

The Heritage Of Leon Trotsky

By James P. Cannon

— See Page 7 —

VOL. IX—No. 38

THE MILITANT

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Chilean Workers Win Great Strike Victory

By Diego Henriquez

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 — I am writing this report for *The Militant* and its readers this night of victory to tell you of the resounding general strike of the hospital workers (porters, watchmen, nurses, internes, service personnel) which today won 18,000 strikers full satisfaction of all their demands.

For months the worst-paid employees of the Republic demanded a raise. The government, aided by the Alianza Democrática (Democratic Alliance — made up of Radicals, Democrats and Stalinists) and the Department of Public Welfare, denied these raises. September 2 at 11 a. m. the 2,000 hospital workers of Valparaíso declared a total strike.

That same night the Medical Society of Valparaíso and the Medical Association of Chile, which includes the majority of the hospital medical personnel in the country, declared their support of the strike.

NATION-WIDE STRIKE

On the following day, the strike broke out in Santiago. Five thousand workers abandoned the hospitals, leaving only skeleton crews to handle emergency needs. That night the Central Headquarters of the AMECH solidarized itself with its Valparaíso affiliate. By Sunday night the hospital strike was nation-wide (with the exception of the doctors). The government characterized the strike as "criminal."

On Monday, powerful unions, such as the Bakers and the Streetcar and Railways, informed the government and the national leaders of the CTC (the Trade Union Center) that they were ready to join in a national strike, if the leadership gave the order.

Monday afternoon the government announced that it would not give more than \$15,000,000 (pesos); it had offered \$12,000,000 Saturday. The president of the Republic denounced the "moral crisis" of the country. The Central Council of Public Welfare threatened complete reorganization of the services and the firing of all workers who did not return to work.

STRIKERS ENTHUSIASTIC

But the enthusiasm of the strikers was enormous. The moral aid of the Chilean Medical Association, of the Trade Union Center, made the leaders more firm. The threat of the Central Council of Public Welfare to "dissolve the unions" of the powerful Confederation of Hos-

(Continued on page 3)

INDO-CHINESE REVOLT AGAINST FRENCH RULE

By Joseph Hansen

With the collapse of Japan, the people of Indo-China have struck out on the road to complete independence from all imperialist domination. In the face of de Gaulle's moves to seize control over this former colony of France, the nationalist forces are drilling with arms. The situation is still confused, but a few dispatches tell a k i n g through the tight censorship around Indo-China indicate the uprising is nation-wide.

"Annamite nationalists collaborating with Communists," reports an August 31 Associated Press dispatch from Kunming, "have been allowed by the Japanese to seize control of Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, following a wave of demonstrations and uprisings which spread through all the French colony."

The reference to the role of the "Japanese" sounds suspiciously like an Allied attempt to smear

ON THE INSIDE

Beginning with this issue, the editorial page, formerly 8 is now 4; the Workers' Forum page formerly 7 is now 5. Pages 7 and 8 are rearranged. A post-office order requiring publication within the first 5 pages of the data in the editorial masthead box has made this general rearrangement necessary.

COLUMNS AND FEATURES
Trade Union Notes 2
Diary of a Steel Worker 3
The Negro Struggle 4
Shoptalks on Socialism 5
International Notes 8
Veterans Problems 8

A September 8 cable from Sai-

(Continued on page 3)

Detroit UAW Heads Demand Convention

DETROIT, Sept. 14 — The "President's Committee," composed of the presidents of the major locals of the CIO United Automobile Workers in this area, tonight went on record unanimously condemning the action of the union's International Executive Board in postponing the UAW convention until April 1946. The motion was made by Gordon MacDonald, vice-president of Briggs Local 212, on behalf of the local's president, John Murphy.

The motion demanded that the UAW international leaders call a convention not later than December, so that the pressing problems confronting the auto workers might be properly considered as soon as possible.

A meeting last night of the Briggs Local executive board unanimously concurred in Murphy's resolution on the convention. It also condemned the strikebreaking action of the International Board in the Kelsey-Hayes strike and offered support to the Kelsey-Hayes workers.

**Pamphlet Against Jim Crow
Warmly Received In Harlem**

Challenging the New York City police campaign to keep white people out of Harlem, a score of members and friends of the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party turned out in a driving rain for the street-sale mobilization Saturday evening, September 15. They sold in Harlem 599 copies of *A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow* and other pamphlets.

The September 15 mobilization was the second SWP demonstration against the race-hate campaign of the New York police. A previous pamphlet distribution was made in Harlem September 8, during which 1100 pamphlets were sold.

SWP STATEMENT

The New York Local of the SWP declared in a public statement that its "campaign against Jim Crow would continue and that this week the pamphlet would also be sold on the streets of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, another large Negro community where latest reports disclose that the police have extended their race-prejudice campaign."

After reading the report in last week's *Militant* about the police campaign to intimidate white people to prevent them from entering Harlem, and the police attempt to establish ghettos for the Negro people similar to the "For Jews Only" areas set up by the Nazis in Europe, a number of individuals and a representative of the leading New York Negro paper, Amsterdam News, telephoned the SWP headquarters to express their sympathy and support of the plan to continue the sale of the pamphlets.

The new Pioneer pamphlets sold this week met with the same warm response as at last week's

John G. Wright Speaks at Boston On British Labor

BOSTON, Sept. 14 — An audience of 50 workers heard John G. Wright, Associate Editor of *The Militant* and the Fourth International, lecture tonight on "The British Labor Victory—Its Meaning for American Workers." Comrade Wright traced the development of the British Labor Party, pointing out the reasons for its success in the recent elections.

The leftward movement of British labor will continue," he predicted. "This process will not stop with the parliamentary victory of the Labor Party."

POST-WAR CRISIS

The victory of the British Labor Party, Wright declared, will profoundly affect American workers. As mass unemployment spreads, the American workers will turn to political action to defend their interests. All the ravages of the post-war crisis will impel them on the road of militant political struggle. The example of the British workers

(Continued on page 6)

is still further exposed by such slogans as: "Long Live the United Nations Commission," and "Welcome Allies." Which political group advanced these slogans is not revealed. At first the banners were in French, but now they have been changed to English. From many windows wave American, British and Soviet flags.

The real character of the uprising is indicated by the slogans reported to have appeared on the streets: "Down with French Imperialism," "Death to French Domination." The slander that the nationalists are Japanese-inspired is still further exposed by such slogans as: "Long Live the United Nations Commission," and "Welcome Allies." Which political group advanced these slogans is not revealed. At first the banners were in French, but now they have been changed to English. From many windows wave American, British and Soviet flags.

The Japanese placed Lt. Gen. Charles Chemagne in charge of the colony, but this Frenchman, according to AP "has no control over the civilian population." The king of Annam, second largest state of the colony, is reported to have "been deposed by the nationalists."

ANOTHER OUTBREAK

Twenty thousand Annamites staged a demonstration in Hanoi on August 16 and 18. They fired at the Metropole Hotel, threw knives at windows and marched through the French quarter. An "uprising" followed "throughout the country."

A September 8 cable from Sai-

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 8)

Simpson Bares Role Of Police In Harlem

By Louise Simpson

Trotskyist Candidate for New York City Council

Even we Negroes who live in

Harlem and know the viciousness

of the police toward us, got an

extra shock out of two of the

latest incidents.

Police stopped white friends of

Roy Wilkins as they entered Har-

lem to visit the Negro editor of

The Crisis, monthly magazine of

The National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People.

This is the latest of many

These organizations would "is-

sue a call in turn to every local

union body within their jurisdi-

ction to the effect that delegates

from all such bodies shall meet

in one gigantic Congress of Amer-

ican Labor in Washington, D. C."

The resolution, introduced by

rank and file delegates, was first

(Continued on page 2)

Auto Workers Prepare For Show-Down Battle

Wall Street Theme Song



NEWS ITEM: "Many corporations . . . are aware of a secret OPA report which predicts that 10,000,000 persons will be jobless by December, 1946. The OPA's researchers told their chiefs the other day that the 10,000,000 would be pounding the streets by 1947 although the U. S. will have reached a production and profit level higher than any previous peacetime year." (Victor Reisel, N. Y. Post, Sept. 13).

UAW National GM Conference Calls For Congress Of Labor

(Special to THE MILITANT)

By Howard Smith

DETROIT, Sept. 15 — CIO United Automobile Workers delegates, representing more than 300,000 General Motors workers, at the national GM conference held here yesterday and today unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a gigantic United Congress of American Labor in Washington to advance labor's own program against unemployment, insecurity and wage cuts.

This program for united national labor action against the hunger program of Wall Street's government was enthusiastically adopted today in addition to the conference's spirited endorsement of a corporation-wide strike "to take place within two months" to secure a general 30 per cent average increase in GM wage scales.

"A REAL PROGRAM"

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

As we sat talking over the old days when the local was getting started, and the slow hard upward climb to build a powerful union, a member came in and said, "Well, I'm still not working, Archie. When do you think I'll be called back?"

POST-WAR CRISIS

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

Commenting on the increase of corporation working capital by \$1,400,000,000 in the first three months of 1945 to a peak of \$46,900,000, the current issue of *Labor*, organ of the railway unions, states: "Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profits 'fat' if they did not turn a wheel for years."

GM National Conference Calls For Congress Of Labor

(Continued from page 1) reported out favorably by the top leadership committee for the UAW's GM division, which acted as a resolutions committee at the conference. It received an overwhelming response from the delegates.

Plans to implement the proposal for a corporation-wide strike to enforce the GM wage demands were discussed at length in the conference.

The demanded wage increase would be provided in the following manner, according to the wage program adopted. Of the total 30 per cent increase, 22 per cent would be a blanket boost amounting to approximately 26 cents per hour on the average. Of the remaining 8 per cent, 1 per cent would be used to eliminate wage differentials now prevailing for equal skills within GM plants; 3 per cent would level out inequalities throughout all GM plants; and the final 3 per cent would provide for a union social security fund for "complete health, accident, hospital, surgical, and medical coverage, including provisions for sick benefits of 60 per cent of weekly wages for a period of 52 weeks in the year."

BASIC STRATEGY

UAW Vice-President Walter P. Reuther, head of the union's GM Division, declared that the conference's program constitutes "a basic strategy" in which the GM workers are to "spearhead wage increases for the entire industry, as part of an industry-wide plan adopted yesterday by the decision of the UAW executive board."

Meanwhile, the International Executive Board, including Reuther, is using the promise of a general strike action months away as a pretext for attempting to break militant walkouts in progress in this area today. Thus, Reuther sought to justify the vicious action of Ford in locking out 50,000 workers in a move to crush the Kelsey-Hayes strike here.

"Ford is not locking-out 50,000 workers today," Reuther claimed. "This plant had to stop operating because the Kelsey-Hayes strike and the Ford strike in Canada shut off all supplies of wheels." This argument is taken right from the mouth of Ford himself.

When delegates from the floor expressed the belief that the Big Three — GM, Ford and Chrysler — would "gang up" in defense of GM, Reuther denied this, saying, "if so, it will be the first time." He promised reassuringly, "However, all UAW members will be similarly instructed to process Smith-Connally votes and we will be able, without delay, to declare a general strike, if necessary." "Anyway, I am willing to take the chance," he added.

Adapting himself to the fighting mood of the GM workers, who have been building a fire under him for months, Reuther now said: "This is the fight. Now we talk the language the automobile corporations understand. The oratory and pretty language we have been putting out in the past has gotten us little. All existing wage demands that we still have before the WLB will be withdrawn. Our wage demands will be uniform for all GM plants — no local will be permitted to accept less."

The UAW leaders are still seeking industry-wide negotiations, involving all the big corporations, if possible, Reuther said, but this showed they mean business.

