

Free The Eighteen
Imprisoned Trotskyists

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CONVICTION OF 18 USED AS PRECEDENT

Green Protests Against Forced Labor Proposal

Union Bureaucrats Incapable of Leading Fight Against Wall St.;
Preservation Of Unions Demands Program Of Independent Action!

By C. Thomas

Following Roosevelt's proposal for a national service act the Senate Military Affairs Committee began public hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth forced labor bill. For weeks the committee provided a forum for supporters of the measure. The facilities of the press and radio were made available to broadcast the testimony of the forced labor advocates. After all this ballyhoo the Senate Committee finally got around to inviting the first opposition witness to the Austin-Wadsworth bill when AFL president William Green appeared last week to testify.

The gist of Green's testimony was that forced labor legislation was unwise and unnecessary. He declared that American labor had performed miracles of production since Pearl Harbor; that labor conscription would be bad for the morale of the workers; that it would not eliminate strikes but would further provoke the workers as the experience of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have shown; that there was no manpower shortages, and finally, that the labor leaders had been very efficient in curbing strikes and had reduced them to a minimum. This was a difficult task, Green complained, in view of the government's failure to "stabilize the cost of living."

GREEN'S PLEA
The Senate Military Affairs Committee is intimately linked with the brass hats and functions as an agency of the Military General Staff. In his message to Congress, Roosevelt stated flatly that his proposal for a national service act came as a "joint recommendation from the heads of the War Department, the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission." In view of these known facts, the arguments presented by Green before the committee constituted a plea that the labor bureaucrats be permitted to continue functioning as agents of the Military Staff within the labor movement as a more effective means of keeping the workers in line than military regimentation under a forced labor law.

Prior to Green's appearance the Executive Committees of the AFL and CIO had held meetings and adopted resolutions in opposition to a forced labor law embodying essentially the same arguments which Green voiced to the Military Affairs Committee. The CIO Executive Board reiterated "its unconditional pledge that there shall be no strikes or stoppages." The AFL Executive Council further defined the "unconditional" no-strike pledge by adding, "we have decided that no matter what the character of the grievance, no matter how feelings have been stirred nor what the aggravations are, there can be no justifications for strikes or local stoppages." Senator Austin, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and co-author

"Democratic Justice"

In Pittsburgh on Feb. 16, five Ku Klux Klan leaders charged with conspiracy faced federal judge Thompson. He told them, according to the N. Y. Times (Feb. 17), they could "walk from the courtroom free men."

(Continued on page 3)

Soldiers' Families Suffer Because Of Meager Allotments

In New York on Feb. 15, detectives arrested the wife of a soldier for abandoning her baby. Her story highlights the privations suffered by servicemen's dependents who have no income other than the meager government allotment.

The 21-year-old Mrs. Stefanski said that until two months ago, she had been attempting to keep up her home on an army allotment of \$62 a month; since then, her sole income has been the increased allowance, now \$80 for a wife and child.

"I used the money to care for the baby and myself," she told the police, "but as the months went by and the cost of living went up, I found that . . . I just wasn't able to make ends meet. I decided to look for a job, but I had one worry to overcome — that was to find someone to care for my baby while I worked."

By this time, she added, she was in debt to her landlord and grocer, and the gas had been shut off. She was penniless. Appeals to charity organizations brought no help. Desperate, she "abandoned" the child at a Red Cross station, and went job-hunting.

How could Mrs. Stefanski have supported herself and her baby on less than \$20 a week? Food costs have risen to almost double 1941 levels, the OPA has sanctioned the elimination of lower-priced clothing, children's wear particularly has skyrocketed in price. No adequate nursery care which might have enabled her to find work sooner has been offered by city, state, or national government. The recent small increase in allotments voted by Congress is insufficient for the support of servicemen's families.

Workers constitute the bulk of the armed services today, and workers' families suffer at home from the loss of their incomes. The organized labor movement must aid these brothers in uniform by demanding trade union wages for all men in the armed forces in order to prevent such desperate want among service men's families.

(Continued on page 3)

BIG LAY-OFFS RESULT FROM ARMS PRODUCTION CUT-BACKS

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21 — It is reported that seven thousand workers are to be laid off at the Twin City Ordnance Plant at New Brighton in the next six weeks. The plant is the largest defense plant in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area and one of the largest small arms plants in the country. At one time the T.C.O.P. employed over 26,000 workers, but after this latest cut-back only 7,000 workers will be employed there. These remaining workers will then be faced with the prospect of a total shutdown of the plant.

At the same time several of the smaller defense plants are also curtailing operations. The local Ford plant, for instance, recently discharged 700 of its workers.

Thus the majority of these discharged workers face a real un-

Founder Of Red Army



Leon Trotsky, Lenin's co-partner in the Bolshevik 1917 Revolution, was the organizer and leader of the Red Army when it saved the young Soviet Union. The Red Army celebrated its 26th Anniversary on Feb. 23. (See Editorial on Page 4.)

Subsidy Hoax Masks Govt. Wage Freeze

The sham battle between the Roosevelt administration and Congress over the so-called "stabilization program" resulted last week in Roosevelt's veto of a bill adopted by Congress outlawing the administration's food subsidy program after June 30. The House of Representatives sustained the veto when the opponents of the subsidy plan failed to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to over-ride the veto. The final vote was 226 in favor of the bill to 151 against, or 26 votes short of the two-thirds required. This paralleled

the action on a similar measure last July when Roosevelt's veto was upheld 228 to 154, or by twenty-seven votes short of the two-thirds margin.

The administration subsidy "roll-back" program was projected last summer as a device to justify the continuation of the wage-freezing Little Steel formula. The top union leaders fell in line and diverted the pressure of the ranks for increased wages to meet the rising cost of living. The workers were assured that the Roosevelt subsidy plan was going to roll back prices to restore the balance between wages and the cost of living which had risen far above the wage raise ceiling of 15 percent allowed by the Little Steel formula.

ROLL BACK HOAX

In his veto message, Roosevelt is laying the basis for a repetition of the roll back hoax when he says: "It is clear that we cannot hold the wage line if the Congress deprives us of the means necessary to hold the cost of living line." The "wage line" meant is the Little Steel formula. Roosevelt's own Bureau of Labor Statistics has published figures stating that the cost of living has gone up 23.5 percent since Jan. 1, 1941. The CIO and AFL statistical surveys have successfully challenged these figures and proved that the cost of living has gone up at least 43.5 percent in the period covered.

Instead of the much-heralded "roll-back," the cost of living continued to rise during the period in which the subsidy program was in effect! Roosevelt's new subsidy program is not one whit different nor will it be any more effective in holding down prices than the old.

Roosevelt's roll back subsidy plan has proven to be a colossal fraud. Only the escalator clause: the rising scale of wages to meet the rising cost of living, can provide the workers with some degree of protection against war inflation.

