

## HEAR FARRELL DOBBS

Trottskyist Candidate for Mayor of N. Y.  
Speak on  
"The Issues In This Campaign"  
Station WHON, Oct. 6, 6 P. M.

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# THE MILITANT

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## Indo-Chinese Battle Imperialist Despots

Hands Off Indo-China!



## Zionist Protest Mass Rally Held In New York City

By Ben Joseph

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A protest mass meeting of the Jews of New York, sponsored by The American Zionist Emergency Council, was held tonight at Madison Square Garden. An overflow crowd filled the 25,000 seating capacity Garden and left 30,000 outside on the streets.

Though the meeting was called for 8 p.m., doors of the Garden were closed at 6:30. The crowd stood outside for almost three hours on a chilly September evening, listening to the loud speakers. The meeting was called to protest against the British Labor Government's announced intention of continuing in effect Chamberlain's White Paper.

But the expectant crowd was only to hear repeated the old shibboleths, the self-same pro-

gram of placing faith in the imperialists in the hope that they would find in their good hearts' room for the solution to the Jewish problem. Despite the record of British imperialism, Stephen Wise said that he "still has hope" in England. Abba H. Silver, Wise's co-chairman of the Emergency Council, proposed that England return the mandate to the League of Nations—now long defunct. Then he pleaded with the United Nations to help the Jewish people, just as the Jews helped them to win the war.

All of the speakers looked to America and to President Truman as their savior, their newfound white hope who would make England understand that we did after all fight the war for "Four Freedoms." No one made any mention of American imperialism's interests in the question of Palestine and the Middle East.

### BRITISH POLICY

British imperialist policy, expressed in the White Paper of May, 1939, limited Jewish immigration to Palestine to 75,000 between May 1939 and May 1944. After this time all Jewish immigration was to be curtailed. Despite the trickle of immigration which has entered since the 1944 deadline, the broad and fundamental aims of the White Paper were carried out by the Churchill government and are now being carried out by the Attlee Labor government.

The reports on the situation of the Jews in Europe tell a tale of devastation and horror. Now, three months after the "liberation,"

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### Socialist Workers Party Protests Use Of U. S. Troops In Indo-China

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, today sent the following telegram to President Truman:

"United Press dispatch dated September 16 reports that American troops have intervened in the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people for freedom from the oppressive rule of French imperialism and that United States troops in Hanoi broke up a demonstration by Annamites demanding the independence of their country. In Saigon, British and French troops in collaboration with the Japanese garrison are reported shooting down the Indo-Chinese people."

"The Socialist Workers Party protests vigorously against these Allied attempts to suppress the independence movement of the Indo-Chinese people and to deny them the freedom which the United States and other Allied Powers promised to all peoples in the Atlantic Charter. We request from you, Mr. President, a public assurance that the armed forces of the United States will not henceforth be used to oppose and frustrate the just demand of the people of Indo-China for full freedom and independence."

### Louise Simpson Answers A Republican Slanderer

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Louise Simpson, Trotskyist candidate for City Council, today answered the slanderous attack of a Republican "bigwig" which appeared in the Sept. 22 Amsterdam News. The Republican "bigwig," one Edgar Brown, alleged that the Trotskyist candidate sat "mute" during an "interview" and refused to divulge her views on the five cent fare and related matters. Brown's propaganda was headlined as "Profiles of Women Candidates for City Council of New York."

In an indignant letter of protest to the Amsterdam News, Louise Simpson declared: "Mr. Brown is guilty of perpetrating a shabby hoax. Under the guise of being interested in 'interviewing' me as a Negro candidate, he has disclosed that his sole interest was that of serving the Republican Party, a party which shares equally with the Democrats, the odious responsibility of preserving and perpetuating the present system of exploitation and oppression of my people."

### THE "INTERVIEW"

The Trotskyist candidate revealed the facts about the so-called "interview." "Mr. Brown," she said, "called me at the downtown headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party and asked for an interview. I informed him that I was busy and asked who he was and what he represented. He re-

plied that he represented his clients in Washington. When I inquired as to who his clients were, he assured me he would give me all the particulars when he came. The appointment was made on this basis."

### ACTIONS HYSTERICAL

Louise Simpson then related what happened at the "interview." "Mr. Thomas, organizer of Local New York of the Socialist Workers Party, and I met with Mr. Brown. When I asked who he was he simply replied, 'Mr. Brown.' I told him I was unacquainted with the name and asked whom he represented. At this point he yelled he was Mr. Edgar Brown, whipped out a pencil and pad and screeched, 'What do you think of the five-cent fare?'"

"From his hysterical actions,"

(Continued on Page 6)

### Slugged By Police

One of the Detroit unionists is carried away by his comrades after police swung their clubs. His "crime" was picketing against America's native fascists.



## 1,000 Detroit Workers Picket Fascist Meeting

### POLICE USE CLUBS IN BRUTAL ATTACK ON ANTI-FASCISTS

By Kay O'Brien

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Detroit workers, servicemen and war veterans gave a fitting reception last night to America's Number One Fascist, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, by staging a mass picket line before the doors of Northern High School where Smith addressed an America First meeting.

Over a thousand pickets responded to the last-minute call sent out by the Wayne County CIO Council, which sponsored the demonstration, and a still larger number of persons filled the narrow sidewalks and streets surrounding the school, to express their grim hatred of the anti-labor, anti-Negro, anti-Jewish poison which Smith is attempting to spread by means of his America First organization.

### POLICE PROTECT FASCISTS

Three hundred and fifty police, headed in person by Detroit Police Commissioner Ballenger, were called out to protect the fascists from the wrath of the demonstrators. Patrol cars

rushed to the scene where gas

masks and sawed-off shot guns

were distributed to the cops. In a nearby parking lot, partially concealed, stood a large squad of mounted police, ready to charge the crowd. Police "com-

mandos," armed and helmeted, were on hand in trucks parked around the corner. A special

police mobilization order, "MO-

1," placing every precinct in the city on the alert and redistributing police to strategic locations, remained in effect for fifty minutes.

As Smith's fascist supporters arrived, they were courteously escorted through a police cordon to the school doorway. Anti-fascists, on the other hand, were freely and viciously clubbed as the police attempted to push them back and keep them in two separate picket lines on

(Continued on Page 7)

## NEW YORK LABOR SHOWS POWER IN BACKING ELEVATOR STRIKE

### Bulletin

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Officials of Locals 32B and 164 of the Building Service Employees Union, AFL, ordered the strikers back to work today after accepting a proposal made by Governor Dewey to submit the union's demands to arbitration.

By Bill Morgan

At the age of 28, Henry Ford II last week was made president of the billion-dollar Ford Motor Company after his grandfather, Henry Ford, resigned the post with a letter to the company's board saying, "May I recommend to the board that it consider the appointment of my grandson, Henry Ford II, as my successor?"

