in Chicago who read about the campaign in The Militant. The Chicago branch further reported that another worker recruited into the South Side branch "promptly volunteered a \$5.00 donation toward the fund."

Next week The Militant will publish the final totals of the official closing of the campaign.

Readers of The Militant may send their contributions to the Socialist Workers Party branch in their own cities or to:

FARRELL DOBBS
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

International Solidarity Fund

SCOREBOARD

BRANCH	Quota	Paid	Percent
N. Y. Youth Group	\$ 15.00	\$ 41.48	277
Milwaukee	30.00	44.00	147
Buffalo	125.00	165.00	132
Newark	100.00	123.00	123
St. Louis	25.00	30.00	120
San Francisco	375.00	417.00	111
Allentown-Bethlehem	60.00	65.00	108
New York	1000.00	1064.50	106
Reading	25.00	25.00	100
Pittsburgh	25.00	25.00	100
Rochester	15.00	15.00	100
Cleveland	75.00	75.00	100
Philadelphia	125.00	125.00	100
Bayonne	100.00	100.00	100
Detroit	400.00	400.00	100
Toledo	100.00	100.00	100
Los Angeles	750.00	750.00	100
Youngstown	85.00	85.00	100
Akron	75.00	75.00	100
Boston	125.00	125.00	100
Seattle	350.00	350.00	100
Twin Cities	250.00	247.50	99
Chicago	500.00	450.00	90
Members-at-Large			
and Friends	245.00	138.80	57
San Diego	25.00	0	0
TOTAL	\$5,000.00	\$5,036.28	101%

Woman Party Leader Tells Impressive Gains Of SWP

By Grace Carlson

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—The tour is almost over. Only the Kansas City meeting on September 4 and the Minneapolis meeting on September 9 remain. Now that the hustle and bustle of getting train reservations, checking baggage, and catching trains are over, I have a little time and energy left for thinking about the advantages which come from a national tour—most particularly those advantages which come to the speaker.

I like the way Comrade Cannon expresses this in The History of American Trotskyism: "In 1928, after the February plenum, I made one of my more or less regular national tours. I had the habit of making at least one tour of the country from coast to coast every year, or every two years, so as to get a breath of the real America, to get the feel of what was going on in America."

Getting the "feel" of what is going on in America in 1945 has been a wonderfully stimulating experience for me as it would be for any revolutionary socialist. And now—even more than before—I feel like a missionary with a message for the readers of The Militant!

GREAT CHANGES

Great changes are taking place in the United States, particularly in the habits of thought of the American workers. They are losing faith in American capitalism. The structure of capitalism looks very solid and very impressive to the ordinary observer, but a closer inspection will reveal a million cracks in its foundations—rapidly widening cracks, too. The "decline and fall" of the American capitalist system is closer than many capitalist rulers think. In their day, the Roman overlords thought that the Roman Empire would last forever!

Throughout the length and breadth of this country workers are asking why there must be a "peace problem." They understand that the end of the mass slaughter of wartime means the beginning of the mass unemployment



GRACE CARLSON

and suffering of peacetime. But American working men and women are doing more than merely asking questions about the "peace problem." They are taking steps to solve the "problem." They are joining the Socialist Workers Party.

More than anything else on the tour, I was impressed by the amount of recruiting which the Party branches are doing these days. I was able to make some very favorable comparisons between the size of the Party branches now over what they were when I visited them in 1941. Many of the branches have doubled their membership—some have even trebled or quadrupled their membership in the past few years.

NEW RECRUITS

At almost every meeting on the tour, one or more workers signed Party application cards. In Detroit, there were six new recruits; in Buffalo, four. Besides these applications, most meetings would find a dozen "interest" cards handed in, indicating the workers' desire to learn more about the principles and program of the Socialist Workers Party.

We are not yet a mass party, but we confidently expect to become one because we believe that the Trotskyist program is the only program which can solve

the problems of the workers. All of our Party members—new and old—have this confidence in the Trotskyist program. One could feel it in the air at the tour meetings. Workers, attending their first Trotskyist meeting, felt it too.

A public meeting is much more than a speaker and a speech. A successful mass meeting has a background of careful and devoted detail work by the branch members—ticket sales, mailing, publicity, preparation of the hall, etc., etc. Successful meetings don't just happen!

"WE REPRESENT FUTURE"

The capitalist parties often have larger meetings. They may sell more tickets; they may have bigger halls; they certainly get much more publicity in the capitalist press. But their meetings don't have the spirit that our meetings have, because Republican and Democratic politicians do not have the confidence in their program that we have in the Socialist Workers Party program. They represent the past; we, the future.

HEAR:

JOHN G. WRIGHT

speak on

"The British Labor Victory — Its Meaning for American Workers"

READING:

Thursday, Sept. 20, 8 p. m.
Marions Hall, 1217 Moss St.
ALLEN TOWN-BETHLEHEM

Monday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m.
Labor Forum, SE cor. Front and Hamilton

NEW YORK

Friday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m.
119 East 11th Street
Added speaker: Louise Simpson, Trotskyist candidate for City Council

BUFFALO

Friday, October 5, 8 p. m.
Militant Forum, 629 Main St.,

Only Labor Can Defeat Fascism, Meeting Told

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Myra Tanner Weiss, Trotskyist delegate to the "Mobilization for Democracy" conference held Sunday night at Los Angeles City College, protested the course of action taken by this body since its organization of the July 20 mass demonstration against Gerald L. K. Smith. The correct way to fight fascism, she pointed out, is through labor's independent action, not through turning over the struggle to representatives of the capitalists.

Comrade Weiss protested permitting capitalist politicians long-winded speeches while limiting workers to two minutes. She attacked the idea that opposing class interests could unite in the fight against fascism or even against race prejudice. She pointed out that the United States Government is the largest single agency responsible for maintaining and spreading Jim Crow in the Army and Navy and other federal agencies, and through judicial enforcement of segregated housing.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

She then introduced resolutions demanding that the capitalist politicians who paid so much lip service to the fight against fascism immediately introduce resolutions in their city councils and other local governmental bodies petitioning the state legislature to pass laws abolishing the restrictive covenants which force Negroes to live in ghettos.

She also introduced a resolution pointing out that unemployment provides the basis for growth of fascist movements and called for a program of jobs for all through government operation under workers' control of all plants left idle by private capital. She concluded by advocating formation of a Labor Party to carry out this program.

The chairman announced that the resolutions would be referred to the executive board.

CAPITALIST DOMINATION

The conference, attended by delegates from all the organizations which had supported the Olympic demonstration against Gerald L. K. Smith, was completely dominated by capitalist politicians. Fully supported by their Stalinist allies, these politicians harped on the theme of "unity" between labor and capital in the fight against fascism. Attorney General Robert W. Kenny was chairman and

Mayor Fletcher Bowron the keynote speaker. After additional speeches by George Campbell of the AFL, who spoke in his own name, by Philip M. Connelly of the CIO, David Coleman of B'nai B'rith, Carey McWilliams and John B. ...

See Editorial

"Native Fascism"

Page 8

Hughes, radio announcer, the conference divided into four panels: "Community Work," "Combating Discrimination in Employment and Housing," "Education Against Prejudice," and "Techniques of Reaching the Public."

