

## TROTSKY SHOWED ROAD TO VICTORY FOR SOVIET UNION

An Editorial

For seventeen years the voice of Leon Trotsky spoke out against the false policies of Stalin which have now brought the Soviet Union to the brink of catastrophe. Now, when it becomes plain to everyone that the greatest weakness of the Soviet Union is the lack of leadership against the Nazi war machine, many will for the first time realize the full horror of the crime which Stalin committed when he destroyed the greatest brain of the Soviet people.

The brain which Stalin's pickaxe destroyed had long ago foreseen that Hitler would invade the Soviet Union.

Nearly two years before Hitler came to power Trotsky warned: "Once Hitler comes to power, and proceeds to crush the vanguard of the German workers, the Fascist government alone will be the only government capable of waging war against the USSR... In case of victory in Germany Hitler will become the Super-Wrangel of the world bourgeoisie." (Trotsky's "Germany, The Key to the International Situation," 1931.)

And Trotsky proposed, a year before Hitler took power, that the Soviet Union should not give Hitler the chance to build a war machine, but should mobilize the Red Army against Hitler if he seized Germany. Trotsky wrote:

"In my opinion this is how the Soviet Government ought to act in case of a fascist coup in Germany. Upon receiving the telegraphic communication of this event I would, in their place, sign an order for the mobilization of army reserves. When you have a mortal enemy before you, and when war flows with necessity from the logic of the objective situation, it would be unpardonable light-mindedness to give that enemy time to establish and fortify himself, conclude the necessary alliances, receive the necessary help, work out a plan of concentric military actions and thus grow up to the dimensions of a colossal danger." (Liberty, July 16, 1932.)

A year later Trotsky sounded the alarm again: "Have the Stalinists perhaps assimilated the pacifist wisdom of the 'purely defensive' war being the only permissible one? 'Let Hitler attack us first, then we will defend ourselves.' This was always the reasoning of the German social-democracy... He who leaves to the enemy the complete liberty of initiative, such a man is a traitor, even if the motives for his treason are not to render service to imperialism, but consist of petty bourgeois weakness and political blindness." (The Militant, April 8, 1933.) That traitor was Stalin.

After Stalin concluded the Stalin-Hitler pact and boasted that it assured the security of the Soviet Union, Trotsky warned:

"In spite of the Kremlin's territorial seizures, the international position of the USSR is worsened in the extreme. The Polish buffer disappeared. The Rumanian buffer will disappear tomorrow. Mighty Germany, master of Europe, acquires a common frontier with the USSR. Scandinavia is occupied by this same Germany. Her victories in the west are only preparations for a gigantic move toward the east." (The Kremlin's Role in the War, June 17, 1940.)

The Cain in the Kremlin answered these warnings by murdering Trotsky as he had already murdered the rest of the generation which made the October revolution, the supreme leadership of the Red Army and of Soviet industry.

But Stalin's pickaxe could not kill the product of Trotsky's lifelong work — the program of Trotskyism, which lives on in the Fourth International. Even in this dark hour, when the most densely populated areas and the most concentrated agricultural and industrial regions of the Soviet Union have been overrun by the Nazi war machine, the Trotskyist program could still bring victory for the Soviet Union. That program demands the following immediate steps:

1. Release all pro-Soviet political prisoners and restore them to their rightful place in industry and the Red Army. Revive the democratically-elected Soviets. Legalize all pro-Soviet political parties.

In Stalin's dungeons are tens of thousands of loyal revolutionaries — men who proved their worth in the Civil War of 1918-1920 and in the building of industry and the Red Army. The release of this great army of pro-Soviet political prisoners, would go far to make up the lack of leadership from which the Red Army and Soviet industry is suffering.

The Soviets, constituted by representatives democratically elected directly from the factories and villages, were the organizations which mobilized the masses to win the Civil War of 1918-1920. Without the Soviets, as Lenin often said, victory would have been impossible. But these Soviets no longer exist; Stalin destroyed them.

These Soviets must be revived and all pro-Soviet political parties must be given legal status and complete freedom.

Restoring all pro-Soviet political prisoners to their rightful place in industry and the Red Army, and providing the Soviets as the organs of leadership. These measures would be worth infinitely more to the Soviet Union than all the "aid" that could possibly be rendered by the "democratic" imperialists.

2. For revolutionary unity with the German working class. For the Socialist United States of Europe.

In order to strike Hitler a mortal blow, the Soviet government must directly issue a revolutionary appeal to the workers of Germany, calling upon them to join hands with the Soviet workers to create the Socialist United States of Europe.

Hitler is now drawing his greatest strength from the German workers' fear of the yoke of a foreign invader. The German workers know that the British and American imperialists intend to impose a second and worse Versailles "peace" treaty. The Soviet Union can undermine Hitler by pledging to the German workers that the downfall of Hitler will not mean a second worse Versailles but will result in a Socialist United States of Europe. Once the German masses are convinced that the disintegration of the German armies will not be followed by the dismemberment of Germany, they will join hands with the Soviet workers and soldiers against the common enemy — fascist and "democratic" capitalism.

This is the road of victory for the Soviet Union. This is the Trotskyist road. It is the only road for the salvation of the Soviet Union. The other road, the road of Stalin, has led the Soviet Union to the brink of catastrophe.

## How Stalin's Purge Beheaded Red Army

By LEON TROTSKY

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# THE MILITANT

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# CATASTROPHE FACES USSR AS RESULT OF STALIN'S RULE

## Stalin's Purges Beheaded Red Army

By NATALIA SEDOV TROTSKY

The German army keeps advancing deeper and deeper into the Soviet Union. The fascists have seized Kiev, they are marching on Kharkov, Rostov, the Donets Basin. They are in a position to occupy Crimea. They can occupy Leningrad. The heroic Red Army is not attaining its goal despite its high morale, despite its frightful sacrifices, despite millions of fighters who perish. The sacrifices so far have been in vain! Under such conditions, the morale of the Red Army will begin to decline.

It is absolutely self-evident that the causes for the lack of successes of the Red Army lie in the lack of leadership. The Red Army has been beheaded by the greatest criminal in history. Stalin bears the guilt for all the ills suffered by the Soviet Union.

It is necessary to undertake a resolute campaign against the criminals responsible for the defeats.

Irrefutable facts are now confirming with invincible force the diagnosis made by Leon Trotsky on the basis of an all-sided analysis of the general political and economic condition in the USSR.

It is necessary by means of the merciless blows of facts to lay bare unceasingly, with all our energy, the causes for the defeats of the Red Army. The time has come to remind all workers daily, hourly, of the crimes of the Kremlin regime and its chieftain. They must be reminded of the doom of such fighters and military activities as Muralov, Mrachkovsky, Ivan Nikitch, Smirnov, Smilga, Pyatakov and other heroes of the revolutionary civil war of 1918-1920 who fell victims of the "verdict" of the infamous Moscow trials. It is necessary to sound the alarm concerning the consequences

of Stalin's murder of the revolutionary military leaders, Tukhachevsky, Yegorov, Uborevich and the others.

The brazen and untalented Lozovsky now speaks in humble tones and together with the Menshevik Maisky begs at Churchill's feet for assistance. Stalin pleads for arms from the "democracies." He dares not summon the world proletariat. Payment is now being exacted from Stalin for his bestial crimes, his narrow mind, his rudeness, his boorish vainglory, and his moral monstrousness.

The Red Army is being bled white by the struggle against the fascists which is being conducted without revolutionary leadership and without strategists. The successes of the fascists will begin at a certain stage to be considered by the Red Army as due to its own impotence. The moral uplift of the army together with that of the population will begin to decline; and this, in its turn, can lead Stalin to capitulate to Hitler. It is necessary to sound all alarms to warn of the catastrophe that threatens.

Drawing the lessons from its own bloody experience the Red Army must become convinced, must draw the conclusion, that its impotence lies in the absence of leadership and in Stalin's rotten regime.

What is the truth about guerrilla warfare? Stalin has come back to it, he has returned to the guerrillaism against which Lenin and Trotsky fought so relentlessly during the civil war in the revolutionary Soviet Union. Stalin needs guerrillaism as a facade, as something to show, something to fool the people with. By guerrillaism he tries to cover up the absence of strategists, the absence of a genuine revolutionary and planned leadership of the war; he distracts public opinion by means of the heroes of guerrilla warfare. But in a correctly conducted war there is no need at all of guerrilla

illars; they can only be a hindrance and incur disproportionate sacrifices. Who benefits by this?

The morale of the army is of decisive significance in war, but it is self-evident that there must in addition exist such indispensable prerequisites as the general knowledge of how to conduct a particular war, leaders trained in the military arts, a unified strategic plan. But all this is lacking in the Stalinist apparatus. The best revolutionary commanders were murdered by Stalin before the outbreak of the war. Under such conditions the sacrifices of the Red Army are being made in vain!

How far removed from the threatening tragedy in the USSR are the things that are now being written about the Soviet-German conflict! All these descriptions of heroic guerrilla fighters who refuse to drop their silenced weapons serve only to obscure the truly tragic position of the Red Army. These descriptions really reveal sacrifices which are devouring precious human material. They reveal the lack of a unified and correct organization. There is no one to harness the heroic elemental force of the Red Army, its great power, its readiness to defend the land of the Soviets. There is no one to harness and direct all this into the channels of a unified strategic plan. The richest material equipment of the bourgeois "democratic" imperialists of England and the United States cannot make up for this glaring gap in the conduct of the Soviet Union's war.

The questions I raise are questions of the greatest importance. Everything must be concentrated on them, everything else must be subordinated to them. For the fate of the Soviet Union is now being decided.

Coyoacan, D. F.

September 25, 1941.

## Churchill 'Satisfied' With Red Army Showing

### He Does Not Desire The Victory Of Soviet Union

By FELIX MORROW

Winston Churchill made a very optimistic speech to the House of Commons on Tuesday, reporting that the balance of battle is definitely swinging in favor of Britain. In line with this optimism, he indicated himself satisfied with the showing made by the Red Army.

Why this complacency of the "democratic ally" in the face of the terrible defeats sustained by the Red Army? An attitude similar to that of Churchill pervades the American bourgeois (and Stalinist) press. Is this merely propaganda to put the best face on a bad situation?

No, it is not merely propaganda. The real point is that the standard of the rulers of the "democracies" for a "good" showing by the Red Army is an entirely different standard than that of the pro-Soviet workers.

All that the "democracies" desire of the Red Army is that it continue to engage the Nazi forces in combat for another year or so. That meanwhile tens of millions of Soviet workers and peasants remain behind to become vassals of Hitler, that the key industrial and agricultural areas of the USSR fall into Hitler's hands, that millions of Red Army soldiers are destroyed or fall prisoners — all this is no skin off the nose of Roosevelt and Churchill. On the contrary, they would prefer to see the Soviet Union with the sole exception of the ruling clique in the Kremlin. Judging by the official treatment of the news in July, after three weeks of hostilities, the Kremlin's policy is one of keeping the Soviet masses completely in the dark.