Biddle Cites Minneapolis Case To Bolster Deportation Proceedings Against Bridges

Government's Action Demonstrates Imprisonment of Trotskyists
Is Designed To Lay Basis For Attack Upon Entire Labor Movement

Roosevelt's Department of Justice last week used the precedent first established against the Trotskyists in the Minneapolis case, in its deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, president of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. The Justice Department's citation of the Minneapolis convictions to bolster its prosecution against Bridges was presented at hearings last week before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. E. G. Jennings, special assistant to Attorney-General Biddle, submitted the government's brief which specifically cites the rulings of the federal courts in

How the Government Is Using The Mpls. Case Against Bridges

The government is using the precedent of the Minneapolis case (Dunne et al v. U. S.) in its attempt to deport Bridges on the theory that the "clear and present danger" rule is no longer controlling on the issue of free speech. The following citation is from page 21 of the government's brief in the case of Bridges vs. Wixon:

"The First Amendment being inapplicable, it is unnecessary to discuss appellant's contention (Br. 136-139) that the so-called "clear and present danger" test of Schenck v. United States, 249 U. S. 47, should have been followed. However, in Dunne et al v. United States, 138 F. (2nd) 137 (C. C. A. 8) certiorari denied, November 22, 1943, which was a criminal prosecution under Section 1, 2 and 3 of the Act of June 28, 1940, the court held that Congress had made the determination of clear and present danger, and that the so-called "clear and present danger" test had no application to the individual case. Such test would therefore not have the application for which appellant contends, even were this a criminal case."

REACTIONARY CONSPIRACY

The Minneapolis prosecution of the Trotskyists was initiated by Roosevelt and his Attorney-General Biddle in July 1941 on the eve of American entry into the second world war. This prosecution was an integral part of Wall Street's program to hootie the unions, rob the American people of their rights and regiment the entire nation under the pretext of wartime necessity.

The capitalist ruling class, through its agents in Washington, prepared in advance to take advantage of the war by building up a body of legislation designed to bolster their reactionary conspiracy against labor and civil rights. The Smith "Gag" Act passed in 1940 was the first of such repressive laws enacted by an obliging Congress and signed by Roosevelt over the protests of the unions and the precedent established in their case is already being used by Biddle in the Bridges deportation case.

The Supreme Court shattered that illusion when, in an unprecedented decision, the justices refused to even review the case which involved a violation of the first amendment to the constitution — the section which ostensibly guarantees the rights of freedom of speech and of the press! The 18 are now serving their twelve to sixteen month sentences in Roosevelt's penitentiaries and the precedent established in their case is already being used by Biddle in the Bridges deportation case.

ILLUSION SHATTERED

When the Trotskyists were indicted and tried in the fall of 1941, many labor and liberal leaders were blind to the far-reaching aims of the government prosecution. Anxious to paint the administration as a "friend of labor and civil liberties," they did not heed our warning that the impending blow was aimed directly at the organizations of labor and the democratic rights of the people. They preferred to foster the illusion that the Smith "Gag" Law which was so obviously a violation of the Bill of Rights would be found unconstitutional

by Roosevelt's "liberal" Supreme Court.

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In this, Bridges was carrying out the line of the Communist Party, which alone of all political tendencies in the labor movement openly endorsed the prosecution of the Trotskyists, declaring that the Minneapolis defendants "deserve no more support from labor and friends of national security than do the Nazis," and complaining only that the Trotskyists were being persecuted as revolutionary Marxists instead of as "agents of fascism" on the model of Stalin's Moscow frame-

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Bridges has not only tried to outdo all other labor leaders in his support of the administration's war-program and moves against the labor movement, including the proposed labor draft; he also opposed union support for the Minneapolis defendants, slandered the Trotskyists as "agents of fascism," and at a meeting of his local 1-10 in June 1942 demanded the suppression of The Militant.

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(Continued on page 2)

NLRB Holds Elections In Big Douglas Plants

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12 — In a runoff election held on Feb. 4, the majority of the workers in the Long Beach Douglas Aircraft plant opened wide the gates to allow their chosen representative, the CIO United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, to enter and speak for them.

The vote can be considered historic inasmuch as it marked an end of the open shop in an open shop town. In size and importance the election can be compared only to the Ford election. The Long Beach election together with the election on Feb. 1 at Douglas Santa Monica is the largest in the history of the National Labor Relations Board.

On January 25, when the workers of the Long Beach plant first went to the polls to vote for their choice of representation between the International Association of Machinists, Aeronautical Lodge No. 1578 (IAM-AFL), the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), or no union

was granted. However, in this instance the runoff was held between the UAW-CIO and the Company. The result of the runoff election held on Feb. 8 gave No Union 53.3 per cent, while the UAW-CIO received 46.7 per cent.

As the figures of the election indicate, the "Mother Plant" of Douglas Aircraft at Santa Monica still remains one of the few large manufacturing companies in the country without union representation. However, considering the history and character of the opposition in the Douglas Santa Monica plant, the results of the election cannot be looked upon as a decisive defeat but rather as a step toward the eventual conquest of that plant for unionism.

Although no figures were released by either the company or union papers on the actual number of workers voting on the ground that these figures were "a military secret," the Los Angeles Daily News gave the following figures on those participating in the elections: At Long Beach 23,080 and at Santa Monica 21,000.

TRADE UNION NOTES

By Joseph Keller

The notorious Dies committee for the investigation of "un-American activities" has turned its reactionary attentions to the CIO Political Action Committee, which is under federal "investigation" for alleged violation of the provision of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law prohibiting the use of union funds for political purposes.

Although the CIO committee was established in order to stifle genuine independent labor political action and corral labor support for Roosevelt, the Southern poll-tax wing of Roosevelt's Democratic Party is trying to incite a legal lynching bee against it.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO committee, last week was compelled to deny a Dies committee snooper access to the records and accounts of the CIO political action group. Hillman declared, "The committee now formally informs Mr. Dies that it will refuse any demands which he may make on it for records, documents or materials."

Big Business and its political agents, like Martin Dies, are determined to smash any movement which even has potentialities of independent labor politics.

United Automobile Workers-CIO President R. J. Thomas and AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, labor representatives on Roosevelt's Cost of Living Committee, have sent their independent report on rising living costs to Roosevelt with a demand for an investigation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for publishing a cost-of-living index which distorts the basic facts of our wartime living costs."

Thomas and Meany, in justifying the issuance of their independent report, further charged that the two industry and one government member of the President's committee failed "to have made any investigation since Nov. 5 or to have assembled any comprehensive data pursuant to your instructions," and that "nothing further can be expected of this committee for some months to come."

The report of Thomas and Meany proves that living costs have advanced at least 43.5 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941, instead of the fake figure of 23.4 per cent put out by the BLS. The Thomas-Meany statement makes clear that the BLS index was made public "with full understanding" of its falsity, and indicates that these lying figures were intended to establish another pretext for refusing wage increases above the Little Steel formula.