GM CONFERENCE RESOLUTION FOR A CONGRESS OF LABOR

The following is the text of the resolution calling for a Congress of American Labor, adopted September 15 by the national General Motors conference of the UAW in Detroit:

WHEREAS: The thousands of GM workers and millions of workers throughout the nation are faced with unemployment, insecurity and poverty in the postwar period, and

WHEREAS: The end of the war found Congress contentedly occupied with a lengthy vacation despite the fact that no machinery had been established by them to meet labor's needs in the drastic curtailment of war production and its resultant laying off of labor, and

WHEREAS: Congress in its handling of the questions of unemployment compensation and profits taxes showed clearly their willingness to provide millions to the corporations while they pinch pennies with us, and

WHEREAS: We cannot expect any relief from the forthcoming labor-government-management conference called by President Truman, but rather must be warned not to continue to accept a No-Strike Pledge as has already been proposed;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this conference recommend to the UAW International Executive Board to issue a call to all sections of the labor movement throughout America, including the international of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, United Mine Workers, and all others, to issue a call in turn to every local union body within their jurisdiction to the effect that delegates from all such bodies shall meet in one gigantic Congress of American Labor in Washington, D. C., at the shortest possible time. This truly representative body of labor could draft and adopt a real program for labor which would be the only solid basis for negotiations with the employer and government representatives on the general and pressing questions facing labor today.

This Coupon and 50 Cents Entitles You to a 6-Month Subscription to

THE MILITANT

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
116 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Published in the interests of the Working People
The only newspaper in this country that tells the truth
about labor's struggles for a better world

You may start my subscription to The Militant for 6 months.
I enclose 50 cents (coin or stamps).

Send me The Militant at your regular rate of \$1 for 12 months.
I enclose \$1 (coin, stamps or Money Order).

Name

(Please Print)

Street

Apt.

City

Zone

State

Jobs Demonstration in Camden



More than 25,000 workers poured into Camden, New Jersey's Roosevelt Plaza to protest against mass layoffs and to demand full employment when this photo was taken, August 28. Virtually every plant in the city was shut down as CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood workers united in the demonstration (see The Militant, September 8).

Auto Workers Prepare For Show-Down Battle

(Continued from page 1)

"Big Three" would not take concerted action against the union.

Heads of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler met secretly during the last few days, it was disclosed here today, and are planning to issue simultaneous statements rejecting the UAW's demands. At the same time, GM and Chrysler are threatening to follow Ford with lockouts against their employees.

The pretext for the Ford lockout was the strikes at Kelsey-Hayes Wheel and other feeder plants in this city, as well as the strike of Ford workers across the river in Windsor, Canada. Ford is attempting to throw the blame for the shutdown on the workers, by claiming the lockout is due to lack of parts and materials as a result of the strikes, which in every instance have been caused by intolerable corporation provocations. However, the timing of Ford's union-busting blow was clearly intended as a demonstration of solidarity with General Motors, after it was announced that GM was next on the list for authorized strike action.

By means of the lockout, through which Ford and the other corporations hope to place responsibility on labor for blocking "reconversion," the billionaire industrialists intend to create the anti-labor smoke-screen behind which their agents in Congress can railroad through drastic new legislative curbs against the organized labor movement. They wish also to provide a pretext for immediate government intervention against the union.

PHONY PRETEXT

The strike of 4,500 Kelsey-Hayes workers here, now in its 20th day, has served as the immediate pretext for the corporations' counter-offensive. In an effort to break this strike, demoralize the workers and cripple the union, Ford two weeks ago laid off 17,000 workers, claiming the strike was preventing necessary parts for production of cars. However, last Monday, Ford recalled the laid-off workers with the claim that other means had been found for getting parts. The first move to break the Kelsey-Hayes strike having failed, Ford now has followed

in fact, the International Executive Board, after unsuccessfully ordering the Kelsey-Hayes workers to end their strike, last week arbitrarily imposed an administrator on Local 174, of which Kelsey-Hayes is a unit. Percy Llewellyn, a former Ford Local 600 officer and the IEB's hand-picked administrator over Local 174, was unsuccessful at a meeting here yesterday in changing the determination of the Kelsey-Hayes members to continue their strike until three fired militant leaders are reinstated. Llewellyn's proposal to end the strike was evaded by the question by saying the International had not authorized it.

At this writing, strikes are in progress at some 90 plants in this area. The biggest walkout involves 10,000 workers at four Windsor plants of the Ford company. This is the first strike authorized by the UAW's international board since Pearl Harbor.

The Canadian Ford workers are

conducting militant picket lines and an intensive campaign to mobilize the entire working class of Windsor behind them. They have the pledged support of Mayor Reaume and Alex Parent, president of UAW Local 195 and a member of the Canadian parliament. Mayor Reaume has pledged to call no troops against the strikers.

WELL ORGANIZED

In a paid radio broadcast on September 12, the company called on the office workers to return to work, assuring them of police protection. The well-organized pickets, operating on a 24-hour day basis with four-hour shifts, refused to permit the office workers to pass the line.

Even the president and vice-president of the company were denied entrance. The president's son tried to drive through the picket line, injuring several workers. He was nearly dragged from his car, and was saved from the workers' wrath only by the hasty intervention of the police.

All signs point to the readiness

AKRON UNIONISTS OPEN 30-HOUR WEEK CAMPAIGN

AKRON, O., Sept. 11 — The opening blow in the developing struggle to provide full employment and protect the take-home pay of the rubber workers was struck here yesterday. Heads of two leading CIO rubber locals and the CIO Council executive secretary made public their program calling for the 30-hour week with no reduction in take-home pay for the rubber workers.

In a large, hard-hitting advertisement in the Akron Beacon Journal, September 10, I. H. Watson, president of Firestone Local 7, C. V. Wheeler, president of Goodyear Local 2, and George Bass, executive secretary of the Akron Industrial Union Council, called on the rubber workers to "back to the hilt" the militant program endorsed by all Akron rubber locals, for the reduced work week with the same weekly pay. Their public declaration was timed with the United Rubber Workers executive board meeting in Washington to consider the strike.

CORPORATION PROFITS
This is a "just and an easily realizable program," says the statement, pointing out that the rubber corporations "grew fat with super-profits; the rubber barons increased their profits during the war by 612.4 per cent above their prewar average, according to an OPA survey."

At the same time, the corporations "have amassed a huge 'hidden' profits" in the form of all types of "reserve" funds, and, in addition, "the federal tax laws provide that for two full years after the war the wartime profits levels of industry shall be insured by means of tax refunds to the corporations." But "OUR INCOMES ARE NOT GUARANTEED. WE GET NO REFUNDS FROM THE EXORBITANT TAXES WE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO PAY DURING THIS WAR."

The statement further shows that the corporations can institute this program without increasing prices. "We call attention to the fact that the price ceilings on tires and other rubber products were set high enough to provide for the payment of overtime to the worker. The companies are still charging the public for the cost of premium pay—which the rubber workers no longer receive. This premium is going into the profit side of the ledger."

5,000,000 LAUNCH WAGE OFFENSIVE

A gigantic wage offensive, involving unions representing over 5,000,000 workers, has been shaping up in the past two weeks.

American workers, their wages frozen during the war while prices soared, and now suffering sharp slashes in take-home pay due to reduced hours, are reaching out for a good slice of the scores of billions in war profits amassed by the corporations.

Spearheading the drive for big

pay increases are the key unions of the CIO, auto, steel and rubber, which last week virtually simultaneously announced demands

for general wage increases. AFL unions are following suit, with the AFL Railway Employees Department, representing more than 400,000 workers in seven crafts, announcing its wage demands last week.

The average demands call for

boosts between 25 and 30 percent in wage rates. Such large increases are more than justified by the profits position of the corporations, the tremendously increased

productivity of labor in the past five years, and the need to compensate for the vast decline in mass purchasing power because of the general return to a shorter work-week with no overtime.

A million CIO auto workers are

pressing for strike action to en-

force their formal demands, an-

nounced last week, for a 30 per-

cent general average wage in-

crease.

STEELWORKERS DEMANDS

The CIO United Steelworkers

last week sent registered letters

to 86 basic steel manufacturers

demanding that they meet with

the union negotiators on Septem-

ber 25 to discuss the USA-CIO's

demand for a general \$2-a-day

increase for 1,000,000 steelwork-

ers.

Their demands are backed by

the evidence of steel war profits

contained in the union's special

pamphlet, "Five Years of War Profits."

By comparison with the imme-

diate pre-war years, gross

steel profits rose for the 1940-45

period by 276 per cent, "from \$93,000,000 to over three

and one-half billion."

Last week the General Execu-

tive Board of the CIO United

Rubber Workers, speaking for

300,000 in the industry, announced

it will make demands for a wage

increase of 80 cents an hour, 30-

hour week.

WON'T COMPENSATE

Rubber union officials pointed

out that even a 30 cents an hour

increase would not compensate

the rubber workers for their loss

in take-home pay since their re-

turn to a 36-hour week. During

the five war years labor produc-

tivity had grown from 100 times

per day to 180.

The United Radio, Electrical

and Machine Workers Union is

seeking a 25 cents an hour raise.

A dollar a day boost is being

sought by the Amalgamated

Clothing Workers. Others are

making similar demands.

But the pressure of the ranks

is becoming irresistible. An ex-

losion, which may well set off a

general strike in the auto in-

dustry, is imminent. The auto

workers, who built their union by

bringing GM, Chrysler and Ford

to their knees before the war,

know the answer to beating them

again — and they are waiting

eagerly to give that answer.

TRADE UNION NOTES

By Joseph Keller

MacArthur Retains Japanese Despotism In Korea As Independence Movement Voices Angry Protest

Many Koreans hoped that victory of the Allies over Japan would mean the independence of Korea. These hopes are turning into bitter disillusionment. The armies of American imperialism are rolling into South Korea, and where they do not set up direct military control, they are bolstering the imperialist Japanese officialdom.

One of the first orders of the occupying forces was that Japanese administrative officials would remain in office. Demonstrations in protest broke out in Seoul, capital of Korea, and political groups covered the city with angry posters.

General MacArthur answered these protests of the Koreans with a proclamation from Tokyo that any act to disturb the peace in Korea or any hostilities there against Allied troops would be punishable by death or such other punishment as the occupation authorities decided to inflict.

When 500 unarmed Koreans paraded with small American flags to greet the Allied troops, Japanese police killed two and wounded 10. General Hodge, in charge of the occupation, told the Koreans that their desire for immediate independence cannot be granted. In this way he upheld the Japanese civil administration. General Hodge, acting under instructions from MacArthur, is dealing with the Japanese despots and "is likely to continue to do so for some time," according to the Associated Press.

U. S. UPHOLDS JAPANESE
Hodge told the press, "We had to leave the Japanese some small arms as protection against the Koreans since it is our duty to maintain order." He likewise declared, "As a matter of fact the Japanese are my most reliable source of information."

U. S. military authorities decreed that 30 per cent of the Japanese troops shall keep their arms for the time being "to avert outbreaks of vengeance by the Koreans against their oppressors."

Truman declared that MacArthur's policy of backing up the Japanese officialdom in Korea was reached in the theater command. Truman made it absolutely clear, however, that he backed MacArthur to the hilt.

As Hodge's troops swept further southward, the general said that U. S. Army troops

might be used as police in Korea to replace the Japanese set-up. But this would not be done immediately.

POWDER KEG

Bill Downs, a Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, radioed from a stratosphere en route from Korea that this little-known land will rapidly become prominent as the "powder keg" of the Far East and the "Poland of the Pacific." Already, he reported, "the fuse of the so-called powder keg of Korea" has begun to sputter.