The struggle of the Red Army is desired by the "democracies" merely as a stop-gap to provide more time to prepare the Anglo-American forces to defeat Hitler. If that stop-gap is purchased at the cost of the laying waste of the Soviet Union, the "democracies" are not a bit troubled. What would alarm them would

Roosevelt and Churchill are satisfied with the Red Army. And the Stalinists fall in with that standard! They boast about the successful "strategy" of preventing the destruction of the Red Army by the constant retreats which leave more and more of the territory and population of the Soviet Union under the Nazi heel.

No self-respecting worker can follow the Stalinists in accepting the standard of the bourgeois "democracies" for the showing of the Red Army. The working class standard must be the Red Army's success in hurling back the Nazis. And by that standard, the plight of the Red Army is terrible indeed.

Our fervent hopes for the victory of the Soviet Union must not blind us to the terrible realities of the present situation. Stalin

is now, as always, the organizer of defeats, and only of defeats. INFERIORITY OF STALIN'S GENERAL ARMY STAFF

The utter incompetence of the Stalinist leadership of the war must be recognized and understood.

Why has the Red Army lost one battle after another? Why the continued retreats, abandoning irreplaceable industrial and agricultural

cultural areas? There is only one factor which can explain these terrible events — the bankruptcy of the Stalinized general staff of the Red Army, air fleet and navy.

Soviet defeats after a long war could be explained by the industrial superiority of the Nazi war machine, which is able to replace materiel much faster than Soviet industry can. But the powerful industrial machine of Hitler is not the explanation for the defeats incurred by the Soviet Union during the first three months of war. The Soviet Union has been preparing war materiel for decades. When the Nazi-Soviet war began, the Soviet Union must have had as many or nearly as many planes, tanks, etc. as the Nazis, and the Red Army was certainly numerically superior to the German forces. Soviet morale, all observers agree, was extraordinary high.

There remains, then, only one other factor in which the Soviet Union was so completely inferior that it can explain the defeats of the first three months — the inferiority of the general staff and the officers' corps. The Stalinists have brazenly attempted to claim that the execution of the leading generals in 1937 and the subsequent mass purges of the officers' corps — not less than 40,000 were executed or imprisoned or driven from their posts — served to improve the functioning of the Red Army. This ghastly argument can now only meet with contempt from any serious worker. In stripping the Soviet armed forces of their leadership, Stalin did more for Hitler than Hitler could have done for himself.

A further proof of the inferiority of the Soviet general staff is provided by the figures on comparative casualties of the contending armies.

It has always been an axiom of military science that the attacking force loses, in killed, wounded and prisoners, much larger numbers than the defending force. (Continued on page 3)

## Soviet Masses Are Kept In The Dark Regarding Defeats

### Main Tasks of Soviet Press Are Whipping Up Spy Hysteria and Glorification of Stalin

It is almost a year since consecutive issues of Moscow newspapers were last available here. Now *Pravda* are once again beginning to arrive in this country.

The most striking thing about the wartime issues of *Pravda* is the dearth of information concerning the progress of the fighting at the front. There are many stories of individual exploits of officers. Occasionally a rank and file soldier or a guerrilla fighter is singled out for an act of daring and heroism. Whatever information the *Pravda* does supply is of such a character

as makes it impossible for the average Soviet citizen to discover what is actually occurring on the battlefield.

If these wartime issues are any criterion, the bulk of the Soviet people first learn of the reverses of the Red Army only after great delay, through rumors and not through official communications.

The American public is unquestionably far better acquainted with the course of events than anybody in the Soviet Union with the sole exception of the ruling clique in the Kremlin. Judging by the official treatment of the news in July, after three weeks of hostilities, the Kremlin's all-out censorship.

It requires little imagination to realize what a shock to the bureaucracy itself. Thus, on July 15, *Pravda* featured a TASS dispatch from the city of Engels in the Autonomous Republic of the Volga-Germans. The text be-

gins as follows: "In these days of the war for the fatherland the toilers of the Volga-German Republic throb with the same feelings that inspire the entire Soviet people. Workers, collective farmers and intellectuals are mobilizing their forces for victory over the Hitlerite gangs... Thousands of toilers of the (Volga-German) Republic have gone to the front arms in hand to fight against the mad German Fascism."

A few weeks later, toward the end of August, the Kremlin issued its ukase "to resettle the entire German population of the Volga regions to other districts" (N. Y. TIMES, Sept. 8). A few days later the Kremlin announced the dissolution of the Autonomous Volga-German Republic.

This persecution of the Volga-Germans is closely bound up with the rest of Stalin's major current campaigns, namely, his drive against "spies and diversionists." Since the outbreak of the war one of *Pravda*'s central tasks has been to whip up a spy mania. "ALL SPIES AND DIVERSIONISTS MUST BE DESTROYED" is the heading of *Pravda*'s editorial for July 13. To give a semblance of verisimilitude to this witch-hunt against the "spies and diversionists," "panic mongers," etc., the columns of the

Moscow press are filled with stories of mysterious men and women suddenly exposed as Hitler's agents. According to the July 13 issue of *Pravda*, the Nazis send thousands of their agents, by parachute and otherwise, far behind the front lines; and their disguise is so fiendishly clever that it is hard to tell them apart from the rest of the population!

The Kremlin requires this spy hunt above all to suppress all dissident elements among the Soviet masses. Under the familiar cover of extirpating "spies and diversionists," the GPU is conducting a wartime bloodpurge.

Let us recall that while Stalin was busy in Moscow trying to revive the hue and cry against "Fifth Columnists," his flunkies in this country boast in the Daily Worker that the "Fifth Column" had long been destroyed in the Soviet Union. In this way they tried to justify the infamous Moscow frameups and the monstrous blood purges which headed the Red Army. The liar in the Kremlin is refuting the lies of his own henchmen.

It has always been an axiom of military science that the attacking force loses, in killed, wounded and prisoners, much larger numbers than the defending force. (Continued on page 4)

# Judge Denies Motions Made for 29 Defendants

Argues That Smith Anti-Labor Act Is Justified Because of Hitler's Victories

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23. — Federal Judge Matthew M. Joyce today denied four motions made by the Socialist Workers Party and Local 544-CIO defense attorneys for the 29 men and women, indicted for "seditious conspiracy," who go on trial here on Oct. 20.

The motions presented to the judge were for:

1. A bill of particulars on the charges against the defendants.

2. Severance, or that each defendant be tried separately because the large number of defendants and the mass of evidence would prevent a fair trial if all were tried jointly.

3. Election by the government on which of the two counts in the indictment (seditious conspiracy and advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force and violence) the defendants are to be tried.

4. Study of the argument as to whether prior or subsequent to enactment of the anti-sedition Smith Act of 1940 there was ever any "clear and present danger" of the evils intended to be prevented by the statute.

Motions for the sixteen defendants who are leaders and members of Motor Transport and Allied Workers Union, Local 544-CIO, were filed by Gilbert E. Carlson and David Shama. Motions for the other thirteen defendants, leaders and supporters of the Socialist Workers Party, were filed by their attorneys, Albert Goldman, Arthur LeSueur and M. J. Myer. Oral arguments were presented before the judge by attorneys Carlson and Shama for all 29.

## BILL OF PARTICULARS ASKED

Opening the argument for the defense, Shama insisted that a bill of particulars should be furnished the defendants inasmuch as the indictment had consisted merely of "vague, unspecific allegations of crime, with no facts cited."

Henry A. Schweinhaut, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, argued the case for the government. "When a conspiracy is the gist of the crime, it is not necessary for the government to allege with great particularity the details of the crime," he declared. "The statute under which the indictment against these defendants is drawn is general and therefore only a general charge is necessary. A bill of particulars would unnecessarily confine the government and limit its testimony," he stated further.

On the motion for severance, defense attorney Carlson argued that it would be impossible for the defendants to receive a fair trial if they were all tried at one time.

Countering for the government, Victor E. Anderson, United

count they will try the defendants.

## JUDGE GOES ABROAD

On the final motion asking the court to pass on the question of whether there was any "clear and present danger" of the evils intended to be prevented by the sedition act, Judge Joyce held that "no fair-minded person could deny the existence of such danger when the act was passed in June, 1940."

The judge recited a list of Hitler's conquests in Europe since 1938, as though that has anything to do with the case. Congress passed the Smith Act in June, 1940, when there was a "clear and present danger to our democracy," said Joyce. Common sense and the instincts of self-preservation and the preservation of democracy suggest the limitation of free speech and free press, he declared.

In this connection the judge quoted approvingly from a recent article by Max Eastman, to the effect that democracy must protect itself from totalitarian ideas by restricting freedom of speech, freedom of the press, etc. Earlier in the court hearing, the defense attorneys had cited the case of the United States vs. Eastman, a free speech case arising out of World War I, when Eastman was put on trial as one of the editors of a radical publication.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the union, repeated the charge, while Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New

York Industrial Union Council, hinted a reprisal against the LaGuardia administration in the municipal elections this November.

A report submitted by the international executive committee and accepted by the convention stated that the city had failed to deal with the union in good faith. This was a reference to the long struggle of the 32,000 transport workers of New York to force the city to recognize the union and bargain with it on wages, hours and working conditions of the employees of the recently unified lines.

The action of the convention of the Transport Workers Union will undoubtedly help to put a crimp into LaGuardia's pose as the "labor candidate" in the coming mayoralty election.

LaGuardia has been endorsed for re-election by both wings of the American Labor Party in New York. But the endorsement of a thousand labor parties could never serve to cover up his brutal attack on the rights and interests of the workers on the city-owned transit lines. These workers will contrast the treatment given them with the gentle and considerate handling of the

The Flint program is being presented to the corporation (General Motors) in the form of demands. The response will undoubtedly be that only the corporation has the right to decide where it will build plants, where it will place its orders, how it will produce them, what machines it will use for that purpose, etc. They will reply that they own the business and they intend to run it.

The union, in defending its right to work, will come face to face with the basic problem immediately. As this fight proceeds, our slogan will take on more and more meaning to the workers. I have information that GM is refusing to agree even to the program of granting seniority rights in transfers to defense work, let alone the other demands. This means they are out to prevent unionization of their new plants and to use that as a wedge for fighting the union. You can expect a big fight on this.

I would be interested in reading what workers in other sections of the labor movement are thinking and doing about this problem.

J. A. Flint, Mich.

between what the worker now feels and understands, and our program. In this particular problem we must first introduce to the workers the idea of their demanding the right to set up a dual control of planning, which sounds both reasonable and attainable.