CIO President Philip Murray, head of the United Steel Workers, charged before the WLB hearings on the union's demands for a 17-cents an hour increase and 21 other concessions that the major steel corporations had contemptuously refused to bargain collectively before the case was tossed into the lap of the WLB. "The companies made it perfectly clear that their answer was

"no" from start to finish. There was no counter proposal offered on any of the basic issues that involved a single penny of cost to the companies. At the outset they were determined that they were going to bring all these issues before the Nat'l. War Labor Board and dump the entire problem before this Board."

Murray's complaint points up the fact that the employers fully understand the role of the WLB as a government grave-digger for the workers' demands. It also underscores the treachery of union leaders like Murray who continue to support the Board and insist that the workers place dependence on such employer-dominated government agencies.

The WLB is stepping up its campaign of retaliation against militant unionists and union locals which are forced to strike to defend their rights and conditions. A Regional War Labor Board in Philadelphia on Feb. 13 announced it was invoking penalties against Local 1,717 of the AFL International Association of Machinists because of a two-day strike last November at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

The Board gave only a "limited," instead of a full, maintenance of membership clause to the local and denied "top seniority privileges" which apparently would have been granted otherwise to union officers and committee-men. The latter precedent is especially dangerous to unions, because it would provide the employers with another means to fire militant union leaders "legitimately."

Clayton W. Fountain, columnist for the Toledo Union Journal, organ of Local 12, UAW-CIO, speaks up in hard-hitting fashion against "atrocities everywhere," in the Feb. 18 issue.

"Let us denounce all atrocities everywhere," he declares. "Thousands are dying in India of starvation. . . Negroes are lynched in the southern states of America. . . Political prisoners are starved, tortured and shot before breakfast in Fascist Spain. . . Tin miners in Bolivia labor in virtual slavery. . . The share-croppers of the American south never get enough to eat. . . Looking backward, let us remember the atrocities at South Chicago in 1937, when ten workers were murdered by the bullets of the police. . . What about the honest but jobless Americans who fished in garbage cans for their meals during the great depression. Were they not the victims of a most degrading atrocity? . . .

"Let us hate beastliness in Japan, India, Bolivia, Spain, America and in all places where men are starved, tortured, maimed and debased at the whim of other men. Fascism and imperialism, which breed beastliness and atrocities, are diseases caused by the germs of greed and selfishness. And these germs do not always have slanting eyes. In fact, some of the little demons speak with a Park Avenue accent."

Conviction Of 18 Cited In Harry Bridges' Case

(Continued from page 1)

ups. (Daily Worker, Aug. 16, 1941).

STALINIST POLICY

This is not the first time that the treacherous policies pursued by the servants of the degenerate Kremlin clique have recoiled on their own heads. In Germany, Austria, Spain and France the policies of the Stalinists ultimately resulted not only in the destruction of democracy and the annihilation of organized labor by capitalist reaction but in the wrecking of their own organizations and the persecution of their own ranks.

Whether or not the administration goes through to the end with its deportation proceedings, which have been going on for years, its present action in the Bridges case is a threat addressed to the union leaders themselves. The government has demonstrated that it is prepared to use the Smith Act and similar repressive legislation against any and all unionists. No matter how meekly a union leader crawls before Roosevelt and bows before Big Business, this legislation hangs like a sword over his head. This was clearly revealed when the poll-tax Democrat from Virginia, Howard W. Smith, author of the Smith "Gag" Law and co-author of the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, recently demanded that Biddle indict Phillip Murray, Sidney Hillman and other leaders of the CIO for an alleged violation of a section of the latter bill.

Roosevelt and Big Business are plunging so recklessly toward naked reaction that they can no longer rely upon the union bureaucracy to do their bidding from mere conviction. The administration requires methods of direct threat and coercion as an added means of "persuasion." The Minneapolis frameup is part and parcel of this present anti-labor drive, its wage freeze and price gouge, its vicious incitation of the soldiers against the workers, its job freeze and Roosevelt's demand for forced labor.

A WARNING TO ALL

The Minneapolis case provided the first serious warning; the use of the precedent in the Bridges case is another. They

tell every union leader, every militant worker, every person who might dare to express an opinion contrary to the will of the administration and the ruling capitalists: "THE LEGAL NOOSE OF THE SMITH ACT HANGS OVER YOUR HEAD TOO!"

The 18 Socialist and union



HARRY BRIDGES

demonstrated this to be nothing short of bureaucratic blindness.

LABOR MUST FIGHT

In the immediate period ahead, as the labor movement strives to regain its freedom of action and opposes more sharply Roosevelt's anti-labor repressive policies, the administration will attempt to use against the unions and their leaders ever more harsh retaliatory measures. Past services of the labor leaders will be ignored. The political agents of Big Business will lash out mercilessly and indiscriminately in their frantic efforts to keep labor subjugated to the war machine.

Among the most dangerous weapons which the administration now has in its hands is the Smith "Gag" Act. The edge of that weapon has been sharpened by its enforcement first in the Minneapolis case and now in the Bridges case. With it the administration plans to slash ever more furiously at labor's rights and at the civil liberties of the entire American people. Only the most vigorous resistance by an aroused labor movement, supported by all progressive tendencies, can repel this attack and wipe the Smith "Gag" Law off the Statute books.

The self-preservation of organized labor, of its fundamental liberties and rights demands that every unionist and union leader rally behind the Civil Rights Defense Committee in its national campaign to free the 18 class-war victims of the Smith "Gag" Act.

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STALINISTS LOSE OUT IN ILGWU ELECTIONS

NEW YORK—After a bitter and mutually dirty elections campaign, the Dubinsky-Antonini-Zimmerman leadership of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union last week administered an overwhelming defeat to the "Rank and File" Stalinists in the vote for officers of the three largest ILGWU locals and for delegates to the union's forthcoming national convention.

Some class conscious workers may reply to our analysis: this is correct. The Dubinsky-Social-Democratic clique is reactionary through and through. At the present time the Hillman-Stalinist crew is out to dissolve the labor party, while the Social-Democrats will preserve the ALP, even if only as an instrument for bargaining purposes. Therefore we should support the Dubinsky faction as a "lesser evil." This is false reasoning. It is impossible to support the Social-Democratic clique even as a conservative proponent of independent labor politics.

"Vice-President Wallace, unfortunately, doesn't help the struggle against these anti-Teheran elements by his general attack on Wall St. The widest kind of national unity is necessary to defeat them, including 'clear-headed' businessmen from Wall Street."

Earl Browder isn't fooling when he says he is ready to shake the hands of J. P. Morgan.