### Job "Opportunities"

More than half of the \$2,000 jobs listed by the U. S. Employment Service as available to New York City's 200,000 laid-off workers "are the kind that have gone begging for years," says a statement of the Greater New York CIO Council on September 18. A CIO survey revealed 57 per cent of the jobs offered pay only from \$16 to \$29.60 a week.

### Hard Work And Brains

This huge nerve center of American capitalism has been almost paralyzed since Monday by a strike of 15,000 AFL elevator operators backed by a million and a half workers who are refusing to cross picket lines or walk up stairs.

In a demonstration of labor

and solidarity seldom equaled in this country, hundreds of thousands of garment workers, furriers, truck drivers, office workers have rallied in support of the militant elevator strikers, whose fighting refusal to accept

starvation wages and intolerable hours is beating the howling richly interests and big landlords to their knees.

The bosses have been raging and impotent. At one blow by a group of determined workers in this city of skyscrapers, half of Manhattan's industries and most of its offices have been tied up. The only way the fat bosses themselves can get to their swank offices is by the "autoed" route—up the stairs on falling arches and bunnions. Not many have made it past the fourth floor.

### PARALYZE GARMENT AREA

Over 2,000 business buildings (Continued on Page 2)

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### Investment Counselors

Protesting against American "outright intervention" in China, the Stalinists Daily Worker, September 15, editorialized that only a "democratic and united" China "will get real investments from our big capitalists . . . they will not venture to invest in a country where Chiang's rule has to be upheld by American bayonets against the masses."

### One-Man World

President Truman on September 23 told reporters that he would take "full responsibility" for the future development of the atom bomb and "emphasized that he would make the decision on Administration policy on the bomb and atomic energy when the time came—that he would have to make it." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 24.)

### Not Enough Butchery

The Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, on September 24 quoted Fleet Admiral Halsey as saying the war "ended too soon because there are too many Nips left."

### Smothered In Oil

The final draft of the new Anglo-American oil agreement, negotiated last week, eliminated a clause in the original agreement which said that the world's "ample supplies of petroleum" should be made available "in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

"we must wait until the strikers get back to work and the hundreds of thousands of jobs crying for workers have been filled."

These brutal and cynical words reveal that the whole intent of Congress is to impose starvation conditions on the unemployed and on striking workers and to force them into jobs at any wages and under any conditions. It is the hunger, wage-slashing and strike-breaking program of Wall Street and the open shop.

Truman, whose secret memorandum to the Senate Finance Committee paved the way for killing the \$25 provision, had been laying low on the issue he said was "must" legislation. But after the House committee refused to act on the bill even in emasculated form, Truman was compelled to make a pretense of opposition, if only to save face with the embittered workers.

### TRUMAN'S DOUBLETALK

First he insisted on September 26 in a press conference "that he did not know that it had been killed," and when told he had at least been "shelved" he said "that he was sorry that such action had been taken, if it had been taken." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 27.)

This attempt to deny the patent facts—"if it had been taken!"—was so lame that the next day he held a secret conference with members of the House Ways and Means Committee, after which his Press Secretary claimed "the President spoke vigorously . . . He said the Senate let him down and he expected the House not to do so."

### RELIEF FOR GREEDY

But the House has other business to take up—how to provide more "relief for the greedy," the war-fattened profiteers. Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee announced: "I don't see how we can break off consideration of the tax bill to take anything up again."

The committee, after denying improved unemployment compensation to the millions of unemployed, is going directly into consideration of a bill to reduce taxes on corporation profits and add more tax refunds to the billions already being poured from the public treasury into the coffers of the big corporations.

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## Harlem Ghetto Arrest Protested By SWP

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party is protesting the arrest of Ruth Lanahan, a member of the Workers Party, for distributing election campaign literature in the Harlem area. When arrested Miss Lanahan was informed by the police officer that Harlem is a "restricted area."

In defiance of the police campaign to "keep whites out of Harlem" members and friends of the Socialist Workers Party will conduct the third of a series of weekly street sales of anti-Jim Crow pamphlets, Saturday evening, September 29, in the Harlem area.

Over two thousand copies of council.

# Westinghouse "White Collar" Workers Demonstrate Militant Methods Of Labor Struggle In Strike

Special to THE MILITANT

By Eloise Black

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—Sixty-five hundred striking "white collar" workers of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation have held production at a standstill at the company's huge East Pittsburgh plant here since their walkout began September 10.

The strike was called when the salaried workers' union failed in a two-year attempt to force the corporation or the War Labor Board to consider its demands for pay increases to meet rising living costs.

According to officers of the Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees, the WLB has had the case of Westinghouse salaried workers on its books since October 1944. Not until a strike vote of the AWSE membership indicated that the "white collar" workers were prepared to fight did the Board take action on the case. On September 9, at the balloting on the strike proposal neared completion, the WLB wired the AWSE that its case had been turned down.

## STRIKE RANKS SOLID

With the strike now entering its 14th day, it appears that Westinghouse is banking on the theory that "white collar" workers, new to the fighting methods of organized industrial labor, will sooner or later break ranks and drift back to work. To date however, the strikers have exhibited an inspiring resistance to the provocations, misrepresentations and slanders circulated by corporation interests.

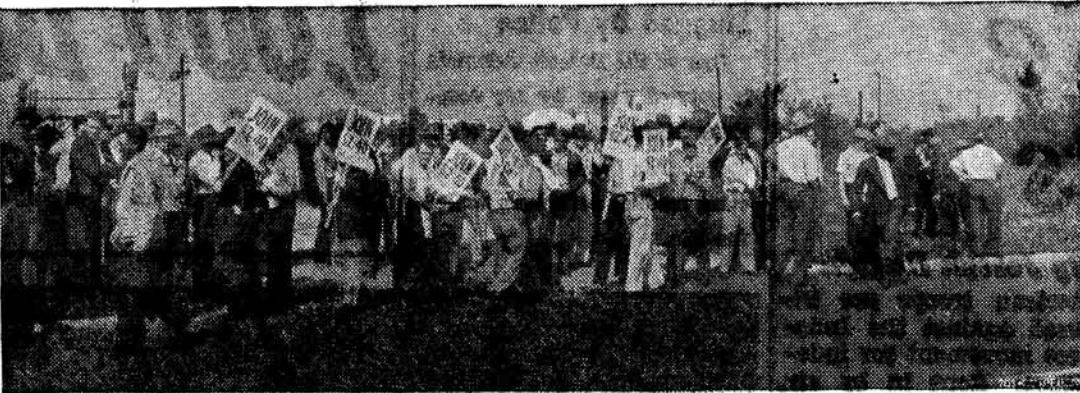
A back-to-work order issued by the WLB on the second day of the strike failed to induce a single salaried worker back into the plant. They know they are in for a hard fight when they buck the powerful Westinghouse Corporation, but the union leaders took the precaution to warn the membership in the beginning that it would take time and sacrifice to bring Westinghouse to terms.