In this sense the plan adopted by the Flint workers is of utmost importance and should be widely discussed by all workers concerned with the priorities question. The Flint plan was a step in the right direction. In order to defend their members' jobs, the unions had to deal with the problem of asserting their right to set up machinery for union control of planning, etc.

Not only the Flint plan, but the fact that the International (UAW-CIO) itself is engaged in negotiations on the location of new plants, who will be hired, etc., is an indication that the labor movement in order to protect the elementary right to work, must wipe out the monopoly of control now in the hands of the industrialists. The basic mistake of the International is that all its attempts are futile because such a fundamental right must first have behind it an aroused and fighting membership. With full participation of all local unions in the fight.

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## Flint Reader Discusses Militant Slogan On Priorities

### EDITOR:

The page on priorities in the Sept. 20 issue of THE MILITANT will get a real response from workers in Flint and other auto centers where the priorities problem is number one on the agenda.

The priorities question not only constitutes a pressing problem for hundreds of thousands of workers today, but it also opens up an issue on which to agitate in a realistic way for a program of expropriation and workers control of industry.

But there is still too much of a tendency in THE MILITANT to repeat this slogan automatically and play it over and over like a phonograph record, at the end of each story. Three of the stories on that page close with the repetition of the slogan. One story ends "the solution to unemployment is contained in the single slogan, Expropriate, etc."

There is a varied reaction to this kind of sloganizing. The union man reads the story, thinks it the truest he has ever read, and then, seeing the conclusion, decides that we're a bunch of guys with our heads in the clouds.

We must first bridge the gap

## Red Sailors Defending USSR



A unit of the Soviet Black Sea fleet turns its anti-aircraft artillery against Nazi air invaders over the besieged port of Odessa.

# LaGuardia Denounced By TWU Convention

By HARRY FRANKEL

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. — The reactionary open-shop policies of Mayor LaGuardia and the New York Board of Transportation were roundly condemned by the third biennial convention of the Transport Workers Union here in New York this week. The 250 delegates present heard Allan S. Haywood, national director of the CIO, speaking on the opening day of the convention, Sept. 24, accuse the LaGuardia administration of "the most brazen and outrageous attempts to break a labor union that I have ever witnessed in my long career as a labor leader."

Michael J. Quill, international president of the union, repeated the charge, while Joseph Curran, president of the Greater New

York Industrial Union Council, hinted a reprisal against the LaGuardia administration in the municipal elections this November.

While Quill and the other leaders of the Union stated clearly and explicitly the attitude of the transport workers of New York toward the LaGuardia administration, they were not nearly so clear and explicit when it came to recommending a political solution to the convention.

It is to be remembered that these union heads have given the weight of their backing and support to the so-called left-wing of the American Labor Party in New York City. This group has officially endorsed the Mayor for re-election. Are we to expect that they will not take it. To throw a scare into a capitalist politician around election time for the purpose of a few concessions is one thing; to leave all bosses candidates behind and organize truly independent working class political action is another.

The action of the convention of the Transport Workers Union will undoubtedly help to put a crimp into LaGuardia's pose as the "labor candidate" in the coming mayoralty election. LaGuardia has been endorsed for re-election by both wings of the American Labor Party in New York. But the endorsement of a thousand labor parties could never serve to cover up his brutal attack on the rights and interests of the workers on the city-owned transit lines. These workers will contrast the treatment given them with the gentle and considerate handling of the

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# SWOC WINS VICTORY AT SPARROWS POINT PLANT

## Steel Workers Win Labor Board Election In Strategic Bethlehem Steel Stronghold

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26. — Yesterday the National Labor Relations Board held an election here at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel. When the polls opened at 5 A. M., we who were working on the 12 to 8 shift, stepped back from our jobs and the incessant, deafening roar and clang of processing steel died out in the mill as we made our way to the voting places.

This was a solemn business for most of us. We knew that if the "independent" scab union won the elections, it would mean a return to the old days: the militants would be hounded from their jobs, the "brown noses" and favorites of the foremen

self-praise for our victory over Bethlehem, the men talked among themselves about the grievances they must now proceed to settle in the mills, about consolidating the union internally and selecting a good leadership. And over many a bar in the eastern section of the city the men talked last night with anticipation about going out to organize the remainder of Baltimore's 50,000 steel workers as the next step to making this a union town.

## INTIMIDATION FAILED

We already have another fight on our hands. Today a Baltimore County Grand Jury indicted 13 of our leading militants on charges of "rioting" based on an old English law. On August 18 the workers in the pipe mill had lost all patience with a scab provocateur and shut down the mill after the company refused to comply with an ultimatum that this rat be fired outright.

The picket line which formed that night shut down the pipe, wire and rod mills, but was compelled to fight off company police who harassed the union men from the company property and state police who clubbed them from the highway. As we were finishing up the picketing at midnight, the police swooped down on outstanding pickets and organizers and hustled them off to the county jail, holding them on \$2,500 bail each.

Bethlehem Steel dominates the county government and had hopes that this action would hinder the organization drive. The union answered with increased activity and several work stoppages in protest. The company miscalculated for instead of frightening the men, it angered them, and the election was already won by the time the indictments were issued, and we are in an even better position to force the dismissal of the charges and to put a stop to this business of digging up old forgotten laws for use against labor. I can see that many of my union brothers are learning a political lesson in this aftermath of their union victory.

Instead of jabbering a lot of



Chicago heads the list of cities of the press among workers, especially at this time when members of our party are about to go to trial before the Federal Court in Minnesota. It certainly need not be emphasized to our membership that, once the trial gets under way, it will be our press alone which will publicize with thoroughness and truth the statements and behavior of the defendants.

Every historic working-class trial has been accompanied by a campaign of lies and misrepresentation circulated by the boss press and it has always been the working-class press alone which has had to carry on the fight to acquaint workers with the real issues involved. In the next few months, we shall have to face the greatest responsibility of our history in disseminating as widely and thoroughly as possible copies of our press carrying reports on the Minnesota trial.

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# How Stalin's Purge Beheaded The Red Army

## Trotsky Warned That Stalin's Murder Of The Red Army Leaders Would Endanger

## Defense Of Soviet Union

The following extracts are from an article written by Leon Trotsky in 1937, shortly after Stalin's execution of the eight leading generals of the Red Army. Only now is the world beginning to understand that in murdering these men Stalin was destroying the supreme leadership of the armed forces of the Soviet Union. Nor did Stalin stop with the extirpation of these eight generals. In the space of twelve months, from May 1937 to May 1938, the GPU shot or jailed almost to a man the commanding staff of the Red Army, air fleet and navy. The most conservative estimate of the number of officers shot or jailed in that period is 40,000.

On August 20, 1940 a Stalinist assassin succeeded in dealing a death-blow to the one man above all to whom the Soviet Union at war would now be looking for leadership — Leon Trotsky, founder and builder of the Red Army.

Of those who were connected with the leadership of the armed forces in the period of the Civil War and the building of the Red Army, only three now remain — Voroshilov, Shaposhnikov and Budenny. The Red Army suffers today above all from lack of leadership. Every one of its defeats is due to Stalin's beheading of the Red Army. On Stalin's hands is the blood, not only of the generals and officers he murdered before the war broke out, but also of the millions of heroic Red fighters who have fallen only because of lack of leadership. — THE EDITORS.

By LEON TROTSKY

In the past few months hundreds, probably thousands, of public servants have been shot in Soviet Russia. The executed include the most eminent personages in the Soviet government, the majority of whom were heroes of the Russian revolution. It is as if, in America, the Roosevelt administration were to shoot half the cabinet, a score or so of the United States Senate, the Presidents of a dozen leading corporations, and the head of the Department of Justice — for treason!

And now the latest chapter in blood-letting is the decapitation of the Red Army. More than all the other Moscow trials put together, this act has had the widest repercussions in world opinion. Is the Red Army as strong as we thought it was? The German general staff is asking itself. Among the enemies and allies of Russia, a revision of opinion is in process which may have the profoundest effects in world politics, and which cannot but affect the question of war and peace in the world arena.

\* \* \*

On May 22, 1937 Marshal Tukhachevsky was suddenly removed from his post as Vice-Commissioner of Defense and transferred to a minor post in the provinces. Within the next few days the commanders of the military districts and other prominent generals were likewise transferred. These measures boded nothing good. It was evident that the ruling tops had come into serious conflict with the officers' corps.

Moved by the interests of Soviet defense, the commanders of the districts and the responsible generals, might have inter-

vened in Tukhachevsky's behalf. Did they do so? In all probability the whirl of transfers and arrests in the month of May and during the first days of June can be explained only by panic in the Kremlin. On June 1, Gamarnik either shot himself or was shot. The commanders of the military districts no sooner arrived at their new posts than they were placed under arrest and turned over to the court. On June 9, the following were arrested: Tukhachevsky, who had just been appointed to Samara; Yakir, who had just been transferred to Leningrad; Uborevich, commander of the White Russian Military district; Kork, head of the Military Academy; Putna, former military attaché at Tokyo and London; Primakov, a cavalry general; Feldman, chief of the personnel section of the General Staff; Eideman, head of the Ossouviakhim. Two days later, all eight were sentenced to death and on the following day shot.

### The Leaders of the Red Army

The army must have been stirred to its very depths. In the mind of everyone was the question: Why kill the legendary heroes of the civil war, the talented field commanders and organizers, the heads of the Red Army who, only yesterday, were the mainstay and hope of the regime? Let us first recall briefly who they were. The actual leaders of the army in recent years were two men: Tukhachevsky and Gamarnik.

Both came to the fore during the civil war, not without the intervention of the author of these lines. Tukhachevsky gave indubitable evidence of outstanding talent as a strategist. Tukhachevsky was a very young man at the time and had made a leap from the ranks of Czarist officerdom to the camp of Bol-

shevism. Thereafter he apparently applied himself assiduously, if not to the study of Marxism, then to military science. He acquired a knowledge of modern military technique and, not unsuccessfully, played the role of mechanizer of the army.

Jan Gamarnik, born of a Jewish family in the Ukraine, distinguished himself during the civil war by his political and administrative talents — to be sure, on a provincial scale. For a period of ten years Gamarnik held important posts at the very center of the party apparatus, and was in daily collaboration with the GPU. Is it conceivable that in such circumstances he could have conducted two policies, a public one for the external world, the second private? In our opinion, impossible.

Why, then, did the axe descend on these two leaders of the army?

### Reasons For the Purges

As educator of the commanding staff and future generalissimo, Tukhachevsky could not but value talented military leaders. Putna was one of the most outstanding officers of the general staff. Tukhachevsky undoubtedly intervened in behalf of Putna as he must have done in the case of other officers drawn into the web of the GPU.