State Committee. Since 1936 they have monopolized control only by the most arbitrary bureaucratic manipulations and exclusions. As they themselves are nothing but labor lackeys of the Roosevelt administration and opponents of the program and principles, they could not fight the Stalinists on the basis of program and principles. Their practical political program is identical with that of the Stalinists. That is why they can and have fought Stalinism only by red-baiting organizational maneuvers and bureaucratic manipulations.

The Dubinsky-Social-Democratic gang are not more progressive than the Stalinists. They are simply a different kind of treacherous bureaucracy, resting on a different foundation and with an independent labor party.

THE REAL SITUATION

A very different question is at issue in the present situation. What is involved is not an independent labor party candidate running for office against capitalist candidates but an inner-party faction fight over which clique shall control the ALP. The preference for one faction against the other can only be justified on grounds of differences in program. No such programmatic grounds of preference exist. No progressive purpose will be served by the victory of one clique over the other.

What, then, are the class conscious workers to do? They have the task of laying a foundation for the reorganization of the ALP into a genuine labor party, standing on its own feet, independent of capitalist parties and politicians, democratically run and controlled by the rank and file, and propagating its own independent labor program. This can be achieved not by backing one bureaucratic clique against the other, but by solid educational and organizational ground work in the trade union locals and the ALP clubs.

Such educational and organizational effort will not produce miraculous results overnight; it may not provide artificial thrills of "playing high politics." In recompense, the class-conscious militants will have the necessary foundation for the building of a real labor party in New York.

Among the most dangerous weapons which the administration now has in its hands is the Smith "Gag" Act. The edge of that weapon has been sharpened by its enforcement first in the Minneapolis case and now in the Bridges case. With it the administration plans to slash ever more furiously at labor's rights and at the civil liberties of the entire American people. Only the most vigorous resistance by an aroused labor movement, supported by all progressive tendencies, can repel this attack and wipe the Smith "Gag" Law off the Statute books.

The self-preservation of organized labor, of its fundamental liberties and rights demands that every unionist and union leader rally behind the Civil Rights Defense Committee in its national campaign to free the 18 class-war victims of the Smith "Gag" Act.

21 per cent in this year's election.

CLIQUE FIGHT

Neither clique advanced a program to improve the workers' conditions or fight for their immediate interests. The campaign centered entirely around international political issues, primarily the foreign policy of Stalinism. Both sides vied to outdo each other in protestations of patriotism and loyalty to Roosevelt's war program. They differed exclusively on the issue of loyalty to the Kremlin's policies, which the Stalinists raised as their chief complaint against the anti-Stalinist Dubinsky leadership.

The Stalinists counted on the Red Army victories to play a decisive role in their favor, believing these victories have materially raised Stalin's prestige. Their loss of support can only be interpreted as an actual marked decrease in Stalinist sentiments among the politically-conscious New York garment workers. Some of this is undoubtedly due to the capitulation to Wall Street and renegacy from socialism recently proclaimed openly by the Communist Party.

To sum up, Dubinsky succeeded in driving less workers into the arms of the Stalinists, than the Stalinists drove back into the arms of Dubinsky.

SWP Anniversary Fund Drive Goes Over The \$17,000 Mark

By R. Karsner, Director

Although February 15th was the official closing date of the Socialist Workers Party's Fifteenth Anniversary — \$15,000 Fund Campaign, the campaign refuses to close. Money keeps coming in.

\$17,200 is the total up to February 21.

From the field come such letters as these:

Seattle: Ruth: "We sent in the balance of our quota and expect another hundred or so." This branch merits special mention because it carried on in spite of great local difficulties. First the organizer had to be rushed to the hospital with a ruptured appendix. Next two of their leading members suffered serious injuries on the job and became incapacitated. But the rest of the members pitched in much harder, as Bolsheviks always do in such a situation.

Los Angeles, Dan Roberts: "Although we have exceeded our quota, we are not through. There are still outstanding pledges and we mean to collect them. South Gate, our newest and youngest branch, collected every penny its members pledged." And, I take it, Roberts means to see that he "collects every penny" from the others.

New York, Reba: "We have oversubscribed our quota, but we are still collecting outstanding pledges."

Kay of Detroit writes very aptly: "We think the party as a whole is to be congratulated for the successful conclusion of the Fifteenth Anniversary Fund Campaign. It is the first such drive that I can remember where we reached 100% within the allotted time limit, not to mention exceeding our goal. It seems like a good omen for the future, doesn't it?"

Yes, indeed! We remember that in the last fund campaign we conducted, twelve branches were under 100% on the closing date. That was in February 1939.

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The Negro Struggle

By Charles Jackson

The Navy Policy

"Navy 'Opens Door' to Negro Officers" . . . "Navy Forced At Last to Change Policy." Such were the headlines flashed from the front pages of the Negro Press on Feb. 5, 1944 after the Navy announced that 16 Negroes would be allowed to train for commissions.

In our elation over this "victory", however, let us not close our eyes, (if we must close our noses), to the nauseous fact that the Jim-Crow system pervades the Navy just the same as before. In Great Lakes, Ill., where over 100,000 Negroes have been trained, the drill grounds, commando courses, barracks, mess halls and recreation centers will still be separate "but equal." The graduating Negro ensigns will be allowed to command small escort boats with all-Negro personnel.

There can be no more despicable snitch on a group of people than to be segregated solely on the basis of skin-deep characteristics and thereby branded, infernally if not openly, as innately inferior. Individual "advancements" gained within the confines of this slanderous corral give the false impression that the entire group accepts this designation of inferiority. Moreover, in this case the natural desire of these men to gain and retain such positions of prestige may lure them into the role of "Uncle Toms."

On some momentous future occasions they may act in the interests of the prejudiced top officers and, consciously or unconsciously, against the interests of the militant, segregated Negro sailors from whose ranks they rose. A nasty thought, perhaps, but need we remind ourselves that such has happened before? By "opening the door" under segregation the Navy has really driven another nail in the already closed door of our little house behind the big house. Instead of being "forced at last to change the policy", they have reenforced the same.

PAST EXPERIENCE

These reactionary deeds of the Navy brass hats were not begun only yesterday. The first backward step was taken in 1922 when Negroes were formally barred from enlisting in any capacity. In 1938, however, it was loudly trumpeted that the Navy had "opened the door" to Negro enlistment—(compare with similar shouts of triumph today). It did not take a lifetime for the truth to be exposed. The real condition was made public when 15 disillusioned but courageous messmen on the U. S. S. Philadelphia wrote a letter of protest to the Pittsburgh Courier, a leading Negro weekly whose publisher had led the 1938 fight to "open the door."

This letter which appeared in the Oct. 5, 1940 issue said: "On enlisting we were given to believe we had the privilege to choose any branch of service the Navy offers. This is not true." They were trained three months "in making beds, shining shoes and serving officers" and then sent to perform such work aboard ship. They became "sea-going bell-hops, chambermaids and dishwashers." All

In heralding these promotions of Negroes in the Navy let us not forget that they fail to touch the real issue—the pattern of segregation. Past experience leads us to believe that this basic evil cannot be wiped out under the present system of capitalist oppression and exploitation.