## NEW DEVELOPMENT

Something new is developing here in the action of these thousands of "white collar" workers. Not only have they built a union that employs the weapon of industrial labor, but their picket lines are manned by a strata of workers to whom united action is a brand new experience. The pickets who parade before the gates of Westinghouse Electric in East Pittsburgh include engineers, typists, draughtsmen, and file clerks.

If the "white-collar" strikers emerge as winners in this contest, the organization of salaried workers throughout the country will receive a tremendous advance, and the efforts of the capitalists to maintain an artificial distinction between "hard workers" and "brain workers" will be dealt a heavy blow.

## Fighting The Oil Barons For 30% Raise



Striking oil workers picket the huge Socony-Vacuum refinery near East Chicago, Ind., in the national battle of the CIO Oil Workers for a 40-hour week with no reduction in take-home pay.

## Extension Of Oil Walkout Authorized By Union Board

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Some 220,000 more oil workers nationally may join the 35,000 already on strike in eight states if the CIO Oil Workers Union fails to get agreement from the major oil companies to an industry-wide wage increase of 30 per cent.

That was indicated today when officials of the union, meeting with federal conciliators here, announced that the OWIU-CIO international executive board has authorized such a national walkout in the event the demands of the union are not secured in present negotiations.

The militant oil workers, in a spreading walkout, are spearheading the fight of millions of CIO workers in a dozen industries to win a 40-hour week or less with no reduction in take-home pay.

Government conciliators of the Department of Labor, sent by Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, have so far failed to budge the

determined oil workers from their stand that they will take nothing less than the full increase they demand.

## GOVERNMENT PRESSURE

Increasing pressure was being brought to bear by the government to coerce the oil workers into halting their effective strike action and permitting their just demands to be dealt with in the well-known fashion made notorious by such government arbitration and conciliation agencies as the WLB. Schwellenbach has ordered the union leaders to Washington where the heat can be put on them more effectively.

No sooner did the union threaten serious strike action, than the big oil companies, which have made monumental profits during the war, hastened to stem the struggle for a full 30 per cent raise to compensate for reduced hours by offering 15 and in some instances 20 per cent increases.

## HOLD FIRM

Union officials here declared today that they would consider nothing less than their original demand, which the workers must win if they are not to suffer a big slash in weekly earnings and

driver who parked his huge semi-trailer across the service entrance.

"Look at the place," she said with pride. "Not one office working over the fifth floor. We got it tied up tight. And do you know more people work in this building than live in many whole towns in this country. And we girls closed it down in ten minutes! If we can run a place this big don't you think we should get more than twenty-four bucks a week?"

One of the tallest structures in the world is at 40 Wall Street. On the sidewalk the pickets looked up and said, "I've worked here six years and the boss never gave me anything but a growl until we walked out. Now he is sure anxious to get us back. I guess Shakespeare was right when he said, 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder.' Why this morning the boss came by and offered to buy us coffee an' or a drink, if we wanted . . . We said 'Thanks but the union's going to get us pork chops from now on . . .' That stopped him."

"A resolution was sent to President Truman asking him to free Patterson under a full pardon. An attorney was also hired to help him out in this matter. The members and officers also see that he gets his pay semi-monthly the same as when he worked at the mine. Collections are had at the pay windows at different times to keep this fund up to care for his family."

The Militant in a series of exclusive stories, last June exposed the facts about how the government and coal operators railroaded Patterson to prison.

which the oil barons can more than afford to pay.

In a statement published in the current issue of the CIO International Oil Worker, the union's official organ, its president, O. A. Knight, points out that the oil companies enjoy the lowest labor cost of any major industry.

They could double their wage scales without seriously inconveniencing stockholders."

## UMW Local 2399 Takes Action On Patterson Case

The Militant this week received a communication from Joseph Zibrada, recording secretary of United Mine Workers Local 2399, Daisytown, Pa., describing the action being taken by the local on behalf of its member, William Patterson, now serving six months' imprisonment as the first victim of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act.

In the letter, the Local 2399 representative writes: "At the request of your reporter, the following information is given to you to publish about what this local union is doing to help free William Patterson.

## RESOLUTION SENT

"A resolution was sent to President Truman asking him to free Patterson under a full pardon. An attorney was also hired to help him out in this matter. The members and officers also see that he gets his pay semi-monthly the same as when he worked at the mine. Collections are had at the pay windows at different times to keep this fund up to care for his family."

The Militant in a series of exclusive stories, last June exposed the facts about how the government and coal operators railroaded Patterson to prison.

## Urge N. Y. Police To Solve Murder Of Carlo Tresca

New York City's new Police Commissioner, Arthur W. Walander, was urged to "make an intensive new investigation of the Tresca murder one of the first orders of business after he takes office," in a resolution adopted last week by the national executive committee of the Socialist Party.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan was challenged in the same resolution to demonstrate that his office is doing something about apprehending the slayers of Carlo Tresca.

More than two years and eight months have passed since the murder of the editor of the Italian anti-fascist weekly, Il Martello. Universally recognized as a political murder, it remains unsolved. Attempts to get the FBI into the case have been balked by chief Edgar J. Hoover's refusal to enter it unless invited by the district attorney, while the latter refuses to do so.

"Fifteen thousand people a day went in and out of this place before we walked out," said Betty, one of the pickets at the Fifth Avenue entrance, "and now nobody but a few dopes who want to bust their blood vessels climbing stairs can get in or out."

In front of almost every building teamsters, furriers, garment workers, window washers and workers of every trade and occupation stopped to cheer the building service workers and offer their support. "Go to it boys!" shouted one woman worker from a needle trades shop. "If you don't take what's coming to you now you'll never get it!"

The Woolworth Building, once famous as the tallest structure of its time, stood silent and hollow. At the Broadway entrance six girl pickets stopped all traffic. Martha, a tall blonde with a determined look in her eye, stood near-by talking with a truck

## N. Y. Zionist Rally Protests British Palestine Policy

(Continued from Page 1) months after V-E Day. They live in wholly unsanitary conditions, with inadequate medical care, having foul bread and coffee for food, and still garbed in their concentration camp "uniforms." Harrison tells us that the great majority want to emigrate; for these he says, Palestine is first choice.