Voroshilov is Russia's Commissar of War, Commander-in-Chief of the army. What was his part in all this? Up to now, Voroshilov's policy was determined to a far greater extent by his ties with Stalin than by his ties with the army. Voroshilov, moreover, a man of limited horizon and rather a scatterbrain, could not but have cast jaundiced glances in the direction of his

far-too-talented vice-commissar. Such could very well have been the source of the conflict.

As the head of the political department of the army and navy, Gamarnik was obliged not only to deliver his collaborators into the hands of Vyshinsky, but also to participate in the fabrication of false charges against them. It is highly probable that he came into conflict with the GPU and complained about Yezhov, the new head of the GPU — to Stalin! This in itself was enough to endanger him.

Let us see who the others were.

If Tukhachevsky, an officer in the Czar's army, became a Bolshevik, then Yakir, a young tubercular student, became a Red commander. From the very outset, he revealed the imagination and resourcefulness of a strategist. Veteran officers more than once cast astonished eyes on the gaunt commissar, as matchstick in hand he traced moves on military maps. Yakir had occasion to prove his devotion to the revolution and the party in a much more direct manner than Tukhachevsky. When the civil war ended he plunged into serious study. The authority he enjoyed was great and well-merited.

Alongside Yakir we may place Uborevich, somewhat less brilliant but thoroughly tested and reliable field commander of the civil war. It was these two men who were entrusted with the defense of the Western frontier, and they prepared themselves for years for their roles in the coming great war.

Kork, a graduate of the Czarist military academy, successfully commanded one of the armies during the critical years, was later given command of a military district and, finally, placed at the head of the Military Academy in succession to Eideman.

For the last few years, Eideman directed the Ossouviakhim, through which is effected the connection between the civil population and the army.

Putna was an educated young general with an international outlook.

In Feldman's hands was concentrated the power of direct supervision over the commanding personnel. This alone indicates the measure of confidence which he enjoyed.

Next to Budenny, Primakov was unquestionably the most outstanding cavalry commander.

It would be no exaggeration to say that in the Red army there is left not a single name, with the exception of Budenny, that, as regards popularity, not to speak of talent or knowledge, is comparable to the names of the alleged criminals.

### The New "Leadership" of the Red Army

When Tukhachevsky was demoted, a very informed person wondered: who will henceforth take charge of the work of Soviet defense? Marshall Yegorov, a lieutenant-colonel during the World War, was appointed to Tukhachevsky's post, (and was later shot). The new chief-of-staff, Shaposhnikov, is an educated executive officer of the old army, devoid of strategic talent and initiative. And Voroshilov? It is no secret that Voroshilov, the "old Bolshevik" is a purely decorative figure. While Lenin was alive, it never entered anybody's head to include him in the Central Committee. During the civil war, Voroshilov, while displaying an indubitable personal courage, showed a complete lack of military and administrative talent and, besides, a narrow, utterly provincial outlook. His only qualification for a seat in the Political Bureau and the post of People's Commissar of Defense, is that he supported at Tsaritsin, the opposition of Stalin to that military policy which insured victory in the civil war. Incidentally, neither Stalin nor the other members of the Political Bureau ever entertained any illusions concerning Voroshilov as a military leader. Just because of this, they had surrounded him with qualified collaborators.

Thus the decimation of the leadership of the Red army was carried through with the full knowledge of what it implied!

\* \* \*

To the Red army, Stalin has dealt a fearful blow. As a result of the latest judicial framework, it has fallen several cubits in stature. The interests of the Soviet defense have been sacrificed in the interests of the self-preservation of the ruling clique.

## Fourth International For October Is Off Press

The October issue of the monthly magazine of the Trotskyist movement, FOURTH INTERNATIONAL, will come off the presses this week. The content is rich and varied.

The editorial comment concerns itself with the forthcoming trial of the twenty-nine Minneapolis defendants, members of the Socialist Workers Party and of the Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union, Local 544-CIO.

The leading article is the Manifesto of the Fourth International on the Defense of the Soviet Union. Two articles concern political developments in Europe, one

## Auto Barons Intensify 'Priority' Unemployment

### R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO Head, Charges Profit Lust Creates Job Crisis In Industry

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28. — R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, CIO, in testimony before the congressional committee hearings in Detroit on questions of priorities unemployment, charged this week that the automotive corporations were responsible for the current unemployment crisis in auto because of their refusal to expand into military production, and that their "business as usual" attitude was the direct cause for the threatening layoff of 250,000 men in the industry.

To meet the priorities unemployment crisis, Thomas proposed a moratorium on workers' debts, guarantee of seniority rights and the establishment of a system of union committees in each industry to deal with management on problems of military production.

### FACING "ECONOMIC CHAOS"

Governor Murray D. Van Wagner, of Michigan, testifying before the Tolan congressional committee, stated that the "nation faces economic chaos within three months," unless the tangled priorities problem was solved. "Michigan faces an economic and welfare problem far worse than the depths of the last depression," he said. He estimated that 45,000 workers in Detroit would be unemployed because of curtailment of essential materials for automotive production. In Flint he said, 16,800 will be out of work by January.

The congressional hearings came to no conclusion and made no proposals for a solution to the problem. Tolan, the committee member who conducted the hearings, when reminded that there would be no need to curtail civilian production, and that war production would be superimposed on the production of consumers goods, cynically replied, "Sure... that's how we fellows get elected."

While a serious crisis faces hundreds of thousands of workers because of the complete anarchy in the productive planning in the nation, the aluminum trust, the steel trusts and the automotive manufacturers have not budged an inch in their adamant stand against expansion. The aluminum trust, ALCOA, still retains its iron grip on the smelting of that important metal, and while it has contracted to build a new plant to increase capacity, not an inch of ground has been broken yet for that purpose. The steel indus-

try has likewise stubbornly refused to expand capacity. The OPM, run by these trusts, is concentrating instead on a curtailment of production of consumers goods, with the resultant wave of unemployment. The auto industry bent on cashing in on the increased market, refuses to change over its plants to military production, and because of this profit-seeking attitude will throw tens of thousands out of work.

### THE FLINT PLAN

The only program which takes all this into consideration thus far has come from the Flint locals of the UAW, which are now putting the pressure on the corporation to meet their militant demands. Plans are being made by the Flint locals to hold a public hearing in that city, to publicize the union's program, and to win support from the city's population for a fight to force the company to act on the union's demands.

In Flint, should the union push its program with the necessary vigor, the entire population can be solidified behind the CIO. Small business men, the officers of the city government, as well as all the workers, are directly concerned lest Flint become a "ghost town."

Thus far unionists report that it is planned to rent the huge IMA auditorium for the public hearing, at which the union will hear testimony on the situation and propose its program. Radic talks are planned, as well as widespread publicity.

The Flint plan is to be presented to the corporation in the form of demands, and taken up to the highest bargaining channels for a yes or no answer.

The demands, which provide for preferential employment and transfer by seniority of UAW members to defense work, at no less than the same rate of pay, an equal voice for labor in the planning of military production, allocation of orders, location of new plants, etc., and which would reorganize production so as to prevent a lay-off during the coming three to four months and while plans for change-over to military production are made, will probably be turned down by the corporation. But the UAW locals in Flint, in resolutions adopted in their meetings, are pledged to use all their economic and political strength to enforce these demands.

R. J. Thomas, instead of exposing this fact, took the attitude that a "mistake had been made." The steel indus-

### 'Good Will' Is Ended When Strike Begins

This is the eighth week of a strike at the Morgan Memorial Corporation, Boston, the "goodwill stores." The Morgan Memorial, a charitable organization similar to the Salvation Army, features the Golden Rule in their advertisements when they ask the public to donate clothing and furniture to their store, but they forget to apply it to their workers. It is not uncommon for them to have salespeople to work all day for a pair of shoes which often has been a free donation to them.

They display such goodwill to their employees that their truck drivers and helpers are out on strike for higher wages. Some truck drivers who have worked there for ten years get the magnificent sum of \$21.33 for a 40-hour week. The helpers get all of \$16 per week. The AFL Teamsters Local 32 is demanding union recognition, \$30 a week for the drivers, and \$24 for the helpers. There is a strike headquarters located near the main store and continuous picket lines are maintained at all the stores.

Meanwhile, the Morgan Memorial Cooperative Stores are conducting a huge newspaper campaign showing the benefits of their charities and asking for more donations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — A National Committee formed to fight for the release from jail of Negro soldiers court-martialed in World War I, held its first meeting in Harlem this week.

Delegates were present from such organizations as the Better Harlem Association, the Baptist Ministers Conference, representing 100,000 members, the German Lutheran Church, and the Socialist Workers Party.

The general sentiment was one of active opposition to the current World War. For here, in the unjust imprisonment of innocent Negroes, was concrete proof that democracy is no more an issue in this war than it was in the last one.

Every attempt made to free these unjustly imprisoned colored

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## HELP FIGHT THE INDICTMENT

29 people—members of the Socialist Workers Party and the leaders of Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union, Local 544-CIO have been indicted in Minnesota on charges of "conspiring to overthrow the government."

This sweeping attack upon civil liberties and labor's rights must be repelled! The job of defending the victims of this prosecution is up to the workers themselves. Roosevelt's administration isn't subsidizing this defense project.

Aid the defendants by giving promptly and generously to their Defense Fund.

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demned by the

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and other labor and liberal spokesmen

# CP Licks Hillman's Boots

**But Gets Kicked In the Face As Reward for Cheering Hillman at IUMSW Convention**

By ART PREIS

A face which had not graced the pages of the Stalinist *Daily Worker* in many a moon suddenly appeared on the front page of the September 25 issue.

It was a portrait of the lean and wily features of Sidney Hillman, associate director of the OPM, and leader of the CIO faction which has long sought to turn the CIO to the Roosevelt Administration's war machine.

To those who know the *Daily Worker*'s policies, the appearance of Hillman's picture is a significant symbol. The *Daily Worker* publishes pictures only of those who represent Stalinist views or with whom the Communist Party is seeking to gain favor.

Thus, up to June 22, did John L. Lewis receive recognition and publicity from the Stalinists. While of Hillman, the *Daily Worker* (May 17) wrote in those days:

"The workers can now see that when a war government selects a union leader to sit in its councils, it is only for one purpose: to have him act as the spearhead in the open-shop and wage cutting drive against the workers. And Hillman, it can be said, is faithfully living up to these duties."

#### WHITEWASH FOR HILLMAN

No such condemnation of Hillman is included in the story accompanying his picture in the September 25 issue. This reports Hillman's speech to the Seventh Convention of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) held last week in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The *Daily Worker* approvingly reports Hillman's address "praising the shipyard workers for the production records they have already set — but records that he said must still go higher . . ."

