

## Why Roosevelt Met with Middle-East Kings

— SEE PAGE 3 —

VOL. IX—No. 10

# THE MILITANT

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## Workers Oppose WMC Draft Plan In New Bedford

By C. Thomas

The textile community of New Bedford, Mass., has been up in arms against the attempt of the War Manpower Commission to apply the forced-labor "Allentown Plan" to the workers of that city. Several weeks ago, the WMC ordered the discharge of over 100 textile workers with the announced intention of forcing them to take jobs in the Fisk and Firestone tire fabric plants.

Under the "Allentown Plan" employment ceilings on certain "non-essential" industries are reduced. The workers discharged are directed to the U. S. Employment Service for assignment to other jobs. "If the workers refuse the jobs," explained one WMC official, "the USES bars them from any employment by refusing them job referrals." The "plan" is a work-where-you're-told-or-starve scheme based on the compulsory labor decrees of the Roosevelt administration.

With one or two exceptions, the workers discharged from the New Bedford textile mills have refused to accept jobs in the tire fabric plants. Antonio England, New Bedford director of the CIO Textile Workers Union, declared they refused because "of exhaustive stretchouts in both plants and because of exhaustive speedups." The workers of the Fisk and Firestone plants have been trying to better their working conditions but the War Labor Board has pigeon-holed their grievances. "Now when others who know about these disputes," added England, "are asked to go to work in the fabric mills anyway, they resent it. To them it appears that the government, by means of the manpower ceilings and the offer of jobs in the tire fabric plants only, is coming to the aid of the management in this controversy."

"The WMC," comments a Scripps-Howard reporter, "as well as the Army (which is behind the scenes), doesn't look at it that way." Their attitude is that "the workers should gladly give up their jobs in the civilian goods mills and accept employment in the fabric plants, even if it should mean a temporary hardship."

These political and military agents of the employers never hesitate to call for additional sacrifices from the workers. But when George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the Textile

Workers Union, offered to supply all the workers needed if the tire cord plants were taken over and operated by the government without profit," the professional patriots shut up like a clam!

Because of the vigorous opposition of the unions, supported in this case by the city administration and the local textile manufacturers, the government agents are determined to make a test case in New Bedford. They have refused any concessions.

The Kilgore-Wagner bill, now before the Senate, is designed to "legalize" the "Allentown Plan." In presenting it, Senator Thomas, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, declared that the bill aims "to enact a statutory basis for two basic types of regulation: First, employment ceilings under which employers could be required to release workers, and second, hiring controls under which workers so released or otherwise available for new jobs could be channeled to suitable jobs where they were most needed."

## SWP CANDIDATE SPEAKS AT ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY

(Special to THE MILITANT)

LOS ANGELES, March 5—Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers Party candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, tonight spoke before an enthusiastic audience of San Pedro workers at the YWCA Hall, 437 Ninth St. This meeting, the largest yet held in the campaign of the Trotskyist candidate, was organized by the San Pedro branch of the Socialist Workers Party as the first of a series of neighborhood rallies which will bring the Trotskyist program to workers in all sections of Los Angeles.

Comrade Myra Tanner Weiss, well-known in the California labor movement for her militant activity in the waitresses' and cannery workers' unions, called upon the voters to make Los Angeles a union town. She exposed the anti-labor offensive of Big Business and the Roosevelt administration, pointing out that the Cal Ship Yards alone have laid off 6,000 men, while a fake "labor shortage" is used as a pretext for enslaving labor. Formation of an independent labor party based on the trade unions, she said, is an urgent necessity for the defense of the welfare of the working class.

Her inspiring speech our candidate for mayor explained the Trotskyist answer to the capitalist crimes of economic crises, wars and fascism. She urged labor to fight for post-war job security through nationalization of the basic industries and control of factories and plants by the trade unions.

"If the means of production remain in the hands of the capi-



MYRA TANNER WEISS

### Election Platform of Trotskyist Candidate for Los Angeles Mayor

1. Fight for post-war job security.
2. End the robber taxes which cut into workers' pay-checks.
3. Fight the National Service Act and all other anti-labor legislation.
4. Make Los Angeles a union town.
5. Back Consumers' Committees to control the cost of living.
6. Fight for a rising scale of wages to meet the rising cost of living.
7. Scrap the Little Steel formula! Rescind the no-strike pledge! Withdraw the labor members from the War Labor Board!
8. End Race Discrimination!
9. Fight for slum clearance and adequate housing and hospitalization.
10. Hands off the European revolution!
11. Build the Independent Labor Party!

## Roosevelt's Trained Seals



## Vinson Tightens Wage Freeze In Ruling On 'Fringe' Demands

Having established the Little Steel formula ceiling on wage increases, the Roosevelt administration has taken another turn in the wage-freezing line by tightening the restrictions on the granting of union "fringe" demands. The so-called "fringe" demands include such issues as reclassifications, vacations, merit increases, incentive wages, holidays, night-shift differentials, etc., which fall within the Little Steel formula. A recent ruling by Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, strips the War Labor Board of all authority to make such adjustments.

In a letter to the board governing the procedure to be followed in cases involving "fringe" demands, Vinson declared:

"If any directive order is issued in this connection and price ceilings or production costs may be affected, I request you to make certain that the order state in unequivocal language that such proposed wage adjustments are not effective under the standards of the wage stabilization program if the wage adjustments either affect appreciably the costs to the United States or are used as a basis to increase prices or to resist price reductions."

Despite the fact that the Negroes are in segregated battalions assigned to hard labor and that numerous complaints have previously been made about discrimination, Commodore Quigley, advance base depot commander, sought to dismiss the complaints with the claim that there is "no color line or discrimination against members of the battalion."

**CONDITIONS NOTORIOUS**

It is a notorious fact that Negroes are discriminated against and segregated as a matter of official policy throughout the armed forces. This protest of 1,000 veteran Seabees, in the face of possible severe retaliation, was a desperate measure. It was undoubtedly undertaken as the result of discriminatory acts which they viewed as intolerable.

The Negro people are extremely sceptical about this "war for democracy" in which Negro boys who are asked to fight and die are Jim-Crowed in the military forces.

Practically every large CIO international had wage cases pending before the WLB awaiting the outcome of the steel case. But before the board handed down its decision in these cases, notably in textile, packing house and auto, Vinson intervened by clamping down on "fringe" concessions. Thus the union heads have been stymied in their strategy of skirting around the Little Steel formula.

The AFL heads also advised their affiliates to submit demands for wage adjustments based on the "fringe" concessions granted to the United Steel Workers Union.

Even John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers has taken a hand in this game. In the recent demands submitted to the coal operators, Lewis emphasizes that all of them fall within the Little Steel formula. But Lewis is no piker. His "fringe" demands top anything yet presented.

The present skirmishes over the side issue of the "fringe" demands have sidetracked the main battle against the wage-freezing Little Steel formula. The action of Vinson has served notice that the Roosevelt administration is determined to block any further concessions to the unions. The union heads are giving vent to their frustration by clamoring for a restoration of the "independence" of the War Labor Board. Nothing could be more fruitless.

Experience has shown again and again that what is necessary is the restoration of the independence of the unions. Every union, regardless of affiliation, is today in the same boat. The capitalist government has made it virtually impossible to avoid a showdown on the wage-freeze. The unions can meet this challenge by organizing a nation-wide conference to formulate a joint program of ACTION to smash the Little Steel formula.

**MINERS' DEMANDS**

Among the principal demands are full port-to-port pay, instead of the present two-thirds for underground travel time; premium pay of 10 cents an hour for workers on the second shift and 15 cents for the third shift; free explosives, fuses and other equipment, as well as hats, goggles, safety shoes, rubber boots and similar protective clothing now bought by the miners themselves.

## Chrysler, Briggs Militants Resist Corporation Attacks

35,000 Give Fighting Answer to Conspiracy Of Auto Barons to Destroy UAW-CIO Locals

### BULLETIN

DETROIT, March 5—Striking members of Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO, voted last night to end their ten-day walkout on the agreement of WLB and the company to arbitrate the cases of the discharged union militants and to employ no discrimination against strikers. A meeting of Briggs workers voted to continue their strike until 15 fired Local 212 members are reinstated.

By John Saunders

DETROIT, March 4—Over 35,000 embattled Dodge and Briggs workers, members of Locals 3 and 212, CIO United Automobile Workers, are fighting here on the picket lines against the well-organized campaign of the auto barons to smash their unions.

Their huge picket lines, which in the past week have shut down two Chrysler and seven Briggs plants, are an answer to the brazen provocations of the multi-millionaire bosses. Grown arrogant on juicy war contracts and emboldened by the no-strike pledge and crawling attitude of the top UAW officialdom, the corporations threw all caution to the winds. In their all-out union busting drive, Chrysler, Briggs and Ford have been firing militant committeemen, stewards and union members in wholesale lots, reintroducing the speed-up, and attempting to force the giant auto union to its knees.