The Militant with the appropriate headline "There Is No Peace" was distributed at the entrance and read by many in the audience throughout the meeting. Copies of the pamphlets "Fascism" and "The American Workers Need a Labor Party" were sold by members of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—The Los Angeles Sentinel, California's largest Negro weekly, today quoted extensively from the speech made by Myra Tanner Weiss, Los Angeles organizer of the Socialist Workers Party, before the panel on "Combating Discrimination in Employment and Housing," at Sunday's "Mobilization for Democracy" mass meeting.

JOHN G. WRIGHT WILL SPEAK AT PENNSYLVANIA MEETINGS

(Continued from page 1)

CLEVELAND
Saturday, Monday, Oct. 13-15
TOLEDO
Tuesday, Thursday, Oct. 16-18
DETROIT, FLINT
Friday, Wednesday, Oct. 19-24
CHICAGO
Fri., Wednesday, Oct. 26-31
MILWAUKEE
Thursday, Friday, Nov. 1-2
TWIN CITIES
Monday, Friday, Nov. 5-9
SEATTLE
Tuesday, Friday, Nov. 13-16
PORTLAND
Sun. to Tuesday, Nov. 18-20
SAN FRANCISCO
Friday, Monday, Nov. 23-26
LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO
Thurs., Nov. 29, Wed. Dec. 5
KANSAS CITY
Monday, Tuesday, Dec. 10-11
ST. LOUIS
Thursday, Friday, Dec. 13-14
PITTSBURGH
Sunday, Tuesday, Dec. 16-18

JOHN G. WRIGHT TOUR SCHEDULE

CITY	DATE
BOSTON	Friday, Saturday, Sept. 14-15
PHILADELPHIA	Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 18-19
READING	Thursday, Friday, Sept. 20-21
ALLEN TOWN-BETHLEHEM	Sunday, Monday, Sept. 23-24
NEWARK	Tuesday, Sept. 25
BAYONNE	Wednesday, Sept. 26
NEW YORK	Thursday, Friday, Sept. 27-28
ROCHESTER	Sun., Sept. 30-Tues. Oct. 2
BUFFALO	Wednesday, Friday, Oct. 3-5
YOUNGSTOWN	Sunday, Tuesday, Oct. 7-9
AKRON	Wednesday, Friday, Oct. 10-12

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At All New York
Newsstands

The History Of American Trotskyism

Previous installments of Comrade Cannon's book described the emergence of the American Communist Party out of the left wing of the Socialist Party in 1919. Factional struggles between the proletarian and petty-bourgeois elements in the party began in 1923, culminating in the expulsion of the proletarian left wing for "Trotskyism" on October 27, 1928. Slandered, ostracized and physically attacked by the Stalinists, the handful of American Trotskyists nevertheless won over individual members of the Communist Party. First contact with Leon Trotsky was established in the spring of 1929, and the program of the Left Opposition published in The Militant. At their first national conference, the Trotskyists determined to operate as a faction of the Communist Party. Then Stalin's "left turn" resulted in isolation for the Trotskyists. "Tenacity, Tenacity, Tenacity!" Leon Trotsky wrote. The little group studied, trained its cadres, waited. Finally it began in 1933 to penetrate the union movement. Then came Hitler's appointment as Chancellor of the Reich, and the Trotskyists threw all their energies into sounding the alarm against fascism. This is the seventeenth installment of Comrade Cannon's book.

* * *

Our slogan during the German events was: The United Front of the Workers' Organizations and Battle to the Death! The united fighting front of all workers' organizations against fascism! The Stalinists and the Social Democrats rejected the united front in Germany. They both pretend otherwise after the events, seeking to blame each other, but they are both liars, both guilty of betrayal. They divided the workers, and neither of them had any will to fight. Through that division the monstrous plague of fascism came to power in Germany, and threw its dark shadow over the whole world.

Trotskyists Branch Out in New York

We did everything we could to awaken, arouse and educate the American Communist workers in those fateful weeks. We held a series of mass meetings—not only the one I have mentioned. We had a series in Manhattan and, for the first time, we branched out into the Boroughs. They had so surrounded and so isolated us that we had never been able to get out of Fourteenth Street in the early days. We had only one branch because we didn't have enough people to divide up; everything was concentrated around this little area of Fourteenth Street and Union Square where radical workers congregated.

But in this crisis of Germany we branched out and held meetings in Brooklyn and in the Bronx. All over the country, The Militant reports, mass meetings were held by the local branches of the Communist League of America. Hugo Oehler—at that time a member of our organization—was sent on tour to speak about Germany. We were extremely aggressive in our approach to the Stalinists. We were determined at all costs to get our message to those willing to listen. We even invaded a Stalinist mass meeting in the Bronx, turning the tables on them. Shachtman and I, flanked by a few of our comrades, just walked into this Stalinist mass meeting and asked for the floor. The audacity of the demand seemed to nonplus the fakery in charge and there were demands from the floor "let 'em speak!" We spoke and gave our message to the Stalinist meeting.

With new life beginning to stir in the general labor movement, we neglected no opportunity to take part in the new activities. In March 1933 a state-wide unemployment conference was sponsored

HITLER'S 1933 VICTORY DEMONSTRATED HOPELESS BANKRUPTCY OF COMINTERN

By James P. Cannon

by the Stalinists in Albany, with about 500 delegates. The same regulations which enabled us to appear at the local conference in New York, also enabled us to send delegates to Albany. I appeared at the conference, took the floor and made a speech to the 500 delegates on the Marxist conception of the united front in the unemployed movement. That speech is printed in The Militant of March 10, 1933. National and international issues were coordinated. At the same time that we were shouting at the top of our voices about Germany, we took time to participate in a conference on unemployment in the state of New York.

Warnings of Trotsky Went Unheeded

You know that the advice, the explanations, the warnings of Trotsky went unheeded. The German Communist Party, under the direct leadership and control of Stalin and his gang in Moscow, capitulated in Germany without a struggle. Fascism triumphed without even the semblance of a civil war, without even a scuffle in the street. And that, as Trotsky has explained many times, and Engels before him, is the worst and most demoralizing of all defeats—the defeat without battle, because those who are so defeated lose confidence in themselves for a long time. A party which fights may be vanquished by superior forces. Nevertheless it leaves behind a tradition, a moral inspiration, which can be a tremendous factor in galvanizing the proletariat to rise again later at a more favorable juncture. Such a role was played in history by the Paris Commune. The international socialist movement was raised on its glorious memory.

The 1905 revolution in Russia was inspired by the heroic struggle of the Paris Communards of 1871. Similarly, the revolution of 1905 in Russia, which was defeated after a battle, became the great moral capital of the Russian proletariat and was a tremendous influence in unleashing the proletarian revolution which triumphed in 1917. The Bolsheviks always spoke of 1905 as the dress rehearsal for 1917.

But what role in history can play the miserable capitulation of the Social Democrats and Stalinists in Germany? Here was the most powerful proletariat in Western Europe. The Social Democrats and Stalinists combined had polled more than 12 million votes in the last election. Had the German workers been united in action they could have scattered the fascist riffraff to the four winds with one solid blow. This powerful proletariat, disunited and betrayed by the leadership, was conquered without a fight. The most horrible, barbarous regime was imposed upon them by the fascists. Before the event, Trotsky said that a failure to fight would be the worst betrayal in history. So it was. Ten unsuccessful insurrections, said Trotsky, could not demoralize the proletariat one-hundredth part as much as one capitulation without a fight which would deprive them of confidence in themselves. After this capitulation, this tragic culmination of the German situation, many people began to think of everything that Trotsky had said and done in the effort to aid the workers to avoid the catastrophe. What finally happened began

to appear to many people as complete verification, if even in a negative sense, of all that he had said and explained. The prestige and authority of Trotsky and the Trotskyist movement began to grow enormously, even among those circles which had been inclined to dismiss us as sectarians and hair-splitters.