Hillman, whom the *Daily Worker* formerly correctly called "the spearhead in the open-shop and wage-cutting drive," is paving the way, in these words, for longer hours, speed-up, wage-freezing, in the interests of Roosevelt's war program. That, today, is the program of the Stalinists also, and therefore their one definite aim in the CIO is to establish a formal unit with the Hillmanites against the militant and anti-war sections of the labor movement, and against that sector of the CIO which opposes sacrificing the gains of industrial unionism for the sake of pro-war "unity" with the AFL.

From first to last, in the *Daily Worker* reports of the IUMSW convention, the Stalinists have sought to establish their affinity with the Hillmanites and their policies. And since the Hillmanites hold outright control of the IUMSW, almost the entire convention was consumed with speeches and resolutions in support of Roosevelt's war policies, calling for the repeal of the Neutrality Act, etc. All this was fulsomely reported in the *Daily Worker*.

But, in the very act of bending over to polish Hillman's boots with their tongues, the Stalinists received a resounding blow on their protruding posteriors from these same boot tips. On September 26, the *Daily Worker*, in the

September 27, had to report about the red-baiting actions of the Hillmanites — without mention of the Hillmanites.

#### SMALL FAVERS GRATEFULLY RECEIVED

John Green, Hillmanite president of the IUSMW, gave the Stalinists some small consolation in his final remarks before the convention adjourned. He indicated Hillman's present position toward the Stalinists when he stated:

"Employers hire communists, and as long as they hire them we'll organize them. But they've got to keep their philosophy out of the councils of this union."

In a word, Green is telling the Stalinist that they can pay their dues and belong to the union so long as they're "good boys," raise their hands promptly for everything the Hillmanites propose, sit in the back rows and keep their mouths shut.

The Stalinists, for all their eagerness to support the Hillmanites under any conditions, have a long row to hoe before they will be accepted on any equal terms by the Hillmanites.

#### HILLMAN'S LINE TOWARD STALINISTS

Hillman and his followers are

quite willing to take whatever the Stalinists offer them gratis, but they propose to grant the Stalinists as little influence or control as possible, particularly in those unions, like the IUMSW, where the Stalinists have relatively little strength.

The Hillman gang represents a different bureaucracy than the Stalinists. The Hillmanites are part of the labor bureaucracy directly representing the interests of the American bourgeois democrats, specifically the Roosevelt administration. The Stalinists, as the Hillmanites are well aware, are the agents of the Kremlin bureaucracy. Within the limits of this difference in bureaucratic loyalties, the Hillmanites continue to be wary of any too close ties with the Stalinists.

For their part, the Stalinists want to gain as much union influence as they can, within the framework of their political unity with the Hillmanites on the war question. But the Hillmanites hold the whip-hand. It is they who have the "in" with the Roosevelt administration, and they will not permit the Stalinists to approach the administration except through the Hillmanite pipe-line.

The Stalinists are willing to pay any price in servility and treachery to the workers for a bloc with Hillman. That is clearly indicated by the actions at the IUMSW convention and the *Daily Worker*'s response to them. Hillman's program includes concretely a red-baiting attack on all militant and progressive elements in the labor movement. "Deplore" as they might this red-baiting — and it is merely to save their own organizational hides that they do so — the Stalinists cannot escape the responsibility for defending and endorsing Hillman's basic political policies, whose inevitable consequences are just as vicious anti-labor tactics as red-baiting.

The main speeches of the affair were delivered by two of the defendants, James P. Cannon, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, and Felix Morrow, editor of THE MILITANT, both of whom were warmly greeted by the workers present.

Cannon denounced the prosecution as an attempt to silence the voices of the militant anti-war fighters and declared that the government, powerful and imposing as it seemed, was by this trial demonstrating the desperation and internal weakness of the system it represented. He said that the defendants would go boldly into court on October 20 because they knew that the future was on their side and because they were heartened by the support of workers being gathered together throughout the country in groups such as the Newark Civil Rights Defense Committee.

Felix Morrow traced the development of the case from the beginning of the fight between AFL Teamsters chief, Tobin, and the militant leaders of Local 544 in Minneapolis, showing that this fight over union policy was a direct result of the Roosevelt administration's moves to destroy the independence of the labor movement.

**OTHER SPEAKERS**  
George Novack, national secretary of the Civil Rights Defense Committee, discussed the reactionary laws under which the defendants were being prosecuted, and the work of the Committee.

Nat J. Humphries, active in Harlem in a campaign to free soldiers who had been court-martialed on framed-up and unjust charges in World War I, spoke of the wave of anti-labor persecutions that swept the country in

1917, and paid tribute to the heroic behavior of Eugene V. Debs at the time of his trial by the government on charges similar to those in the Minneapolis case. He said he knew that the 29 defendants would conduct themselves in court just as creditably as Debs did, and that the workers of this country would not forget them or give up the struggle to free them in the event of an adverse decision.

Bella Kussy, a member of the Workers Defense League National Executive Board, speaking for herself as an individual, attacked Attorney General Biddle's hypocritical promises to safeguard civil liberties and contrasted the behavior of the Department of Justice in its failure to indict Mayor Hague of Jersey City after four years of investigation and the speed with which it had indicted, arraigned and was now bringing the 29 defendants to trial in less than four months.

Genora Johnson, a leading participant in the Flint auto strikes of 1937, made an appeal for funds for the Committee and urged that workers join it and help it in its work.

**NEWARK DEFENSE COMMITTEE HOLDS SUCCESSFUL BANQUET FOR 29**

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28. — A highly successful banquet and reception for the 29 defendants in the Minneapolis "seditious conspiracy" case was held by the Newark Civil Rights Defense Committee last night. The affair was attended by close to 100 people, most of them active trade unionists in locals which have expressed their moral and financial support of the Committee's work.

The main speeches of the affair were delivered by two of the defendants, James P. Cannon, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, and Felix Morrow, editor of THE MILITANT, both of whom were warmly greeted by the workers present.

The Stalinists are willing to pay any price in servility and treachery to the workers for a bloc with Hillman. That is clearly indicated by the actions at the IUMSW convention and the *Daily Worker*'s response to them. Hillman's program includes concretely a red-baiting attack on all militant and progressive elements in the labor movement. "Deplore" as they might this red-baiting — and it is merely to save their own organizational hides that they do so — the Stalinists cannot escape the responsibility for defending and endorsing Hillman's basic political policies, whose inevitable consequences are just as vicious anti-labor tactics as red-baiting.

Felix Morrow traced the de-

# Curran Shifts Stand On SIU Strike Issue

**After Slurring SIU Strike As 'Flukey' Forced To Condemn Maritime Commission**

Stalinist stooge Joseph Curran's National Maritime Union organ, *The Pilot*, on September 19 called the Seafarers International Union's strike of 25 ships over the war bonus question, "flukey" and a "bum beef," when the SIU rejected a Maritime Commission demand for compulsory arbitration. The SIU defeated the Maritime Commission.

The NMU rank and file didn't think this was a "bum beef." Throughout the strike, the NMU men displayed complete solidarity with the SIU strikers, respected the picket lines, and some NMU men even joined the picket lines.

Maritime Commission, with which he had hitherto attempted to play ball, did not flow from some sudden feeling of genuine solidarity with the SIU strikers. It was the result of his need to save face with his own members, who have just been given their own taste of what the government and shipowners have

on the stand. Like a typical Judas-goat, he told of how the scabs, with himself as a leader, organized the company union while the 1934 strike was in progress. Hamilton, Aldermann and Glenn Witter, an inspector at the plant met "on company property" and started the fake union.

At this meeting they dished out the officers post to each other — Witter becoming President and Aldermann secretary-treasurer. Since then Witter has been rewarded with an executive post in the company set-up and has left The Aircraft.

**BOSSES FINANCED THE AIRCRAFT**

The highlights of his testimony were that Ralph S. Damon, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright in 1935, "contributed \$1000 to help the union meet its operating deficit" and that the company granted "recognition to The Aircraft on August 8, 1934, but 'weren't very keen about it."

Emanuel Fried told of a foreman's threat to "fix me good if I didn't take off my CIO button." Stanley Swiezek testified to "seeing foremen and leadmen sign up the new workers who just came in the plant."

Numerous other workers took the stand and repeated stories in the same vein, proving conclusively that the company worked hand-in-glove with The Aircraft.

**HAMILTON'S TESTIMONY**

The real blowoff came when Hamilton was put on the stand. A suave and shrewd lawyer, he traced the history of the company union, telling how it was formed in 1934 during a strike of the workers under the AFL, how the company agreed to "split the profits with the workers," of how "The Aircraft strove for cooperation with the corporation from its founding." His testimony so compromised the company and its union that he had to be thrown to the wolves the next day.

Following Hamilton, J. E. Aldermann, who has been the secretary-treasurer of the company union since its inception, was put on the stand and repeated stories in the same vein, proving conclusively that the company worked hand-in-glove with The Aircraft.

**KRIEGMAN'S WHITEWASH**

Hamilton was fired, according to Kriegbaum, because "His testimony at this trial has at last shown clearly the difference of opinion between the Aircraft and Mr. Hamilton, and the Council of the Aircraft now is convinced that Mr. Hamilton can be of no further service to this union, and that his presence as counsel is, in fact, of real harm to The Aircraft." After Hamilton was "fired," he bowed to his "ex-boss" and said, "I believe in its ultimate success and I will do everything in my power personally to assure

been trying to put over on the SIU.

The NMU officials have been trying to get immediate bonus increases for seamen on the run into Iceland waters during the new contract negotiations. The Iceland waters are certainly a "war zone," particularly since a whole series of sinkings there have followed on Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" order.

Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, with which the NMU officials were negotiating, on September 16 informed the NMU that the question of Iceland war bonuses would have to be held in abeyance pending the "general negotiations on bonuses."

This was precisely the answer the SIU had received from the shipowners and Maritime Commission when the SIU demanded immediate negotiations for bonuses on the Caribbean runs.

At the conference in Washington early in September, Curran had helped to sabotage joint union negotiations with the shipowners in Washington, held at the demand of the SIU to settle the bonus question, when he agreed to an indefinite postponement of the negotiations at the bosses' request. The shipowners, at that time, had raised the argument that Curran's withdrawal from the negotiations made it impossible for them to negotiate with the SIU because they wanted the question settled on an "industry-wide basis."

Now that Curran, under pressure from the NMU rank and file, is forced to demand settlement on the Iceland war bonus question, he runs up against an argument similar to the one he helped the shipowners put over against the SIU several weeks ago.

Curran and the Stalinist leadership of the NMU are caught in their own trap.

Curran, for all his contempt for the ranks of his union, dare not go so far as to oppose the demand of his own followers for increased bonuses on ships going to Iceland ports.