No strike since Pearl Harbor has so deeply stirred the Detroit workers, whose patience has been exhausted by the intensified corporation provocations. Sensing the imminent danger to their organization in the combined anti-labor onslaught of the companies, WLB, military brass hats and their own international officers, the militant auto ranks are not only fighting back on the picket lines but are beginning to rally to their aid all UAW local officers, committeemen and stewards in this area.

The strike movement began at the Dodge Main Plant. Following a three-day suspension of several workers for failing to speed up production the week previously, the Dodge management on Friday, February 23, fired seven workers because they could not meet an impossible output of 184 pieces per day and discharged another worker for "insubordination." The original production schedule until recently was only 108 per day. This was stepped up first to 120 and then 150. Then the company insisted on the fantastic rate of 184 pieces. When the men, one

(Continued on page 5)

## WLB Denies UAW-CIO Wage Raise

News Item—August 15, 1943: "The National General Motors Council of the UAW-CIO, representing more than 300,000 workers in 100 plants of the corporation, has drawn up demands on the corporation for a general wage increase or a roll-back in prices which would restore the real wages to the point where they existed in April 28, 1942, when the current agreement was signed." (United Automobile Worker, Aug. 15, 1943.)

News Item—March 4, 1945: "The War Labor Board refused today to grant a blanket wage increase at 100 General Motors plants having 300,000 employees." (N. Y. Times, March 4, 1945.)

It took the War Labor Board only 19 months to say NO! No wage increase—no price roll-back.

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**CORPORATIONS YOWL**

Nevertheless, the corporation-dominated press and the operators' spokesmen started an immediate yowl about this "infringement on mining rights"—meaning that only the plush-bottom boys are entitled to the yield of the earth secured by the sweat and blood of the mine workers. None of the leading capitalist papers pointed out that Dubinsky's AFL International Ladies Garment Workers— which the bosses frequently point to as a

model of "respectable" unionism—has for years had a contract clause providing for a union royalty of up to 3 percent on the wage costs and which puts an estimated \$10,000,000 a year in the ILGWU's general welfare fund.

Non-wage demands include the right of either party to contract cancellation on 20-days notice; coverage for all mine employees except superintendents and one mine foreman. The miners also demand the right to strike to prevent coal shipments to plants where workers are involved in a "legal strike;" provision of only union-made tools, explosives and other equipment; and measures to improve bad housing and sanitary conditions in mining areas.

Lewis opened the negotiations with a statement that the miners presented only demands which the operators could well afford to pay from the greatest profits in their history and which did not violate Roosevelt's "stabilization" policy. However the press and government agencies have launched a campaign intended to protect the mine bosses' profits and place the responsibility for possible strike on the mine workers. Thus Secretary of Interior Ickes issued a scarehead statement urging coal conservation because of a "threatened strike."

# TRADE UNION NOTES

By Joseph Keller

**Murray "Fights" Back**  
CIO President Philip "Bleeding Heart" Murray greeted the WLB's approval of the Little Steel Formula with his typical blustering display of verbal indignation.

Murray, who has been beating his gums for a couple of years about the "inequality of the Little Steel Formula" while doing all in his power to curb any independent action of the CIO workers to smash the formula, declaimed that "the situation in which labor now finds itself is simply intolerable."

In his very next sentence, however, he proposes to continue the very union policy that has brought labor to this "intolerable situation." He declares: "Now, more than ever, it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production. The CIO and its members are fully conscious of this need and therefore shall observe their no-strike pledge."

Murray believes in the policy of "turning the other cheek"—only it's the workers who always get slapped. But not forever and not for long. The CIO members are becoming "fully conscious" of the need, not to "observe the no-strike pledge," but to scrap it. That's the significance of the Textile Union's revocation of the no-strike pledge for 100,000 cotton-rayon workers and the growing strike wave in Detroit.

Incidentally, it is appropriate to recall how Murray helped disarm the workers about the WLB and its position on the Little Steel Formula. In his appeal for continuation of the no-strike pledge before the rebellious delegates at the CIO United Automobile Workers convention last September, Murray asserted: "I am just as sure as I am living that the Little Steel Formula is going to be revised. I don't think I would be far from correct."

At that time Murray demanded support for the no-strike policy because he claimed the Little Steel Formula was sure to be revised. Now he insists on the same policy because the formula hasn't been revised. The one thing Murray is sure of is that no matter how the workers are kicked around, they must not fight back with their most effective weapon, the strike.

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**Telephone Pay**  
Reversing the recommendation of a \$5 a week increase made by its own special panel, the WLB in Washington last week granted increases of only \$3 to the local and long distance telephone operators in New York City who overwhelmingly voted to strike in January but postponed a final strike vote under the Smith-Connally act pending a ruling of the national WLB. Washington, D. C. operators who participated in the Thanksgiving week strike along with Ohio and Michigan workers were awarded a \$4 increase. Louisville and Memphis operators were granted \$3.

The New York operators were induced to call off their strike in January, when the American Telephone and Telegraph and

**LOS ANGELES**  
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for

**MYRA**  
**TANNER**  
**WEISS**  
SWP Candidate for Mayor

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8:30 P. M.

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# Branches Obtain Over 2000 Subscriptions In First Two Weeks Of 'Militant' Campaign

By Reba Aubrey, Campaign Director

The second week of our three-month Subscription Campaign for 10,000 readers to The Militant shows a total of 2,070 new subscriptions. Although we have not received results for Red Sunday mobilizations of March 4 from those Socialist Workers Party branches farther west than the Hudson River, we feel the excellent results obtained by the comrades in New York Local are indicative of the results to be reported by other branches.

## FROM THE BRANCHES

**D. Hilsen, Akron:** "Our high scorer at the Sunday mobilization was D. Kenny, comrade who had been admitted into the party just previous to the mobilization. If local and national beginnings are indicative, we should have at least 13,000 sub by the end of the campaign."

**K. Zellon, Milwaukee:** "We covered several blocks in a Negro neighborhood and received a good response. We found the workers more receptive and sympathetic to The Militant than ever before. They were quite politically developed and everywhere we received a good hearing. The time is near, we feel sure, when no working class family will be without The Militant."

**H. Newell, Allentown Pace-Setter:** "Three of us went out to a steel workers' area in Bethlehem and sold 13 subs; 5 more sold to friends makes a total of 18 subs for the week."

**Sandy Robertson, New York:** "Enthusiasm is running high after two successful mobilizations in which 80 subs were sold. The New York Trotskyist Youth Group is confident that its quota of 500 will be fulfilled and surpassed."

**Jerry Kirk, Detroit Pace-Setter:** "The idea of a national mobilization is a good one. Comrades felt that we were going into action together, all over the country. This gave added incentive to our work. More comrades participated in this mobilization than in any other. More subscriptions were obtained than in any other single mobilization. Among the new readers are production workers from Briggs, Packards, Ford Rouge, Hudson, Chrysler and other plants."

**P. Mertens, St. Paul:** "We covered an Italian neighborhood where we'd been distributing The Militant for sometime, and had a very warm reception. Almost the only ones who said 'No' were those who couldn't read English. For some, the words 'A Socialist Paper' seem to have almost a magic meaning."

**Libby Jones, Buffalo:** "An interesting and important feature of this campaign is that we have several contacts who will help get subs for us. By the time the campaign is over we are certain some of these sympathizers will be party members."

**A. Lynn, Los Angeles:** "We have already obtained many new subscriptions from people contacted during our mayoralty campaign, as well as several new members. In addition to which one worker asked us to form a class at his house for the many subscribers in his project. Recruiting from special subscribers already amounts to a half dozen locally with many more who will be ready in a short time."

**A. Field, Minneapolis:** "Our mobilization last Sunday was a success in spite of the fact that the weather was bad. We sold 46 subs in two hours. We plan on having more Sunday mobilizations."

**Harry Robinson, Newark:** "The Newark Branch got off to a slow start but nobody should get the impression from this that we are not going to do our share. We like Buffalo's spirit in challenging us in this campaign. The beating we gave them last time hasn't killed their fighting spirit. We accept the challenge."

**R. Haddon, San Francisco:** "We went out again in the Mission District and got 26 subs—almost all trade unionists. Three of us are running neck and neck for high individual scores. In reply to Buffalo's challenge, please advise that we discussed their challenge—and San Francisco accepts."

**Bernard Forrest, Chicago:** "Our largest trade union fraction was given a quota of 100 subs and voluntarily doubled it immediately. We are having full branch mobilizations every other Sunday."