These facts are well known to the Atlee government. Before the Labor Party took power, its leaders repeatedly expressed interest and concern with the fate of European Jewry—both as victims of fascism and as persecuted national minority. At its last four conventions, the Labor Party had clearly condemned every vestige of the White Paper Policy, only for Attlee and Bevin

### See Editorial "Anti-Semitism" Page 4

to enforce it themselves when they became "His Majesty's Government."

The Jewish people in the United States are looking for a realistic program to save the remainder of the Jewish masses in Europe. But the Zionist leadership is bereft of any program or plan to meet these needs. Since the promulgation of the White Paper, and before, the fulcrum of their activity has been a complete reliance on the good will of the imperialist governments of Britain and the United States.

## ONLY PROMISES

From Churchill they flitted to former President Roosevelt. They established Congressional and Parliamentary committees. They flew back and forth between London and Washington. And all they ever had to show for their efforts was the long standing reward meted out so freely by imperialists—a boat load of promises.

The victory of the Labor Party led them to place all their faith in Attlee and Bevin. The Zionist Organization misled its ranks to believe that the old British imperialist policy would be changed, that the White Paper would be abrogated. The blunt insistence of the Labor Government that it would continue to carry forth British imperialist policy left the Jewish masses shocked and angry. It was to calm this anger and to provide an outlet for pent-up feelings that this meeting was called to "protest against imperialist treachery."

However, not one word was said to educate the large audience on the nature of this treachery. Not one word was said to indicate that today America stands out as the leading imperialist power in the world. Not one word was said about how to FIGHT imperialism.

The slogan of the meeting was just a blind, a sop to mass sentiment, a popular catchword covering a role no less treacherous—that of the Zionist leaders.

## Mine Workers Unpaid For Atomic Bomb Ore

Although the Government poured the colossal amount of \$2,000,000,000 into building the atomic bomb, the miners who produced the basic source, uranium, often did not receive a cent for their labor. The United Mine Workers' District 50 News reports that the ore, for which the men were paid only on the basis of its vanadium content by the Vanadium Corp., also contained uranium. The tailings from which the vanadium had been extracted was then processed without pay to the miners—by a government-operated uranium plant.

At each struck building pickets walked in pairs. Negro and white workers, shoulder to shoulder, walked up and down in front of the skyscrapers. Nothing else moved. Sidewalks were littered with undelivered goods and boxes heaped high along the curbs. Teamsters parked their trucks and mailmen stood about distributing letters to bosses who waited in doorways and restaurants. Telegrams and letters piled up in the lobbies and on the steps of empty office buildings.

The Woolworth Building, once famous as the tallest structure of its time, stood silent and hollow. At the Broadway entrance six girl pickets stopped all traffic. Martha, a tall blonde with a determined look in her eye, stood near-by talking with a truck

driver who parked his huge semi-trailer across the service entrance.

murder at the bidding of Mussolini, claimed Ernest Ropolo, convicted gunman, whose sentence was deferred by Judge Samuel Liebowitz pending further investigation of his charge. This was several months ago and nothing has since been reported.

POLITICAL MURDER

"So long as any political murder in this country remains unpunished," said the resolution, "no individual within its boundaries expressing outspoken political views will be safe."

Tresca was bitterly hated by both the fascists and the Stalinists. The latest suspect was Vito Genovese, extradited from Italy and returned here in June of 1934 in a murder charge.

Genovese arranged Tresca's

## TRADE UNION NOTES

By Joseph Keller

## The "Inside-Dope" Boys

Now comes the flood of employer-inspired propaganda about how the CIO auto workers don't want to strike but are just being pushed and shoved and hornsawed into it by this or that small faction inside the United Automobile Workers.

On the one hand, the Scripps-Howard columnist Fred Perkins wrote last week that he had talked to a couple of "rank and filers" and that they didn't like the idea of strike one bit, but they didn't "dare" speak out loud against the policies of the "leaders."

These facts are well known to the Atlee government. Before the Labor Party took power, its leaders repeatedly expressed interest and concern with the fate of European Jewry—both as victims of fascism and as persecuted national minority. At its last four conventions, the Labor Party had clearly condemned every vestige of the White Paper Policy, only for Attlee and Bevin

strikes during the war, called any worker who opposed the no-strike pledge a "Hitler agent," were the first to propose a permanent no-strike pledge, supported President Roosevelt's proposal for a forced labor law, etc.

Less than two months ago, the Stalinist Party would have ordered its members to scab in the elevator or any other strike. It can't hide its stripes now under a triple-coating of self-administered whitewash.

## UAW and Smith Act

Believe it or not, the General Motors workers on October 24 are going to vote under the terms of the Smith-Connally anti-strike act on the question: "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?" That's like trying to answer the question: "Are you going to stop beating your wife? Answer yes or no!"

Even the capitalist spokesmen want the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act, including its chief author, Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat. Papers like the N. Y. Times and N. Y. World-Telegram have called for its repeal—to be sure because it's not tough enough.

But here are the leaders of the CIO United Automobile Workers insisting that the ranks no less, were there in full force . . . decided, of course to continue striking to keep the "revolutionary situation" alive." Riesel, who represents the streamlined school of "pro-labor" columnists, uses the cynical, sneering technique, with a misleading lie thrown in about the radicals—crack-pots, you know—who insist on immediate revolution."

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Perkins or Riesel, it's all the same game. The auto workers, most militant and advanced unionists in the country, are just being led around by the nose, either by their "leaders" (says Perkins) or the "Trotskyites" (says Riesel). It just seems the auto workers don't want that 30 per cent raise.

It's true enough that the Trotskyites are giving full support to the Kelsey-Hayes workers and back the strike struggles of the workers to the hilt. But we have the impression that the auto workers don't need much coaxing these days to hit the picket lines and stay there.

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## Rewriting History

The Communist (Stalinist) Party in its current attempt to make the workers forget about its wartime strikebreaking record has been trying to make a little capital among the workers of New York through leaflets calling for support of the elevator workers strike. Of course, the militant New York workers didn't wait for the Stalinists to speak before acting.

In the leaflet which the New York County section of the Communist Party is distributing we read how the Communist Party . . . at all times stood in the forefront in the struggle to defend and advance the conditions of the workers—and there are none more exploited than the Southern cotton pickers—can be seen in its vicious policy toward the agricultural laborers.

FLINT AUTO LOCAL VOTES 30-DAY STRIKE DEADLINE

Special to THE MILITANT

By Jerry Kirk

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 25—Local 659, CIO United Automobile Workers, has voted by an overwhelming majority to establish picket lines around the General Motors Chevrolet plant here 30 days after the UAW's application for a GM strike vote under the Smith-Connally anti-strike law.

This decision sets a definite time limit, so far as the militant Chevrolet workers here are concerned, on the negotiations for the 30 per cent wage increase which the UAW has demanded from GM.