"No provision has been made," he continued, "for recognition of the Korean independence movement. We are following the policy in Korea that we are instituting



MacARTHUR

INDO-CHINESE REVOLT AGAINST FRENCH RULE

(Continued from page 1)

Downs continued: "In the capital of the country it is evident that there is an active Communist movement. The Russian flag is displayed in the streets of Seoul as often as the American flag. But how widespread the Communist movement is has not yet been determined." "The people of this country expect immediate independence," said Downs, "particularly from the Americans, who stand as the symbol of freedom here and all over the world. This freedom has not been forthcoming, and a lot of Korean leaders are going to accuse us of selling them out. As a matter of fact, they already are making that accusation."

Great Northern Foists Blame For Wreck On Crew Members

(Special to THE MILITANT)

By C. Gustafson

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7 — The company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

John S. Vaughn, conductor, and Henry Bruso, flagman, on the first section of the train were both fired from their jobs after an investigation of the fatal accident. They were made the scapegoats for the criminal negligence of the railroad.

The investigation disclosed the following facts: The second section of the Empire Builder crashed into the first section when the latter was halted because of an overheated wheel bearing.

The flagman ran back as far as he could — between 800 and 1000 feet — in a vain attempt to stop the oncoming train. The wreck occurred two minutes and 50 seconds after the first train stopped. For three years, the two sections of this crack train have been operating over this 80 mile piece of track, which is without automatic block signals and has only 3 telegraph stations and operators on duty at train time. (Actually this means that only one station is open because the stations at the beginning and end of this non-automatic block track do not help.)

COMPANY NEGLIGENCE

The rules provide that trains operating on non-automatic block track shall be kept apart by the telegraph operator holding a train at his station until the preceding train is reported by the operator to be past the station ahead. (Automatic blocks are operated electrically by a train to warn a following train of its location.)

The Great Northern's negligence in operating trains on this kind of track was completely exposed by the fact that the company put telegraph operators on duty at all stations immediately following the wreck. This "working" of the rules as applied to

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse even 20 feet behind the standing train he would have been technically "protected."

The conductor was fired because the rules provide that he is responsible for the actions of

the company was of course ignorant in the investigation.

The method followed in the Empire Builder case is the usual procedure by which the railroad companies are able to shift the blame on to some employee. The process is a simple one. The railroads throughout the country operate trains under a book of rules, "The Consolidated Code of Transportation Rules and General Instructions," which vary little from company to company. This book of rules contains 12 general rules (conduct, morale, etc.) and 1002 operating rules. All railroad operating employees are instructed and examined periodically on these rules.

FUNCTION OF RULES

Developed over a long period of time these rules are so devised as to make the employer responsible for anything that might happen. They have never been revised from the technological viewpoint since the link and pin days, when cars were coupled by a trainman dropping a pin through the link by hand. Technological improvements (air brakes to streamliners) only brought additions, never revisions.

The Great Northern company used just this kind of technicality to victimize the train crew.

The rules provide that the flagman instead of stopping to light a fuse ran back as far as it was humanly possible in two minutes and 50 seconds in an attempt to flag the second train. At the speed of present day trains, it takes two thousand to three thousand feet to bring a train to a stop. Nevertheless, the flagman was fired because of the technicality of his not dropping a fuse.

Theoretically, if he had dropped the fuse

THE MILITANT

Published in the interests of the Working People

Vol. IX—No. 38 Saturday, September 22, 1945

Published Weekly by

THE MILITANT PUBLISHING ASS'N
at 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-8547

FARRELL DOBBS, Managing Editor

THE MILITANT follows the policy of permitting its contributors to present their own views in signed articles. These views therefore do not necessarily represent the policies of THE MILITANT which are expressed in its editorials.

Subscriptions: \$1.00 per year; 50c for 6 months. Foreign: \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for 6 months. Bundle orders: 3 cents per copy in the United States; 4 cents per copy in all foreign countries. Single copies: 5 cents.

"Entered as second class matter March 7, 1944 at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 8, 1879."



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

— Leon Trotsky

Time For Show-Down

A reactionary hue and cry has been raised against the Detroit Kelsey-Hayes Wheel strikers who are fighting to reinstate three of their fellow-workers unjustly fired. All that is required to end this strike is to put the three victimized union men back to work.

Yet, the Ford Motor Company has locked out more than 50,000 workers nationally on the pretext that the Kelsey-Hayes strike has prevented shipment of necessary parts.

Why have these 50,000 workers been deprived of their jobs through the arbitrary and autocratic action of one profit-bloated capitalist, Henry Ford, scion of the Ford dynasty of a billion-dollar industrial empire?

His cold-blooded act is calculatively timed at the very moment when the Ford, General Motors and Chrysler workers are girding for battle to secure justly deserved and imperatively needed wage increases from the war profits-gorged auto corporations.

It is deliberately designed to divert attention from the real criminal saboteurs of production, the monopoly profiteers who have already thrown nearly 300,000 Detroit workers into the streets because they are no longer able to provide war profits. The lockout is part of a concerted attempt to create an atmosphere of anti-labor hysteria under cover of which the big corporations are conducting a well-planned and organized union-busting offensive.

During the war, the workers were kept down by frozen jobs and frozen wages. Every attempt they made to lift their heads met with vicious blows from the corporations, the government and their own top union officials. "Now is not the time to strike! Be patriotic!" the workers were told. Meanwhile, the corporations freely looted the country.

Today, we hear a new strikebreaking pretext. The bosses are now clamoring that strikers are "blocking reconversion." But when should the workers fight for their rights? According to the profiteers—never! In war or peace, whenever the workers dare to raise their heads, the money-mongers find new demagogic pretenses for denying the workers decent wages and conditions.

If today the pretext is "reconversion," tomorrow there will be some other propaganda lie—there is always the old prewar excuse of the "public interests." But the workers must cut through this fog of lies. They must stand ever ready to defend their interests militantly.

That is why the most far-seeing union militants consistently opposed the wartime no-strike pledge. And that is why today they are pressing for nothing less than a show-down battle against the corporations with every weapon of union struggle.

Withdraw The Troops!

Letters are flooding the mail bag of Congress demanding immediate discharge of the war veterans. A typical letter, signed by more than 70 veterans, was sent to Senator Robertson of Wyoming. These men want to go home. They want to be "treated like a soldier and not like PWs." They sent Robertson the letter "after reading your name in the papers." And they asked the Senator to keep the names of the signers "secret due to Army repercussions."

The Washington columnist Drew Pearson reported September 15 that "Gen. Harry Lewis Twaddle, commander of the 95th Division, Camp Shelby, Miss., assembled his troops to explain occupation duty in Japan. The boos from the soldiers were so prolonged and frequent, it took him 40 minutes to deliver a 15-minute speech."

These incidents show how the soldiers in America feel. How much greater is the wish of the soldiers overseas to return home! In Belgium the homesickness of the men has been intensified by the universal hatred of the people who at first welcomed the Americans. At Verviers, near Liege, a group of American officers who tried to take some

German girls to a dance sponsored by the Belgian resistance movement were nearly "lynched." At Louvain, an American soldier last seen talking to a Belgian girl was found stabbed to death.

In Germany, soldiers—drilled to carry out the terms of a "hard peace"—among other things are shouldering the people off the sidewalks, according to a press report. Such acts add fuel to the flames of hatred against the arrogant Americans.

In Italy, where Allied troops have been longest in continental Europe, the hatred of the people for the conquerors has flared into open violence. At Rome two Italian girls were dragged from an American jeep and disposed before a crowd of 2,000. Allied military police swung clubs and unleashed police dogs on the crowd. Captain Waugh declared on his return to the United States on September 6 that "Many American soldiers are still being killed by Italians."

The legitimate demand of the soldiers and their families for discharges is meeting with a cold reception in Washington. If Congress and the Truman Administration have their way, millions of troops will be kept overseas as police to hold down the people of Europe and the Far East. Besides Italy, Germany, Belgium, etc., a huge army of occupation is planned indefinitely for Japan. Already troops are pouring into Korea. And in China, in order to bolster up the reactionary regime of Chiang Kai-shek against the will of the Chinese people, American troops have been designated to occupy key cities.

According to the official propaganda at the beginning of the conflict, the Second World War was to be a struggle for democracy and the freedom of the peoples throughout the world. But as the Trotskyists predicted, it proved to be an imperialist war for revision of the earth. Instead of bringing the promised "four freedoms," American troops are imposing the imperialist rule of Wall Street. Instead of crushing militarism, Wall Street has converted America itself into a hotbed of the most brutal militarism in history, with peacetime conscription projected to feed this militarism indefinitely. The "peace" itself is acknowledged by virtually everyone to be but a period of preparation for a new and more horrible Third World War.

Against the plans of Wall Street it is necessary to fight for the interests of the veterans and the interests of the oppressed throughout the world. These interests demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Europe and the Far East. Let the peoples of the world decide their own form of government. Bring the soldiers back home!

Women And Industry

During the war when they needed maximum labor power to build up their profits, the capitalists did their best to bring women into the factories. Their propagandists glamorized the girl in overalls, filling the press with articles and pictures of Hollywood lovelies behind drills, lathes and steering wheels. Moreover, declared these propagandists, work in the plants and mills not only paid well but offered opportunity to perform a patriotic duty in winning the war.

Cruel necessity aided the employers in their aim. Husbands and brothers drafted into the armed forces left families deprived of adequate subsistence unless wives and sisters went to work. In countless families during the war, women became the financial mainstay.

To further facilitate the entrance of women into the ranks of labor, the government set up nurseries throughout the country, enabling mothers to free themselves from their children during working hours with peace of mind. The nurseries as a whole were inadequate, but they nevertheless enabled tens of thousands of women to leave their kitchens for jobs in industry.

Now with the declaration of "peace" and the enormous swelling of the ranks of the unemployed, the capitalists are anxious to return the women to household drudgery. The glamor propaganda about girls in overalls has disappeared overnight. Now we suddenly hear again the threadbare moralizing about woman's place being at the kitchen range, the sink and the washtub.

Highly skilled women workers are given the axe as the war profiteers trim down their payrolls. In many instances, the slogan of the employers, "back to the kitchen," is a savage jest, for the former men wage-earners are still in the armed forces, refused discharges; while those returning to industry are greeted with the sign, "No Help Wanted."

The government is cooperating with the employers. Throughout the nation the government is closing down the nurseries and child care centers, forcing working mothers to get out of the plants.

Thus under the capitalist system, women are herded into the factories when it is time to make flame-throwers, shells, arms, bombers, tanks, atomic bombs and all the other frightful instruments of destruction. When the world is in ruins, however, and civilization has been shaken down to its foundations, then the women are driven out of the factories. Precisely when the women workers could offer tremendous help in reconstruction they are among the first to be selected for the scrap heap.

Most of the women in war industry became militant trade unionists as they learned the lessons of the class struggle from first hand experience. These women must now draw a still more important conclusion: The capitalist system bars women from their rightful place in industry. In peace they are condemned to back-breaking housework. In war they are condemned to building instruments of destruction. Woman's only hope of freedom lies in joining the class-conscious workers to build the socialist society of the future.

READ

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL'



INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Greece

Strikes that have broken out in Athens threaten to become nationwide. On September 7 more than 3,000 bakery workers struck, demanding a 100 per cent wage increase. They were followed by 3,000 textile workers and 4,000 general laborers. Miners, transport and electrical workers are also out.

The strikes followed unrestricted rises in the already sky-high cost of living. In three days alone, reports the September 9 N. Y. Times, "food prices have risen 30 to 40 per cent following the removal of price ceilings."

How such price rises eat into the standard of living can be judged from the following sample figures: The average wage is 80 cents a day. Bread costs 40 cents a loaf. Olive oil, a basic necessity in Greece, costs \$6 for two and three-quarter pounds. Prior to the war the same amount of oil cost 8 cents.

No relief is in sight. Food shipments from the United States have been utterly inadequate and apparently will not be greatly increased. The harvest is the worst in 25 years with fields seared from drought to the "color of the Mojave desert."