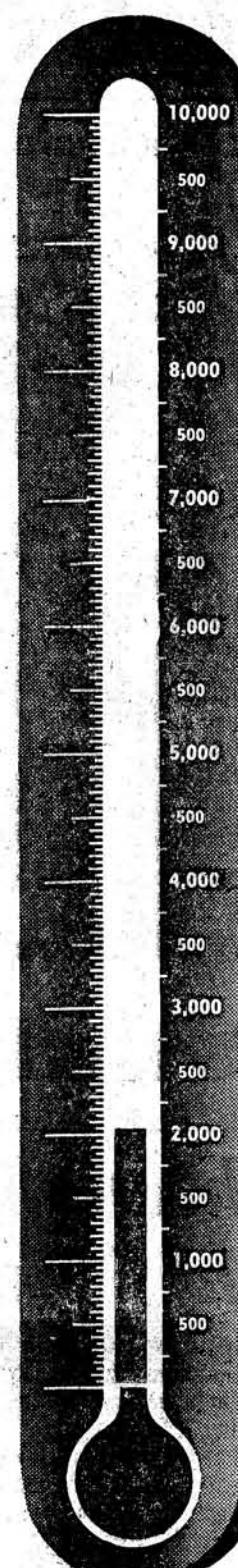
**I. Cope, Youngstown:** "I would like to report a very favorable reception to The Militant. In fact a few who bought subscriptions assured us they would get new subscribers for us among their fellow workers."

## FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS

**L. C. Lockland, Ohio:** "I will send 4 more subs before long. I don't know whether they will all 'squat' or not."

**H. C. Cincinnati, Ohio:** "Well let's be practical; let's give the local Stalinists a little fight. Enclosed are 6 subs—with hopes of disrupting as much capitalism as possible."

These two worker-readers are doing all they can to help increase the circulation of their paper, The Militant. Have you sold subscriptions to your friends?



## SCOREBOARD

BRANCH	QUOTAS	SUBS	PERCENT
Allentown	50	42	84
Flint	50	28	56
Milwaukee	100	46	46
Akron	85	38	45
Toledo	250	86	34
New York	2500	735	29
Philadelphia	150	36	24
St. Paul	100	23	23
Bayonne	150	35	23
Minneapolis	300	66	22
Youngstown	300	58	19
Buffalo	350	62	18
Los Angeles	2000	343	17
Chicago	1000	162	16
Detroit	1000	154	15
Boston	200	27	14
Newark	350	49	14
San Francisco	350	42	12
Cleveland	200	10	5
Seattle	400	6	2
Reading	75	0	0
Rochester	50	0	0
San Diego	50	0	0
Groups, Members-at-Large and Friends	140	22	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>20</b>



Numerous incidents reported by our agents indicate the ever-increasing responsiveness of the workers to The Militant. We quote just a few.

**I. Cope, Youngstown Branch:** "While revisiting subscribers, one reader had taken an article of 'Shop Talks on Socialism' and put it on the bulletin board in her shop. Since it was concerning a boss and his attitude towards those under him, it was well accepted by her shopmates."

**Justine Lang, New York Local:** "In our Sunday door-to-door work a woman took a copy of our paper and said, 'If I like the paper after I read it, I'll mail in the subscription blank.' About an hour later as we left the building, someone shouted at us through the window.

It was this same woman who gestured to us to pick up what she had thrown towards us from the window. It was a 25c piece wrapped in the printed sub blank from The Militant."

**Bill Crane, Milwaukee Branch:** "The Militant is getting a fine response at factory distributions. Our comrades have reported good comments and praise received at the gates. Not only that but some workers have made financial contributions. And on riding the streetcar back, all of the workers open and read the paper. One comrade said she saw one of them earnestly checking the \$18,000 scoreboard. No doubt noticing that the Milwaukee Branch is near the top."

**B. Kingsley, Cleveland Branch:** "The subscriber I revisited was a young woman nursing a babe while four or five urchins (I couldn't count them; they were everywhere at once) were making the greatest possible racket. She invited me into a small crowded three-room apartment with an enthusiastic greeting, the like of which I would expect only from an advanced political worker, 'The 18 are released!' Her husband works a ten-hour shift at Aluminum Company of America, she says.

"He frequently is so tired when returning home that she makes it a daily duty to read The Militant to him. By the end of the week it's read from cover to cover. Can anyone wonder at indefatigable spirit when it is our

**R. H. Louisville, Ky.:** "Enclosed please find a coupon clipped from an issue of The Militant and 25c in coin to cover the cost of an introductory offer. Had been receiving a copy of this paper regularly from a friend in Chicago until recently and would like to continue receiving it. Hope I shall be able to receive The Militant since there is a definite lack of decent reading material here in Louisville."

**R. H. Missoula, Montana:** "I would like to have twelve copies of The Militant each week. You may bill me for the papers the first of each month."

**D. Hilsen, Akron Branch:** "We had an interesting time locating Novelty, Ohio, the home of a subscriber. The local newspaper after a half-hour research gave us the necessary information. It's half way between Akron and Cleveland and contains twenty-seven individuals. We really are reaching into nooks and crannies."

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**D. Hilsen, Akron Campaign Manager**

P.S. If the card gets crowded we can put up two more O'Kennys. It's a fighting family.

Questions

Refreshments

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

116 University Place

(cor. 13th Street, between 5th and Broadway)

## EMPLOYERS PLAN DRIVE TO BUST LABOR UNIONS

By R. Bell

means tight manpower and materials, the higher joblessness."

### AIM TO BREAK UAW-CIO

At least one group of employers favors the launching of an open-shop drive prior to reconversion to civilian production. "Stories are getting around Washington these days," reveals *Business Week*, "that reconversion of the automobile industry is going to be delayed by a drive to break the power of the United Automobile Workers." The magazine dismisses these stories as "baseless." But recent events have shown that the campaign to "break the power" of the UAW-CIO is already under way.

As part of this drive, the auto barons have embarked on a deliberate program of provocation. Union militants are singled out for victimization. The speed-up has been intensified. Union stewards have been fired for protesting violations of the UAW contract. Since the article in *Business Week* appeared, defensive strikes have been provoked by Chrysler, Ford and Briggs. The auto workers are seething with indignation at this flagrant assault on their union. The fighting temper of the militant auto unionists is rising to fever-pitch. The elements of a labor crisis of the first magnitude are ripening in the entire Detroit area.

In the face of this major crisis, the top leadership of the UAW-CIO has no program to offer other than a continuation of its unconditional surrender policy. This policy of capitulation to employer-government pressure can only further weaken the union. It provides the corporations with the advantage of choosing the ground and picking the time for their union-busting drives. They have already begun probing to test the fighting capacity of the union. It would be fatal to wait until the enemy is fully prepared to launch an all-out offensive. Labor must free its hands and sharpen its weapons for the impending struggle. It is time to clear the decks for action!

## Akron Contender Challenges All New Members

(For the benefit of those not familiar with Damon Runyon's style of writing, the following is a challenge from the Akron Branch to all new members of not more than three months standing for the best individual score in the Militant sub campaign.)

Just as you start your National Tournament the Akron Socialist Workers Party A.C. runs across a very promising young contender by the name of Denny O'Kenny and we sign him up to fight for our club. Right away we see this Irish lad is very fast on his feet and knows how to lead with his left.

We are in the dark a little more than somewhat regarding new contenders in the field. But we are willing to put him up blind against all comers.

We are not known as citizens who will enter a novice out of his class or who will lay any broccoli on a bad proposition. But just to help the cause along we will match O'Kenny with any young battler of his own weight and experience.

We are putting up a copy of Trotsky's "Lessons of October" and any branch that has a likely contender can put up a book equally suited for young hopefuls. Winner take all.

Although our boy is in training only one week now, he will meet any newcomer with no more than three months experience, since we feel he can well afford the handicap. Naturally

# Roosevelt And The Middle-East Kings

(What is behind the present Allied conferences? This is the fourth of a series of articles on the secret meetings of the "Big Three" and their meaning to the working people of the world.)

By Frank Lawrence

Neither Roosevelt's report to Congress on the Yalta conference last week nor the official travelogue descriptions of his journeys and meetings in the Middle East reveal why the President takes such a keen interest at this time in that section of the world where once was located the mythical Garden of Eden. Yet there in Saudi-Arabia, Lebanon and Syria lies a modern capitalist Eden in the form of the world's richest oil deposits. This section is also strategically located for post-war trade. At Port Lytae and Rabat-Sale in French Morocco and at Cairo in Egypt, U. S. Army-Navy engineers have built great airports useful for future flight-borne commerce. Egypt, Iraq, Iran and Ethiopia are potential markets for U. S. export trade.

That is why this part of the world has become so dear to the heart of American finance capital. And this is why Roosevelt went from Yalta to Great Bitter Lake where he held court for the three kings of the Orient—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, King Farouk of Egypt, and Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.

The lavish arrangements for Roosevelt's reception of these potentates were part of the extensive preparations being made by U. S. imperialism for its drive to dominate the Middle East. Several official missions have recently returned from that area with reports surveying the situation from the standpoint of the impending American economic invasion. They have carefully studied the measure of British control and sought ways and means for Wall Street to muscle in on this rich domain that British imperialism has so long exploited.

SEEK MARKETS

Senators Burton and Tunnel reported to their colleagues on February 15 and 19 that the Middle East offers lucrative trade prospects which would go to Wall Street as its share of the victor's spoil. "It would be an anomalous position for the United States to occupy, after putting up the men, the money and enduring all the sacrifices which these mean, to have our country precluded from the markets we have liberated," remarked Senator Tunnel. This tool of Wall Street went so far as to investigate the possibility of establishing U. S. banks throughout the Middle East, but was sceptical about the immediate advisability of such steps.