At an earlier meeting, Local 659 had already voted to petition for the strike vote. Last week Buick Local 599 also voted 98 per cent in favor of a strike petition. Next Sunday, Fisher Body, Local 581, will vote, to be followed by A. C. Spark Plug Local 561.

This past week, Archie Meyers, AC local president, stated that he was attending the UAW local presidents' meeting in Detroit to protest the international leadership's postponement of the UAW convention. He said he expected

the other locals in Flint also to send delegates.

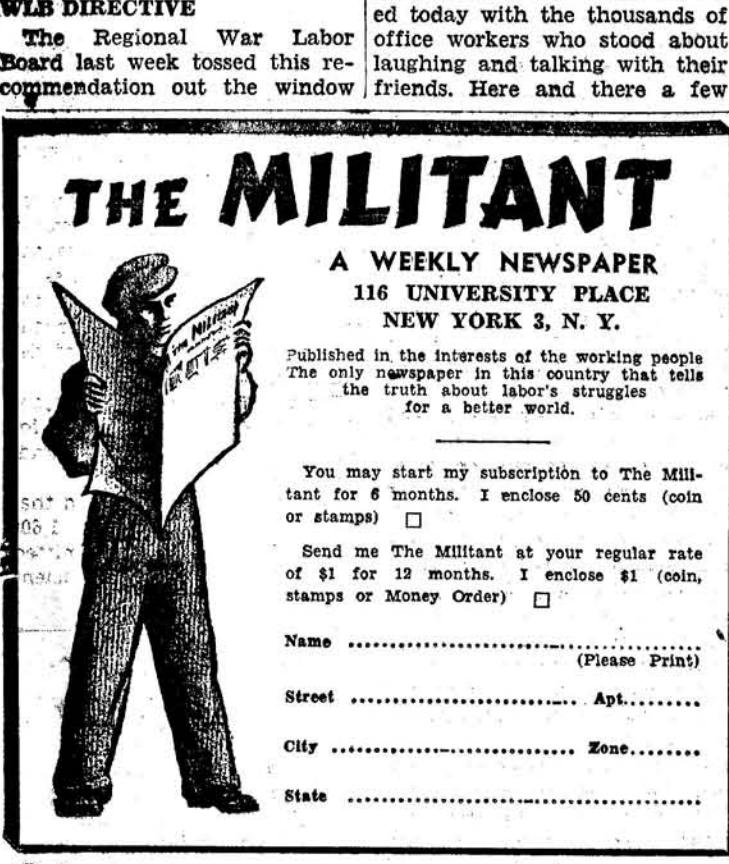
FIGHT WAGE-CUTS

The strike sentiment here is a reflection of the ruthless wage-cutting program of General Motors, conducted under the guise of layoffs. For instance, workers are dropped from jobs paying \$1.39 an hour at AC and rehired at 89 cents. The same policy exists at Fisher Body and Buick.

Every auto local here is presenting the corporations with a long list of demands. Chevrolet has 15; Buick, 10. During the war, the UAW's GM department, headed by Walter Reuther, stalled the locals here from taking any action in defense of union conditions.

GM locals in Flint are determined to restore collective bargaining and obtain a 30 per cent wage increase in one decisive strike. They are watching and waiting to see if Reuther is really going to lead them in the fight.

Chevrolet local is giving Reuther 30 days. That is the meaning of its latest vote for a 30-day strike deadline.



# Australian Dock Strike Supports Indonesian Battle For Freedom

By Robert L. Birchmar

Thirty thousand Australian dock workers have struck in support of Indonesian Nationalists. The stoppage was called in sympathy with Indonesian crews who refused to sail ships for the Netherlands East Indies loaded with military supplies for use against the independence movement.

The dock workers' strike quickly spread from Sidney to Brisbane and Melbourne. The New South Wales trades labor council officially supported the strike, placing "a total ban on Dutch ships loading for the East Indies."

Sidney dock workers demonstrated on September 28 in support of the Indonesia Nationalist "struggle for independence." "Thirty banners were carried among a crowd of 3,000 bearing such inscriptions as 'Hands Of Our Allies, the Indonesians,' and 'Down With Dutch Imperialism.' Representatives of the longshoremen also protested the use of Japanese troops by British authorities against the Nationalist Government in Java. Police broke up the demonstration.

#### MASS RALLY

In Batavia, the Associated Press reported September 21 that 10,000 Indonesian Nationalists held a mass rally demanding independence for the Netherland East Indies. The Nationalists "have started a campaign for postwar freedom from foreign rule, with some extremists demanding the death penalty for returning European colonists."

"Japanese tanks and machine guns ringed the demonstrators," continued the dispatch. "The Japanese are ruling the Dutch East Indies under British Navy orders until Allied occupation forces are powerful enough to suppress the independence movement. Admiral Mountbatten, according to a September 24 Reuters dispatch, "instructed Japanese forces in Java . . . not to hand over authority to any Java faction."

**WANT COMPLETE BREAK**  
Meanwhile Dr. I. R. Soekarno—middle-of-the-road leader of the Indonesian Nationalists—is said to have formed a cabinet of 17 ministers as a step toward autonomy, but "the Japanese warned him to desist." Soekarno claims that the Nationalists represent 95 per cent of the 70,000,000 people in the East Indies. "A complete break from Holland was desired," Soekarno asserted, "but the Dutch would be free to live side by side with the Indonesians."

The Indonesians rose against the Japanese imperialists before Allied troops arrived. A "delayed" September 13 United Press report said that "Europeans have been stabbed and Japanese Army officers have been murdered in their cars as they drove through Batavia at night." The killing of the "officers" of the Japanese Army would indicate that rank and file Japanese soldiers sympathize with the Indonesians. The dispatch even refers ambiguously to "rebel Japanese."

The Nationalists have three radio transmitters and "daily conduct violent anti-Japanese and anti-Dutch propaganda." The Nationalists call the Japanese "policemen of the Allies," and "traitors, fascists and imperialists." Pamphlets distributed in Batavia said, "We don't want to be ruled by the Dutch." Trams in the same city bore roughly painted slogans such as: "Better to Hell than Be Colonized Again."