That is why Curran, after seeking favor with the shipowners and Maritime Commission, finally had to publicly endorse the position of the SIU. Curran is more than willing to toss the SIU to the shipowners in return for some special favors for his own following; but the Maritime Commission isn't willing to pay him for the dirty job.

## 'PRAVDA' HIDES FACTS

(Continued from page 1)  
believe Pravda, the demolition of Timoshenko from this post and the latter's replacement by Stalin constituted an event of "world historic importance," a major victory for the Soviet Union.

The official press was filled with accounts of mass meetings, factory meetings, gatherings of troops at the front, etc., etc., — all of them "spontaneous outbursts" of enthusiasm in celebration of this event. In a leading editorial, Pravda struck the keynote as follows:

"The appointment of Comrade Stalin to the post of People's Commissar for Defense of the USSR has instilled fresh vigor and courage into the hearts of the warriors of the Red Army and the Red Navy, into the hearts of the fighters of the mobilized peoples, into the hearts of many thousands of guerrillas now fighting heroically in the enemy's rear, into the hearts of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals who are forging victory behind the lines and who are ready at the first summons of the party and the Government to defend our fatherland arms in hand." (Pravda, July 21.)

The gist of all the resolutions (unanimously adopted) is: "Stalin — That is Victory!" — "Where Stalin Is, There Is Victory!" etc. (Pravda, July 21.)

This is the only kind of "victory" that Stalin has been able to score and Pravda has been able to report. The gravest defeats of the Red Army have been incurred since Stalin assumed the post of Commissar of War and appointed himself Commander-in-Chief.

(Note: This is the first of a series of articles on current conditions in the Soviet Union by John G. Wright.)

In Solidarity with the Indicted Socialist Workers Party Leaders

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"LABOR WITH A WHITE SKIN  
CANNOT EMANIPATE ITSELF  
WHERE LABOR WITH A BLACK  
SKIN IS BRANDED" — KARL  
MARX

## Negro Struggle

By ALBERT PARKER

### AFL Convention Coming

The American Federation of Labor will hold another annual convention next week in Seattle. Negro workers will look forward to the occasion with interest, if not much hope of anything important happening there.

They know pretty well what to expect, under present conditions and with the kind of leadership AFL has today. On all union matters, of course, the convention will take its usual conservative position. On the war, it will come out 100% for the Roosevelt war program.

And on the question of Negro rights in the labor movement, the craft union convention will make its usual evasions.

They will permit A. Philip Randolph, Negro leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and a few others to make some speeches demanding an end to Negro discrimination in the AFL, and they will permit the introduction of resolutions advocating steps to provide equal rights for Negro workers — but the Negro will still be Jim Crowed by a large section of the AFL after the convention is over.

They may pass a resolution deplored discrimination in industry, as the recent New York State Federation of Labor convention did, but they themselves won't take a single step to help Negroes to get into factories or unions where they are now barred.

For the truth is that the fat, well paid heads of the AFL have no interest in the Negro workers; any more than they have in most unskilled workers. And they will refuse to do anything that would bring a protest from the lily-white leaders of the southern unions — just as Roosevelt refuses to do anything that would bring a protest from the lily-white poll tax politicians who run the Democratic party and everything else in the South.

An interesting thing to note about this is that the craft union heads use the same excuses that Roosevelt does in ignoring and fostering Jim Crowism. The poll taxers screech about "local autonomy" and "states' rights" in fighting against anti-lynch bills and anti-poll tax legislation. And the white supremacy gang in the AFL also cries out about "local autonomy" and "the rights of the individual internationalists in opposing all resolutions and constitutional proposals to wipe out Jim Crowism in the AFL.

These aristocrats of the working class will not change the sections of their constitution providing for equal treatment of all workers regardless of race or color, which have been on the books for decades, but neither will they change anything else to put meaning and life into those words.

### The Latest "Solution"

After Private Ned Turman was murdered by a southern white MP at Fort Bragg on August 6, an angry protest arose against the brutal treatment of Negroes in the Army. Action was promised in Washington, especially by the Negro aide to the Secretary of War, Judge William H. Hastie. Last week, the action was finally taken, and announced by Hastie himself in the course of a speech made at the dedication of a new Army recreation camp for Negroes at Anacostia, D. C.

From now on, says Hastie, there will be Negro MPs, or to be more accurate, there will be more Negro MPs. Only this and nothing more!

By this I do not mean that we, who stand for equality for the Negroes, are opposed to having Negro MPs in the Army. Of course we want to see Negroes have the right to hold any job from which they are barred. We have no use for the Democratic or Republican party which both betray the Negro people every chance they get. But we stand for the right of Negroes within those parties to hold any post or office.

Similarly with Negro MPs. We do not support the boss war nor do we support the boss army. But we insist that every Negro in the army have the same rights as white soldiers.

We do not oppose the appointment of Negroes as MPs, but when anyone comes around and says that the appointment of Negroes as MPs is the solution of the problem of brutal, discriminatory treatment of the Negroes in the Army, then we can only say that he is a liar or a fool. And we would add that such person is in favor of appointing Negro MPs not because he is interested in getting equal rights for Negroes to serve as MPs just as white soldiers do, but because he is interested in covering up and hiding and excusing the brutal discrimination of Negro soldiers.

In the first place, we will ask, will the Negro soldiers be any better off if they are beaten up and driven around by Negro MPs acting on the instructions and orders of Negro-hating white officers than if they are ill-treated by white MPs?

The truth is that the MPs are not the forces primarily responsible for this brutality toward the Negro soldiers. They are only a small part of a big system of Jim Crowism in the armed forces fostered by the war administration.

As long as Roosevelt segregates the Negroes in the Army, backward white soldiers will be encouraged, even where they are not specifically advised, to look down on the Negroes and consider them "inferior." That is what segregation leads to inevitably.

When you stop to think of it, you can see that Hastie advises the use of Negro MPs for the same reason that he himself is used in the War Department. In this Department, he acts as the "Negro front" and gives a protective coloration to its Jim Crow policies. Now he wants Negro MPs to play the same role for the Army itself.

The answer to Jim Crow brutality is the fight for mixed regiments and an end to all forms of segregation. This means a fight not only against Roosevelt but against Judases like Judge Hastie.

# Roosevelt and Neutrality

## FDR Is Now Ready To Discard Legal Fiction Of Neutrality

By WALTER LANG

The Roosevelt administration, which has been neutral during this war neither in word nor in deed, is moving rapidly to liquidate the last remnants of the legal fictions embodied in the Neutrality Act, signed by Roosevelt in 1935, and revised in 1939 to include the "cash-and-carry" provision.

The first formal step in this direction was made on September 25, with the introduction by Senator McKellar of a resolution to repeal the Act altogether.

This move was foreshadowed by a press interview two days previously, in which Roosevelt declared his intention of securing drastic modification or outright repeal of the Neutrality Act to permit arming of American merchant ships and the use of ships under the American flag to transport materials of war to belligerents and to sail in war zones hitherto prohibited to American ship traffic.

One day after the introduction of the McKellar resolution, Collier's magazine (October 4 issue) appeared with a well-timed article by Roosevelt, dealing with his views on the entire question of neutrality.

In this article, Roosevelt cynically refers to "our so-called 'neutrality law'" and declares that:

"Although I approved this

legislation when it was passed originally and when it was extended from time to time, I have regretted my action."

**ROOSEVELT "REGRETS"**

This belated "regret" is as false as the pretense of neutrality which Roosevelt attempted to convey prior to the actual outbreak of the present war and during its early months.

For at no time has the Neutrality Act interfered with Roosevelt's war plans. Rather, up to the present, the Neutrality Act has served a useful purpose to the pro-war Administration, by providing a cloak of peaceful intent behind which it might pursue its war preparations.

To understand the true role that the neutrality legislation has played in this sense, it is necessary to review the history of that legislation since 1935.

The outbreak of the Italo-

Ethiopian War aroused the fears of the American people that we might once more be dragged into war by the methods of 1917. The people clamored for reinforced neutrality legislation. It was in response to this overwhelming mass sentiment that Congress was forced to enact, and Roosevelt to sign, the Neutrality Act of August, 1935.

The outstanding feature of that Act was a provision making it unlawful to sell or transport instruments or materials of war to any nation designated as a belligerent by the President.

For Roosevelt to say now that he "regrets" his support for the Neutrality Act is plain bunkum. He knows full well he would never have been re-elected had he done otherwise.

### FIRST STEP TO WAR

But, as soon as war appeared imminent, in July 1939, Roosevelt projected the idea of repealing the arms embargo section of the Neutrality Act as his first move to whittle away the entire act.

He made his proposal to a meeting in the White House of Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders, who, however, hesitated to accept the idea of the time because of the powerful anti-war sentiment of the voters.

It was not until November, 1939, after war was actually raging in Europe, that Roosevelt succeeded in putting over this initial step leading to war. He was able to achieve this only by arguing that repeal of the arms embargo was in the interest of "true neutrality."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull had presented this argument of Roosevelt's as early as May 27, 1939, in a message to the Congressional committees on international affairs, in which he urged the repeal of the arms embargo and the enactment of the "cash-and-carry" law. Hull stated:

"The problem for us is not whether we shall help any foreign country or any group of foreign countries. Nor is it that of passing judgment upon or interfering with other peoples' controversies. Rather, it is that of so conducting our affairs . . . that we shall not become parties to controversies. . . International law requires that the domestic measures adopted by a neutral shall be impartially applied to the contending parties in conflict."

### TRUE NEUTRALITY

Senator Barkley, chief administration whip, in urging adoption of the "cash and carry" revision of the Neutrality Act declared:

"Whether it be wheat, or corn, or tobacco, or shoes, or typewriters or tanks . . . anything that can be recalled by mind of man, it cannot be shipped to a belligerent nation or through a danger zone anywhere in the world in an American ship. . . Because I want no war I am supporting and propose to vote for a measure which

is for the protection of their own profits and power that the American bosses are fighting, not for Britain's. If the war ends in a victory for American-British imperialism, the allied powers will immediately begin jockeying and fighting for control of the world, with each trying at the other's expense to recoup the losses created by the war. Britain didn't give America bases to which it had clung for so long a time out of good will, but because America, looking ahead of the post-World War II period, demanded them as a price for collaboration against Hitler.

The present world war is a continuation of the first world war, and an inevitable outgrowth of the rivalry that existed among the big imperialist powers in the period between the two wars. And the second world war will be only a prelude to a third and a fourth, so long as the imperialists control the major nations and determine their policies.

Roosevelt goes to war not because he is "pro-British" but because he is "pro-American imperialism" — just as Hitler goes to war not because he is "anti-British" but because he is "pro-German imperialism."