In the Communist Party, however, here as in other countries, in the Comintern as a whole, there was no deep reaction. It became clear then that these parties had become so bureaucratized, so corrupted from within, so demoralized, that even the cruelest betrayal in history was not capable of producing a real uprising in the ranks. It became clear that the Communist International was dead to the revolution, had been destroyed by Stalinism.

And then, in the unfolding dialectic of history, a peculiar contradictory development began to manifest itself. In 1914-1918, the international Social Democracy betrayed the proletariat in support of the imperialist war. The Social Democratic parties renounced internationalism and put themselves at the service of their own bourgeoisie. It was this betrayal which prompted the revolutionary Marxists to form the new International, the Communist International, in 1919. The Communist International arose in struggle against the traitors, with the program of Marxism regenerated as its banner and Lenin and Trotsky as its leaders. But, in the course of events from 1919 to 1933—a brief 14 years—that very International had been converted into its polar opposite; it had become the greatest obstacle and greatest retarding factor in the international labor movement. The Communist International of Stalin betrayed the proletariat even more shamefully, more ingloriously, than had the Second International of the Social Democrats in 1914.

Stalinism Repels the Revolutionary Workers

Revolutionary workers of the new generation were repelled by Stalinism. In the further course of development, under the terrific pressure of these international events, and particularly the rise of fascism in Germany, the Social Democratic parties began to disclose leftist and centrist tendencies of all kinds. There were many reasons for this phenomenon. The Communist parties were so walled off by the bureaucracy from any independent thought or revolutionary life that the radical workers were repelled from them.

In search of revolutionary expression, many of them found their way into the more loosely constructed parties of Social Democracy. Also, the younger generation of Social Democrats, who didn't have on their shoulders the blame for the betrayals of 14 years ago, and who were not part of this tradition or mentality, were growing restless under the terrific pressure of events and searching for a radical solution. Left-wing groupings likewise began to develop inside the Social Democrats, particularly in the youth organizations. And that world trend was also reflected in the United States in an upsurge of the Socialist Party. The split of 1919 and a secondary split of 1921 had left the Socialist Party in America in shambles. Nothing remained but an empty hulk. The rebel youth, everything vital and alive, poured into the young Communist or-

ganization. The Socialist Party languished for years with a few thousand members, mainly supported by the traitorous gang of the Jewish daily Forward and the labor skates of the garment unions in New York who needed the Socialist Party as a pseudo-radical covering and protection against their left-wing workers.

The Socialist Party for years was just an ugly caricature of a party. But as the Communist Party became more and more bureaucratized, as it expelled more and more honest workers and closed the door to others, the Socialist Party began to experience a revival. Its loose and democratic structure attracted a whole new stratum of workers who had never before been in a political movement. Thousands of them, awakened to radicalism by the economic crisis, streamed into the Socialist Party. It experienced an upsurge and growth in membership; by 1933 not less than 25,000 members were enrolled in its ranks. Also, as a result of this new blood and the development of the young generation, the party began to show a little vigor, a leftist, centrist tendency took shape in the ranks.

Similarly, here as in other countries, there was also the development outside the Communist Party of independent groupings of workers who had hitherto not been connected with radical parties but were awakened to radicalism as a result of their own experiences. Such a unique movement in this country was the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. It was led by A. J. Muste. The CPLA started as a progressive movement in the trade unions. Under the impact of the crisis it turned more and more in a radical direction. By the end of 1933 the Muste movement was busily discussing the problem of transforming itself from a loose grouping of activists in the trade unions into a political party.

"The Comintern Is Bankrupt"

Upon the capitulation of the Comintern in Germany, Trotsky gave the signal to the revolutionary Marxists of the world. "The Comintern is bankrupt. We must have new parties and a new International." The long experiment, the long years of effort as a faction to influence the Communist Party, even though expelled from it, had run its course. It was not any decree of ours that made the Communist Party beyond reform. It was the demonstration of history itself. We simply recognized reality. On that basis we changed our strategy and tactics completely.

From a faction of the Communist International we announced ourselves as the heralds of a new party and a new International. We began to appeal directly to the workers awakening to radicalism and without political affiliation or experience. Through long years of effort—by maintaining our position as a faction of the Comintern—we had recruited from the ranks of the Communist vanguard the precious cadres of the new movement. Now, we began to turn our attention to the Socialist Parties and independent groups and to the left and centrist groups within them. In that period The Militant printed numerous reports and analyses of the development of the Left Wing in the Socialist Party. There were articles about the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and its plan to transform itself into a political party. There were sympathetic approaches to the Young Peoples Socialist League. And, as we did it here, following the line of Trotsky, it was done on an international scale. Groups of Trotskyists everywhere began to establish contact with the newly developed and apparently viable Left Wing in the Social Democracy.

(To be continued)

WORKERS' FORUM

The Workers' Forum columns are open to the opinions of the readers of "The Militant." Letters are welcome on any subject of interest to the workers. Keep them short and include your name and address. Indicate if you do not want your name printed.

What "Termination" Really Means

Editor:

I wonder if the average worker knows what the word "termination" means? The end of what? The war? The war? Work? What work? Making parts (airplane, etc.) to kill fellow workers?

The bosses get the profit whether the parts are finished or not, while the workers get the garbage.

Those who have worked here for five years remember well that while cigarettes were being passed out, they were told this was no ordinary corporation, it was one big, happy family. They had us working overtime so that we could complete parts — many of which were never to be used, and which found their way eventually to the scrap pile, like all the workers here!

A. B.
Kenmore, N. Y.

Cancer Kills A Worker's Mother

Editor:

My mother has just died, the victim of the dread disease — Cancer.

In our household where every penny went for food and rent, the doctor or the dentist was a luxury we never could afford. Going to the doctor or calling him was only done in an "emergency," as every worker's family knows so well.

My mother had not been feeling well for many years. The only way she could find out what was wrong, was by going to a clinic. She only too well understood what free clinics meant — how not ONE but a few doctors who were "studying" would gather around and prod and look and prod some more and then give a medicine which they gave to all.

When I went to a city hospital with her once, there was a continual parade of workers coming out with the identical bottle of colorless liquid with the usual instructions. They were herded into the crowded clinic like cattle, and walked out the same way, only with the bottle of medicine in their hands.

Finally, after much resistance, she went to another clinic which charged "admission." She was told she needed an operation.

Then came the tremendous problem of money, a great deal of it. We finally discovered the Memorial Hospital in New York City, a skin and cancer center

with the greatest doctors in the country who specialize in this field. Yes, a wonderful institution — for those with money. In her situation she had to apply to "social service." She went through all the humiliation that goes with it — and was accepted.

Since hers would be a very difficult and serious operation that required the best of everything, she was promised that the foremost doctor in the institution would operate on her, the doctor who had invented this operation.

Now, after she endured three years of much suffering since the operation, we found out through reliable sources that the "great doctor" had not even touched her; a lesser man did, who botched the whole thing — leaving something whole which grew until it killed her in the most horrible slow death that can ever come to a human being.

Yes, she was a "charity" case and was treated as such, of course in the "interests of humanity and cancer development."