PIONEER PARAGRAPHS

THE HISTORICAL CONDITIONS GIVING RISE TO STALINISM

Neither Stalin nor I find ourselves in our present positions by accident. But we did not create these positions. Each of us is drawn into his drama as the representative of definite ideas and principles. In their turn, the ideas and principles do not fall from the sky, but have profound social roots. That is why one must take, not the psychological abstraction of Stalin as a "man", but his concrete, historical personality as leader of the Soviet bureaucracy. One can understand the acts of Stalin only by starting from the conditions of existence of the new privileged stratum, greedy for power, greedy for material comforts, apprehensive for its positions, fearing the masses, and mortally hating all opposition.

The position of a privileged bureaucracy in a society which that bureaucracy itself calls "Socialist" is not only contradictory, but also false. The more precipitate the jump from the October overturn—which laid bare all social falsehood—to the present situation, in which a caste of upstarts is forced to cover up its social ulcers, the cruder the Thermidorian lies. It is consequently, a question not simply of the individual depravity of this or that person, but of the corruption lodged in the position of a whole social group for whom lying has become a vital political necessity. In the

struggle for its newly gained positions, this caste has re-educated itself and simultaneously re-educated—or rather demoralized—its leaders. It raised upon its shoulders the man who best, most resolutely and most ruthlessly expresses its interests. Thus Stalin, who was once a revolutionist, became the leader of the Thermidorian caste.

The formulas of Marxism, expressing the interests of the masses, more and more inconvenienced the bureaucracy, in so far as they were inevitably directed against its interests. From the time that I entered into opposition to the bureaucracy, its courtier-theorists began to call the revolutionary essence of Marxism—"Trotskyism." At the same time, the official conception of Leninism changed from year to year, becoming more and more adapted to the needs of the ruling caste.

(From "The Case of Leon Trotsky," page 581. Cloth, \$3; paper \$1; Order from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.)

READ 'THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL'

Leon Sedov - Inspiring Model For The Revolutionary Youth

By S. R.

When I knew Leon Sedov, Trotsky's son, he lived in a suburban district of Paris where poor workers' dwellings are interspersed with small stucco cottages with perhaps a back yard, chicken coop or vegetable patch.

Leon Sedov lived in a gray, unpainted structure of a peculiar shape: like a huge barrel, with a couple of grinning cupids adorning the shabby entrance. Only later did I learn that this building had housed a wine exhibit during the Paris World Exposition of 1903 and was expressly made to look like a vat; the cupids originally represented happy bacchantes.

SEDOV'S HOME

The building was not meant for living quarters but some enterprising Frenchman eventually turned it into "studios." The studio which Leon Sedov occupied with his wife consisted of one fairly large room shaped like a pentagon. The front wall was one huge window from floor to ceiling. A small wooden balcony ran along the opposite wall. No bath, no toilet, no kitchen in the apartment. Behind a small partition a gasoline-burner served for cooking purposes, and cold water was drawn from a faucet; there was no sink or wash basin. The toilet was in the hall and served the entire floor. A smell of stale cooking clung to the house, there were large cracks in the unpainted floor, the stairs creaked and rats ran underfoot unafraid.

During my short stay with the Sedov's I slept on a cot in the open "gallery" while the couple used a double couch underneath.

A large table, a couple of hard chairs, a bookcase and a trunk completed the furnishings. It was late autumn and the frame dwelling cooled so rapidly during the night that from early morning till about midday we wore our overcoats indoors. It was "too early" in the season to start the coal stove going.

Here Leon Sedov lived and worked. He did the research work, gathered material, made excepts, sought out data for his father, who was deprived of freedom of motion by the strict in-cognito imposed by the conditions of exile. For the Old Man, Leon was a sort of alter ego, that part



Leon Sedov, 1906-1938

of himself which was free to move about, see people, talk with friends. Leon saw the necessary contacts, met friends and comrades from different countries, he absorbed first-hand political impressions of friends and foes alike and transmitted them to the Old Man. Voluntarily Leon Sedov circumscribed his life to the higher demands of the movement by serving the heart and brains of the revolution itself—his father. His time and energies, his very mode of life were bent to this one purpose.

More than anyone else, perhaps even more keenly than L. D. him-self, Leon knew in what danger his father and those near him stood from the hands of Stalin's assassins. He knew the dangers he ran himself and while he took infinite precautions to shelter his comrades and contacts, he never missed an appointment or an assignment out of fear for himself.

Living away from the center, having no phone and not daring to use a private phone even if he could have had one, Leon Sedov lived in prewar, "democratic" Paris like the oldtime Russian revolutionists hunted by the Czarist police — only this time

the revolutionists were hunted by infinitely more astute agents of the GPU, many of whom came from the circles of the old Czarist officers. Leon Sedov never made a telephone call from the same booth twice. Appointments were arranged at different hours in different cafes, buses and subways were changed, several times en route to an appointment to throw off any one who might be following. This was nervewracking, time-consuming work. Only a man so completely devoted to the revolution could live such an existence for years on end, sacrificing his entire young life and happiness to it.

At the time many of the precautions taken by Sedov to ouwit GPU spies seemed exaggerated and uncalled for. Only later, some years later, did we really understand how correct Leon was, how truly he estimated the complete degeneration of the Stalinist regime.

Only the alertness, keen intelligence, infinite patience and courage displayed by Sedov in all his dealings with comrades and contacts saved so many of them from GPU vengeance. And the fact that it took the GPU years to "get" Sedov; that with all their huge apparatus, with the infinite money at their command and the cooperation and connivance of the French police (remember the obligations under the Stalin-Laval pact!) they finally succeeded in poisoning him when he lay helpless on a hospital bed after a serious operation, — this alone testifies to the stuff Leon was made of.

FATHER AND SON

While all of us mourned the loss of a sterling comrade, whose ability and outstanding qualities could not be wholly hidden by the dangerous and difficult task which he took upon himself, only very few understood that in Leon the Old Man himself had the best protector and that in murdering Sedov the GPU came a long way on the road to accomplishing that other dastardly deed — the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Coyoacan.

When humanity looks back at this bloody era, when the figure of the great genius-hero, Leon Trotsky, will stand emblazoned in all its grandeur, it will not forget his son, the true son of his father. In the blackest years of reaction he fought untiringly, indomitably for the revolution by fighting for the very life of the one who symbolized it best. Our humble love and homage goes out to him. He truly belongs among the Communards at Père la Chaise where he was buried under the banner of the Fourth International.