The Greek prisons are still jammed with 10 to 20 thousand victims whose only "crime" was resistance against British arms during the Allied-provoked civil war of last winter. David Raymond, a British reporter, described conditions in these prisons as "appalling." In one cell in the prison Raymond visited, "31 prisoners were crowded into a space 20 ft. square. It was July and the heat was unbearable. Half-starved and in pitiful ill-health, many of them have been there for months, often without having any specific charges brought against them."

Meanwhile, the capitalists and their reactionary agents, who collaborated first with the Nazis and then with the Allied imperialists, are living in luxury. N. Y. Times reporter Dana Adams Schmidt wrote September 9: "Tonight . . . I was driven to a restaurant in the suburbs and dined among wealthy Greeks on two kinds of lobster, squab, vegetables, potatoes, pork, wine and fruit . . ."

India

What may be a significant indication of increasing militancy of the masses in the movement for independence is the following item from Bombay:

"The Bombay government has imposed collective fines on two more villages in the Sataras District, 70 miles from Poona, India, where gangs are stated to have established a 'reign of terror'."

This dispatch, released by Reuters under an August 29 dateline, does not specify the character of the alleged "gangs" nor what kind of "reign of terror" they established. The language, however, is strikingly similar to that used by Churchill in describing the Greek workers and peasants who defended themselves against British bombs.

"Tambave village has been fined 1,500 pounds sterling (\$6,000) and Supane village 750 pounds sterling (\$3,000)," continues the dispatch. "A collective fine of 375 pounds sterling (\$1,500) on the village of Bhikwadi Khurd, in the same area, was announced yesterday." How many other villages have been fined by the British imperialists was not revealed.

QUESTION BOX

Q: How many of the trade union disputes which came before the War Labor Board during the war were settled?

A: Of the 75,000 disputed cases referred to the U. S. Conciliation Service between December 8, 1941 and August 14, 1945 when Japan surrendered, 23.5 per cent or about 3,190 cases were referred to the War Labor Board. When the war ended 3,000 of these still remained unsettled. This confirms the denunciations of the WLB as a "graveyard of grievances."

* * *

Q: How many women in British industry were trade-unionists and will they want to continue to work now that the war is over?

A: About one-quarter of the 8,000,000 women between the ages of 14 and 60 in British industry were trade-unionists, according to a November 1944 report. It was estimated then that at least 5,000,000 would want to retain their jobs after the war.

PROBLEMS FACING WAR VETERANS

By CHARLES CARSTEN

Broad Program Needed to Provide for Disabled Veterans

A minimum of 1,795,000 American servicemen have been disabled in World War II, according to figures contained in Bernard Baruch's report to General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator.

Of these disabled servicemen, there are at least 15,000 amputees — men who have lost one or more of their limbs. Baruch's letter and other reports indicate that amputees are not receiving the most advanced medical treatment nor artificial limbs of the latest type.

Other thousands of veterans suffer from paralysis caused by wounds to the spinal cord or key nerves. Baruch mentions the "hopeless defeatism that now prevails" in their treatment and states that "with the best modern care, it has been demonstrated, many patients now discarded to hopeless invalidism can be enabled to move about on their own and even become self-supporting."

Already several hundred thousand veterans are suffering from some kind of nervous disorder. There are approximately 3,000 psychiatrists in the country. About 2,500 of them are hospital psychiatrists normally needed for the care of insane patients. This leaves only 500 to treat the great number of returning veterans who need psychiatric aid.

Authorities have stated that Veterans Administration hospitals are poorly equipped, understaffed, over-crowded and in the "backwaters of American medicine."

An article describing the shortage of space, the critical lack of doctors and technicians in the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx appeared in the N. Y. World-Telegram, September 14, 1945. The author declared that more than 1400 veterans are on the waiting list of this one hospital.

Lack of provisions for the wounded is in glaring contrast to the manner in which the Government and the General Staff prosecuted the war. They made early and ample plans to draft millions of men into the armed forces. They made advance plans for the production of billions of dollars worth of material to be used for destruction. They didn't hesitate when it was a question of plunging men into battles that cost countless lives and the wounding of hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

The government planned thoroughly and well in advance, every stage of a war that had cost \$300 billion by July 1, 1945.

The government spent \$2 billion to develop the atomic bomb, which demonstrated that science is capable of achieving undreamed of goals when all the resources of the nation are marshalled to solve a specific problem.

Why hasn't the government mobilized all the resources of medicine and science to improve treatment for servicemen disabled in the war? Why haven't the additional thousands of psychiatrists and technicians been trained to care for the veterans? Why haven't ample and modern hospital facilities been built?

The answer is that the government considers men — like the guns, planes and bombs — expendable. When it is to the interest of the capitalist class, the government will spend billions of dollars, mobilize all the resources of the country.

But when the expenditure is for the benefit of the workers, the nearly two million disabled veterans, the capitalists don't consider it profitable. Therefore the Veterans Administration will not attempt, even belatedly, to establish what is so clearly needed: a broad program mustering all the resources of medical science to rehabilitate the disabled servicemen.

While millions of workers are being fired after suffering frozen wages during the war, America's corporations in the six years since 1939 piled up enough super-profits to provide a backlog of profits equal to the high average "normal" take of 1936-39 for the next eight years, even if they don't turn a wheel.

In the first over-all survey of corporation war profits, made by the New York daily PM from the official treasury figures, it was revealed on September 16 that total corporation profits, after taxes, amounted to more than \$47 billion, or what the capitalist barons would have made in 14 years at prewar levels.

The bulk of these stupendous profits were made since Pearl Harbor. During the past four years, net corporation profits have averaged over \$9 billion annually, or three times the average profits of the best years of the decade prior to the war. The total since Pearl Harbor is \$35½ billion, almost equal to the national debt of \$40 billion at the outbreak of the war.

Actually, the big corporations which made the profits netted over \$56 billion during the war. The smaller over-all profits figure of \$47 billion was arrived at by deducting the losses of many smaller firms, including those wiped out by priorities, failure to get war contracts, etc. Undistributed profits and "reserves" of the big profitable corporations now total over \$31 billion. Working capital increased by \$21 billion to over \$45 billion, an 85 per cent leap since Pearl Harbor.

An SEC report shows further that the corporations have paid off \$1 billion in long term debts and have accumulated postwar refunds of \$2 billion, in addition to unestimated billions which the government intends to hand back in profits tax rebates as provided by the federal tax laws. They have also gained about \$4 billion worth of new plants paid for by the government out of taxes squeezed from the people.

PM points out that "striking as these war profit figures are, they probably are far short of the full story of war profiteering that will only come out years hence. In the last war, shipbuilders' profits estimated at 10 per cent turned out to be 25 per cent, and it was years before the country got the full story . . . By the end of the war it was estimated there were more than 42,000 millionaires in this country." How many BILLIONAIRES did this war make?

WORKERS' FORUM

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

A Soldier's Report On 'Divide and Rule'

Editor:

When talking to workers, both white and colored, I have always sensed their feeling of doubt that racial, national and religious prejudices are some of the tricks the bosses use to divide the workers. Many have continued to believe that these prejudices are fundamental to human nature and not even the abolition of the capitalist system would wipe them out. Therefore I wish to add a bit of further evidence to prove the reality of the Socialist Workers Party's claims.

As a member of Uncle Sam's Imperialist Army I was stationed in Italy, where I observed the following. Because there are no racial minorities in Italy, the bosses cannot use racial prejudices to divide the workers, nor have the people developed racial prejudice. So, when Negro troops from America, the British and French Empire came to Italy, they were welcomed by the people and treated as equals among men.

However, while the Italian bosses cannot utilize racial prejudice, they DO resort to religious and national prejudices to keep the workers divided.

I also saw Russians of many racial and national varieties traveling about hand in hand. When I remembered the racial, national and religious riots I read about which took place in Czarist Russia, and which continue to take place in all capitalist countries, these sights gave conclusive proof that a Socialist economy, which does away with capitalism and the need for all forms of prejudices, is the only way out.

J. H.
Newark

His Family Lived In Hiroshima

Editor:

Last Saturday, I was sent to do some work in a rather well-to-do house; in fact it was one of those \$250-a-month penthouses. I was told by the person who sent me, that the owner would not be there, and that I would be admitted by an amiable Chinese house-boy.

Upon my arrival, I greeted him in Chinese (the only words I know in Chinese are "How are you," and a simple reply to this greeting). His response was altogether foreign to me. I asked him if he was from north China. He an-

toned by saying, "I'm not Chinese, I'm a Japanese." Then I said what a terrible and horrid thing it was to drop the atom bombs on the Japanese cities. He calmly replied:

"Those are not the words for that deed. My whole family lived in Hiroshima, my wife had no part in the war. We worked all of our lives. In America I work as a houseboy, but in my spare time I'm an artist. Would you care to see some of my paintings?"

I am no art critic but I like to look at things that are pleasant to my eyes, and the pictures he showed me were really very nice. He went on to state, "they would have not dropped bombs like that on Germany. But because the Japanese people are only a minority in America they feel that the Japanese are animals to experiment with."

R. Murdoch
New York

What Have Workers Gained?

Editor:

Why did the workers celebrate V-E and V-J Days? They have gained nothing. Instead, millions of workers' homes throughout the world, thousands in our own country and hundreds in our own vicinity, have vacant chairs never to be filled again. Others have the once-vacant chairs now occupied by invalids who were previously fine, healthy young men.

What else have the workers gained? FROZEN WAGES, and those, in a majority of instances, were much lower than pre-war days. At the same time the cost of living has continued to rise. All the while Big Business enjoyed largest profits in history. Then, for fear the workers would migrate — in some instances to better paying jobs — not only your cheap wages were frozen, but to be sure you could not better them, YOU were frozen to your job.

Of course, everyone the world over was happy for the boys who were lucky enough to come through alive. That's what the workers were celebrating.

As workers you should have the same feeling toward ALL soldiers and realize that other soldiers are working men the same as our own, fighting not because they want to but because they have to, under the form of society in which we live. The workers had no choice as to whether they would go out and murder each other or not.

Do you think that if the war-

Ray Tucker
Flint, Mich.

"Let Labor Be Boss"

Editor:

The Catholic Archbishop Cushing said in an address here yesterday that Labor and Capital must go into partnership and share profits. What does a cleric of the Capitalist Church mean? There is only one way in which Capital and Labor can become partners and share profits, and it is Capital will not consent.

At present, corporations and companies consist of a president and officers, who are at the top; shareholders who are in the middle, and labor at the bottom. The top group gets large salaries and profits; the shareholders get some profits, and the laborers get wages, and not very good ones as compared with the salaries and profits of the upper groups.

The only fair way to go into partnership is for the top, middle, and lower groups to be equal partners, have equal rights in the company, and get equal pay and profits from the company. Why must the upper group get thousands just because they thought out and planned the company?

They put money into it, to be sure, but so did the shareholders, who get poor dividends; and Labor puts more than money into the concern. The worker's is a contribution more important than all the others, because without him the company could not exist or make profits. He should be the Boss.

There is only one way to correct the unjust present system of running companies, and the People are strong enough to make it. Let Labor take over the companies, and become the Boss, and let the president and officers, be their servants. Let an equal wage be given to all, from the highest to the lowest, and let all profits be pooled and divided equally every quarter, between the officials, shareholders, and laborers. Thus will the socialist dream come true. We would all have equality, brotherhood, peace, and plenty. Let it be tried, and without delay.

Sam Brown
Boston

The Power Of Thought

Editor:

I sent you the dollar for The Militant, the first time I ever read it. I was riding on the street

Newark

The Militant and Fourth International can now be purchased at Market and Halsey Street Newsstand.