Yes, my mother was one of the victims of the capitalist system from the beginning to the end.

What an indictment! Where is the education that the workers should get so that they will know how to discover cancer and learn its cure? No, there is not enough money for these things, but they have discovered a wonderful atomic bomb which will serve "humanity" to its fullest — They can spend billions to perfect more horrors for war.

My mother was a revolutionist to the core. She was only 45 years of age. If she had been well she would have joined our movement and would have been one of its finest members. She saw and understood all of the rottenness around her. Even when she was very ill she subscribed to The Militant and read it thoroughly, page by page.

"They" killed my mother and will kill many others like her because they don't give a darn about the workers.

Where are all the promises that we have been given about more education about cancer and other dread diseases that face the workers? There is no time for it because great men are perfecting more atomic bombs.

Workers of every race, color and creed, come join the Socialist Workers Party and fight with us to rid the world of the disease of capitalism! We will rid the world of it and we will arise triumphant!

Ruth Franklin
Newark, N. J.

SWP BRANCH ACTIVITIES

BUFFALO — Open house every Saturday night at the Militant Forum, 629 Main St., 2nd floor. All invited.

CLEVELAND — Open meetings are held at Pecks Hall, 1446 E. 82nd St. (off Wade Park N.) on Friday evenings, 8:30 p. m.

DETROIT — All Militant readers invited to the SWP Open House held every Saturday evening, from 8 P.M. on. Music, dancing, cards, refreshments. Admission free. Room 21, 3513 Woodward.

Forums on topical questions every Sunday evening at 3513 Woodward, Room 21, at 8. Refreshments following forum. No admission charge.

Basic Training Class in Fundamental Principles of Marxism every Thursday evening 8 o'clock.

LOS ANGELES — Buy The Militant, 4th International and other Marxist books and pamphlets as well as information about the SWP at the following places in the Los Angeles area: **LOS ANGELES**, Socialist Workers Party, Rooms, 209-05, 232 S. Hill St. VA-7936. **SAN PEDRO**, Socialist Workers Party, 1008 S. Pacific, Room 214.

MILWAUKEE — Visit the Milwaukee branch of the SWP at its headquarters, 926 Plankinton Ave., Room 21, any evening between 7 and 9:30 p. m.

NEWARK — Lectures are held every Friday at the Progressive Workers' School, 423 Springfield Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

NEW YORK — The Militant can now be obtained at all newsstands in the greater New York area.

Saturday, Sept. 15 — Mem-

bers and friends of the SWP will meet at 116 University Place, 6 P. M. to sell Charles Jackson's new pamphlet: "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow."

After the mobilization; open house at Chelsea Branch, 130 W. 23 St., top floor.

NEW YORK TROTSKYIST YOUTH GROUP — Open forum on "The Atomic Bomb — Its Significance for Mankind," Friday, Sept. 21 at 116 University Place. Questions and Discussion. All young people invited.

PHILADELPHIA — Open forums every Thursday evening on current topics, at Labor Forum, 405 W. Girard, 8:30 p. m.

Socialist Youth Group meets Friday evenings, 8:30 p. m.; all young people are invited. Labor Forum, 405 W. Girard.

PORTLAND — Visit SWP headquarters, 220 S. W. Alder St., room 500; open 1 to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday, and 6 to 8 p. m. on Tuesday and Friday. Sunday, Oct. 21 — "Unemployment... How to Fight It." Speaker: C. M. Hesser.

SAN FRANCISCO — Visit the San Francisco School of Social Science, 305 Grant Ave., corner of Grant and Sutter, 4th floor; open from 12 noon to 3 p. m. Monday through Saturday, and 7 to 9 p. m. Monday through Friday.

TOLEDO — Forums held every Sunday evening at 905 Jefferson Ave., Room 304. All Militant readers, friends invited.

YOUNGSTOWN — Open forum Sunday, Sept. 16, at 8 p. m., on "Cutbacks and Reconversion." Speaker: Eloise Black. 225 N. Phelps St.

Workers Angry, Officials Jittery

Editor:

On May 31 the Studebaker Corporation, Aviation Division, in Chicago locked its doors on the last 3000 of its peak total of 6500 workers, giving them 2½ hours' pay notice. This was only the rumblings of things to come. Many of those 3000 workers accepted jobs at wages 20 to 30 per cent less than they had been getting. A large number refused to be a party to the attempts of the bosses and the state to cut wages.

At the Unemployment Compensation offices insults and intimidation were used to force these workers to accept jobs as low as 50 per cent of their original wage. Some were penalized as much as 3 weeks compensation. As many workers expressed it, "You'd think the 20 bucks was coming out of their own (the clerks') pockets."

Beginning Friday, August 17 — V-J Day — a new attitude was felt. The clerks were panicky. The floods of newly laid-off workers who came there from plant demonstrations against the callous treatment of the bosses and government were not laughing. In June the myth of plenty of jobs was believed by many. Today, fewer and fewer believe there is, or will ever be a job paying a decent wage.

The Employment Offices are preparing for heavy streams of claimants weekly. Sensing the increased unrest and fearing potential disturbances the officials of the Employment Bureau have had armed policemen stationed at the offices during opening hours this past week.

Leigh Ray
Chicago

Expelled from YPSL

Editor:

On Friday, July 13, 1945, I was expelled from the Young Peoples Socialist League, the youth organization of the Socialist Party. My expulsion from the YPSL was favored by both the right-wingers and the centrists (so-called "left-wingers") who are now in the midst of a campaign to purge the SP of all who exhibit Bolshevik, that is, revolutionary socialist, tendencies. As each young militant socialist who has tendencies toward Marxian-Leninism is forced out of the SP, a sigh of relief is heard among the hardened SP bureaucrats. I am quite sure I am not the last Bolshevik to be expelled from the "left-wing" of the YPSL. My case should serve as a lesson to those young revolutionary socialists in the YPSL who have hopes of transforming the YPSL and the SP into a genuine Marxist movement.

The procedure used by the Chicago YPSL in expelling left-wingers would closely resemble a Stalinist expulsion, if it had not been for the stupid fumbling in presenting and drawing up the charges. During the one week before my trial, rumors were circulated throughout the YPSL to the effect that I was a member of a Stalinist youth organization, a Trotskyist, and that I had betrayed the left wing caucus of the SP. Not one of these rumors was proven to be true.

Although I received a notice that I was to be brought up on charges, I did not receive a written statement of the charges until the very night of the trial! The charge was voicing an opinion on Bolshevism at a public meeting, not in accord with the SP line on Bolshevism. (At the so-called public meeting there was one person who was not a member of either the SP or the YPSL). The charge, however, was false. I was expelled on one charge only, and the crime I was guilty of was being a Marxian Leninist. Several YPSLs protested against the procedure. However, I was expelled unanimously by a city membership meeting of the YPSL at which one-third of the Chicago membership was present.

In the course of the trial I found out several interesting facts. First of all, the National Executive Committee of the YPSL is empowered to decide the procedure in expelling members. Second, the National Organization Committee can actually censor or refuse to accept articles for the internal bulletin of the YPSL. This is the organization that is referred to as a "democratic socialist movement."

The reformist Socialist Party is rapidly declining into a small, sick organization of tired social democrats. To the small group of revolutionary socialists still remaining in the YPSL I give my warning and advice. Should you turn toward revolutionary

"The Four Freedoms"



Reprinted by courtesy of Justice.

socialism of the Bolsheviks, expulsion awaits you. To reconcile yourself with the reformist program of the Socialist Party is to mislead and miseducate the masses. There is but one program and one party to which the revolutionary socialist youth of America can turn, and that program is the program of the Fourth International, and the truly revolutionary working class party is the Socialist Workers Party.