Negro Leaders Ask For Unconditional Pardon Of 18

(Continued from page 1)

who have condemned the Minneapolis frameup are W. E. Burghart DuBois, noted writer and educator, Willard E. Townsend, president of the CIO United Transport Employees of America, Professor Emmett E. Dorsey, of Howard University, and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, editor of People's Voice and former New York City councilman.

Additional labor and liberal voices are being raised against the frameup. Bella Hurst Aarons, prominent San Francisco attorney, addressed a strong protest letter to Roosevelt, stating: "There is no doubt in my mind, as there is no doubt in the minds of other citizens of the United States that these defendants merit a pardon. . . . To muzzle man is to place around his throat the rope which has been placed around the throats of the citizens of Japan and Germany. . . . We cannot fight for freedom on one hand and destroy it on the other by the destruction of one of its fundamental principles — the principle of free speech."

The Metal & Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 440 of the IWW, Cleveland, Ohio, has sent a protest resolution to Roosevelt calling for the freeing of the 18.

This week James T. Farrell, noted author and Chairman of the CRDC, issued a general appeal to the labor movement to rally behind the CRDC campaign to win the freedom of the 18 and fight for repeal of the anti-democratic Smith "Gag" Act. The CRDC, Farrell points out, is in urgent need of funds to conduct its campaign and provide relief for the 18 prisoners and their wives and children. All contributions should be sent to the Civil Rights Defense Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

At the same time, American correspondents in London assert

Political Background Of Current Argentine Crisis

By A. Roland

No other country in South America has had as turbulent a history as Argentina. The sharp conflicts of class interests, first of all between the port merchants of Buenos Aires and the landowners of the interior, later translated into antagonism between the rising native industrialists and these same big landowners, have kept Argentine society in constant turmoil. That society resembles a volcano, constantly agitated and ready to erupt. The rift in the ranks of the bourgeoisie remains and grows wider while a modern proletariat has already come on the scene, conscious of its own interests but not yet united around its own independent program.

The present government of Argentina is based, theoretically, on a constitution closely modelled after that of the United States. The first 35 articles of this constitution are devoted to the Bill of Rights. But in actual practice, despite the existence of elements of political democracy, the government is a thinly disguised dictatorship of the wealthy estancieros and the big merchants. Up to the first World War, this dictatorship was exercised through a loosely organized Conservative Party, supported by the military forces.

An opposition movement had been organized as early as 1890 to further the interests of the city industrialists allied with the petty bourgeoisie. But the party through force and fraud. Each President chose his successor who was inevitably elected. If the President found the opposition too strong in one province or another, thereby threatening to oust the "ins" in an election, the democratic "guarantees" were set aside by presidential intervention in the provinces. Then too the dictator could send his opponents to an Argentine Siberia, to the prison town of Ushuaia at the bleak tip of Tierra del Fuego.

PALACE REVOLUTIONS

Naturally under a dictatorship in which voting meant nothing (although voting is supposed to be compulsory!) the only recourse of determined opposition is to be direct action or revolution. Palace revolutions have occurred frequently for this reason. However the first oppositionist was elected President in 1913, when Irigoyen was placed in power by the Radical Civic Union. This party had the support of the masses, particularly the petty bourgeoisie. Many workers also pinned their hopes on Irigoyen for a spread of democracy and an easing of their lot.

But they were quickly disillusioned. The first World War brought dislocation to Argentine economy and unemployment. Strikes took place, culminating in the general strike of 1919. This was bloodily suppressed. The middle class Radical leaders showed that in fundamentals they followed the lead of the big bourgeoisie.

The Argentine workers received another object lesson during the world crisis of 1929. Argentina, as a producer of raw materials for a world market which was completely out of joint, was hit with terrific force. It suffered the greatest unemployment in its history.

Additional labor and liberal voices are being raised against the frameup. Bella Hurst Aarons, prominent San Francisco attorney, addressed a strong protest letter to Roosevelt, stating: "There is no doubt in my mind, as there is no doubt in the minds of other citizens of the United States that these defendants merit a pardon. . . . To muzzle man is to place around his throat the rope which has been placed around the throats of the citizens of Japan and Germany. . . . We cannot fight for freedom on one hand and destroy it on the other by the destruction of one of its fundamental principles — the principle of free speech."

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In this fashion the British authorities can obligingly take formal responsibility for suppression and censorship desired by the American authorities. It is unlikely that American public opinion will greatly concern the British Ministry of Information. It can more safely assume formal responsibility for sharp restriction of "military" news, such as the information about the British workers' disapproval of Jim-Crow policies in the American army.

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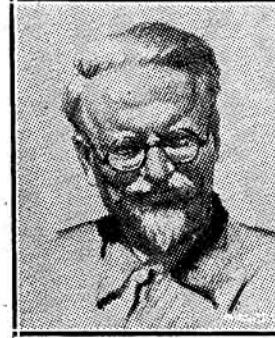
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**To defend the USSR as the main fortress of the world proletariat, against all assaults of world imperialism and of internal counter-revolution, is the most important duty of every class-conscious worker.**

— LEON TROTSKY

JOIN US IN FIGHTING FOR:

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.
2. Trade union wages for all workers drafted into the army.
3. Full equality for Negroes in the armed forces and the war industries—Down with Jim Crowism everywhere.
4. Confiscation of all war profits. Expropriation of all war industries and their operation under workers' control.
5. A rising scale of wages to meet the rising cost of living.
6. Workers Defense Guards against vigilante and fascist attacks.
7. An Independent Labor Party based on the Trade Unions.
8. A Workers' and Farmers' Government.
9. The defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist attack.

Red Army

The 26th Anniversary of the founding of the Red Army was celebrated last week as Soviet forces were scoring major victories and rapidly clearing Soviet soil of an invading capitalist army. After an initial period of terrible defeats and retreats, the heroic Soviet troops have hurled back the military might of German imperialism and saved what remains of the revolutionary conquests of the October overthrow from immediate destruction at the hands of Hitler.

The fighting qualities, the spirit of self-sacrifice which the Red Army soldiers have displayed stem directly from the traditions forged in the fires of the Bolshevik revolution, the civil war against the capitalist counter-revolution and the defeat of interventionist attempts by 14 imperialist armies.

That tradition was founded, above all, on the bedrock of proletarian internationalism. The Red Army as conceived by Lenin and Trotsky was not a "Russian"—a nationalist—army. It was organized and led by Trotsky as a mighty weapon in defense of the international working class, the military spearhead for the world revolution against imperialism and for socialism.

Thus, in its early years the Red Army and its victories helped rouse anti-capitalist revolts throughout Europe and stirred the hopes of the oppressed everywhere. Each blow it struck served to inspire the European masses to struggle against their own ruling classes. These struggles in turn undermined the attempts at capitalist intervention against the young Soviet Republic.