They were equally interested in communication lines. Upon returning last month from Cairo where he served as U. S. Economic Minister, Dean Landis of the Harvard Law School stated that "the security of the area is very vital to all communications. Air routes can't skip it. Cairo is vital to air navigation, just as Suez is to shipping."

From Casablanca to Tripoli to Cairo the entire route is dotted with airbases built by the U. S. armed forces. "Many Americans hope that some special rights will be granted in exchange for the large investments that have been made," writes the March 2 US News. That is what Senator Tunnel had in mind when he suggested "that in view of the possibility that these airports will be of value for trade after the war, the State Department should be kept in close touch with the situation as to each of these installations."

Most important of all, however, is the question of oil. This is why Roosevelt was especially careful to look after King Ibn Saud, setting up a royal tent under the bristling guns of U. S. battleships. The Arabian-American Oil Company, a U. S. concern, has already invested 100 million dollars in the enormous concessions granted by Ibn Saud.

RICH OIL FIELDS

Now the joint holders of these oil fields in Saudi-Arabia, the Texas Co. and Standard Oil of California, are planning to build a pipeline to the Mediterranean. According to the N. Y. World Telegram, Feb. 27, negotiations for permission to construct the line across territory mandated to the British are now being concluded in London. At the same time a treaty embodying an oil agreement between the British and U. S. governments is being considered by a Senate Committee.

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## Three Kings Bearing Gifts



## Nazi Officials Retained In Conquered Territory

By John G. Wright

The cynical pledges of the Crimea conferees not to rest until "Nazism is destroyed" are given the lie direct by the policy of Allied military authorities in occupied German areas. The whole sordid story of Allied collaboration with the Hitlerite scum still remains to be told. But enough has already been made public to enable even the most gullible to tell just what the score is.

Let us take, for example, the setup in Aachen. According to recent exposures in the London *Daily Express* and the N. Y. *PM*, the government there was entrusted completely to "reactionaries," that is, either avowed Nazis or their henchmen.

"Out of 321 city officials, 57 were Nazis." Appointed as Mayor was a big business executive, Oppenhoef, formerly personnel manager of the Veltup munitions works. Not a single genuine fighter against Fascism, no member of the German underground was included among these Aachen officials.

In short, Aachen was governed under the Allies in virtually the same way—and even by many of the same individuals—as under Hitler. When news of this leaked out, there was a reshuffle. Some of the Nazis were replaced by less notorious elements, but again the genuine anti-Nazi forces in Aachen were completely excluded.

These are the kind of business matters Roosevelt undoubtedly discussed not only with the three kings but with Churchill at Cairo. This U. S. invasion of the Middle East is bound to encounter bitter resistance from England. The British capitalists cannot give up their policy of inter-Empire trade protected by a monopolistic financial structure which recognizes only the pound sterling. Their far less efficient industrial machine and depleted resources prevent them from competing successfully in an open market with U. S. goods and capital.

The Middle East has already played a prominent part in two world wars. The clash between Great Britain, Russia and Germany over railroad lines, oil and territory in the Middle East helped bring on the first World War. The Allies fought to prevent Germany and Japan from joining their forces in the Middle East during this war.

Now the growing rivalry between American and British imperialism, and the struggles for spheres of influence in this area among the Allies, are sowing the seeds of further conflicts even before the second World War is concluded.

## Talk in Newark On Yalta Parley

NEWARK, Feb. 25—Speaking here for the first time since his imprisonment in the Minneapolis Labor Case, Oscar Shoenfeld tonight received a warm welcome from the members and friends of the Newark branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

Discussing the "Big Three" conference at Yalta, Comrade Shoenfeld pointed out that the Crimean conference was one more in a series of meetings that have each time been acclaimed as a definitive settlement of the questions confronting the Allied rulers. He stated that the need for these conferences flows from the insoluble problems they face.

Behind the appearance of unity and harmony there are deep conflicts between the three powers. American finance capital has been conducting an economic struggle against Great Britain since the first World War.

There exist even more fundamental antagonisms between the Anglo-American imperialists and the Soviet Union. "Their hatred of the workers state," he said, "which still exists despite the rule of Stalin's counter-revolutionary bureaucracy, flows from two principal factors. The first of these is their hunger to open up this one-sixth of the earth's surface to capitalist exploitation. Of equal importance is their fear that so long as the USSR exists, no matter how degenerated it may be, it remains a powerful symbol to the revolutionary workers of Europe who are already on the march."

"It is this fear of the coming European revolution," Comrade Shoenfeld concluded, "that motivates all the reactionary plans of the Big Three and impels them to unite despite their differences. But they cannot succeed. The mass action of the European workers to abolish capitalism and establish Socialism will put an end to all their reactionary schemes!"

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## Report Gives Real Opinion of German People on Nazism

A report of the attitude of German workers to the Nazis, based upon interviews with hundreds of German citizens in the city of Aachen by three American educators attached to the psychological warfare branch of the Twelfth Army group, has been made public by Congressman Voorhis who read their findings into the *Congressional Record* on February 9. The facts thus revealed serve to refute the current anti-German propaganda campaign designed to identify the entire German people with the crimes of Nazism and the German capitalists.

Citizens of Aachen were interviewed after American troops entered the city. Those who conducted the interviews for the American Army were Dr. Saul K. Padover, one-time assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and an authority on Austro-German history; Dr. Paul Sweet, professor of German history at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; and Lewis F. Gitter, Coeditor of *German Psychological Warfare*. These men were assigned the task of discovering what effect Nazi propaganda has had on the German people. What they learned "changed some of their own basic conceptions of the Germany of today," the report says.

The interviews showed that German workers who were the first victims of Hitler's rule and suffered under his bloody regime for twelve years are today his sworn enemies, as they were before he came to power. Dr. Padover found that "they were quite distressed by our (U. S. Army's) nonfraternization policy."

In the meantime, it is obvious, the Allies propose to "deal" only with Nazis and pro-Nazis, as they have been doing. While Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin proclaim it is impermissible to differentiate between the Nazis and the German people, they themselves proceed to draw a line of distinction—against the anti-Nazi elements and in favor of the Hitlerites themselves.

Expressed in this policy is the determination of Washington, London and Moscow not to permit the German masses to have any voice in determining their own destiny. They hope to repeat on an even vaster scale their feats in Italy. The weekly U. S. News, March 2, blurts this out: "One reason why top German Nazis are not being named formally as war criminals at this stage is that there is hope and even expectation that some one among their number will turn out to be a Darlan or a Badoglio..."

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### France

25,000 hungry Parisian working men and women jammed a meeting on February 24th at the Velodrome d'Hiver called by the Liberation Committee of Paris that officials characterized the "hope of independence (on July 4, 1946) as unlikely of accomplishment. On that date, these anonymous sources state, independence "will still be a thing of the future." The alibi now given is destruction caused by the Japanese. Before the Japanese invaded the islands there were other alibis.

Resolutions were passed demanding the immediate issuance of adequate food rations and a drastic change in current methods of distribution. Heavy fire was directed against Paul Ramadier, Minister of Supplies. Speakers at the meeting called for his resignation. Last week's Militant reported the blunt refusal of Ramadier to increase rations for the miners in Northern France who are refusing to work Sundays for the present starvation aliments.

Indicative of the angry temper of the Paris masses was the fiery speech of Maria Rabaté, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Although Thorez, Stalinist leader, had only recently proclaimed the Communist Party to be a "government party," the pressure of the workers is so intense that Mme. Rabaté urged the women of Paris to follow the example of their sisters in northern and southern France who "gained their ends by cowing the powers that be through sheer force of numbers, parading in the streets."

### Germany

BREMEN: The Moscow radio reported that "disturbances" had broken out among German sailors on warships lying in this port. A state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Nazis. All traffic between the port and the city has been blocked, and roads to the port are being patrolled by SS troops and the Nazi Motor Corps.

MANNHEIM: A Frenchman who escaped from forced labor in this city described conversations of German soldiers on the railroad station platform openly criticizing Hitler as responsible for the disasters in Poland and the west. He asked them if they were not afraid that the Gestapo might overhear them. "To hell with the Gestapo," they replied. "Nobody cares what they do now."

BERLIN: Swedish and Swiss sources report that Gestapo squads were ordered out to put down "serious" disturbances that broke out after Allied air raids which caused terrific casualties among the population.

### Greece

General Plastiras, Churchill's candidate for the Franco of Greece, is taking complete advantage of the treacherous agreement signed by the Stalinists with the British Military Command for the disarmament of the EAM-ELAS. Right here, however, one runs into difficulty.

"In view of the recent civil strife there are now countless Greeks who now believe that perhaps the 'security battalions' were not so bad after all. In fact, persons extremely close to the present Premier, Nicholas Plastiras, are known to have also sided in their formation."