Henry Braun
Chicago

World Socialism -- Or Nothing!

Editor:

So Sept. 2nd was officially V-J Day. At last the six years of concentrated slaughter are over. We can all take a breathing spell, but just a breathing spell. The atomic bomb does make it a race between world socialism or extermination of human society. Science and industrial technique have become menacing monsters — only because they are not in the hands of the people.

There is no choice but production for use instead of for profit. That means industry must become one tremendous world "trust" of, as well as by, the people, turning out goods directly for the needs of the people. Either no unemployment, no hunger or want, no white supremacy or racial discriminations, no nationalism, no chauvinism, no struggle for world markets — or else Nothing. One world, one people, one nation — or Nothing. Cold hard facts no longer leave room for mere lip service to "brotherhood of man."

Don Roberts
Minneapolis

"Like 1918"

Editor:

In looking through my scrapbook I came across an article that smells the same as articles do today in the capitalist press — and they smell too. This article is dated "September, 1918."

Representative Kahn of California, in an address before the League of Republican Clubs of Cleveland, is quoted (in referring to the coming Fourth Liberty Bond Issue):

"This means additional Liberty Bonds; it means, if it means anything, that the American people must be prepared to give their all, if need be."

"Perhaps the time will come when every individual in the United States will have to content himself with the bare necessities of life, and surrender everything he possesses or earns beyond those bare necessities, to his government."

"We have not begun to make sacrifices in these United States; we do not know the pinch of hunger. I hope and pray we may

never know it, but we will be better prepared for possible eventualities if we begin now to practice self-denial."

Now if we were to print such a thing we would say, "more taxation for the laboring people or poor people — that is what he meant." As for sacrifices, what did the people from Capitol Hill sacrifice? Nothing. But they gained plenty in profits. And as for hunger, after the flower of America had been lost in battle, we in 1932 to 1939 knew what hunger was — but he did not.

If it had been possible to draft into the army but a part of the vast multitude of the politicians who proved that they saved the nation at the recent election, those who did fight could have stayed home. Every politician you hear, saved the country!

Bernard N. Dugan
Reading, Pa.

Army Persecution Of Negro Prisoners

Editor:

I am sending you an extract from a soldier's letter, which underlines everything The Militant says about military Jim Crow:

"I understand that there has been some investigation in Congress into the treatment of prisoners, that is, guard-house prisoners, not P.W.s."

"I had to guard some prisoners at a depot in England where I saw some really raw deals. Some of them were forced to sleep outdoors on the ground on excruciatingly cold winter nights when even the guards who at least were walking and who had only a two-hour shift, suffered acute discomfort."

"Fire was not permitted and their only shelter was a pup tent. One colored boy got down on his knees, weeping like a child, and begged the sergeant to get permission to bring him into the guardhouse."

"The next day was Christmas Day. The white men were marched out of the stockade and given the regular Christmas dinner. The Negroes were left in the stockade and given bread and water. I asked why. I was told that they had refused to obey an order on the previous day. I don't know about that, but I do know that everything was done to provoke them into such an attitude."

"I know that an M.P. called one of them a Nigger and did everything he could to goad the man into striking him, whereupon the man was beaten up. I know about this because the M.P. bragged about it."

"The only example I saw of the Christmas spirit that day was when the white men came back to the stockade with their pockets loaded down with turkey, candy, nuts and apples, which they gave to the colored prisoners."

L. G.
New York

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By Leon Trotsky

Volume I

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Enjoys Lecture On 'Women in Prison'

Editor:

May I express my appreciation for the very excellent talk by Grace Carlson on Sunday August 26. She brought out very clearly the tasks facing the working class and of course gave us the only real solution.

Her description of conditions existing in the women's reformatory is surely an indictment of the capitalist class! The fact that 14 year old "women" (children) are branded as prostitutes, and the cynicism of one who remarked that she thought that venereal disease was less onerous than a head full of lice!

Or the 17-year-old girl whose hope was to get a job in order to save money to buy her parents a bed, dresser etc. because they had never been able to afford such luxuries.

And children born in prison; forever branded through no fault of their own.

If only means are found to push our education of the misinformed and misguided millions of our fellows, to speed the day of liberation!

O. G. B.
St. Paul

American Capitalists Admit War Guilt

Editor:

The American capitalist class has finally admitted that it was responsible for plunging the American people into the bloody war for markets. In the Army-Navy statements on Pearl Harbor, it was admitted that the "button that started the war" was President Roosevelt's 10-point memorandum sent by the state dept. to Japan. This 10-point memorandum, which asked the Japanese to practically get out of Asia, was written in such a manner as to force the Japanese capitalist class to attack America. As Gen. Marshall said, "the U. S. desires that Japan commit the first overt act."

The capitalists and their government didn't wait for Japan to act because they were so peaceful. They wanted Japan to commit the first overt act so they could confuse the American workers — so they could get us all whipped up about a "sneak attack" and pretend they had done everything to avoid war.

We Trotskyists exposed the lie then. We said it was an imperialist war, a war for markets. We said the capitalists were not interested in maintaining peace but PROFITS. When the American workers throw out the boss class and their agents, form the government and put in their own representatives, there will be no one to deceive us with such lies.

Al Forbes
New York

Pioneer Notes

The two new pamphlets, JOBS FOR ALL! — A Fighting Program for Labor, and A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow are meeting with wonderful response.

The following letter came to us last week from Reading: "Received our shipment of A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow and the JOBS FOR ALL pamphlets. The response to both these pamphlets immediately was good. I am sure we won't have any trouble taking care of our quota and hope to be able to order more."

The package containing JOBS FOR ALL came Saturday morning. At noon time I opened it and took twenty along back to work with me and had them all sold in no time. As a matter of fact I could and will sell more at the shop. This is significant because of the fact that where I work there have not been any cutbacks or unemployment whatsoever. Everyone remarked about the punch the cartoons and the cover illustration carry."

And from Philadelphia: "We have been doing very well in our sales of A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow. Last week a Negro comrade who recently joined us sold 25 copies to friends who were in Philadelphia for a convention of the Negro Elks. Such an opportunity was not to be missed and the comrade requested to be excused from the branch meeting to welcome his guests and push our program."

Newark writes: "Last week a comrade took the Jobs for All pamphlet to the USES line. In just a few moments she had sold 40. If she had had more with her, they too could have been sold."

JOBS FOR ALL! — A Fighting Program for Labor, by Art Preis, 10c.

A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow, by Charles Jackson, 10c.

Order from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, N. Y. 3, N. Y.



The ranks of the Militant Army are swelling. Every week additional friends of The Militant send us the names of other workers to whom they wish to introduce our paper, a paper that tells the truth.

Gene Gannon of Oakwood, Wis. writes: "I am receiving my Militant regularly and it sure keeps me posted on the real conditions in the world of the workers."

"I am giving you the names of 12 workers who I think may be or become interested in The Militant. Enclosed is postal note to send each one a sub. Later I will visit each and find out what they think, but you should let them know \$1 will never hurt or break a good union man interested in the present and future working conditions of us Americans."

Another reader, Walter Handy of Oakland, Cal., sent us the names of four friends who are interested in The Militant.