SWP BRANCH ACTIVITIES

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

CHICAGO — Visit the Chicago SWP headquarters to obtain The Militant, Fourth International, Marxist books and pamphlets, as well as information about the SWP. Open 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Sunday. Tel. Dearborn 7562.

Public Forum: "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow," 2408 W. Warren Blvd., Sept. 28, 8 p.m. Free admission.

CLEVELAND — Hear "The Fight Against Fascist Gerald K. Smith in Los Angeles" by David Lands, Friday, Sept. 28, 8:30 p.m. Pecks Hall, 1446 E. 82 St. (off Wade Park N.). Militant readers invited.

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

Forums on topical questions every Sunday 8 p.m. Refreshments. No admission charge.

Basic Training Class in Fundamental Principles of Marxism every Thursday 8 p.m.

LOS ANGELES — Buy The Militant, 4th International and other Marxist books and pamphlets and get information about the SWP at the following places in the Los Angeles area: LOS ANGELES, Socialist Workers Party, Rooms 200-5, 232 S. Hill St. VA-7936. SAN PEDRO, Socialist Workers Party, 1008 S. Pacific, Room 214.

MILWAUKEE — Visit the Milwaukee branch of the SWP at its headquarters, 926 Plankin-

WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN GRAY CARTOON CONTEST

The Militant here announces the three winners in the Cartoon Contest conducted to find the most appropriate descriptive name for Laura Gray's "poor rich" family which is featured each week on the Editorial Page.

First Prize — THE UPPER TRASH, submitted by Burt Hommel, Akron, Ohio.

Second Prize — LEECHES OF SOCIETY, submitted by Joe Donalds, Reading, Pa.

Third Prize — THE PLUTOBOATS, submitted by Ben Brown, Long Beach, Calif.

The prizes awarded are three originals of these feature cartoons, personally inscribed to the winners. First choice goes to the first-place winner; second choice to the second-place winner; third choice to the third-place winner. The three winners may now proceed to make their choices. Their prizes will be mailed to them as soon as the selections are received.

The editors of The Militant were the judges of all names submitted in the cartoon contest which opened on July 14, and concluded on August 31.

ear here one day, when some workman gave me a copy. I had never heard of The Militant before.

You know, our every word accomplishes something because it is the testimony of our belief. We are bound or freed by the testimony of our word; it is the nature of thought, or the word—the spontaneous choosing element of man—to be creative, to accomplish that with which it is fraught, be it hope, despair, fear or faith.

Whether we go through an involved process of reasoning and observation or whether we can take it just on the authority of the statement, doesn't matter. It is the nature of thought to accomplish. Thought is equipped to accomplish; we are equipped to think.

So often we do not feel free to think. We feel that we must think as other people think—as some great or learned person has thought.

From the learned we do gain aid in thinking intelligently. However, the findings of any person, though termed by one as authoritative, are refuted by another as unsound. Let us then acquire knowledge by listening, reading and investigating the findings of learned men, and from knowledge thus gained, as well as personal experience and observation, learn how to think wisely, never depending upon the fluctuating opinions which we hear on all sides. They are only a crutch on which we may lean. Always we must remember that it is not the authority of any great man which gives power to our thought. Our own thought has the same power to accomplish, as has that of the greatest or the humblest man.

I enjoy reading The Militant.

F. B.
Los Angeles

"Hands Off South America!"

Editor:

In a Montreal newspaper yesterday (September 13) I read that the U.S. lifted 75 per cent of the export restrictions—but not to Spain, Argentina and other countries.

This kind of policy is not new, but it is the first move that I know of—after the war—of a direct pressure from the states to change a government she does not like.

Peron's government represents the effort of the industrial bourgeoisie of that country to stand by their own and form around Argentina a solid economic bloc.

I do not like Peron's government; but I will not like either another "democratic" government that must have the approval of Washington. If Argentine people would elect a government that does not agree with Wall Street, the restrictions due to "political reasons" would continue.

Argentina, as the whole of South America, will be now more and more in the hands of U.S.A., who will help the local bourgeoisie to become stronger, and thus be able to preserve the "social peace" under U.S.A.'s supervision. That will make it more difficult for our workers' Party to grow up successfully.

The position of the Socialist Workers Party of U.S.A. is, and will be, of increasing importance related to the imperialistic growth of your country in the world.

In the same amount that the U.S.A. would succeed in imperialism, the well-being of your workers would improve—for a while—based on the impoverishment of South American (and other) labor men. Your party would be weaker in the very moment when its help would be most needed to support foreign movements, provided you did not warn your workers beforehand.

Don't you think that the moment has arrived to denounce this special aspect of the imperialist move, making a campaign around "Hands off South America"?

I know this is in accordance with your political line.

R. S.
Montreal, Canada



Rotten System and A Veteran's Tragedy

Editor:

I am sending you an article I found in the N. Y. Daily News the other day. I read it twice in a row, because I didn't trust my eyes. I looked at the other people in the subway with that sheet in their hands—nobody seemed excited they kept on chewing their gum like before.

The article tells of a starving veteran of World War II, who, with a nickel in his pockets and hundreds of dollars in debts hanging over his head, was arrested for a theft of \$750 in jewelry. The 20-year-old veteran's wife and baby are both in need of hospital care; he himself contracted malaria in the army.

How come people don't get up in revolt after reading this? Haven't they any imagination or is the heart missing? Don't they get frightened that the same thing might happen to them some day? After two and a half years of fighting for "his country," the guy has to steal in his desperation, and "his country" puts him in jail.

What I am desperate about is the fact that people can read it and still it does not seem to open their eyes—they still don't get together and do something to change this rotten system and so make sure that tragedies like this one are things of the past.

In hope for a better world—and soon to come,

L. K.
New York

Religion Supports Capitalist System

Editor:

I am the writer of "The Dangerous Three." I am anxious to help labor get better conditions. I suppose you know that the clergymen and the churches are the worst enemies that labor has to fight, because they are "so nice" and so well concealed that they confuse the workers. I hope I may live to help bring some of them out in the open and expose some of their pretension and sham.

A capitalist politician is a mixture of law, patriotism and religion. The capitalistic church is an enemy of labor; its purpose is to promote capitalism. If we oppose the church enough to get a "rise" out of them, we shall have the opportunity to educate workers in socialism in the controversy.

Exposing the law, money, religion and patriotism that sustain capitalism and its churches, is a good way to promote the growth of socialism; to get better conditions for labor.

J. D.
Rochester, N. Y.

Union Bureaucrat Aids the Boss

Editor:

Just to show how the minds of the bureaucratic labor leaders work. At our local union meeting of quite a large industry, the paid union representative gave a report from the president of the company, at a banquet which the company president gave for all the union representatives. One thing the union representative stressed was the fact that the company would not contract any work outside if they could bring the difference in cost down, which was around 18 per cent.

The representative took it upon himself to go through the shop and try to find this lost motion or reason for the 18 per cent difference.

Now in the first place he is forgetting his correct position, that is, to see that the company fully complies with the agreement with the workers. In the second place he doesn't point out this is the beginning of the pressure they are going to put on the workers. "The war is over — now we must cut down cost."

He didn't say that during the war the workers produced more than anyone ever anticipated but now there are workers to be pitied against each other to squeeze and exploit more out of the workers, and that we must fight against this. That is, he doesn't put forth and fight for the right programs for labor and labor party.

I am a new reader of The Militant and a few months ago I might have thought he was trying to do the best thing for me, to keep the work in our shop. Now I realize there will only be work as long as the big-shots see fit. That is to say, if their profits don't warrant it, we won't have any work. Thanks for the education I have received so far from The Militant.

A New Reader
Reading, Pa.

Pioneer Notes

Pioneer Publishers here announces a sharp reduction in the prices of The History of American Trotskyism, by James P. Cannon. The paperbound edition which formerly sold for \$2.00 is now priced at \$1.00; the price for clothbound, formerly \$2.75, is now \$2.00.

In the year since its publication, approximately 1,500 copies of this book have been sold. Thousands of new readers of The Militant have also become acquainted with it through the weekly installments, the 18th of which appears in this issue. Many of these readers will welcome the opportunity of obtaining the book at these new low prices.

I am not praising the work of the bomb but I feel you should press for ways to control it and regulate it rather than refer to an obsolete slip of paper and say the Allies violated the "laws of war."

Rather than condemn the world (for the entire world is involved) for fighting wars, I think you should establish a plan for peace, control of the atomic bomb, and not talk of the past crimes of man.

Fight to prevent another war rather than quibble and waste needless space and time on what everyone knows has come to pass and what must be prevented.

Stephen Kraus
Philadelphia, Pa.

(Ed. Note: Reader Kraus misunderstands the purpose of the Question Box. This feature is not intended as a programmatic answer to problems, but only as a means of giving brief, concrete answers to workers who ask about specific subjects. For the attitude of The Militant on the whole question of the atomic bombing and prevention of war, we suggest he read the front-page Manifesto in the Aug. 18 Militant.)

The History of American Trotskyism, by James P. Cannon. New low prices: paperbound \$1.00, clothbound \$2.00. Order from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.



All SWP Branches Meet Full Quota In Inspiring Finish To Campaign For \$5,000 International Solidarity Fund

By FARRELL DOBBS

Campaign Director

The two-month \$5,000 International Solidarity Fund Campaign, which ended on September 15, went over the top with 103 per cent of the quota, amounting to a total of \$5,160.28. Every one of the 24 Socialist Workers Party branches wound up its local campaign with its quota 100 per cent fulfilled or over.

The inspiring conclusion of the campaign demonstrates again the firm solidarity of the American Trotskyists with their co-thinkers throughout the world.

When the campaign was launched, the SWP branches were informed that speedy and effective action was needed to meet the urgent appeals for aid from the Trotskyists in the war-torn and devastated countries. We pointed out that in addition to suffering, starvation and disease, the Trotskyists in Europe have been subjected to vicious persecutions because of their adherence to the principles of revolutionary socialism.

In Belgium, the puppet government arrested Trotskyists and suppressed their paper, *La Voie de Lenine* (The Road of Lenin). In France, the de Gaulle government jailed a number of Trotskyists and suppressed their paper, *La Verite* (The Truth). In Greece, 250 revolutionary fighters were assassinated by the Stalinist gangsters and the Greek puppet government. Redoubled persecutions against the Trotskyist vanguard in India were launched by the British imperialist police. From Italy, where the Trotskyists suffered from vicious Stalin-

ist attacks, an urgent appeal for aid underscored: "YOU ALONE can expedite this urgent help!"

Recognizing that the most urgent need was financial help, all of the Socialist Workers Party branches entered the campaign with energy and determination.

Ten branches went over the top in their quotas: Milwaukee—147 per cent; Buffalo—134 per cent; Newark—129 per cent; St. Louis—120 per cent; San Francisco—111 per cent; Allentown-Bethlehem—108 per cent; Chicago—107 per cent; New York—106 per cent; Toledo—105 per cent. And the New York Trotskyist Youth Group, which volunteered a quota of its own, went over the top with 290 per cent.

Every one of the remaining fourteen branches reached their quota 100 per cent: Reading, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Bayonne, Detroit, Los Angeles, Youngstown, Akron, Boston, Seattle, San Diego, Twin Cities.

Members-at-large and friends contributed \$138.80. New readers of *The Militant* in many parts of the country sent donations and expressed their desire to help the fighters for socialism in the devastated countries.