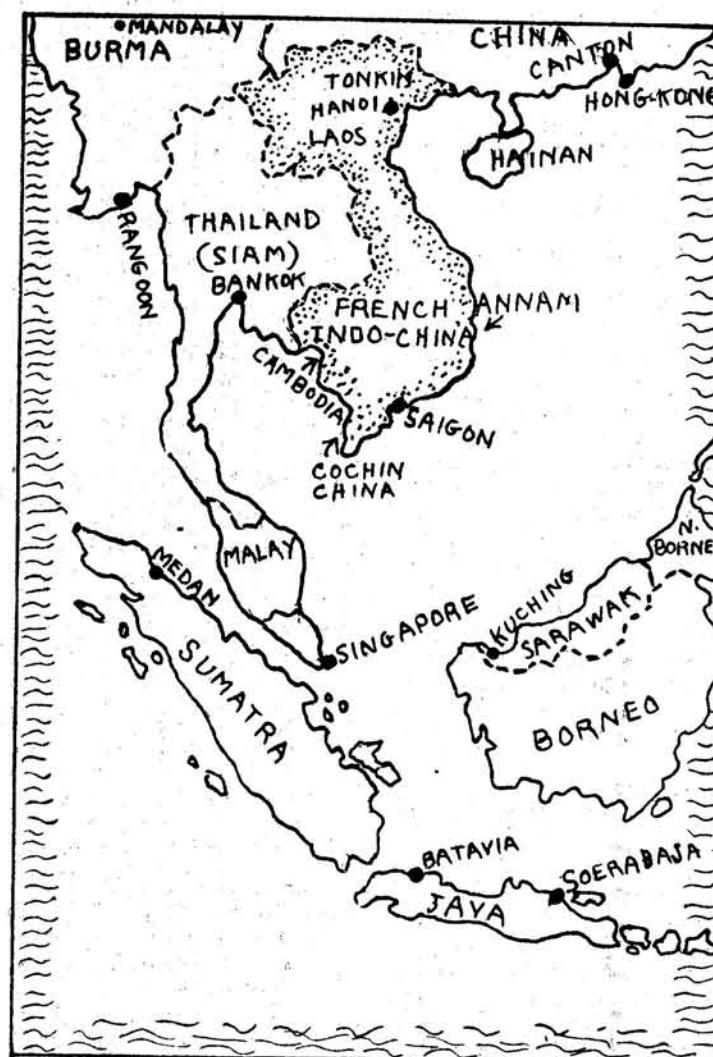
British occupation troops landed in Batavia September 16. Japanese officials ordered troops to help unload the ships and asked if "the Japanese troops" should keep their arms "for fear of uprisings among Java's . . . population."

On September 25 a group of 2,000 Indonesians attacked Europeans in Surabaya. Japanese troops were used against the demonstrators.

#### REPEATED INSURRECTIONS

The resistance of the Indo-Chinese against the Japanese was launched soon after imperialist Japan seized the colony from the French. Insurrections occurred repeatedly. The first took place in October, 1940, at Bac-son in the mountains of northern Tonkin; the second in Cochinchina in November, 1940. This uprising spread to Saigon. The third insurrection was at Do-louong in January 1941. The present battle for independence began as early as last March when both Tokyo and Paris reported fighting in various parts of Indo-China. Tokyo said the fighting was over in a few days in the south and central areas and in a few weeks in the north. Paris, however, claimed the struggle continued.

On September 16, the Nationalist movement proclaimed "a



THE following map shows the Far East where people in the Far East oppose imperialist powers seeking to restore colonial rule at close of second World War. Armed uprisings have broken out in Indo-China (shaded on map) and in Java.

## Annamese Battle Troops Of Allies

(Continued from Page 1)  
is cut from the same cloth that alleges the Indo-Chinese battle for freedom is "Japanese inspired."

The British command has instructed the Annamites to turn over utilities to "Japanese commanders." These commanders in turn would relinquish control to the British who are trying to hold down the Indo-Chinese until the French can get sufficient troops into their former colony to do the job.

On September 25 the British turned "mortars and heavy machine guns" in the independence forces in a brutal attempt to drown in blood the growing uprising. "Armed Japanese troops are fighting side by side with British and French against the revolutionist Annamites," declared Bill Downs.

**REVOLUTIONISTS RESIST**  
"The revolutionists are resisting the return of French rule which would leave them subservient as in the days before

general strike" and called for "boycott against all French in Southern Indo-China." By September 25 the fighting had grown intensive. The Nationalists burned the Saigon market place. This fire together with the capture of the city slaughter house left the city virtually without food. The Annamites department took the fire engines and joined the Nationalists.

There is every indication that the revolt will continue in the northern section of Annam," says a September 25 press dispatch. "The Nationalists are reported to have withdrawn into the jungle country to organize resistance forces."

The scope of the movement can be judged from a September 25 Christian Science Monitor report: "Since August 19, the Annamites have been in control of most of the coastal provinces of Annam, Cochinchina, and Tonkin, where they have set up the Republic of Viet Nam. They are being backed by the primitive Mien tribesmen from the hills."

The British commander at Saigon, according to the September 26 PM, "is using 5,000 armed Japanese troops as well as 2,500 British Indian troops and about 2,000 French soldiers released from prison camps." The number of American troops in use is not listed.

#### FRENCH ROLE

Chinese troops in control of Hanoi have not interfered with the Nationalist administration of the city. The Hanoi Radio consequently is broadcasting to the world the Nationalist side of the struggle. On September 19 a Declaration of Independence was broadcast. It said in part: "All men are born equal; nature has given them sacred with France."

## Allied Rule Tightens Over German People

### Foraging For Coal



German people, facing the most bitter winter in their history, hunt desperately for lumps of coal spilled from barges.

ed her trying desperately to force milk from her milkless breasts—a pitiful effort that only left her crying at her failure . . ."

The August 30 London News Chronicle reports, "Some 4,000,000 starved and homeless Germans, mostly women and children, expelled from Eastern Germany by the Poles have been ordered to leave Saxony within two days by the German local government." (Quoted by the September 8 Freedom.) These refugees apparently been ordered to go to Berlin.

At Berlin, according to the August 24 News Chronicle "25,000 people were being turned away . . . every day." The Chronicle describes a scene at the Stettiner Hafen station: "I looked this afternoon inside a cattle truck shunted beside the buffers of No. 2 Platform. On one side four forms lay dead under blankets on cane and raffia stretchers; in another corner four more, all women, were dying. One, in a voice we could hardly hear, was crying out for water. Sitting on a stretcher, so weakened by starvation that he could not move his head or his mouth, his eyes open in a deranged, uncomprehending stare, was the wasted frame of a man. He was dying, too."

"As I walked about the station a score of others came up to me, all ravenous and starved, for whom also, like those in the cattle truck mortuary, nothing could be done—until death."

The August 24 London Daily Herald as quoted by the Socialist Appeal, reports: "I saw at the Stettiner Station (Berlin) miserable remnants of humanity, with death already shining out of their eyes—with that awful, wide-eyed stare. Four were dead already, another five or six were lying alongside them, given up as hopeless by the doctor, and just being allowed to die. The rest sat or lay about, whimpering, crying or just waiting, hanging on to the slenderest hope that something, somehow, sometime would be done for them . . ."