Oscar Lindholm of Seattle, Wash. renewed his own subscription and sent subs for three of his friends.

John Eckert of New York sent in a six-month subscription for his friend in Bay Shore, L. I.

Widening the circle of Militant readers has become an important part of branch work and seldom a week goes by that we don't receive subs from every agent. This week Philadelphia leads with eleven subscriptions. Irene Fitzgerald explains that "During all of August we obtained 11 subs; so far this month we already have 11 subs, counting three sent in Sept. 1."

Minneapolis secured eight subscriptions; Chicago, seven; Detroit, six; Reading and Seattle tied with four subs.

A letter from H. M. Smith of Chicago reports wide distribution of the August 18 issue of The Militant bearing the headline, "There Is No Peace!": "We certainly appreciated the 3,000 Militants. We distributed 2,200 of them at one plant this morning. The rest of them went to the CIO Mass Meeting Monday."

A report from Chicago con-

cerning the August 25 issue states: "Another super issue of The Militant this week! We're eager to get out to the newsstands with it — and to see how last week's issue sold. We were out at dawn this week in South Chicago to distribute this issue to the steel workers again."

J. Lang writes that while attending the Mid-West Vacation School: "I met a couple of Militant readers at the camp who have been staunch supporters of The Militant for two years now. They read the paper from first page to last. The husband is an official in the UAW — an educational director, as a matter of fact. His wife admitted to me that she was reluctant to read what she considered another paper when her husband told her about it. But, once she took it up, she read it from cover to cover and now looks forward to getting it each week."

Weiss Lectures On British Labor Party Victory

LOS ANGELES — Pointing to the example set by the British workers in their Labor Party victory, Murry Weiss, member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party, predicted in two lectures here that American workers will form a labor party of their own in the next period.

"However, it is not enough to understand that this movement for a Labor Party is taking place," Comrade Weiss added. "It is up to us, the advanced workers, to work for it and participate in its formation."

LECTURE GIVEN TWICE

Both the audience of 30 workers in San Pedro and of almost a hundred in Los Angeles, paid close attention to points raised by the speaker. Deeply impressed by the victory of the British Labor Party, they indicated a desire to help in pressing for formation of a Labor Party by the American trade union movement.

FIGHT FOR THIS PROGRAM:

1. Full employment and job security for all workers and veterans!

A sliding scale of hours! Reduce the hours of work with no reduction in pay!

A rising scale of wages! Increase wages to meet the increased cost of living!

Operate all government-built plants under workers' control!

2. Independence of the trade unions from the government!

Rescind the no-strike pledge!

Withdraw union representatives from the War Labor Board!

3. Organization of the war veterans by the trade unions!

4. Full equality for Negroes and national minorities! Down with Jim Crow!

5. Working class political action!

Build the independent labor party!

Establish the workers' and farmers' government!

6. Tax the rich, not the poor!

No taxes on incomes under \$5,000 a year!

7. A working class answer to capitalist militarism!

Military training of workers, financed by the government, but under control of the trade unions!

Trade union wages for all workers in the armed forces!

8. Hands off the European and colonial peoples!

Withdraw the Allied Occupation Troops from Europe!

Solidarity with the revolutionary struggles of the European and colonial peoples!

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- ☐ To join the Socialist Workers Party.
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- ☐ To attend meetings and forums of the Socialist Workers Party in my city.

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Only the world revolution can save the USSR for socialism. But the world revolution carries with it the inescapable blotting out of the Kremlin oligarchy.

— Leon Trotsky

Congress Of Labor

The fight for jobs is fundamentally a national political fight against the bosses and their political agents. Increasing numbers of workers are becoming aware that they must have their own independent political party to wage this fight successfully.

But the workers do not yet have their own political party. How then can they best defend their immediate interests in the present economic crisis? Certainly not by confining themselves to a program of sending letters and telegrams to the capitalist politicians. Certainly not by depending on Murray and Green to get jobs by whining and begging and scraping before the arrogant political spokesmen of Wall Street.

Sixteen million workers are today enrolled in the powerful trade union movement of this country. This mighty fighting arm of American labor is potentially capable of bringing irresistible pressure upon Congress and the administration. But it lacks any genuinely independent program and effective machinery for mobilizing its power and concentrating this power against the citadels of political reaction.

Right now one of the most reactionary Congresses in American history is debating problems affecting the destinies of scores of millions. These millions have no genuine voice in the legislative halls and no means of bringing direct, immediate and concentrated pressure to bear.

The obvious and crying need is for the mobilization of organized labor's power in Washington through a National Labor Congress representing every union local and labor body in the United States. This Congress of Labor would meet simultaneously with the Big-Business Congress. It would draft its own legislative program, not an echo of the proposals of some capitalist "friend of labor," but a program genuinely reflecting the needs of the workers.

It would then proceed to hammer day and night upon the capitalist Congress for the realization of this program. This would put an end to the impotent policy of back-room conferences between a handful of top union leaders and the Washington politicians.

Out of such a Congress of Labor, tempered in the fire of direct political struggle, would undoubtedly emanate the inspiration and initiative for an independent Labor Party to deepen and extend the workers' fight for political power.

Native Fascism

The defeat of the German, Italian and Japanese capitalists by no means signified the crushing of fascism as a system of political rule. Not only can fascism revive abroad but it can reappear in more violent and frightful forms. Fascism is inherent in capitalism and cannot be wiped out definitely until capitalism itself is overthrown. It is an illusion, therefore, to believe that fascism was annihilated in the Second World War. It is an illusion, however, which the capitalists have every reason to foster. It is part and parcel of the illusion that somehow the United States is immune to native fascism.

The fact is, that participation in the Second World War greatly accelerated the organic tendency of American capitalism toward fascism. In a series of articles by Joseph Hansen, completed last week, *The Militant* bared the growth of the native fascist groups. During the war the fascists hibernated, now they have begun to come out in the open. One of the leading fascist demagogues, the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith, has been actively organizing "nationalist" groups. Together with Senator Robert R. Reynolds, he hopes to consolidate all the fascist organizations in one huge "nationalist" Party. The activities of Smith and Reynolds, however, constitute only the more spectacular side of the growth of native fascism. Of greater importance is the interest Big Business takes in this budding fascist movement.

Only an aroused working class, united by the tens and hundreds of thousands behind a militant

program of struggle, can safeguard the labor movement from this menace. An important beginning in the fight was the turnout of the workers at the July 20 Olympic counter-demonstration of the Los Angeles workers. The more than 14,000 workers representing the CIO, the AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and other organizations at this counter-demonstration dealt a stinging blow to the pretensions of Gerald L. K. Smith's fascists in Los Angeles.

A logical step in preparing for the next stage of struggle in Los Angeles would have been to extend the united front action. The trade unions and all other workers' organizations must follow the development of the fascist movement, fight race hatred, organize defense squads against fascist thugs, and warn the working class in time to halt the fascists at every crucial point.

But the Los Angeles counter-demonstration was headed in the main by Stalinists and their stooges. They consented to the counter-demonstration in the first place only because of the tremendous pressure from the rank and file workers of Los Angeles. These Stalinists, acting in the service of the capitalist class, have done their utmost to derail the struggle against fascism. Instead of following the path of militancy which the Los Angeles workers wished to follow — a march of protest past the fascist meeting — the Stalinists chose to limit the demonstration to speech-making. Even then, instead of giving the workers full opportunity to weld a genuine united front of workers' organizations to fight fascism, they made a caricature of the united front by turning over the rostrum to capitalist politicians, Hollywood stars and similar publicity seekers. Since then the Stalinists have still further sabotaged the struggle for a united front.