International Solidarity Fund

SCOREBOARD

BRANCH	Quota	Paid	Percent
N. Y. Youth Group	\$ 15.00	\$ 43.48	290
Milwaukee	30.00	44.00	147
Buffalo	125.00	167.00	134
Newark	100.00	129.00	129
St. Louis	25.00	30.00	120
San Francisco	375.00	417.00	111
Allentown-Bethlehem	60.00	65.00	108
Chicago	500.00	533.00	107
New York	1000.00	1064.50	106
Toledo	100.00	103.50	104
Reading	25.00	25.00	100
Pittsburgh	25.00	25.00	100
Rochester	15.00	15.00	100
Cleveland	75.00	75.00	100
Philadelphia	125.00	125.00	100
Bayonne	100.00	100.00	100
Detroit	400.00	400.00	100
Los Angeles	750.00	750.00	100
Youngstown	85.00	85.00	100
Akron	75.00	75.00	100
Boston	125.00	125.00	100
Seattle	350.00	350.00	100
San Diego	25.00	25.00	100
Twin Cities	250.00	250.00	100
Members-at-Large and Friends	245.00	138.80	57
TOTAL	\$5,000.00	\$5,160.28	103%

GRACE CARLSON ADDRESSES MEETING IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 4—Socialist workers and friends of the Socialist Workers Party to-night heard Grace Carlson speak on "Women in Prison" at the first public meeting held in recent years in Kansas City by the Socialist Workers Party.

Comrade Carlson declared that the capitalist system is responsible for poverty, misery and "crime." Referring to an article in *Collier's* by former Attorney-General Francis Biddle, she pointed out the contradiction between his statement that crime is produced by poverty, and his action against the 18 Trotskyists and CIO trade unionists who were fighting to abolish poverty by struggling against the capitalist system which is the direct cause of poverty.

TERRIBLE INJUSTICES

Endowing with living reality some of the terrible injustices produced by capitalism, Grace Carlson told about some of the girls she had known in the Federal Reformatory for Women, at Alderson, West Virginia where she was incarcerated for 13 months. These young girls, she said, were not "criminals," but victims of a criminal social system.

Quoting the famous words of Eugene V. Debs, Comrade Carlson declared that she would continue her struggle for the abolition of capitalism and for the liberation of all victims of this brutal society, including those in capitalist jails and prisons.

In a spirited discussion and question period, Comrade Carlson answered numerous questions about revolutionary socialism and put forward the program of the

Vote Trotskyist!

In the Coming New York Elections

Among other important issues, the Socialist Workers Party Election Platform advocates:

A SOCIALIST SOCIETY!

Only a planned world economy can end capitalist wars and depressions. Vote against postwar hunger and misery!

Vote against the profit system! Vote against a Third World War!

Vote for revolutionary socialism! Vote for the Trotskyist candidates! Vote for Dobbs and Simpson!

"SWP AIDS THE OPPRESSED"

The audience responded enthusiastically to Grace Carlson's concluding remarks, when she declared: "The Socialist Workers Party is pledged to aid the oppressed everywhere, whether in capitalist sweatshops, capitalist tenements, or capitalist prisons."

A generous donation of \$58 was contributed by the audience. After the meeting literature amounting to \$8 was sold. Sale of the two new Pioneer Pamphlets, *A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow and Jobs for All* was promoted by signs the length of the hall, reading: "Down with Jim Crow" and "We Fight for JOBS FOR ALL."

This week John G. Wright is speaking in three Pennsylvania cities: Philadelphia, September 19; Reading September 20, under the auspices of the Berks County Workers Forum; and in Allentown-Bethlehem, September 24. Following these meetings, he will cover the New York-New Jersey centers of the Socialist Workers Party.

HEAR:

Jackson's Pamphlet Against Jim Crow Completely Sold Out In Three Weeks

On September 11, just three weeks after an edition of 10,000 copies of the new pamphlet by Charles Jackson, *A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow*, was delivered from the bindery, Pioneer Publishers had not a single copy left in stock. This sets an all-time record for speed in the distribution of Pioneer pamphlets.

It testifies both to the immediate response to the subject-matter and to the energy of the Socialist Workers Party branches in getting the pamphlet into the hands of workers everywhere.

In announcing the campaign for the sale of these pamphlets and the plans for National Red Sunday Mobilization on September 9, Pioneer wrote to the branches: "In the past it has taken an average of a year and a half to two years to sell out an edition of this size. We think that now, with correct campaign methods, it is entirely possible to sell out the full edition in not more than six months. This is the goal we are setting."

Hungary Decrees Death Penalty As Inflation Spreads

Not even the threat of the death penalty has been able to halt the vortex of inflation in Hungary. The food shortage in Budapest is so acute that within the past two weeks alone the price of most food stuffs has doubled.

Soldiers of the Red Army are reported to pay no attention to orders of their superiors prohibiting dealing in the black market and are among the principal traders. They deal not only in food but in clothing, lingerie and other commodities they apparently obtained while in Germany.

The Hungarian pengo is fluctuating uncontrollably. Within a two-week period its value changed by one-third; from 2,000 pengos to the dollar, to 1,300 pengos to the dollar. Currencies are exchanged openly on the sidewalks despite threats of police raids.

The unrest of the Hungarian masses has been expressed in a series of demonstrations. Recently they smashed coffee-house windows in Budapest to indicate their anger against speculation, profiteering, high prices and the black market.

"The Militant" Is Now On Sale at All New York City Stands



GRACE CARLSON

Wright Talks In Boston On British Labor Party

(Continued from page 1)

in cutting loose from the capitalist parties will inspire labor here.

The next step for the American workers on the road to political action, Comrade Wright pointed out, is to reject the Democratic and Republican parties and to organize an independent labor party of their own. "Today the English working man has his chance," he concluded, "tomorrow the American working man will have his chance."

Many new readers of *The Militant* attended the meeting. Literature sales were good.

This week John G. Wright is speaking in three Pennsylvania cities: Philadelphia, September 19; Reading September 20, under the auspices of the Berks County Workers Forum; and in Allentown-Bethlehem, September 24. Following these meetings, he will cover the New York-New Jersey centers of the Socialist Workers Party.

JOHN G. WRIGHT TOUR SCHEDULE

CITY DATE

ALLENTELLON-BETHLEHEM Sunday, Monday, Sept. 23-24

NEWARK Tuesday, Sept. 25

BAYONNE Wednesday, Sept. 26

NEW YORK Thursday, Friday, Sept. 27-28

ROCHESTER Sun., Sept. 30-Tues. Oct. 2

BUFFALO Wednesday, Friday, Oct. 3-5

YOUNGSTOWN Sunday, Tuesday, Oct. 7-9

AKRON Wednesday, Friday, Oct. 10-12

CLEVELAND Saturday, Monday, Oct. 13-15

TOLEDO Tuesday, Thursday, Oct. 16-18

DETROIT, FLINT Friday, Wednesday, Oct. 19-24

CHICAGO Fri., Wednesday, Oct. 26-31

MILWAUKEE Thursday, Friday, Nov. 1-2

TWIN CITIES Monday, Friday, Nov. 5-9

SEATTLE Tuesday, Friday, Nov. 13-16

PORTLAND Sun. to Tuesday, Nov. 18-20

SAN FRANCISCO Friday, Monday, Nov. 23-26

LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO Thurs., Nov. 29, Wed. Dec. 5

KANSAS CITY Monday, Tuesday, Dec. 10-11

ST. LOUIS Thursday, Friday, Dec. 13-14

PITTSBURGH Sunday, Tuesday, Dec. 16-18

But already, within three weeks, Pioneer has sold out the entire edition! Although detailed figures have not yet been received from all branches, it is clear that they have already sold more than 6,000. The remaining pamphlets in their hands will undoubtedly be sold within a very short time.

A number of branches—including New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Portland—have written that they are planning additional mobilizations.

Letters from the branches re-

garding the Red Sunday mobilization confirm the enthusiastic reports of the first telegrams reported in last week's *Militant*:

"Pamphlet sells itself... Very

few refusals... Many purchasers

know Jackson by name because

they are subscribers to *The Militant*...

Very friendly reception,

almost all gave their names for

the mailing list for a Jackson

meeting...

"Great Success, idea of

Red Sundays for new pamphlet

sales is splendid and should

be definitely continued."

Los Angeles writes: "We must inform you of the tribute Pioneer Publishers and Charles Jackson have already received:

"I mailed ten complimentary

copies of the pamphlet to the

local Negro press with a letter

urging them to review it. Four

days later I received the follow-

ing reply from an editor of one

of the papers:

"Recently you sent a copy of

A Practical Program to Kill Jim

Crow to this office, and after reading

it I am very much interested in

joining the party. Will you

send me details for membership

as soon as you possibly can."

NEW YORK

Hear

JOHN G. WRIGHT, Associate Editor

of

The Militant and the Fourth International

speaking

The Heritage Of Leon Trotsky And The Tasks Of His Disciples

We reprint below, excerpts from the speech delivered by James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, at the Trotsky Memorial Meeting held in Webster Hall, New York City, August 22, 1945.

* * *

By James P. Cannon

Five years ago today, when the world stood in the depths of the reaction engendered by the imperialist war, our great leader and teacher, Comrade Trotsky, perished at the hands of a Stalinist assassin. We memorialized him then as the great man of ideas, not yet acknowledged by the world, but a man whose ideas represented the future of mankind. Today, on the fifth anniversary of his tragic and most untimely death, as we stand at the beginning of the greatest revolutionary crisis in the history of the world, when thoughts and words must be transformed into deeds—today we pay our grateful tribute to Trotsky as the man of action.

A Preparation for the Future

When we celebrated the tenth anniversary of our party in 1938, at a great jubilee meeting, Comrade Trotsky was one of the speakers. He couldn't come to New York, but he spoke to us on a phonograph record which he had made for the occasion—a greeting to our party on its tenth anniversary. Many of you no doubt have heard that speech. You will recall that he said we have the right to take time out to celebrate past achievements only as a preparation for the future. In the same sense we can say, that if we take time tonight to memorialize our noble and illustrious dead, we do it primarily as a means of preparing and organizing the struggle of the living for the goal which he pointed out to us.

The main ideas of Trotsky, the ideas for which he lived and died, are comparatively simple. He saw the great problem of society arising from the fact that modern industry, which is necessarily operated socially by great masses of people, is hampered and constricted by the anachronism of private ownership and its operation for private profit, rather than for the needs of the people. He saw that the modern productive forces have far far outgrown the artificial barriers of the national states. These two great contradictions—the private ownership of the means of production and their operation for private profit, and the stifling of industry within the outlived framework of the national states—are the sources of the great ills of modern society—poverty, unemployment, fascism and war.

Socialist Nations Will Unite

Trotsky saw the only way out for humanity in the revolutionary overthrow of outlived capitalism. Industry must be socialized and operated on the basis of a plan, for use and not for profit. The national antagonisms of the separate capitalist states have to give way to an international federation—the Socialist United States of the World. Socialized and planned economy can produce and provide an abundance for all the people—not only in one nation, but in all nations. The separate socialist nations, having no need or incentive to exploit others, having no conflicts over markets and spheres of influence, and fields of investment, no need of colonies to exploit and enslave—these separate socialist nations will necessarily unite in peace and cooperation based on a world-wide division of labor. The scarcity of one nation will become the strength of all, the scarcities of one will be made up by the plethora of others. Humanity will organize the cooperative exchange of all the conquests of art and science for the use of all peoples of all lands.

Trotsky taught that only the workers can bring about this revolutionary transformation. Only the working class, the only really progressive and revolutionary class in modern society, standing at the head of all the oppressed and deprived and exploited and enslaved—only they can bring about this great revolutionary transformation and reorganization of society. The workers are the only progressive class, and they are the most powerful class by virtue of their numbers and their strategic position in society. All the workers need is to become conscious of their historic interests and of their power, and to organize to make it effective.

Not Like Other Parties

Trotsky taught that this struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world, which is on the historic agenda right now, requires the leadership of a party. But—Comrade Trotsky emphasized—not a party like other parties, that was his message to our 10th anniversary meeting—"not a party like other parties," not a half-hearted, not a reformistic, not a talking and compromising party—but a thorough-going revolutionary party, a thinking and acting party; a party irreconcilably opposed to capitalism on every front and to capitalist war in particular. Such a party, he said, is required to lead this grand assault against an outlived social system.