Today the real traditions of the Red Army are completely abhorrent to the Kremlin clique. Stalin seeks to conceal and bury them even while he hypocritically "celebrates" the date of their origin. The *Daily Worker*, Feb. 20, slanders the Red Army with an article entitled the "Red Army's Glorious 26th Anniversary" written by an ex-Czarist officer, Sergei Kournakoff, who links the Soviet Army only with the traditions of the reactionary armies of Czarism, and boasts:

"The Red Army has fought this past year adorned with the traditional epaulettes of its predecessor—the Russian Army—and has added new and incomparable pages to the glorious Russian military history..."

Of the glorious military history of the October Revolution, the civil war and wars of capitalist intervention, the ex-Czarist officer breathes not a word. These traditions Stalin seeks to expunge

from memory. These are the traditions he sought to obliterate when his GPU henchmen assassinated Leon Trotsky, the revolutionary founder, builder and leader of the Red Army. These are the traditions Stalin befools by reinstating the vilest features of the Czarist officer caste system. These are the traditions which he strove to destroy through his monstrous pre-war purges of the officers' corps that deprived the Red Army of its most experienced and able leaders and contributed to the initial Red Army defeats—defeats, which have prolonged the war and caused immeasurable suffering to the Soviet and European masses.

Stalin's chauvinist policies—his efforts to depict the present struggle of the Soviet Union in terms of Russian nationalism, his attempts to revive the reactionary traditions of "Old Mother Russia," that empire called the "prison of the peoples," his support of national chauvinism in the Allied countries—have disoriented and disheartened the forces of proletarian revolution in Europe, and particularly in Germany. Had the Soviet Union and Red Army been led in the traditions of Lenin and Trotsky, the masses of Poland and the Baltic countries, the mighty German proletariat itself, would long since have risen up, struck mortal blows at Hitler's rear and linked forces with the Soviet Red Army to wipe out capitalism and its fascists agents from the face of Europe.

Instead, Stalin openly schemes with world imperialism to use detachments of the Red Army, in combination with his puppet committees and GPU machinery, to strangle the attempts of the European proletariat to overthrow their capitalist slave-masters. To do this he must violate the most deep-rooted traditions and sentiments of the Red Army soldiers and Soviet masses.

Stalin's counter-revolutionary aims are a grave danger not merely to the impending European social revolution, but to the Soviet Union itself. For the security of the Soviet Union can be ensured only by the extension of the October Revolution. But Stalin fears above all else any independent revolutionary action by the masses anywhere because that would inevitably inspire the revival of Bolshevism in the Soviet Union itself and imperil the downfall of Stalin's parasitic regime.

But despite the degenerative effects of Stalinism, the Red Army still invokes in the minds of millions the memory of its original traditions and purposes. Its victories, in spite of Stalin's intentions, have already given an initial impulse to developing European revolutionary movements.

As they sweep over Europe, these proletarian revolutions will be nourished upon the very traditions of socialist internationalism and working-class solidarity which Stalin has tried by every means to destroy. These revolutions will create their own Red Armies in the very spirit and image of the Red Army created by Lenin and Trotsky.

Union Democracy

Since the January 7 expulsion of 72 rubber workers by the United Rubber Workers International President, Sherman Dalrymple, the rubber union has been locked in a crucial internal struggle. The primary issue in this important controversy is union democracy.

It is not surprising that Dalrymple's wholesale expulsion of scores of militant workers without trial should arouse widespread opposition in the URWA. It is the most flagrant violation of democratic union processes in the rubber union since the days of the dictatorial control of the old AFL wheelhouse, Coleman Claherty.

The sweeping sit-down victories of 1936-37 gave birth to a powerful tradition of rank and file control in both the auto and rubber unions. Sherman Dalrymple and his supporters on the International Board have challenged this tradition and taken the plunge toward the establishment of dictatorial control over the URWA. The Goodrich and Firestone locals of the URWA have already condemned Dalrymple's mass expulsions. Other measures designed to protect the democratic rights of the membership will undoubtedly follow.

That Dalrymple's wholesale expulsions were intended as a deliberate attempt to destroy the militant core of the General Tire and Rubber Company local in Akron is shown by the fact that of the 72 workers expelled for participating in an "unauthorized" strike, three of the union members had no connection with the affair. Of these three, two were absent from the plant because of sickness and one, a Greek Orthodox Catholic, was absent because he was celebrating his Christmas holiday.

Dalrymple was obviously not concerned with the facts. His main motive was to utilize the incident as a pretext to purge the militants and intimidate the rank and file of the URWA. He chose a small local to begin with. Should he succeed in imposing his dictatorship upon the General local, the rubber corporations will strive to provoke similar incidents in Firestone and Goodrich. With the precedent established in General, Dalrymple could then try to expel the leading militants and extend his bureaucratic domination over these larger locals in the International. There is little wonder that the capitalist press has lauded Dalrymple's action to the skies.

The issue has been joined between the bureaucratic top clique of the URWA and the membership. It is now clearly revealed that Dalrymple and his clique do not function in the interests of the union membership. They are wielding their bureaucratic clubs in behalf of the corporations and their government.

The rank and file rubber workers in the URWA are waging a determined struggle to preserve their democratic rights. This fight for internal union democracy is an integral part of the struggle for the independence of their union from corporation-government domination and control.

Who's He Kidding?



Reprinted from Toledo Union Journal, Jan. 12

WORKERS' FORUM

The columns are open to the opinions of the readers of *The Militant*. Letters are welcome on any subject of interest to the workers, but keep them short and include your name and address. Indicate if you do not want your name printed. — Editor.

A. L. P. Policy

Editor:

Although I have been a steady reader of *The Militant*, your articles on the interneccine ALP warfare leave a number of questions unanswered. A class-conscious worker can understand that there is no programmatic fight involved in the Dubinsky-Hillman-Stalinist fight. Yet in the last gubernatorial elections the Socialist Workers Party supported the Labor Party candidate as a progressive step toward teaching workers to think along independent class lines.

Today Hillman returns to batte for the dissolution of a labor organization he never wanted. He is joined with the Stalinists, whose last party line (ala Browder) dictates the dissolution of such an independent political grouping. Your correspondent does not dismiss the fact that in an upsurge the CP may use a labor party to channelize working class action. But today the Communists and Roosevelt's director lieutenant Hillman desire the capture of the ALP only to dis-

Dubinsky is a labor lieutenant who understands a party as a more impressive bargaining instrument than a back door conference with the Squire of the

White House. This is to me, the nub of the present clouded ALP struggle. If the above explanation is accepted, it would be the duty of a class-conscious ALP worker to support the right wing conditionally.

To preserve the instrument for labor action is as important as supporting Dean Alfonse in an election likewise lacking a clear programmatic difference.

A Sympathizer
New York City
(See article on the ALP factional fight in this issue—Editor)

ly" attack both capital and labor, but seem to get results only against labor.