## Canadians Fight Draft Roundup

By E. Johnson

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—A victorious battle, waged by the French-Canadian workers of Drummondville, Que., against a hundred imported military and civilian police, has answered the charge that they oppose military conscription on account of cowardice. An estimated one to three hundred citizens were injured over the weekend of Feb. 24 and 25 in their struggle against the force sent from Montreal to round up draft evaders, but they succeeded in sending the capitalist thugs scurrying back to Montreal before the order was restored.

In the words of the Montreal French-Canadian daily, *La Presse*: "To judge by the words heard here and there, man-hunts will not in future be an easy task in Drummondville."

The trouble dates back to last November, when the hated national Conscription bill was passed by a reactionary house despite the solid opposition put up by the whole of French-speaking Canada who comprise a third of the total population. At that time mass demonstrations shook the country from one end to another and nearly caused the collapse of the timid Liberal government. Then last month it was revealed that, of the first contingent of draftees sent overseas to reinforce Canada's volunteer army, almost one half had deserted before sailing.

"Uniformed Federal police officers stood at their posts watching closely. An army truck, parked up the curb and blocked by persons standing in the street, pulled away suddenly and ploughed through nearly 400 scrambling citizens many of whom narrowly escaped injury. Cries and roars swelled up from the mob. Hunks of ice were falling like hail now, and police officers began their retreat to Heriot St. where R. C. M. P. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) headquarters are situated.

The mob followed, then broke into a run with police making a fast getaway."

Most of the battle that followed was waged in the total darkness of the early hours of Sunday morning because by this time all the street lamps had been knocked out. In the course of the fray, three police cars were overturned.

The report denies this climax of the battle: "The police would retreat, then return again to the charge, then finally got into their trucks and left the city."

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

## TRIBUTE TO HELEN JUDD-REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTER

By Art Preis

History will record that the true heroes and heroines of our time are not the rich, the mighty, the "successful," but those now obscure workingclass fighters for socialism who lived out their lives in poverty, suffering and unyielding struggle for a better world. It will be the Helen Judds whom the free emancipated society of the future will remember with love and honor.

Many who are new and young in the revolutionary Marxist movement did not know Helen Judd, the 71-year old pioneer American Trotskyist, who died in Chicago on February 17. Many who met her for the first time during the past few years may recall only an elderly woman in a loose house-dress, a wisp of graying hair hanging down over her forehead, who greeted almost everyone entering the Chicago headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party and who was always busy at some party chore.

This grandmotherly woman, so warm in her welcome to all comrades and workers seeking enlightenment, so eager and busy at her "little" tasks, was one of the most heroic and noble figures of the American working class. Her accomplishments? Her whole life was an accomplishment, for from early youth to her last breath it was spent in the struggle to build the proletarian party, the party of scientific socialism, the party which alone can lead the exploited and oppressed to the lasting peace, security and freedom of international socialism. For over half a century, in the face of persecution, social pressure, personal tragedy, physical suffering, she devoted all her strength, will and energy to the battle which to her was all of life itself.

Helen was the daughter of a prominent St. Paul family. Her father—a fact she never mentioned—had once been mayor of that city. She had been well-educated and trained for the teaching profession. An old photograph of her in her youth reveals a face of extraordinary beauty and character. In the normal course of events for a girl of her time and background, she might have lived in comfort, reared a family, died as a "respected" matron of her community.

### 50 YEARS OF STRUGGLE

But Helen chose a different road. Early in her youth, she turned her back upon "respectable" society. She entered the young socialist movement of the 1890's, joined the working-class and its struggles, and never once during over 50 years of toil and travail did she ever look back.

All the great events and figures of the developing American labor and socialist movement before World War I were a part of her life. All the defeats and victories and tragedies burned in her heart. The bloody strikes and the great martyrs, they were all a part of her. The Ludlow massacre, Coeur D'Alene, Lawrence—these were her struggles and she aided them. When the copper bosses shot Joe Hill and the prison doors closed behind Gene Debs, she was among those who fought unremittingly against these murders and frame-ups.

Almost from the first, Helen allied herself with the left-wing of the Socialist movement. She studied Marxism—the great works of Marx and Engels and all the socialist classics. She was no mere sentimental socialist. Her devotion was to the revolutionary party and its program, to the disciplined, organized, conscious expression of the workingclass vanguard in action. Against any and every revision of Marxism, she fought all her life.

During the first imperialist World War, Helen was among the Debs socialists who actively opposed the war. For this "crime" she was ousted from her teaching position in the public schools. And in the infamous Palmer "Red" Raids that followed the war, she was indicted for her revolutionary activities and held under \$10,000 bail.

### PIONEER COMMUNIST

In 1919, with the left-wing split of the Socialist Party inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Helen became a founding member of the new and persecuted Communist Party. She had been the secretary of the North Side English branch of the Socialist Party, one of the largest sections in Chicago. Against the opposition of some of the most powerful leaders of the SP, she helped to swing her branch into the new revolutionary party founded on the principles of Lenin and Trotsky.

During the next two years when the government was hounding the underground communist movement, Helen served as secretary of Chicago Local of the National Defense Committee. Through the twenties she occupied numerous important local posts of the party and devoted herself to indefatigable work on its behalf. In 1928, she was the secretary of Nucleus 31, one of the largest and most active in Chicago, and a member



HELEN JUDD

of the District Control Commission.

Then came the campaign against "Trotskyism." True to her life-long struggle against falsified Marxism and revisionism, Helen was among the first courageous few who opposed Stalinist degeneration in the party. On November 24, 1928, as recorded in the second issue of *The Militant*, December 1, 1928, she was expelled for "Trotskyism."

For the next 16 years, Helen threw herself into the struggle for the revival of genuine Marxism and the building of the Trotskyist party. Twice her hopes had been frustrated. But she faced the new tasks with optimism and unbounded courage and loyalty. She gave everything to the party—her small teaching salary, her time, her energy. No task was too humble for her to do. With the tiny group that made up the first Trotskyist branch in Chicago, she went out on the streets with leaflets and papers, dodged police persecution, confronted Stalinist hooliganism.

### HELEN'S LATTER YEARS

Those were the hard years. To hold the little Trotskyist group together in a period of rising reaction and tremendous slander was a terrible ordeal. The little group had to fight physically for mere survival. At one early meeting—Helen was in her middle fifties—she helped to beat off a Stalinist assault in which at least one invader suffered a serious headache from a large, heavy platter that split in Helen's hands.

Six years ago, Helen was retired from her teaching job with a small pension. It was the realization of her life's dream to be able to devote all her time to the party. Never will the Chicago comrades forget her in those last years, when, old, sick and tired, she worked without letup for the party.

Every day she did her tasks, quietly, unassumingly, efficiently. She would come in with her shopping bag full—and there was always some little addition for the headquarters, some office supplies that no one but she remembered to get, a prized book from the library of socialism that she had read, new pamphlets for the literature shelf, or just some candy or fruit for the comrades. She swept, she dusted, she cleaned the wood-work. Few comrades may have noticed—but the headquarters were kept clean. And in cold or rain, she trudged out with her shopping bag full of militants—to the day of her death. As she would be leaving after a hard day, she would cast one last look around as though she hated to go, even for a minute. Perhaps she saw a bundle of literature that some other, younger comrade had failed to distribute. Into her bag it would go. "Well, I know just the place to leave these on my way home."

### TRUE TO THE END

Hardly a one is left of those who entered the socialist movement when Helen did. Many other women were flaming and prominent figures in their day. Most of them fell by the wayside in the course of the bitter struggle, retired to easier existence, succumbed to opportunism, yielded to pressure of their families (Helen was estranged from her own). But Helen stayed straight and true to her course to the end. She was the epitome of the most heroic people of our time, the enduring, women proletarian revolutionists.

It was the Helen Judds who marched in the forefront of the Parisian masses storming the Bastille of 1789, who defied the grapeshot on the barricades of the Commune of 1871, who opened the revolutionary struggle leading to the Russian October of 1917. It is the Helen Judds, armed with the weapon of Marxism, who in their thousands and millions will snatch the very lightning from the heavens, before whom the mighty will tremble and fall, whose hands will build the socialist future.

## The Glorious Traditions And History Of International Women's Day, March 8

By Ruth Johnson

As International Woman's Day, March 8, is observed this year, the women of devastated Europe are thronging the streets in wrathful protests against the starvation and murder of their families by the warring imperialist powers. Their militant demonstrations mark a struggle of almost 40 years duration, since the first Woman's Day was proposed by the Socialist Party of America in 1908 to symbolize the battle for equal rights for women.

Woman's Day was first observed in the United States on Feb. 27, 1909 by mass meetings in which thousands of women demanded the vote. It became an international occasion a year later. The International Conference of Socialist Women meeting in Denmark in 1910 adopted March 8 as International Woman's Day to be devoted to bringing women workers into the fight for the Socialist emancipation of the world working class.

In observance of International Woman's Day in Germany, 1911, the revolutionary Socialist leader Clara Zetkin stressed the fact that winning democratic rights is only a part of the struggle for equality. She pointed out that



ROSA LUXEMBURG

women will win true freedom and full equality only through the Socialist revolution.