Against this policy of betrayal, the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party is battling for a policy of working class struggle freed from paralyzing submission to the political agents of the bosses.

The need for uniting the ranks of labor in the struggle against native fascism is an important lesson to be drawn from the Los Angeles experience. Fascism, feeding on the discontent of the middle classes in the postwar period, can grow with great rapidity. To fight the danger successfully requires utmost seriousness and militancy.

Italy's Colonies

A dispute in the State Department over the fate of Italy's colonies casts a revealing light on the imperialist character of the Second World War. Factions have been organized, and the capitalist press reports the issue is "fundamental."

One faction favors turning the colonies over to the United Nations Organization. This solution they maintain is preferable to creating a "sphere-of-influence" in which the Italian capitalists would rule the colonies as agents of the Anglo-Americans.

The other faction maintains that administering the colonies under the United Nations Organization would give the Soviet Union influence on the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

While these factions squabble over the fate of Libya, Eritrea and the Italian Somaliland, the 2,510,546 inhabitants are not even consulted as to their fate! What business has any of the imperialist nations in these areas? Let these people choose their own form of government!

Labor In Canada

The victory of the Labor Party in the British elections has had world-wide repercussions. Everywhere militant workers took heart and renewed their courage in the battle against reactionary capitalism. Labor's victory in Britain will have profound effects inside the British Empire. The movement for the independence of India, for instance, can be expected to take a great surge forward.

Political developments in Canada can likewise be expected to veer leftward. This will especially affect American workers, since the Canadian labor movement is intimately linked up with the labor movement in the United States.

In the trade union field the Canadian workers have, in general, lagged behind the American workers. On the political field, however, the picture is different. Here the Canadian workers are considerably in advance of their American class brothers. During the great depression of the 30's, they began organizing the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. In the June elections this year this party won 28 seats in Parliament. Had the CCF followed a more militant program, this number undoubtedly would have been greater. But the important fact for American workers to ponder is this: The Canadian workers have spokesmen of their own inside the Parliament at Ottawa; whereas the American workers, despite their vastly superior trade union strength, do not have a single representative inside Congress!

The political activities of these 28 candidates of the workers and farmers in Canada will undoubtedly prove very instructive during the coming session of Parliament. Influenced by the victory of labor in Britain, some of these candidates, especially those from predominantly working class districts, can be expected to put up a good fight in the interests of the labor movement.

The "Speech from the Throne" on September 6 laid down in Parliament the political program of the Canadian bosses. In essentials this program is indistinguishable from the program of the American capitalists toward the American working class. It signifies mass unemployment, idle factories throughout the land, and support of an imperialist "peace" that is laying the foundations of a Third World War.

During the coming weeks this speech will be answered by members of Parliament. The answers of the CCF members of parliament should be carefully followed by all militants in the American labor movement.



INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Greece

According to a London broadcast reported in the August 29 *Daily Worker*, the Greek Minister of Labor has set aside as "invalid" Sunday's trade union elections in Athens. The elections were voided apparently because the "Communist workers' organization gained a majority," according to the Stalinists.

The elections were a significant indication of political sentiment among the workers, since they involved the national trade union leadership. Earlier local union elections, both for local officials and for delegates to Sunday's national convention, according to the *Daily Worker*, were won overwhelmingly by ERGAS, a left-wing trade union federation controlled by the Stalinist-dominated EAM.

As the *Daily Worker* remarks, the invalidation of the elections shows how reactionary is the Voulgaris regime. The *Daily Worker* fails to observe, however, that the Communist sympathies of the workers in this election are one more indication that the mass of the Greek people seek establishment of a workers' state in Greece. It was the Stalinist leaders who sabotaged the struggle for such a state, welcomed the troops of Anglo-American imperialism, and paved the way for establishment of the British puppet regime.

Yugoslavia

Starvation bordering on famine is ravaging Yugoslavia as a consequence of the Second World War. At Ljubljana the ration of bread is 150 grams a day — about five medium-thick slices. Little hope of relief is visible, for the wheat harvest this year will not reach half the normal yield and the United Nations are doing next to nothing to send food to the stricken population.

"There are pockets of starvation," Wilfred Johns, deputy chief of UNRRA in Belgrade is reported to have declared. "In the Lika district, people are living on grass. I fear people will die of hunger during the winter."

The countryside is denuded of livestock. In the western regions, one out of every four peasant homes is destroyed. Tuberculosis and infant mortality are increasing at an appalling rate.

Meanwhile, the Soviet influence in Yugoslavia has resulted in the nationalization of some important foreign-held properties. N. Y. Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger reported August 27 that the French Government has protested the "uncompensated nationalization of the French-owned Bor copper mines, the largest copper deposits in Europe, which are estimated to be worth \$42,000,000."

Similar protests are expected to be lodged by the British Government against the nationalization of the "British-controlled Trepcia lead and zinc mines" — an ironic contrast to the platform promises of the Labor Party to nationalize the mines in Britain.

Sulzberger reports that these are considered test cases "concerning other Allied properties and concessions in the Danubian and Balkan states, including oil in Rumania, gold, copper, zinc and lead in Bulgaria, copper lead, zinc, tin, power and steel in Yugoslavia and other interests in Poland and Hungary."

The Yugoslav Government took over the Bor mines last October, according to Sulzberger, and "has

been operating them since." It is interesting to note that the "mines are now under the control of a workers' committee."

Anglo-American imperialism and its French satellite are putting stiff pressure on the Tito regime for the return of these properties or "just" compensation to the former capitalist overlords. In this the imperialists simply continue what they have practiced throughout the war — placing private property above the interests of the people.

The insidious hand of Stalinism is apparent in brutal and dictatorial practices of the Tito regime. A typical instance is imprisonment of workers and peasants who are in political opposition to the regime.

The August 8 issue of *Slobodni Dom*, published in Zagreb, contains a speech by a deputy of the present Croatian National Assembly, a former supporter of Vladimir Matchek, leader of the Peasant party. This deputy, Stjepan Prvitch, declares:

"Some days ago we saw at Bjelovar about 100,000 prisoners. All are sons of our peasants, our people. They are not guilty. Guilty are those who placed them in that situation and afterward fled."

No denial of Prvitch's charge has appeared in this country.

Canada

An inside story on the recent Aldershot demonstration of Canadian soldiers appears in the mid-July issue of the *Socialist Appeal*, official organ of the British Trotskyists. The author, Pte. George MacDonald, declares that "thousands of Canadian

QUESTION BOX

Q: How much did World War II cost the United States in lives and money?

A: Total U. S. war casualties, including dead, missing, wounded and prisoners is estimated at 1,100,000. The number of men killed in this war is six times as many as in the last war. In terms of money, this war cost \$336 billions, eleven times as much as World War I. The cost of this war is almost twice the \$167 billions spent by this government in 151 years between 1789 and 1940, for operating the government and paying for all past wars including World War I.

Q: Is it true that there are a great many mentally sick people in this country?

A: Mental disease has been increasing until today there are approximately 7,000,000 persons in this country mentally ill. More than one-third of the hospital beds in the U. S. are filled with such persons, and each year nearly 125,000 new patients are hospitalized.

Q: Now that the war is over, will many of our men have to remain in or continue to go into the armed services?