Wallace speaks about the maintenance and extension of the New Deal. He declares that Roosevelt will, in the face of repeated open declarations by Roosevelt that the living standards of the workers have to be depressed; and also in the face of the efforts by Roosevelt to give up even the title "New Deal."

From all this one would have to conclude either that Wallace was himself being deceived or that he was out to deceive the people. In the face of Roosevelt's open declaration on the abandonment of the New Deal it is evident that Wallace's purpose is to keep up the illusions of those who look in vain for the government to show them a way out.

Wallace's solution for the lack of food due to the high cost of living is to give everyone \$2 worth of vitamins a year. Now this may be all right as a dietary supplement but only an idiot could expect it to replace food. An idiot or an overseer of slaves trying to cut down the cost of food for his slaves.

A. L.
Los Angeles

I heard Wallace speak to 6500 at a "Win the War Rally" here on Feb. 4. Wallace warned what he called the "big three," big business, big agriculture, and big labor, not to come into conflict with the "common man," of whom he is the self-appointed representative. By demagogically identifying the millions of workers organized into trade unions with the profiteering capitalists, he attacks those whom he claims to represent.

We have seen in recent times that the representatives of the ruling class always "impartial-

ly" attack both capital and labor, but seem to get results only against labor.

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Leo T. Crowley, the man whom Roosevelt placed in charge of the administration of German patents and properties in this country, and who is supposed to aid in breaking up the links with the German parent concerns, is revealed now to be suspiciously close to American capitalists and corporations having previous connections with German industrial and banking interests.

Crowley is Alien Property Custodian in charge of German property in America worth hundreds of millions and over 4,000 patents controlled before Pearl Harbor by German interests.

Crowley, who holds two other key government posts, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Foreign Economic Administrator, is on leave of absence, with full pay of \$75,000 a year, from his private job as chairman and president of Standard Gas & Electric, one of America's greatest utility holding companies.

In this capacity, he is a subordinate to Victor Emanuel, president of Standard Light & Power, which is the holding company over Crowley's Standard Gas.

Emanuel, Crowley's superior, secured his domination of Standard Gas and Standard Power through his powerful position as head of Aviation Corp., a post he obtained in part with the financial backing of the Schroder international banking firm, which has leading banks in New York and London.

The American and British Schroder banks, are in turn connected with the Schroder banking firm in Germany, whose chief figure, Kurt Von Schroder, secured the support of the Rhineland industrialists for Hitler.

Among the holdings now under Crowley's custody is the General Aniline & Film Corp., chief subsidiary of the Nazi I. G. Farben chemical trust in this country, and its sales subsidiary, General Dyestuffs. To the present board of General Dyestuffs, Crowley has appointed Emanuel and several of his intimate associates.

Meanwhile three anti-trust suits against General Aniline, instituted since Pearl Harbor, have not yet been tried after two years.

Last week, Roosevelt announced he is accepting Crowley's resignation as Alien Property Custodian.

Crowley will henceforth devote full time to the more important post of Foreign Economic Administrator, with power over all government agencies dealing with every phase of government economic activity throughout the world.

Servicemen's Paper Hits "Hate Labor" Propaganda

The mid-Pacific Army Newspaper, published in Hawaii, in its Jan. 15 issue gives the lie direct to the claims of Army brass hats and the administration that the rank and file soldiers are demanding anti-labor measures and are solidly backing the Roosevelt-Wall St. drive to regiment the workers.

In an editorial, "Soldiers Are Workingmen Too," the Army Newspaper gives an authentic expression of soldier opinion in contrast to the labor-hating slanders of Gen. Marshall, Secretary Stimson and Admiral Land which the capitalist press smeared across banner headlines. The editorial states in part:

"Note must be taken of the way certain periodicals reaching soldiers have begun a campaign against labor. This is not new. As in the present case, such drives are based on half-truths, omissions and a paternalistic 'This hurts me more than it does you' attitude."

"Soldiers, generally, are concerned about this unfair carpentry. Most of them are workingmen. It is estimated that nearly a million are trade union members."

"It is well to remember that the trade union movement is one of the first bulwarks against Fascism. This is proven by the fact that the unions were among the first to feel the iron heel of the Fascists in Germany, Italy and Japan."

"Any time a labor dispute is reported, the published version, with few exceptions, is colored in favor of the employer. Yet there are always two sides to any dispute. In these days the working people need a few dollars more to cover the ever rising costs of living."

"Judging from the financial reports in the Wall Street Journal, industry is well able to comply with such demands. The biggest profit in its history is being piled up, despite propaganda to the contrary. The reports include both steel and railroads, now figuring in current disputes."

"The soldier, who is a working man in khaki, asks that both sides be given an even break before going off half-cocked with misleading hate-producing articles."

Farm Bloc Wants To End School Lunches Subsidy

The Congressional farm bloc, representing the rich landowning and food interests, is preparing to perpetrate an atrocity right here in America against 50,000,000 children of school age.

A move is afoot in the House Agricultural Subcommittee, dominated by the farm bloc reactionaries, to abolish the present federal program which provides hot school lunches for some 5,000,000 undernourished children of impoverished families.

This program has been in effect since the establishment of federal food subsidies during the thirties, when this same farm bloc was anxious to have the government buy up agricultural surpluses.

School and public health officials warned the committee that dangerous malnutrition and disease would result from discontinuance of the school lunch appropriations. To which leading members of the committee replied that this is an issue intended as "another subterfuge to discredit the farmers," and an "encroachment of the Federal Government on the rights of the states."

Alien Property Custodian In Pay Of Big Business

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Crowley, who holds two other key government posts, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Foreign Economic Administrator, is on leave of absence, with full pay of \$75,000 a year, from his private job as chairman and president of Standard Gas & Electric, one of America's greatest utility holding companies.

In this capacity, he is a subordinate to Victor Emanuel, president of Standard Light & Power, which is the holding company over Crowley's Standard Gas.

Emanuel, Crowley's superior, secured his domination of Standard Gas and Standard Power through his powerful position as head of Aviation Corp., a post he obtained in part with the financial backing of the Schroder international banking firm, which has leading banks in New York and London.

The American and British Schroder banks, are in turn connected with the Schroder banking firm in Germany, whose chief figure, Kurt Von Schroder, secured the support of the Rhineland industrialists for Hitler.

Among the holdings now under Crowley's custody is the General Aniline & Film Corp., chief subsidiary of the Nazi I. G. Farben chemical trust in this country, and its sales subsidiary, General Dyestuffs. To the present board of General Dyestuffs, Crowley has appointed Emanuel and several of his intimate associates.

Meanwhile three anti-trust suits against General Aniline, instituted since Pearl Harbor, have not yet been tried after two years.

Last week, Roosevelt announced he is accepting Crowley's resignation as Alien Property Custodian.

Crowley will henceforth devote full time to the more important post of Foreign Economic Administrator, with power over all government agencies dealing with every phase of