Clara Zetkin rallied tens of thousands of women in 1914 to mark International Woman's Day by demanding the release of Rosa Luxemburg, imprisoned by the Kaiser for her Socialist writings and speeches.

### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The importance of winning women to the cause of socialism was never underestimated by the Bolsheviks. Lenin, who spoke again and again of the need for recruiting working women, once said "There can be no socialist revolution, unless a vast section of the toiling women take an important part in it."

History underlined his words. In 1917 International Woman's Day became the first day of the revolution that overthrew Czarism. Women textile workers in the Vyborg district of Petrograd went on strike against the breadlines and appealed to the mass of workers for support. "Thus the February revolution was begun... by the most oppressed and down-trodden part of the proletariat—the women textile workers," wrote Leon Trotsky in "The History of the Russian Revolution."

What they had begun by their Woman's Day demonstration, the working women of Russia helped carry to victory by fighting side by side with men on the barricades and taking on countless duties in the organization of the new Soviet government.

International Woman's Day became the inspiration in 1923 of the Socialist women of Japan, who named their organization "Ioka Kai"—Party of the Eighth of March.

Often forgotten or ignored in the years of reaction, the tradition of woman's struggle for equality and freedom has never died. In 1942 an underground newspaper was circulated in Nazi-occupied and unoccupied France called *The Voice of the Woman*. It told of numerous demonstrations by women against shortages of food, fuel and clothing, carried on at the risk of death.

The N. Y. Times last week reported that "women were among the most aggressive speakers at a mass meeting today convened by the Parisian Liberation Committee to protest against insufficient food." A speaker who urged that the women gain their ends "by sheer force of numbers, parading the streets," was enthusiastically cheered by the women.

### AMERICAN WOMEN

While the women in Europe storm the streets to demand food and shelter, the working women of America are passing through experiences which are changing their old narrow outlook. Millions of women have entered factories for the first time. They have swelled the union ranks, learning



the workers' need for organization to defend their interests against the bosses. These women wage workers are also learning how the present capitalist government acts as an enemy of the poor and a friendly agency of the rich. They are learning this important lesson through their direct acquaintance with the War Labor Board which stalls their wage demands; with the OPA which shuts its eyes to skyrocketing prices and profits while wages remain frozen; with the housing authorities which do nothing to provide adequate homes for war workers or nursery care for the children of working mothers.

These women are recognizing bitterly what Marxism has explained and condemned: that under capitalism women are doubly exploited as wage-slaves and household drudges. What to do about it? The women who have already joined the Socialist Workers Party have pointed the way. They have learned that it is not enough simply to be a member of their union. To become better union militants and to solve the complex problems confronting the working class today, men and women must join the political struggle for Socialism. The Trotskyist party of international Socialism provides the program for the liberation of all workers from capitalist oppression and discrimination. There could be no better way to celebrate this International Woman's Day of 1945 than to resolve to find out more about the Socialist Workers Party and to join its ranks.

**Report Discloses Intent to Limit Jewish Dentists**

By Dan Shelton

Anti-Jewish discrimination raised its ugly head once again when the American Dental Association (ADA) sent an openly anti-Semitic report to the House Committee on Education studying the effects of war on higher education.

The report advocated selection of students on a racial basis, ascribing the "chief weakness" of dental education to "racial imbalance." A "determined nation-wide effort should be made" to change the present situation, in which "24% of all students are largely of foreign extraction and belong mainly to one racial group."

This brazen attempt at anti-Jewish discrimination was fortified by the ADA's official forwarding of these "recommendations" to New York University and Columbia Dental College. The potential power of the ADA may be measured by the fact that any school refusing to comply with ADA's orders may lose its recognized standing.

This brazen attempt at anti-Jewish discrimination was fortifies by the ADA's official forwarding of these "recommendations" to New York University and Columbia Dental College. The potential power of the ADA may be measured by the fact that any school refusing to comply with ADA's orders may lose its recognized standing.

From several more intimate conversations I learned that the reception accorded from the beginning to the Allies was not as enthusiastic as the American press reported. The underground movements were able to follow events in France and Italy very closely. Events of the Allied occupation in Italy and France

## What "Liberation" Meant To Antwerp

(The following eye-witness account was written by an American seaman just returned from Europe.)

By M. Warren

Our ship arrived at Antwerp, Belgium, with its 30 miles of docks, several days before Christmas. That day the city shook with one of the heaviest Nazi "V" bomb attacks.

The first impression I received during my four days ashore was of the fury and devastation of the German rocket bombs. On that day we landed over 1,000 people perished. The population was completely helpless. The city was torn apart from one end to the other.

Naturally, it was the working class that suffered most severely. The ruin and slaughter is heaviest among the crowded quarters of the poor. Many were shelterless. There was no electricity. There was no fuel for heat in that wet, cold raw climate of Antwerp. And there was hunger verging on famine.

which were reported in the widely-circulated underground papers, gave the workers a forewarning of what to really expect under Allied "liberation."

### LIVING CONDITIONS

In my short stay I was able to observe the evidences of the appalling living conditions, which were growing worse daily. Almost everyone was shabbily dressed, with thin and insufficient clothing for winter weather. The windows in almost all the dwellings were shattered by the bomb blasts. There was little protection from the cold, a hardship accentuated by the fuel shortage caused when the available transportation was taken over for military purposes.

Almost all food is rationed, but only two or three items are available, principally bread and potatoes, which is the main diet for the workers. There is an occasional ration of beans or small, hard apples. They are supposed to get 2 pounds of meat and a half pound of fat a month—but the most they were receiving was a pound and a half of meat every 30 days.

Nevertheless, I was able to talk with a number of people, mainly workers, and to observe directly in extensive wandering through the city the cause for this increasing enmity toward the "liberators."

### TALKS WITH WORKERS

One well-informed and politically advanced worker I met by chance in a little labor book shop explained the situation. "When the Allies came, we were all expecting a great change for the better. The Ministers (government-in-exile) who had been living like kings in London during the Nazi occupation, promised us a lot of beautiful things. Now, unless conditions change soon, what is happening in Greece will spread to Belgium."

Among all the workers I met, there was great indignation because the government of Pierlot was freeing the rich collaborators with the Nazis. "Not enough attention is being given to these collaborators," declared one worker.

"Three of them set up a fascist group in Liege and attempted to release the jailed fascists. In spite of the protests of the people, the government did nothing."

The prolonging of the war and the failure to improve living conditions as the people had hoped has contributed most to turning the feelings of the populace against the Allies. "The greatest dissatisfaction is over food," I was informed repeatedly. It was not uncommon to hear the complaint, "Now it is even worse in some respects than under the Nazis."

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This brazen attempt at anti-Jewish discrimination was fortifies by the ADA's official forwarding of these "recommendations" to New York University and Columbia Dental College. The potential power of the ADA may be measured by the fact that any school refusing to comply with ADA's orders may lose its recognized standing.

The arch-reactionary character of the Committee on un-American activities was once again revealed when Representative Celler approached it with the "bright idea" to investigate this affair. Headed by Martin Dies' worthy successor, labor-hating, Jew-baiting, poll-tax Rankin, the Committee was markedly "cool" toward the proposal.

The issue was evaded by every member of the Committee except Rankin who finally told Celler on the House floor that he has "tirer" of the gentleman from New York raising the Jewish question in the house.

It is not only the dental students' right to attend school regardless of race, creed, or color that is at stake in this matter. It is the whole web of anti-racial discrimination that is struck a blow, if we attack the ADA.

Anti-racial discrimination always proceeds from one field to another, if not stopped in time. This vicious quota system may proceed from one profession to all professions, then to all employment, finally housing and schooling. The ultimate outcome of these racial-religious restrictions are Hitler's Nuremberg laws.

The Numerous Clausus—the quota system in employment and schools—was prevalent in pre-Hitler Europe and became an inevitable forerunner of fascism in European countries. This is the underlying significance of the ADA's action.

This book is more than a chronicle of the events of yesterday. It is a sharp weapon for present combat and a searchlight illuminating the future course of American labor.

280 pages, cloth \$2.75  
paper \$2.00

PIONEER PUBLISHERS

116 University Place New York 3, N. Y.

## SHOP TALKS ON SOCIALISM

By V. Grey

"I just can't see your point of view, Slim," young Mike was talking. We had all been arguing about whether man got paid for what he produced, and joking about how the electrician would starve if he only got what he earned, and all that.

"If you get paid for the hour, or by the piece, you still get paid for what you do. If you work harder you get more. Am I right?" Mike takes the floor in the locker room more than you'd expect from a new fellow in the shop. But he was brought up nearby—and knows half the fellows pretty well anyhow.

"No," Slim insisted, "you produce way more than you get paid for. And if you didn't—" But then the whistle blew and everybody went back to work.

Young Mike was working on old 29 press with Ed and Breezy. It was a piece-work job—punching big holes in a sheet about 10 feet by 30 inches. The sheet was fed into the press from one side and taken out from the other. The press had to make several hits while the sheet was sliding along. The job was priced so you could make between nine and ten dollars if you worked like hell and kept the press going automatically all the time.