The way to fight against war is to expose and fight against the cause of war. The "isolationists" cannot wage such a fight because they are not opposed to cause of war. Only the anti-capitalist forces can lead a successful struggle to end war.

And from now on, Washington observes report, the administration, which has been closely following the various polls taken in

involves the greatest sacrifice ever made by any nation in history of mankind in order to avoid war."

Roosevelt must admit even today that he was able to secure repeal of the arms embargo only by arguing that it would strengthen neutrality. Thus, in his Collier's article, Roosevelt states:

"I recommend that, as steps toward real neutrality and toward prevention of American participation in the war, legislation should be adopted carrying out the 'cash-and-carry' principle, that is, providing that title to the merchandise should pass on delivery on this side of the ocean, that it should be paid for in cash by the belligerent purchasing it, and it should be carried away in the ships of the belligerent at its own risk. I also recommend legislation restricting the entry of American merchant vessels into war zones, preventing American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels or in danger areas, forbidding war credits to belligerent nations, regulating the collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and continuing the license system of governing imports and exports of arms and ammunitions."

It was only by surrounding the repeal of the arms embargo by the "cash-and-carry" provisions and other measures supposed to safeguard against "incidents," that Roosevelt was able to put over his first formal move toward participation in the war.

At that stage of the game, "cash-and-carry" was all that Roosevelt could hope to get. Only when the Allies' cash was exhausted did he then propose to open the way for credit, through the "Lend-Lease" bill passed in March 1941.

Moreover, the supply of war materials which the United States at that time could sell to the Allies was limited. The "cash-and-carry" measure, therefore, sufficed for the purpose of making these limited supplies available.

### EVADING THE LAW

As for the "carry" part of the act, the Administration proceeded to violate the law as soon as it was passed. The U. S. Maritime Commission at once approved the "sale" of American merchant ships to dummy "foreign" companies, which operated these ships under "foreign" flags, such as Panama, Nicaragua, etc. Even ships owned by the government and operated by the U. S. Maritime Commission evaded the restrictions of the Neutrality Act by this subterfuge.

A second means of evading the intent of the Neutrality Act was contained in the provision which gave the President authority to determine the zones in which American ships might or might not travel.

Thus, it has been possible for Roosevelt to continuously extend the sea areas in which American

ships may travel. The Red sea and the waters around Greenland and Iceland, originally declared war zones, are now open to American ships. By an "interpretation" of the Attorney General's office on August 29, American ships are now permitted to go to such key points of the British Empire as Hong Kong, Burma and Suez, and to most of Ireland.

The grand strategy of the Roosevelt administration has been to pave the way gradually for the "incident" which will lead to war. The character of that "incident" is described by Roosevelt himself in his article:

"The incidents likely to lead to war would not generally come from the sale of war supplies in this country, but would be the loss of American ships or American lives or American property while they were in neutral or combat areas of war."

### NO MORE NEED FOR LEGAL PRETENSE

So long as it was a question of participating merely indirectly in the war, the legal fictions of the Neutrality Act offered no obstacles to the administration. Indeed, these fictions were useful to lull the American masses into a false sense of security regarding the dangers of being dragged into the war.

Now, however, Roosevelt wants to engage in the war in the direct sense, that is, through military participation. He wishes, therefore, not merely to circumvent the Neutrality Act, but to eliminate the no longer useful pretense of neutrality.

To do this, he must destroy the last illusory legal prop on which the masses have leaned in their belief that it would prevent American entry into the war. He must eradicate every obstacle which might delay speedy action once he decides to take the irrevocable step to war, a step he now contemplates taking.

For, in concluding his Collier's article, Roosevelt speaks in these foreboding words:

"International events have happened so quickly within the last year, within the last few months, within the last few days, that it is impossible to tell exactly what the relationship of the United States and its people to this world conflict will be next week, or tomorrow, or, indeed, even before the ink on this page is dried."

It is possible to tell. With the repeal of the Neutrality Act, or its major sections, with the subsequent legalization of the arming of American merchant ships and the use of these ships to carry goods to belligerents, there will shortly occur that "incident" which Roosevelt anticipates.

Thus, the inevitable relationship of the United States . . . to this world conflict," as Roosevelt has planned it from the very outset, will be.

This question of political power is taking on the most fundamental importance in Europe, where the masses of all the countries under the heel of German and Italian fascism are seething with revolt. It can be said with the utmost certainty that if these masses place themselves behind a leadership of petty-bourgeois or bourgeois elements whose aim it is to restore the nation as it existed just before the war, then the toilers will be betrayed into the hands of the self-same oppressors whose rule today makes fascism inevitable. The defeat of the capitalist nation by Hitler has weakened the native capitalist masters. The masses must take full advantage of this situation. They must combine the struggle to break the chains of the German oppressor with the struggle to throw off the national capitalist yoke as well. This combined struggle is perfectly possible. It is the only road to salvation for Europe and for the entire civilized world today.

The same pseudo-revolutionists who can see no difference between victory for Hitler and a victory for Stalin in the war also deride the idea of a simultaneous struggle to defeat fascism and to overthrow capitalism in order to replace it with socialism. Precisely this simultaneous struggle, however, is the inevitable necessity of the entire European state of affairs today. Merely to speak of defeat of Hitler would lead to social-patriotism. Merely to speak of waging the class struggle against the native bourgeoisie regardless of possible defeat by German fascism, is to ignore the meaning of fascism which would wipe out the revolutionists who might attempt to overthrow the native capitalists after their defeat by Hitler. The solution to this desperate situation is not the choice of any lesser evil — support of the "democratic" bourgeoisie against Hitler — but a simultaneous struggle against both.

## Not the Bosses,

## But the Workers

## Will Save the USSR

By JACK WEBER

### Workers Want to Aid Soviet Union

The workers everywhere in Europe show by their actions that they are far from indifferent to the fate of the USSR in the present struggle. Defense of the Soviet Union has in it the positive element of a program of hope for the future. Defeat of Hitler forms only the beginning of such a program — because it still leaves open the entire question of the struggle at home after such a defeat.

Meantime the capitalists in the anti-Hitler camp are utilizing the issue of aid to Soviet Russia in their own way — as is to be expected. Take the example of England. Churchill is greatly pleased to permit the workers to feel a really popular reason for maintaining national unity. Only recently there were strikes of English workers against conditions and particularly against the long hours demanded of them in the factories. Now comes the issue of aid to Soviet Russia, struggling heroically against the most powerful army in history. The Bevins and the Morrisons had no difficulty at all in getting Churchill to endorse the idea of a "Tanks for Russia" week. It is reported, and no doubt with truth, that some workers gave up their vacations to boost production for the sake of having more tanks reach the Red Army. Production of munitions reached unprecedented heights.

The enthusiasm of the British workers for the cause of the Red Army certainly does credit to their intelligence. The instinct of the working class in this issue should serve as a real lesson to those pseudo-revolutionists who tell the world that they are quite indifferent as to who wins the victory in the war between Germany and Russia. These people used to challenge us to explain to workers that there is a difference between Stalin and the Soviet Union. By their actions all over Europe, workers are showing how well they do understand precisely this great difference.

But it is unfortunate that this political intelligence does not extend still further. In the first place, the workers can never have assurance, so long as the capitalist class retains its power, that the aid which the workers contribute willingly will ever actually reach the Red Army. Aid will be sent only so long as it suits the Roosevelts and Churchills to keep sending it. It appears now that even the "Tanks for Russia" week had a catch in it that the workers did not appreciate till it was all over. Then it was explained that of course not all the different tanks and munitions produced could be used by the Red Army. Only certain sizes would be sent, and the full production of tanks would be credited to Russia for future delivery.

In the same way we hear on this side that Roosevelt is most anxious to send help — but, he pretends, the Russians won't enlighten him as to what they really need.

### How to Assure Aid to the USSR

The workers can assure aid to Russia — besides making absolutely sure of the defeat of all forms of fascism everywhere — only by having complete control over the sending of aid. That means not supporting Churchill and Roosevelt in a national unity which leaves power in the hands of these capitalist leaders, but the establishing of a proletarian unity which would take the power of the state into the workers' own hands and permit the workers to dictate all political policies of the nation.

This question of political power is taking on the most fundamental importance in Europe, where the masses of all the countries under the heel of German and Italian fascism are seething with revolt. It can be said with the utmost certainty that if these masses place themselves behind a leadership of petty-bourgeois or bourgeois elements whose aim it is to restore the nation as

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—LEON TROTsky

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1. Military training of workers, financed by the government, but under control of the trade unions. Special officers' training camps, financed by the government but controlled by the trade unions, to train workers to become officers.
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3. Full equality for Negroes in the armed forces and the war industries—Down with Jim Crowism everywhere.
4. A peoples' referendum on any and all wars.
5. Confiscation of all war profits. Expropriation of all war industries and their operation under workers' control.
6. For a rising scale of wages to meet the rising cost of living.
7. Workers Defense Guards against vigilante and fascist attacks.
8. An Independent Labor Party based on the Trade Unions.
9. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

## Stalin's Policies Made Disasters Possible

During the first war of capitalist intervention against the Soviet Union, from 1918 to 1920, the first workers state defeated the combined assault of the capitalist world.

The Soviet Union was saved in 1918-1920, not only by the Red Army, created by the revolutionary methods of Lenin and Trotsky, but above all by the aid of the international working class, invoked by the leaders of the October Revolution.

It was the revolutions and class struggles of the European masses, throwing deadly fear into the ruling classes of the interventionist nations, which forced the imperialist leaders to withdraw their armies from the Soviet Union.

Today, however, the methods successfully employed by Lenin and Trotsky are not being used.

Not a line, not a word has issued from the Stalinist government, since Hitler's assault began on the Soviet Union, in appeal to the international working class, to the ideas of revolutionary socialism, to the traditions of the October Revolution. The Communist International has maintained an unbroken silence.

Stalin's speech of July 3, during the second week of the invasion, keynoted the fundamental policy which has brought the USSR today to the very brink of catastrophe.

How does Stalin appeal to the masses of Europe and the world in this speech?

"Our war for freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties."

Not socialism, not freedom from capitalist oppression, but the vague abstractions of "independence" and "democratic liberties," the empty phrases of bourgeois democratic demagogic, is all that Stalin offers the masses of Europe and Germany.

And how to achieve even this? Under the banner of Churchill and Roosevelt!

Stalin shuns the methods of proletarian revolution, the creation of workers' power.

The "true" defense of the Soviet Union, according to Stalin, rests with the democratic capitalist rulers.

"In this connection," he states with lavish sycophancy in his speech, "the historic utterance of British Prime Minister Churchill regarding aid to the Soviet Union and the declaration of the United States Government signifying readiness to render aid to our country, which can only evoke a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, are fully comprehensible and symptomatic."