**DESPERATE MOTHERS**  
"They have no money, no valuables, nothing with which they can barter or buy a crust of bread. And the mothers' only thought is food for the children. I spoke to many. One woman, emaciated, with dark rings under her eyes and sores breaking out all over her face, could only mutter self-condemnation because she was unable to feed two whimpering babies. I watched

rights—the right to be free, the right to look for happiness . . . Yet for more than 80 years . . . France refused us all liberty, thrust upon us inhuman laws, and planned to set up three different administrative regimes in the north, center and south to prevent our national unity.

France built more prisons than schools, executed without mercy men whose only crime was that they loved their motherland, suppressed in blood all efforts at independence, strangled public opinion, muffled news, and used opium and alcohol to exhaust our race."

The proclamation charged the French with opening the doors to the Japanese imperialists and describes the joint French-Japanese oppression during the occupation years. The declaration concludes: "His Majesty Bao Dai abdicated and we have broken our 100-year old chains of monarchy, which have given place to the republic, and therefore we proclaim a definite break with France."

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## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

### Italy

Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri, the puppet installed by the Allied authorities to help British and American troops keep down the people, narrowly escaped demonstrating workers in Naples September 22. Bottles and bricks were hurled by the 6,000 demonstrators at the hated agent of Allied imperialism.

Parri had come to Naples to confer with individuals listed by capitalist correspondents as "labor leaders." As he discussed Italy's unemployment problem with these "leaders," the demonstrators outside the building broke through police lines, forced their way inside the building and smashed chairs and tables.

The Premier managed to escape in an automobile, but a similar car carrying his secretary and a police official was overturned by the workers.

Later the demonstrators marched through the streets demanding "jobs and bread." They were finally dispersed by the carabinieri, according to the press.

A September 25 United Press dispatch reports 10,000 persons demonstrated against the high cost of living in Lecce, in southern Italy. Three civilians were killed and 40 wounded when the crowd stormed and looted the police headquarters.

### France

Total German and Italian prisoners of war held now by the de Gaulle regime is 925,000. Of this number 300,000 have been assigned to reconstruction projects in France while another 63,000 are slaving in Tunisia and Algeria.

In addition to this vast amount of slave labor, the United States Control Council in Berlin announced September 4 that the 300,000 German prisoners of war now held in the United States will be turned over to the Gauleiter for exploitation. Beginning in December they will be handed over at the rate of 50,000 a month. On top of this, 427,000 now herded into American camps in Europe will be transferred to the French capitalists.

So frightful are the conditions in the camps where these prisoners are confined in France that even the capitalist paper Figaro has been moved to protest. In the September 18 issue the editor declared: "We have learned . . . that in certain camps a large proportion of food that should in principle be sufficient has been diverted from its destination so that living skeletons may be seen in them almost like those in German concentration camps; and deaths from undernourishment are numerous. We learn further that the prisoners have been savagely and systematically mistreated and that some have been employed in removing mines without apparatus or protection, so that they have been condemned to death with more or less delay."

Unemployed workers are reported wandering "aimlessly through the countryside searching for relatives or jamming the railroads in an attempt to escape to the country." In the great industrial belt of Tokyo the workers live in "shanty towns." Many of the shacks are built of rusty iron sheets.

According to the most conservative estimates, there will be more than 10,000,000 unemployed workers before the end of the year. Industrialists who dined with American correspondents in Tokyo predicted that more than 8,000,000 people will die of starvation this winter.

The industrialists feared that as the situation worsens, communism will grow by leaps and bounds among the working class. A socialist revolution is a very real possibility, in their opinion.

Two top executives of the house of Mitsubishi, however, informed N. Y. Post correspondent William McGaffin that investment of American capitalists had been protected during the war as well as possible. Kwanzo Tanaka, chairman of the Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co. declared: "We received our dividends for them during the war. They can get them whenever they care to come."

### Korea

General Hodge's decision to retain the Japanese administration and armed Japanese troops in Korea was not as "inexplicable" as some supporters of the Truman administration would like to make out. It has now been revealed that on August 15 when the Mikado surrendered, Korean workers went out on a widespread strike. This strike, directed against the Japanese, "brought manufacturing . . . virtually to a standstill." Hodge apparently decided to utilize the Japanese desots to crush this movement.

Miners left their picks and shovels. Printers for the Korean Times walked out too, after printing one edition under the Americans. Their demands are not reported, although they are said to have refused an offer of 100 yen. They got 18 yen under the Japanese capitalists, correspondents report.

The strikes were in most cases spontaneous, although some are said to have been organized by "communists."

A "delayed" dispatch from Seoul, the capital, reports that "Just after the Japanese surrendered the Communists had taken over police stations and

public offices in many cities, including Seoul." These Communists, according to the report, had "no connection with the Soviet Union." Their exact political views are not mentioned.

The promises of the Allied conquerors to grant Korea her independence are not being carried out. Maj. Gen. Arnold, who has been appointed military governor, said September 15 that American occupation may last up to 15 years. "We will give Korea back to the Koreans when they are qualified to govern the country," the general declared.

The promises of the Allied conquerors as those made by American imperialism to the Puerto Ricans and Filipinos during the Spanish-American War. These promises, made almost a half century ago, still remain to be carried out.

### Japan

Inflation is running rampant in Japan since the end of the war. Food and clothing shops in Tokyo are nearly all closed. Such common items as butter and salt are virtually unobtainable. Although wages rose by four or five times during the war, the cost of foodstuffs has skyrocketed as much as 200 times. Before the war 40 pounds of rice cost 30 yen. The price is now 2,000 yen. A pound of potatoes leaped from 1/5 yen to 3 yen; a pound of beef from 1 yen to 40 yen. American newspaper correspondents report that crowds in Tokyo look "underfed and dressed like Bowery dreck."

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British officials predict famine will sweep India next year, reports a September 22 United Press dispatch from New Delhi. The rice shortage will reach 500,000 tons, say these officials.

The Food Advisory Council set up by the British-dominated Indian government declared that "controls" would probably do no good and passed a resolution to "call the matter to the attention of the British Government." Under British domination the Indian people are prevented from undertaking measures to forestall such famine.

In the 1943 famine in Bengal, a staggering total of 3,000,000 people perished, according to Sadas Vallabhai Patel, one of the leaders of the All-India Congress Party.

A grim order was recently issued in the Belgaum district, according to a Bombay dispatch:

In the cremation of bodies, a forest ranger must examine the bodies and ration wood for the funeral pyre on the basis of the weight of the body.

For plump bodies, 2,400 pounds of wood may be used, but for lean ones, only 1,600 pounds may be apportioned.

Residents had complained that the previous amount of 1,600 pounds for all bodies, permitted by the British, was insufficient in many instances.