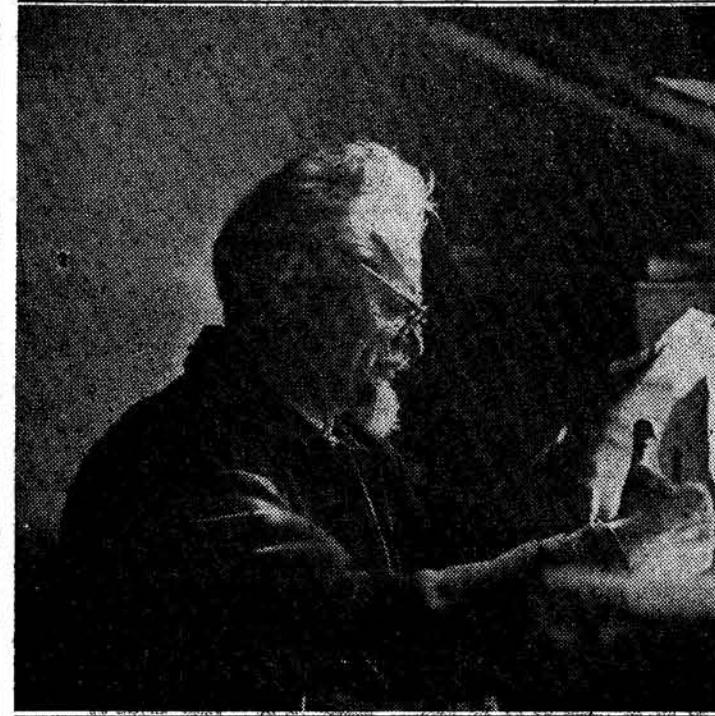
The workers of the world needed the ideas of Trotsky in 1940. All the material conditions for the transformation of society from capitalism to socialism had long since matured. What lagged behind was the consciousness and the understanding of the masses of the workers and their organizations. They had need of Trotsky's ideas when he spoke out—the one great voice in the world—against the slaughter of the second imperialist war. But they were not yet ready, they were not yet properly organized, to understand the ideas of Trotsky and to act on them.

The great organizations of the workers, political and industrial, had fallen under the leadership of men who were, in effect, not representatives of the interests of the workers, but agents of the bourgeoisie within the labor movement. The Social Democratic parties; the Communist Parties of the Comintern, which had turned traitor to communism and to the proletariat; and the great trade unions—they all rejected the revolutionary program of Trotsky. They all supported the capitalist governments; and the governments plunged the people into the bloody shambles of the war.

Trotsky Was Confident

Trotsky died confident of the victory of the Fourth International, as he said in that last message which we carry above our platform tonight. He died confident of the victory, but without having the opportunity to live and participate in it.

We have had six years of the war. The war that was supported



Leon Trotsky

by the labor leaders. The war that was defended by the professors and the intellectuals. The war that was blessed by the church. And now we can count up the results. What are the fruits of this war which, it was promised, was going to bring benefit to mankind? Look at Europe! Look at Asia! Or, closer home, look at the closing factories and the long lines before the unemployment offices, lines that will grow longer and hungrier, lines in which the returning soldiers will soon take their weary places—if they come back alive and able to walk from the battlefields.

Under capitalism the factories ran full blast to produce the instruments of destruction, but they cannot keep open to produce for human needs in time of so-called peace. The whole of Europe, the whole of great cultured Europe, is a continent of hunger and despair and devastation and death.

The victors at Potsdam announced to Europe the fruits of the victory and the liberation. They decreed the break-up of German industry, the most powerful and productive industry, on the continent of Europe. They announced that the living standards of industrialized Germany, the work-shop of Europe, can be no higher than that of the devastated backward agricultural states. Not to raise the lowest to the level of the highest, but to drag the highest and most developed and cultured countries down to the level of the lowest and least developed countries—that is the explicit program of the makers of the so-called peace. Such is the program for Europe.

Fruits of the Potsdam Conference

And what are the results in terms of human beings? I read a dispatch in the N. Y. Times today from Frankfurt. It is a casual, matter-of-fact informational piece from which I quote a reference to an official report of the situation in that area. "The figures," says the correspondent of the Times, "show that the average consumer in this zone is living on 1100 to 1300 calories a day, in contrast to the army's ration of 3600." Less than one-third of the food estimated by the army to be required to maintain the soldiers at a level of efficiency, is allotted to the "liberated" people of Germany in the American zone. Surely the European people will develop a great love and appreciation for the liberators.

Surely the foundations are being laid for the peace of a thousand years. Capitalism in its death agony is dragging humanity down into the abyss. Capitalism is demonstrating itself every day more and more, in so-called peace as in war, as the enemy of the people. Bomb the people to death! Burn them to death with incendiary bombs! Break up their industries and starve them to death! And if that is not horrible enough, then blast them off the face of the earth with atomic bombs! That is the program of liberating capitalism.

What a commentary on the real nature of capitalism in its decadent phase, is this, that the scientific conquest of the marvelous secret of atomic energy, which might rationally be used to lighten the burdens of all mankind, is employed first for the wholesale destruction of half a million people.

Real Nature of Capitalism

Hiroshima, the first target, had a population of 340,000 people. Nagasaki, the second target, had a population of 253,000 people. A total in the two cities of approximately 600,000 people, in cities of flimsy construction, where as the reporters explained, the houses were built roof against roof. How many were killed? How many Japanese people were destroyed to celebrate the discovery of the secret of atomic energy? From all the indications, from all the reports we have received so far, they were nearly all killed or injured. Nearly all.

In the Times today there is a report from the Tokyo radio about Nagasaki which states that "the center of the once thriving city has been turned into a vast devastation, with nothing left except rubble as far as the eye could see." Photographs showing the bomb damage appeared on the front page of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi." The report says: "One of these pictures revealed a tragic scene ten miles away from the center of the atomic air attack," where farm houses were either crushed down or the roofs torn asunder. The broadcast quoted a photographer of the Yamaha Photographic Institute, who had rushed to the city immediately after the bomb hit, as having said: "Nagasaki is now a dead city, all the areas being literally razed to the ground. Only a few buildings are left, standing conspicuously from the ashes." The photographer said that "the toll of the population was great and even the few survivors have not escaped some kind of injury." So far the Japanese press has quoted only one survivor of Hiroshima.

In two calculated blows, with two atomic bombs, American imperialism killed or injured half a million human beings. The young and the old, the child in the cradle and the aged and infirm, the newly married, the well and the sick, men, women and children—they all had to die in two blows because of a quarrel between the imperialists of Wall Street and a similar gang in Japan.

Bringing "Civilization" to the Orient!

This is how American imperialism is bringing civilization to the Orient. What an unspeakable atrocity! What a shame has come to America, the America, that once placed in New York harbor a Statue of Liberty enlightening the world. Now the world recoils in horror from her name. Even some of the preachers who blessed the war have been moved to protest. One said in an interview in the press: "America has lost her moral position." Her moral position? Yes. She lost that all right. That is true. And the imperialist

monsters who threw the bombs know it. But look what they gained. They gained control of the boundless riches of the Orient. They gained the power to exploit and enslave hundreds of millions of people in the Far East. And that is what they went to war for—not for moral position, but for profit.

Another preacher quoted in the press, reminding himself of something he had read once in the Bible about the meek and gentle Jesus, said it would be useless to send missionaries to the Far East any more. That raises a very interesting question which I am sure they will discuss among themselves. One can imagine an interesting discussion taking place in the inner circles of the House of Rockefeller and the House of Morgan, who are at one and the same time quite by accident of course—pillars of finance and pillars of the church and supporters of missionary enterprises of various kinds. "What shall we do with the heathens in the Orient? Shall we send missionaries to lead them to the Christian heaven or shall we send atomic bombs to blow them to hell?" There is a subject for debate, a debate on a macabre theme. But in any case, you can be sure that where American imperialism is involved, hell will get by far the greater number of the customers.

Recently a number of reports

The NEGRO STRUGGLE

by CHARLES JACKSON

Fruits of "Victory"

The Negro soldier from the very inception of this war has had to swallow an overdose of bitter pills in the name of "democracy." Inducted into Jim Crow units, intimidated and beaten by white civilians and officers during training, and relegated to the very dirtiest and most menial tasks available, his lot has not been a savory one.

Recently a number of reports

broke up into two engineer outfits and we were not allowed to go home, but sent directly to the Pacific where we built a hospital on Luzon... After serving in two theaters of war, states in the September 15th Pittsburgh Courier: "Segregation in the Red Cross, just as in the U. S., is common all over the area... there is an Army Jim Crow swimming pool in Calcutta where colored soldiers are barred."

Colored soldiers, says Bolden, took a beating from the prejudiced Southern white officers and "All they want now is to get out." Bolden says he plans to rewrite for publication all the dispatches the censors held up and refused to transmit when he was overseas.

Charles N. Loeb, now in Tokyo, cables to the Pittsburgh Courier Sept. 15, that "military police are displaying in Yokohama an order singling out 'Colored Troops' for special restriction to their bivouac areas." Revealing some of the duties of the Negro troops in the Army of Occupation in Japan, Loeb says "they spent a week killing rats in the big Japanese warehouses near the docks."

STRANGE FRUIT

After having been oppressed before induction, segregated while in uniform and been assigned to such duties as described by the correspondent, they are no doubt having difficulty in fitting General MacArthur's words into their lives. The words which MacArthur said while these boys were on combat duty against the warehouses rats, were:

"Have our country's flag unfurled in Tokyo's Sun and let it wave in its full glory as a symbol of hope for the oppressed and as a harbinger of victory for the right."

And such, my patriotic pigeons, is the first taste of the fruits of "victory" in "democratic" America. Another case of "Strange Fruit" . . . No?

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

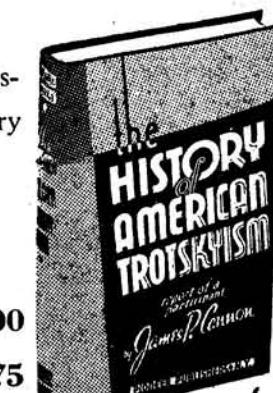
New Low Prices!

— to put this stirring and indispensable story within reach of every reader of **THE MILITANT**

NOW!

Paper \$1 — formerly \$2.00

Cloth \$2 — formerly \$2.75



The HISTORY of AMERICAN TROTskyISM



— a book for the American workers, by one of their most fearless fighters

— for 35 years James P. Cannon, National Secy of the Socialist Workers Party, has been in the forefront of the workers' battles for a better world.

PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

In
NEW YORK
Buy 'The Militant'
at Your
Neighborhood Newsstand

Answer the Imperialist Program

With this heritage we are armed and armored for struggle and for victory. All that we, the disciples of Trotsky, need for that victory is to understand those ideas clearly, to assimilate them into our flesh and blood, to be true to them and, above all, to apply them in action.

If we do that we can build a party that no power on earth can break. We can build a party fit to lead the masses of America—to answer the imperialist program of war on the peoples of the world, with revolution at home and peace with the peoples of the world.

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

— KARL MARX

Congressmen At Work

The mounting wave of mass unemployment throughout the country created scarcely a ripple among the capitalist Congressmen last week. The political representatives of Big Business came back from their vacations ready to discuss anything except what to do for the jobless.

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin did get around to attacking a proposal to provide Federal workers with a 5-day 30-hour week. "Enactment of such a work-week would be an insult to every taxpayer," he argued. Apparently he believes Federal workers are not taxpayers. Furthermore, he contended, "It would be an insult to every farmer and farm laborer who have been and are continuing to work a minimum of 10-hours a day, 7 days a week in exhausting duties."