During the first weeks of the Soviet-Nazi war,

some pretense was made of appealing directly to the German workers and soldiers through leaflets and manifestos. An example of this "appeal" is a leaflet allegedly issued to the German troops, reproduced in the *Daily Worker*, July 3, which states:

"German soldiers! Hitler promised the German people peace and instead brought them endless slaughter."

"Put an end to this dishonorable war! Come over to our side!"

But what does Stalin offer on "our" side? Nothing. There is no word that "our" side will aid the German workers in a fight for Socialism, that it will guarantee that, if Hitler is defeated, there will be no repetition of the monstrous impositions of the "peace" of Versailles.

Not even to the masses of the Soviet Union has the Stalinist bureaucracy issued a revolutionary appeal.

They have not been asked by Stalin to fight in defense of socialism, of nationalized property, of the glorious traditions of the October Revolution. Stalin appeals only to the reactionary traditions of Czarist Russia.

"Everybody knows how valiantly the Russians fought during the battle on the ice of Peipus Lake, April 5, 1242, when the Knights of the Teutonic Order were routed — the distant predecessors of today's fascists," relates the *Daily Worker*, June 25.

"The whole world knows of the splendid historical victory of the Russians and their allies — the Poles and Lithuanians — near Tannenberg in the fifteenth century, in July 1410. . . In the 16th century, the troops of Ivan the Terrible, routed the German invaders in the Baltic. . . says the *Daily Worker*, June 26.

## The 'Aid' Stalin Seeks

Instead of calling on the international working class, the Stalinists are depending on aid from Great Britain and the United States as the sole means of saving the Soviet Union. Without such aid, they indicate, the Soviet Union is doomed to defeat.

This was expressed in the *Daily Worker*, September 30, as follows:

"If there is any slackness or reservation in America's collaboration with the Red Army, it is absolutely inevitable that we (the United States government) shall have to confront the Nazi aggressors face to face under conditions far more disadvantageous to us."

These "conditions far more disadvantageous to us" which American imperialism will "inevitably" have to face if it does not come to the aid of the Soviet Union can only mean the defeat and destruction of the Soviet Union.

This theme has been insistently repeated in the *Daily Worker* for the past two weeks.

On September 20, for example, it featured a dispatch from London quoting "unimpeachable sources" to the effect "that the amount of war materials Britain and the United States would be able to put on the Soviet firing line in the next six months might mean the difference between victory and defeat. . . ."

Even the Stalinists, however, are forced to admit that the possibility of the Allied imperialists complying with the requests of the Kremlin is an exceedingly slim one.

"What has America done to protect itself? Tragically little. While the Red Army, for example, has lost 7,000 planes in its stubborn resistance, the United States has sent, according to the rumors, only 300. Other aid has been a trickle," laments the *Daily Worker*, September 20.

And on September 18, the *Daily Worker* complains:

"But it is strange that the Government should feel so timid about financial aid to the Soviet Union. Its spokesmen hem and haw, while President Roosevelt himself seems anxious to placate the appeaser gang by omitting the Soviet Union from the lend-lease bill. . . . It is odd that lease-lend resources, which are dedicated solely to helping the fight against Hitler, should be kept from the Red Army when it is locked in battle with the Nazi hordes."

Strange? Odd? It is no stranger and odder than the fantastic notion of the Kremlin that the capitalist ruling classes of Great Britain and the United States in any way desire to see the Soviet Union survive this war.

What defense of the Soviet Union does Stalin propose if the "support" from the "democracies" does not come?

Stalin has nothing to offer in that eventuality. For the sake of this nebulous "democratic aid" he has long since repudiated the international working class, the only reliable ally of the Soviet Union.

Thus, Stalin's policy has brought the Soviet Union to its darkest hour. The thin reed of British and American imperialist "aid," on which Stalin has leaned for "defense" of the Soviet Union, is bent to the very ground.

To have placed dependence on such "aid" was imbecile from the beginning. The "promises" of a capitalist Churchill or Roosevelt should have been discounted from the very start. Only a Stalin, alienated from every conception of the class struggle, could have considered these "promises" worth so much as a pinch of salt.

It is Stalin's criminally blind policy of putting all faith in the "democratic" class enemies of the Soviet Union which is solely responsible for the terrible blows which the Soviet Union is now suffering.

## THE MILITANT

# Boss Patriotism Wilts At Idea Of 6% Profits

## Morgenthau's Profit Limitation Proposal, While Only A Gesture, Enrages Bosses, Who Want "Ceilings" Only On Workers' Wages

By DON DORE

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's recent proposal that corporation profits be limited by taxation to six per cent acted on the patriotic lustre of the capitalists like acid and fake gold.

Those same boss-class politicians on newspapers which have been clamoring for wage "ceilings" burst forth into shouts of indignation at the idea of a six per cent "ceiling" on war profits.

The New York *Times*, which is never at a loss for patriotic justifications for putting the screws on the workers, on September 26 proclaimed editorially of the Morgenthau proposal:

"This proposal would not merely be violently disruptive of the normal workings of our economic system, but it would directly hinder the successful prosecution of the war."

Embodying in these words is the threat that the capitalists will impede war production rather than accept the mild limitation on profits which Morgenthau suggested.

Of course, not all the capitalist reaction to this proposal is so crudely revealing of how closely linked the profit motive is to the patriotism of the ruling class.

A cleverer argument which the Congressmen and politicians have hit upon to oppose the Morgenthau idea is that it would hurt the "small" corporations.

This sudden solicitude for the "small" corporations will deceive only the most gullible. No such concern has been shown for the thousands of small companies which are being driven to the wall by the big monopolies, through their control of priorities materials and the allocation of war orders.

### WHY MORGENTHAU MADE THIS PROPOSAL NOW

Why has the Administration, through Morgenthau, put forth this relatively "radical" tax proposal at this time? Just a few weeks ago, Congress passed and Roosevelt signed a huge tax bill which permitted the big corporations to escape virtually all excess profits taxes.

The Administration can no longer afford responding to the rising mass resentment, at the flood of profits which the big corporations are milking out of the war effort. And it must make some gesture to reconcile the masses to the tax extortion represented by the recent tax bill.

Roosevelt and Morgenthau realize that if further and greater taxes are to be imposed on the masses, as they intend, they cannot do so except by making the pretense of forcing the big capi-

talists to pay their "share" of taxes.

It was clear from the manner in which the proposal was first made that it was not serious. Morgenthau did not include this "radical" proposal in his formal report to the House Banking and Currency Committee on September 24. He eased the idea out informally in reply to a question from a committee member, and was careful to explain that his idea was merely "something to shoot at" and a "rule of thumb."

The New York *Times*, September 26, reports:

"A noticeable lack of (Congressional) enthusiasm, however, gave rise to surmises that if the proposal reached Congress in the form of a bill it would encounter determined opposition."

"It was recalled that during the consideration of the recent tax bill Congress rejected a much less severe excess profits tax provision and adopted a relatively mild tax bill. This action was taken in the face of Treasury recommendations supported by President Roosevelt."

### MORGENTHAU PROPOSES, CONGRESS DISPOSES

Thus, the *Times* intimates the undoubted fate of any bill to limit corporation profits to six per cent. The Administration knows

this, and therefore does not hesitate to make a proposal which it is aware Congress will not accept. At most, this is only another demagogic bone thrown to the masses.

We have seen how the Administration proceeds to put over measures in which it is seriously interested. It does not introduce them in some by-the-way utterance in a committee hearing.

It floods the radio and press with powerful statements and speeches. Roosevelt calls the leading Congressional whips into White House conference and hammers them into line. The Administration spokesmen ring the changes on the idea at every ship-launching and Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Even if a bill actually embodies Morgenthau's proposal is put before Congress, it will represent only a perfunctory gesture. Having "made the record," Roosevelt will sit back quietly and smile as the Congressmen cut it to pieces. But watch how he handles the opposition to his proposal to repeal the Neutrality Act!

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## TAGORE'S LAST ARTICLE

The following is the last letter written by Rabindranath Tagore, the famous poet of India. On his deathbed, he received a copy of an "Open Letter to Indians," written by a Miss Eleanor Rathbone, castigating the people of India as "ungrateful" in refusing to support Britain in the war. Tagore was not a revolutionist. But his letter is an eloquent indictment of British imperialism. No American organ has published Tagore's letter. We reprint it from the British weekly, The Tribune, August 15, 1941 — THE EDITORS.

I have been deeply pained at Miss Rathbone's Open Letter to Indians. I do not know who Miss Rathbone is, but I take it that she represents the mentality of the average "well-intentioned" Britisher. Her letter is mainly addressed to Jawaharlal Nehru and I have no doubt that if that noble fighter of freedom's battle had not been gagged behind prison-bars by Miss Rathbone's countrymen, he would have made a fitting and spirited reply to her gratuitous sermon. His enforced silence makes it necessary for me to voice a protest even from my sick-bed.

The lady has ill-served the cause of her people by addressing so indiscreet, indeed impudent, a challenge to our conscience. She is scandalized at our ingratitude — that having "drunk deeply at the wells of English thought," we should still have some thought left for our poor country's interests. English thought, insofar as it is representative of the best traditions of Western enlightenment, has indeed taught us much, but let me add that those of our countrymen who have profited by it have done so despite the official British attempts to ill-educate us.

We might have achieved introduction to Western learning through any other European language. Have all the other peoples in the world waited for the British to bring them enlightenment? It is sheer insolent self-complacency on the part of our so-called English friends to assume that had they not "taught" us, we would still have remained in the Dark Ages. Through the official British channels of education in India have flowed to our children in schools not the best of English thought but its refuse, which has only deprived them of a wholesome repast at the table of their own culture.

Assuming, however, that the English language is the only channel left to us for "enlightenment," all that "drinking deeply at its wells" has come to is that in 1931, even after a couple of centuries of British administration, only about one per cent of the population was found to be literate in English — while in the USSR in 1932, after only fifteen years of Soviet administration, 98 per cent of the children were educated. (These figures are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, an English publication, not likely to err on the Russian side.)

But even more necessary than the so-called culture are the bare elementary needs of existence, on which alone can any superstructure of enlightenment rest. And what have the British, who have held tight the purse-strings of our nation for more than two centuries and exploited its resources, done for our poor people?

I look round and see famished bodies crying for bread. I have seen women in villages dig up mud for a few drops of drinking water, for wells are even more scarce in Indian villages than schools. I know that the population of England itself is today in danger of starvation and I sympathize with them, but when I see how the whole might of the British Navy is engaged in conveying food vessels to the English shores and when I recollect that I have seen our people perish of hunger and not even a cart-load of rice brought to their door from the neighboring district, I cannot help contrasting the British at home with the British in India.</p