Old 29 made 450 hits an hour—that is, not allowing for breakdowns, etc. It was the best job Mike had been put on yet. There were plenty of other fellows ahead of him in seniority. But this was sort of a rotating job and nobody wanted to bump him for the lousy buck.

Well, naturally the kid was working like a dog, pulling those sheets out of the press and helping to stack them up. All of a sudden there was another breakdown, and 29 was really finished for the day.

&lt;p

## The NEGRO STRUGGLE

by CHARLES JACKSON

### Another Minority Attacked

Several incidents have recently been reported on the West Coast which indicate an impending campaign of intimidation, terrorization and violence against a different — but similarly persecuted — racial minority, the Japanese-Americans. The Negro people, even if only in the interest of their own defense, cannot afford to overlook or condone this familiar type of left-handed blow at a group of American citizens whose only offense resides in the fact that they happened to be derived from the "wrong" racial origin.

Soon after the shooting stage of the war with Japan had begun, these citizens, in flagrant violation of their civil rights, were yanked from their farms and homes and were herded into virtual concentration camps, known officially by the polite name of relocation centers. This illegal repression was carried out by the "law-enforcement" agencies after a campaign by the capitalist press to whip up racial prejudice under the guise of national patriotism.

The real motivators, however, were a big business outfit called the Ass'd Farmers and other reactionary interests which stand to profit — war or no war — by the elimination of competitors and by the persecution of a minority within the working class.

Now that these citizens are beginning to trickle back to their homes these same profit-hungry exploiters have declared another open season on Japanese-Americans and have signified that they intend to employ every weapon at their command.

### THUGS AT WORK

The American Legion is circulating inflammatory, fascist-type leaflets and the District Attorney of Los Angeles is whooping it up with the claim that he knows (but evidently can't catch to arrest) people who threaten to "shoot on sight" any returning Japanese-American.

What is worse, a mob of thugs schooled in KKK tactics has evidently been hired and has begun its evil, cowardly work. The home of Bob Morishige of Selma, Calif., was set fire and burned and shotgun barrages were fired at the homes of 2 other Japanese-Americans of Fresno County, S. J. Kukutani and Frank Osaki. At the last report none of those responsible for the outrages against these peaceful citizens had been arrested.

The sinister methods to which these mobsters resort were brought out by Mrs. Joseph Holtzman's report to the Los Angeles police that twice she was threatened by anonymous telephone calls in connection with her employment of two Japanese servants. "Better get rid of them," said the voice, "or we'll get rid of you and take care of them." Stating that "an injury to one is an injury to all," Myra Tanner Weiss, Socialist Workers' Party (Trotskyist) candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, has issued a call to organized labor to con-

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

—KARL MARX

# Detroit Auto Workers Strike Against Company Provocations

(Continued from page 1)

having 20 years seniority, could not keep up this pace they were summarily fired. This precipitated the walkout.

The Dodge workers demonstrated their uncompromising spirit at their second strike meeting held on Tuesday, when they refused to heed the strikebreaking plea of George Addes, UAW secretary-treasurer and acting president in the absence abroad of R. J. Thomas. Addes was booted when he urged them to call off their strike without obtaining any concessions or promises from the corporation. Then, he treacherously issued a statement: "They are on their own now. The international union will not help them to get discharged workers reinstated and will not aid the local if more strikers are dismissed by the company."

### BRIGGS TAKES TIP

The Briggs Corporation lost no time in drawing the necessary conclusions. It eagerly accepted Addes' open invitation and followed the example of Chrysler by firing one committeeman and six stewards on Wednesday for allegedly causing a previous strike several weeks ago. This was followed in the next three days by the discharge of 8 more committeemen, stewards and rank and file militants, making a total thus far of 15 workers ousted. The Briggs workers hit the picket lines.

Ford likewise joined the bandwagon by firing a committeeman and two production workers in the Motor Building on Wednesday. A strike in the Motor Building was precipitated. Fearing the walkout might spread throughout the entire plant, Ford, in the present tense atmosphere, immediately had the fired men reinstated, thereby ending the walkout.

In addition to the 25,000 strikers from Dodge and Briggs, about 2,800 workers from the Chrysler DeSoto-Warren Plant, members of Local 946 UAW-CIO, showed their solidarity by walking out in protest against railroad companies delivering freight formerly handled by truckers belonging to Dodge Local 3. These workers also refused to work with material which the army and navy offered to bring in.

Before provoking the strike at Dodge, the Chrysler corporation attempted to carry out a similar line at its Highland Park Plant where it fired four stewards. There the alert and militant leadership of the Local 490 officers forced the company to reinstate the men.

William Jenkins, president of Local 490 and chairman of the Wayne County UAW Rank and File Caucus, then issued the following press release: "For the past month the Chrysler Corporation has given every indication that they wish a strike in the Highland Park Plant. They launched a reign of terror discharging people without cause, disciplining stewards. It seems that when the company failed to provoke a strike in Highland Park they immediately moved to Dodge where they were successful. The Dodge workers have our sympathy and will get our fullest support."

### CHRYSLER LOCALS

All the presidents of the Chrysler locals in this area, with the exception of the heads of Plymouth Local 51 and Chrysler Local 7, both under Stalinist influence, have come to the support of the Dodge strikers. On Tuesday, they voted for a mass meeting of all Chrysler workers. But the top UAW officialdom later decided on their own initiative to dispense with this meeting to prevent effective counteraction.

3.) insisted that the Briggs Local 212, heartily endorsed the resolution: "We hope to get a fighting organization together to combat the new game management seems to be playing. The haphazardly but seemingly in concert. Management seems to be pretty well organized. The UAW-CIO should start at once to do the same."

On Thursday morning about five hundred Briggs workers staged a demonstration in front of the UAW offices at 411 West Milwaukee, calling upon their international officers to back them up in their defensive struggle against the management. The ranks knew well the history of their auto union. They remembered those days six years ago when Homer Martin, then president of the UAW-CIO, gave General Motors permission to "discipline" the men. The rank and file then fought and disposed of Martin for his acts of base treachery.

This time the ranks were again serving notice upon their international officers in the form of a big sign: "One Homer Martin is enough for the UAW."

In another slogan they were rightfully insisting: "We demand support of the International Union."

Another placard asked the simple but direct question: "Whose side is the International on?"

The men blasted away at the leadership in a sign saying: "Rip Van Winkle was asleep for 20 years. How long will our International sleep?"

The interconnection between the Dodge and Briggs strike is clearly brought out by this demonstration in front of the UAW headquarters. It was Addes' faulty statement against the discharged Dodge workers which emboldened the Briggs management to fire Local 212 militants.

The Briggs local in turn met this challenge by picketing the International which then forced Addes and the entire UAW Executive Board to postpone at least temporarily their plans to remove the officers of Dodge Local 3.

Instead the entire Board was obliged to take public notice of the conspiracy on the part of the bosses.

Frankenstein, UAW vice-president, hurried to send a telegram to the WLB which read in part: "The present situation in Detroit was deliberately provoked by management and implemented by indiscriminate firing of workers. Management should be required to refer all disciplinary discharges to grievance procedure before any such discharges are made effective."

It was not until Mike Novak, Dodge Local 3 president, began to weaken under the heavy pressure of the entire government machinery in Washington that Frankenstein dared to revert to

Resolved: That the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council calls on the CIO and all other union representatives to resign from the WLB and to stay off any such boards in the future, for the welfare of all labor; and be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to affiliated locals, to the press, Labor papers, the CIO and UAW International Offices and to the War Labor Board.

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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.

## U. S. Role In Greece

The role that U. S. imperialism played behind the scenes in the Greek events has been carefully hidden from the American people. The official spokesmen and the press have fostered the illusion that Roosevelt's administration maintained a "hands-off" attitude before, during and after Churchill's premeditated massacre of the Greek workers. They have tried to palm off as good coin the pronouncement by Secretary of State Stettinius during the civil war that the United States favored a "free choice of government" by the Greek people.

Enough facts have already come out to prove that Roosevelt's line of policy differed from Churchill's only in that it was more hypocritical and concealed. The conspiracy of the Allied leaders against the Greek people began at Teheran in December 1943. It has been revealed that at this conference Stalin and Roosevelt agreed to a British sphere of influence in Europe which included domination of Greece. When Churchill spoke before the House of Commons on last December 12 to justify his actions in Greece, he declared that Washington had been kept informed of all his moves and had not objected to them.

The facts are that the United States government and armed forces gave direct aid to Churchill. British troops under General Scobie's command were armed with American weapons, transported in American planes, and fed with American food.

Lend-lease tanks and heavy guns, manned by picked British troops and ex-fascist mercenaries, were used in Athens to shoot down women and children as well as poorly armed ELAS fighters.

When the British were hard-pressed in the first days of the civil warfare, 100 U. S. Army troop carriers, piloted by American crews, rushed British soldiers to reinforce the garrison in Athens.