A: According to recent official estimates, a minimum force of 4,700,000 is indicated for September 1946. This is 700,000 more men than were used during World War I. As many as 1,500,000 of this force will probably be engaged in occupation work in Germany and Japan; the remaining 3,200,000 either in supporting work or in camps.

troops" have been "penned up" at Aldershot for weeks while American soldiers have been "speedily and efficiently embarked for the voyage across the Atlantic to be returned to their homes."

On the evening of July 4, continues Comrade MacDonald, "some three thousand men were strolling idly about the sunlit streets of this little town.... A trivial incident occurred. It wasn't anything much, a few lads on the corner were laughing, and no one was being interfered with, but some M.P.'s decided an investigation was needed.... Soldiers who paused to see what was happening suddenly became angry and when the M.P.'s tried to exercise their authority in this petty matter they were told to leave the lads alone....

"The M.P.'s meantime attempted to use a little Nazi technique and suddenly found themselves being bounced about a bit....

"A lorry load of M.P.'s arrived on the scene. The men made a rush for the vehicle, grabbed it and tossed it about like a child's toy.... The M.P.'s then hit upon the brilliant plan of turning high pressure water hose on the veterans of Italy and Normandy, and brought out the fire-fighting apparatus....

"After this display the rage of the men knew no bounds. Faced with violence that had arisen out of a situation stupid and ridiculous to start with, they reacted in the only way their conditioning would allow them to. Trained for years to the axiom: 'Any time you are in doubt don't remain inactive — do something!' they carried into effect what training and battle experience had taught them.

"The fire engine was speedily put out of commission and then the lads gave their answers to the demonstration of force they were faced with, by knocking out every window within reach as a protest against the treatment they were receiving. Also as a warning of what was to come, should they continue to be kept penned up and discriminated against.

"Climbing on a jeep, a colonel tried to pacify the already aroused and embittered men with lying promises and was howled down, hundreds shouted angrily: 'We've heard that bunk before — get off that truck and shut up or we'll pull you off!'

These Canadians, reports Comrade MacDonald, are in the majority "veterans and battle-tested, the people whom the capitalist press in the past spoke of as: 'Those splendid Canadians who came here in England's darkest hour.' Today they are being slandered as were the British miners in the spring of 1944, who with sons and brothers in the front lines, were forced to fight against damnable conditions at home and brave the insults of journalists who a few years back were Hitler's friends."

Comrade MacDonald concludes that "the Canadian worker in uniform has benefited by his experience in Britain, his outlook has broadened and his level of political development is far higher than it was when leaving Canada. More troops voted Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (the Canadian labor party) than for either the Liberals or Conservatives."

READ THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

PROBLEMS FACING WAR VETERANS

By CHARLES CARSTEN

Baruch's Proposals Are Not a Solution to the Veteran Problem

"With their families the 12,000,000 veterans of this war make up one-fourth of the entire population," states Bernard Baruch in his report to General Omar N. Bradley, Director of the Veterans Administration. "Measured in numbers alone this is three times the number of veterans in the last war."

Baruch, author of the "Reconversion Plan" that handed millions of dollars to profit-bloated Wall Street financiers, has become frightened by the sweeping victory of the Labor Party in England and the accelerated radicalization of the American workers.

He is afraid that "unless there is prompt, corrective action, the disillusionment and bitterness that has spread among some veterans and their kin will steadily worsen." In his role of Wall Street adviser to the White House, he spouts mealy mouthed phrases about neglect of "the human side of demobilization," as though it were unusual for the Government to disregard at all times the interests of workers and soldiers.

"One terrible danger of failure," this Wall Street promoter warns his class, "may be to set the veteran off from the rest of the nation, cherishing the grievance of having been wronged, at odds with fellow-Americans, his feelings an explosive fuel ready to be ignited by some future demagogue."

What Baruch really means is that unless something is done to prevent it, the veterans will become a powerful revolutionary force in alliance with the working class. For, he and his class know they have nothing to fear from the real demagogues — the fascists.

Baruch hypocritically touches upon the real issue — full employment for all workers — in stating that "the solution of the veterans' problem does not — cannot — proceed alone." But his corrective consists of a series of reforms aimed at streamlining the Veterans Administration and overhauling the legislative swindle called the "GI Bill of Rights," rather than a program to provide jobs for all.

He knows, also, that "there now prevails a 'no man's land' of neglect of the human problems of the change-over from war to peace." But instead of offering a solution comparable to the one he made for Wall Street, he proposes the appointment of an "imaginative Work Director" who, presumably, would pull jobs out of a hat.

In his hope that veterans will be appeased with a few crumbs from the capitalist table of super-profits, he suggests liberalization of the law governing loans and education, elimination of the run-around that veterans are receiving, coordination of the artificial limb program, and, of course, an adequate information service for veterans.

To solve the problem of jobs for veterans, Baruch proposes that the Work Director establish "adequate job placement machinery," see that "barriers to employment" are relaxed, provide "training," "guidance" and so on.

Such measures will not meet the economic needs of the returning servicemen. They want well-paying jobs and guarantees against unemployment. Nothing short of that will prevent veterans from becoming an explosive force directed against capitalism.

Capitalism cannot give them this economic security. Veterans will find it necessary to fight shoulder to shoulder with the workers for a working class solution to their problems.

Children Fleeing Torture Hunted With Shotguns

In Eldora, Iowa there is an institution known as the Iowa Training School for "dependent" as well as "delinquent" boys. That is, the 565 youngsters, many of them orphaned and homeless, are herded there to be treated as criminals. But their only crime was to be born of parents ground down to hopeless misery, poverty and early graves by the capitalist system.

At Eldora, 175 of the boys on August 29 broke out of the institution and fled, shouting: "I'm not going to stay here and be killed!" For that week, 17 year old Ronald Miller collapsed and died at his work on the coal pile where the boys are "disciplined." The authorities claimed the death was caused by "heat prostration." But the coroner revealed, after an autopsy, that it was due to a blow on the head.

When the State offered a reward of \$10 per head for the capture of these children, posses armed with shotguns and corn knives beat the woods and fields, hunting them down like wild animals. By dusk 131 of them, representing \$1,310 to their hunters, were captured and returned to their prison house of torment and terror.

The same week that this criminal atrocity upon orphaned and helpless youngsters was taking place, *Time* magazine of Sept. 3 gushed: "U. S. Society glittered when the George Tysons of Boston and Newport presented their 18 year old daughter, blond, blue-eyed Harriet Elizabeth at a coming-out party costing an estimated \$40,000."

After the brilliant reception the rich and pampered Betty adjoined with her 600 big-shot guests to the \$20,000 ballroom which was built especially for the occasion. "Pink and silver silk, matching Betty's gown, hid the ceiling; great chandeliers held masses of pink gladioli." Music was provided by two 20-piece orchestras. A battery of flood-lights was on hand in case of need. And to guarantee the safety of this collection of human parasites, "a Newport fire company stood by."

All night long "dinner-jacketed waiters scurried through the maple grounds carrying fancy fowl, champagne, sizzling rare cuts from an outdoor barbecue pit." The party ended at 6 a.m. with a swim at Bailey's Beach and a gourmet's breakfast.

Even modern science was harnessed to add a new wrinkle for Betty's delight: "Betty Tyson's debut might be remembered not only as ushering in a new day of peace but a scientific milestone as well — just before the guests arrived, the grounds had been liberally sprayed with DDT."