The Senator raised his sword and shield to defend others too from this deadly "insult." "Such a work-week," he insisted, "would encourage the cry for similar weeks in private industry. Thus, this proposed measure would be an insult to every businessman in the country who is trying to secure a peak output of goods in order to meet the huge backlog of consumer and industrial demands. It would also be an insult to every consumer whose need for goods would go unsatisfied for needlessly long periods." Someone should tell the Senator about the factories closing down.

Having disposed of this "insulting" proposal, Senator Wiley got down to the problem closest to his political heart: "Mr. President, I was just called to the telephone and informed that OPA has taken the ration points off cheese. It looks as if happy days will soon be here again, and I hope it will be my privilege to return to see that my fellow Senators will be privileged to sink



their teeth into some vitamin-rich, luscious aromatic Wisconsin cheese, let it be Cheddar or Swiss or Blue, brick, or other brands produced by that great state."

The Senators came to attention. Senator Tobey of New Hampshire broke in: "Mr. President, will the Senator yield?"

Mr. WILEY: "Certainly."

Mr. TOBEY: "Is that a threat, or a promise?"

Mr. WILEY: "I never make threats to a fellow Republican. Once in a while I may threaten when I am talking to a New Deal Democrat, but not when I speak of cheese, that is too pleasant a subject. It is the stuff, sir, which you, of New Hampshire, need to nourish that fine working brain of yours and to put a little added vitamin into your blood corpuscles."

Senator Wiley was not the only Congressman to consider the problem of spreading the work. Representative Schwabe of Oklahoma took up the cudgels for Wall Street too. "Full employment," he stated, "is a dream." "Of course," he continued, "it goes without saying that all consider a system of economy ideal where every person able to work should be provided with a job. This would be a utopia."

National Schwabe is against any such nonsense. It can't even be "closely approximated," he held. "It is only a dream, a day dream. It is merely a catchword calculated to lure those who will not think for themselves. It is a beautiful theory, but not workable."

Naturally the Representative didn't get around to explaining precisely why full employment is "not workable."

Not all the Congressmen are back from their vacations. Eleven of them, for instance, are still touring Europe at taxpayers' expense. Last heard of, they were somewhere in the Middle East. They are part of the group who ran the gamut of the gay spots... the Folies Bergere in Paris... a ride on Hitler's yacht... receptions at embassies... the beach on the French Riviera... a trip on the Mediterranean with Bob Hope... the gambling casino at Monte Carlo...

There is talk of making these foot-loose Congressmen cough up the expenses of their vacation. The Army Air Transport rate for passengers to Paris alone is \$631 plus 15 per cent tax. That makes \$725 one way and \$1451 round trip. Since then they have used government facilities to visit more than 20 countries.

However, it is not likely their fellow politicians will stick them for expenses so obviously in line with the duties of a representative of Big Business. After scouting through Europe's luxury resorts for 45 days, they will undoubtedly be able to tell Congress how to put new zip in Wisconsin cheese.

Postwar Notes for Seamen

The Government Printing Office has issued the full 325-page report on postwar shipping prepared for the Maritime Commission by a research committee from Harvard University's faculty. This report shows that 50 per cent of America's estimated postwar foreign trade can be carried by a "quality fleet" of 10 million tons. This is one-fifth of the war-built fleet which totaled 50 million tons.

Arthur B. Homer, vice president in charge of Bethlehem Steel Company's shipbuilding division, says Maritime Commission-built shipyards are "war expendables," and "the economic future of the country cannot support them." These government-owned yards are being scrapped in favor of Bethlehem's profits.

Senator Bailey's ship disposal bill gives preference in "sale" of

Unemployment Is All in the Head, Says Capitalist

By Jack O'Connell

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11—Mounting unemployment and the whole condition of unemployment under capitalism is largely an invention of the mind, an illusion, or merely "dislocation" of the labor force, if we are to believe some capitalist economists, hysterical over any "unsound measures," any soup and crumbs, that the government might throw to the jobless.

FOR WAR ONLY!

Listen to Dr. Nathaniel Whitney, economist of the Procter & Gamble Co., substituting in the Hearst papers, September 11, for their regular line-man against labor, M. S. Rukeyser. Whitney thinks the unemployed are an "emergency reserve of labor" just for the national war effort! They're supposed to hang around waiting to do their bit when the next war breaks.

"Since a large proportion of the armed forces were in the labor force before induction the question arises how we could draw, say, 9 to 10 million persons out of the labor force for military purposes and still have available enough workers to operate industry at a peak of activity."

"The answer is that as the men and women were drawn off for military service their places in the labor force were taken by what we might call an emergency reserve of labor."

WHO WERE "RESERVES?"

Where did the labor forces come from during the war? Could they have come from the minimum estimate of 10,000,000 unemployed in 1939? Banish the thought! From the "emergency reserve," which, according to this magician, consists of married women, housekeepers, school children, old men (those scrapped at forty?), the handicapped, and those holding down two jobs. Verily there must have been a labor shortage during the depression!

Now what to do about this demobilized emergency labor force? Why "those persons now employed would return to their former status at the same place?" Simple enough; go back where you came from.

This P&G soap "economist" is on a plane with Westbrook Pegler who takes it for granted that the unemployed workers will live on the "superprofits" in wages that they presumably earned during the war.

Not all the Congressmen are back from their vacations. Eleven of them, for instance, are still touring Europe at taxpayers' expense. Last heard of, they were somewhere in the Middle East. They are part of the group who ran the gamut of the gay spots... the Folies Bergere in Paris... a ride on Hitler's yacht... receptions at embassies... the beach on the French Riviera... a trip on the Mediterranean with Bob Hope... the gambling casino at Monte Carlo...

There is talk of making these foot-loose Congressmen cough up the expenses of their vacation. The Army Air Transport rate for passengers to Paris alone is \$631 plus 15 per cent tax. That makes \$725 one way and \$1451 round trip. Since then they have used government facilities to visit more than 20 countries.

However, it is not likely their fellow politicians will stick them for expenses so obviously in line with the duties of a representative of Big Business. After scouting through Europe's luxury resorts for 45 days, they will undoubtedly be able to tell Congress how to put new zip in Wisconsin cheese.

American Shipping, visited the White House last week and told Truman that "in the last analysis, our ability to maintain a merchant marine adequate for national defense and the development of our international commerce, will depend upon profitable cargoes." Both Roth and Truman know that "profitable cargoes" are determined "in the last analysis" by the amount of government subsidies poured into the industry.

The Maritime Commission has offered its 93 per cent of the voting stock in American President Lines for sale. APL now has cash assets amounting to \$14,000,000, all of which came originally from the public treasury. American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. offered \$8,051,410 for the government's controlling interest in APL, and this sum is part of A-H's cut of the government's \$25 billion wartime shipping expenditures.

The poor ship-owners" took a "heavy" blow last week when the WSA, after months of deliberation, cut operators' fees from \$80 to \$75 per day for each ship. This "drastic" \$5 cut exceeds the daily earnings of an able seaman.

Almon E. Roth, president of the National Federation of

Protesting UAW Board's Strikebreaking

HOTEL DURANT



Members of the delegation of 150 Detroit and Flint CIO United Automobile Workers militants who picketed the meeting of the UAW International Executive Board at the Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich., on September 15. The delegation protested the board's attempt to break the strike of 4,500 Kelsey-Hayes workers in Detroit and its postponement of the UAW convention to April 1946.

Union Militants Picket UAW Officials Meeting

(Special to THE MILITANT)

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 15—About 150 CIO United Automobile Workers members from Detroit and Flint today picketed the meeting of the UAW International Executive Board at the Hotel Durant here.

The picket line around the hotel was in protest against the international officials' unconstitutional postponement of the UAW convention until next April and the IEB's refusal to defend the striking Kelsey-Hayes workers in Detroit.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Flint Chevrolet Local 659 and Flint AC Sparkplug Local 651.

The demonstrators carried banners demanding:

"An End To Your Strikebreaking—Support The Kelsey-Hayes Workers!"

"Theme Song For Our UAW Convention—'There'll Be Some Changes Made!'"

"You Have Passed The Buck Long Enough—We Demand Our Convention Now!"

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

This action of the UAW militants was initiated by the executive board of Briggs Local 212, Detroit, on the motion of the local's president, John Murphy. In 24 hours, locals on Detroit's East Side and in Flint were contacted. Today's picketers represented Detroit Motor Products Local 203, Briggs 212, Kelsey-Hayes Unit of Detroit Local 174.

Angered at the leadership's strikebreaking and bureaucratic policies, the pickets directed their ire particularly at the top officers, President R. J. Thomas, Vice Presidents Richard Frankensteen and Walter Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer George Addes. They circled the hotel singing "Thomas is a traitor, he shall be removed," alternating with the names of Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther.

SHOP TALKS ON SOCIALISM

By V. Grey

I hear that one of the greatest achievements of U. S. capitalism during World War II was that they increased average workers' productivity thirty per cent. Better machines and streamlined assembly belts have made it possible to produce thirty per cent more goods in any given hour.

They toolled up the factories, improved the production lines, and made it possible for a worker to produce four things where he only produced three before. But it cost thirty to forty million dead and quite a few millions of legs and arms left strewn on the battlefields.

And don't get the idea that four people are going to have automobiles where only three had them before, or four houses will have vacuum cleaners, or four homes have running water, where only three had them before. Capitalism isn't that kind of a system!

Here's the way it works: Three people have jobs where four people had them before. In other words, to produce the same things they produced in 1939, only three-fourths as many workers are needed.

Here's another way of looking at it too: Just suppose they were really to give us those 60 million jobs. And just suppose everything went along beautifully with the American capitalists selling the products of our work all over the globe and getting the full price from a poverty-stricken world market (which they can't). Just suppose everything went along nice and easy.

Well, there would be 80 per cent more goods produced. The crash would come 30 per cent, or nearly two years, quicker! The warehouses would be full to overflowing 30 per cent quicker. They'd start plowing under the cotton and dumping food in the ocean 30 per cent quicker. And since you'd have worked yourself out of a job 30 per cent quicker, you couldn't buy the stuff, even at give-away prices.

But that's progress. Why, pretty soon the Fords will be scooting down the final assembly line in 30 seconds flat. Radio controlled Robots will do all the work in the time it takes you to say "60 million jobs." It's hard to say who'll drive the cars after they're made. Maybe the robots will. But we working people won't have time for that anyhow. We'll be too busy looking around in the ash cans for food.

And yet—if things could be produced that fast and that easily, it would be kind of nice, wouldn't it? Instead of mortgaging your soul to the EZ Credit Skin-You-Alive Finance Company, you could get a car easy as falling off a log. You could get it awfully easy all right, if the workers owned and ran the factories, instead of the bosses.

There would be more vacuum cleaners, fridges, sewing machines than you could shake a stick at. You would only have to reach your hand out to take one. It can be done. All we have to do is take over the factories. And it does seem to be a sensible idea, doesn't it? Then if we produce 30 per cent more things, we would HAVE 30 per cent more things. We would all be at least 30 per cent richer right away.

NURSERY CLOSURES HIT MINNEAPOLIS MOTHERS

By Mary Kane

MINNEAPOLIS, September 2—Over 500 working mothers in Minneapolis will be forced to either leave their jobs or arrange make-shift care for their children, when 12 government-sponsored War Emergency Nursery Schools and 10 child-care centers close on September 28.

These day-care centers for children, which operated during the war period when women were needed in industry, provided care for 800 children. With their closing only eight neighborhood houses remain with facilities for 250 children.

Providing financial assistance for this undertaking is the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies, which will give priority to the wives of servicemen overseas and to women who are the sole support of their children. Although the projected program fails to offer any help to women who must work to supplement the family income and maintain