Food from America was also used as a weapon of counter-revolution. Before the outbreak of the fighting on December 3 American agencies had supplied the British in Athens with 40,000 tons of food—70 percent of all Allied foodstuffs sent

into the country up to that time. At first the British distributed all food through the puppet Papandreou government. After the armed intervention, it was administered directly by General Scobie.

Leland Stowe has disclosed that these foodstuffs were turned over to wholesalers favored by the government and sold at considerable profit. None of it reached the ELAS members who embraced a majority of the Greek people.

Finally Roosevelt met with Churchill and Stalin at Yalta and there the three placed their seal of approval upon the Allied policies pursued in Greece. More than that, they are clearly determined to continue them.

By silence Roosevelt hopes to evade his share of the responsibility for promoting the bloody counter-revolution in Greece. But he shall not be permitted to escape. He, like Stalin, is a conscious accomplice in Churchill's crimes.

## Duping UAW Ranks

The top officials of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, have entered into a conspiracy with the corporations and the government to "hold-the-line" against their own rank and file. Evidence of this conspiracy has come to light with the decision of the War Labor Board rejecting the wage demands of 300,000 auto workers employed by General Motors. The magazine of the big corporations, *Business Week*, has revealed that the WLB deliberately withheld its decision.

"The National War Labor Board has had its mind made up on the General Motors case for some time," says the March 3 *Business Week*. The magazine then discloses the reason why the WLB withheld its decision, by adding: "Aware that it was serving a dish of bitter tea to a group of workers who react violently to anything they find distasteful, NWLB sat on the G. M. case until the auto workers completed balloting on revoking the no-strike pledge, and was about ready to announce its decision when the strike of Dodge workers set Detroit's nerves on edge."

The WLB had been "sitting on" the G. M. case for well over a year. So they just continued to "sit" until the no-strike referendum was over and until the Dodge workers were herded back to their jobs by the top union officers. One of these WLB "sitters" was R. J. Thomas, international president of the UAW-CIO.

The auto workers are getting fed up with being "sat on" by the corporations, their political agents in the government and by their own union officials. They remember another kind of "sitdown" which is part of their militant traditions. Their fighting spirit will yet prevail over the foul conspiracy of which they have been victims.

## Wage-Freeze Fight

The ruling by Fred M. Vinson, Roosevelt's "economic stabilizer," barring the WLB from granting any "fringe" concessions, has driven the top union leadership into a corner. Vinson's edict has made it virtually impossible to get around the wage freeze through the medium of the so-called fringe demands. It has destroyed the last vestige of WLB authority to make wage adjustments within the Little Steel formula. The policy of depending on Roosevelt and his agencies to defend the workers' standard of living has proven bankrupt. What alternative do the union heads offer?

In a resolution flaying the Vinson order, the International Executive Board of the powerful United Automobile Workers Union declared: "Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Vinson transmitting his policies, has now closed every avenue open to labor for adjustment of its wage problems." The board called "for the creation of a new labor board." In his demonstrative resignation from the WLB in protest against Vinson's intervention in the textile wage case, Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Workers Union, stated: "Political connivance has deprived the National War Labor Board of its independent tri-partite nature."

Tangled in the web of a false policy, the union officialdom sees no way out other than the restoration of the "independence" of the WLB. This false approach is based on the fiction of the "impartiality" of the "public" members of the WLB, who actually function as agents of the Roosevelt administration. The way out of the wage-freezing impasse is not through an "independent" WLB but through complete independence from the agents and agencies of the capitalist government.

Armed with a correct program, the many-millioned members of organized labor have the power to smash the wage-freeze. Such a program must have as its first aim the restoration of the independence of the unions. Free the unions from all domination or control by the political agents of the employing class!

Withdraw the union representatives from the employer-dominated War Labor Board! For the direct negotiations of all union demands and grievances. To back up the union bargaining power, it is necessary to rescind the no-strike pledge! Collective bargaining without the right to strike is a monstrous hoax. Without the strike weapon, employers know that they can violate agreements with impunity and laugh at union grievances.

Build the Independent Labor Party! The employers count heavily on their political deputies in control of government to keep the workers bound in the wage-freezing strait-jacket. Break with the policy of company unionism on the political field. The Independent Labor Party, based on the trade unions, can extend the fight into the political arena to defend labor's standard of living, labor's rights and labor's freedom. The time to act is now!

Someone, unknown to me, subscribed for your paper in my name. I had intended writing you, as soon as I found out what kind of a labor paper it was, to tell you I did not want it, it is not at all welcome here. In fact, we use it to light fires with. Quite symbolic of what you hereafter will be.

If you continue to send it, it shall meet the same fate, and as

## Relies on "Prayer"

Editor:

For the daughter of Marchese Serena who made all his millions from Fascist concessions in Ethiopia and Albania. Here is how one of the guests described the affair. "The church of San Marco was a gorgeous riot of flowers—at least 100,000 lire worth—and the bride's gown, well it must have cost 90,000 lire if it cost one. Why you couldn't have touched even the bridesmaids' gowns for less than 40,000 lire each. And the champagne luncheon for 250 guests that followed was a beautiful thing too."

And in the N. Y. Post last week Marquis Childs told about a dinner he went to in Paris which was an "island of luxury."

## Wall Street's 'Relief' for Europe



## 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.

### The Rich and Poor In 'Liberated' Europe

Editor:

Every day the papers tell about the hunger, cold and suffering of the people in bombed-out Europe. It is said that the countries occupied by the Allies actually are getting less to eat than under the Nazis.

The auto workers are getting fed up with being "sat on" by the corporations, their political agents in the government and by their own union officials. They remember another kind of "sitdown" which is part of their militant traditions. Their fighting spirit will yet prevail over the foul conspiracy of which they have been victims.

I didn't order it you can't make it. Who is right? Capitalism or me pay for it so you see you socialism, I mean that socialism might as well quit. We are not fighting you with swords but with words and those words are "prayer."

With this thought I shall leave you.

C. P. McLaughlin

Olympia, Wis.

M. M.

Minneapolis, Minn.

### Make Your Choice

Editor:

As regards the soldier sentenced to die for refusing to kill.

A soldier must be willing to kill his fellow-men like flies or he cannot be a soldier. If he, on account of convictions, will not kill, he should maybe be given other work, either as a helper in the army, or in civilian work.

Two Englishmen who called at a creche in Paris last January found that 17 babies had died of cold that morning.

While the poor French, Italian and Greek people freeze and starve to death, the rich are living as well under the Allies as they did under the Nazis. They have plenty to squander in the midst of the universal suffering.

PM wrote about the elaborate wedding recently held in Rome

For

### International Notes'

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for the daughter of Marchese Serena who made all his millions from Fascist concessions in Ethiopia and Albania. Here is how one of the guests described the affair. "The church of San Marco was a gorgeous riot of flowers—at least 100,000 lire worth—and the bride's gown, well it must have cost 90,000 lire if it cost one. Why you couldn't have touched even the bridesmaids' gowns for less than 40,000 lire each. And the champagne luncheon for 250 guests that followed was a beautiful thing too."

And in the N. Y. Post last week Marquis Childs told about a dinner he went to in Paris which was an "island of luxury."

A French guest whispered that the flowers could have cost not less than \$200. The five course dinner with superb wines could not have been excelled anywhere in the world. Three footmen waited on the small party...

"A great part of the conversation," Childs said, "was concerned with the perils to France from the extreme Left elements within the country."

With this contrast in conditions between the rich and the poor, is it any wonder that the working people in Europe who want to throw out these parasites bitterly resent the way they are being maintained by the Allies?

F. W.

New York

We ask him for a raise one day, It took him by surprise,

He puffed that black cigar of his, And threw us awful "eyes."

He gave it to the "Labor Board,"

And then to "Old Man Byrnes,"

Once it's here, then it's there, How slow the wheel of justice turns!

H. T.

Reading, Pa.

### QUESTION BOX

Q: What unions organized the CIO?

A: The Committee for Industrial Organization was formed within the American Federation of Labor in November 1935 when millions of workers in basic industry demanded admission to the AFL. The Committee included mainly representatives from AFL unions already organized on industrial lines; Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Hillman and Dubinsky of the clothing trades, McMahon of the Textile Workers, Brown of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Zarinsky of the Hatters, Car and Milk-Way Workers, Fremming of the Oil-Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, and Howard of the Typographical Union. The Executive Committee of the AFL suspended these CIO unions before its 1936 convention.

Q: How many states have a poll tax?

A: Seven: Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

Q: What was the first labor party organized in America?

A: The Workingmen's Party of New York which was organized in 1829.

Q: How large were the Communist and Socialist party votes in Germany at the time of Hitler's seizure of power?

A: In the November 1932 elections the Communist Party (Stalinist) received 5,980,240 votes and the Social Democracy 7,251,410.

Q: When was the Fourth International organized?

A: The Founding Conference of the Fourth International was held in September 1938.

For a Rising Scale

Of Wages to Meet

Rising Living Costs

QUESTION BOX

WAGE FREEZE

QUESTION BOX

COST OF LIVING

QUESTION BOX

STANDARD OF LIVING

QUESTION BOX

QUESTION BOX