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

—Leon Trotsky

## Policy For Labor

A militant strike wave such as this country has not seen since the 1937 sitdowns is sweeping America. Last week alone nearly a half million workers were battling it out on picket lines for wages and job security.

This explosion of labor struggle comes as a revolt against four years of frozen wages while prices and profits soared, of submission to employer provocation under the no-strike policy, of witnessing the workers' just demands buried in that "graveyard of grievances," the corporation-dominated War Labor Board.

No sooner did American capitalism enter the war, than the trade union leaders rushed to Washington to give away the rights of American labor. They committed the workers to a no-strike policy and bound them to compulsory arbitration in the hands of a government agency of Big Business, the WLB. The workers were squeezed to the wall while the corporations looted the country.

Now the workers are smashing through these wartime barriers which the union leaders helped Wall Street to erect. Without a by-your-leave from the bosses, their government or the union bureaucrats, the workers have tramped the no-strike policy into the dust and are running rough-shod over the Little Steel formula.

Big business and its government are desperately seeking to establish more effective machinery to continue the profitable wage-freezing, wage-slashing, strikebreaking, union-busting policy. To that end, Truman has called a capital-government-labor conference on November 5 to get renewed commitments from the labor leaders which will again bind the arms of labor.

And just as they rushed eagerly at the start of the war to Roosevelt's conference and tendered labor's rights to the mercies of the political agents of Big Business, so today these union leaders are preparing to repeat the betrayal of four years ago, by participating in a conference whose sole purpose is to set up machinery to tie labor hand and foot.

The tremendous strike wave however is clear testimony that the union ranks are fed up with back-room deals, with commitments to hand over or blunt their powerful strike weapon, with the red-tape and Philadelphia-lawyer tricks of "conspirators" and "mediators" and the whole tribe of capitalist government agents whose function is to swindle the workers.

This instinct of the workers is sound. The War Labor Board experience has merely confirmed the workers' suspicion that nothing good ever has or ever will come to them from these slick management-government-labor set-ups. They can trust only in their own organized strength in action.

The workers want a real fighting labor program, a united militant mass offensive of labor on the political as well as the economic field in defense of their rights and living standards.

Yes, there should be a conference in Washington—but not the kind Truman is calling. The conference that is imperatively needed by the workers is the kind proposed by the recent national General Motors conference of the CIO auto workers.

That is a giant Congress of American Labor, with representatives from every local union and labor body in the country, which will hammer out an effective program for labor and mobilize a nation-wide struggle to win its adoption.

## Anti-Semitism

Mass protest meetings are being held in a number of cities against the British government's refusal to admit more than a trickle of refugee Jews into Palestine.

Why do they want to go to Palestine? Some of our readers may wonder.

The answer is that the refugees haven't said they prefer Palestine. They want a safe haven. But there is none for them.

In Germany large numbers of Jews are still kept in the very same concentration camps where the Nazis placed them. It's for their own good, say American and British authorities. And it is a fact that anti-Semitism is still rife in Germany, thanks to the Allied policy of not letting the German anti-fascists purge the country of the Nazis.

Yet this same Germany looks like a haven to Polish Jews fleeing from a new wave of po-

groms. The September 21 New York Post reports "a transport of 650 Jews who escaped from Poland" and arrived in the American zone. They tried to pass themselves off as German Jews returning to Munich. "But their faulty German gave them away. Whereupon an American general ordered them all returned to Poland. The next morning the camp was surrounded by American troops armed with machine guns. The soldiers drove the resisting Jews from the huts, using the butts of their rifles indiscriminately against women and children." And so on.

Most of the refugees don't want to return to the places where their brothers and sisters have been murdered by the Nazis and their satellites, and where anti-Semitism has not been burned out by the transformation of the old social order which breeds it.

They are not asking to go to Palestine. That is being asked for them by the Zionist and other "respectable" Jewish leaders. But in Palestine the Arab masses, whipped up by the Arab landlords, don't want more Jews to come in.

We can be sure the refugees would be glad to come to the western Hemisphere, where the Statue of Liberty was put up in the days when this country was populated and built by such immigrants and refugees. But those days are gone now, and the door is barred to them, and the respectable leaders who claim to speak for them don't even demand that the doors be opened. And meanwhile the signs multiply of the growth of anti-Semitism here, as the Gerald K. Smiths build their fascist gangs.

There is no haven on earth for the Jews. That is the simple, terrible truth. Nor will there be one, so long as capitalism which breeds anti-Semitism continues to exist.

## For Colonial Freedom

When the Second World War broke out, the Trotskyists once again emphasized what they had said countless times before. The second great slaughter, they declared, like the one before it in 1914-1918, was not at all a war to establish democracy and freedom, but another imperialist war for the redivision of the earth among the capitalist powers.

The prediction of the Trotskyists has been verified to the hilt. In the Far East, British and American troops are spearheading an assault against the colonial movement for independence. American troops have invaded Korea. American troops have been scheduled for occupation of Chinese cities. American, British and French troops, in collaboration with a Japanese army, are shooting down the natives of Indo-China. British troops are moving against the people of the Netherlands East Indies.

The purpose of these acts of hostility is absolutely clear. British imperialism seeks to recover its empire in the Far East. The French and Dutch imperialists seek to reestablish their bloody and oppressive despotism over the East Indies and Indo-China. Wall Street, the most sinister and powerful imperialist despotism of all, backs the aims of these capitalist gangsters, and in the process intends to establish its own domination over the entire area.

But the people of the Far East are not meekly submitting to the knives of the imperialist butchers. For long decades they fought for independence against the bandits of the Western Hemisphere. When the Japanese capitalists seized control over these rich lands, the people continued their struggle. As the Japanese grew weak under the blows of the Anglo-American bloc and finally went down in defeat, the colonial peoples seized the opportunity to run up the banners of independence.

Throughout the Far East the masses are beginning to rise against imperialist domination. They see no reason to submit once again to foreign conquerors. They want to choose their own form of government. Virtually all the press correspondents report that the peoples of Java, Malaya, Burma, India, and Siam as well as Korea and Indo-China are setting out on the road to national independence. Thus, terrible and sanguinary struggles will wrack these lands of the imperialist powers, try—as they surely will—to carry out their plans.

It is the duty of the American working class to do its utmost to help these peoples in their fight for independence. Demand the withdrawal of Allied troops from these areas! Bring the soldiers back home!

## Sir Bernard Pares

A capitalist "expert" on communism—Sir Bernard Pares—is making himself a piece of change at the University of Kansas by slandering Trotskyism. In the first of a series of lectures he alleged that the Trotskyists "have always been close to Germany. Maybe that will explain something for you."

Besides slandering Trotskyism, Pares likewise attacked Lenin. From the rostrum of the University of Kansas he condemned Lenin for championing socialism, for opposing the First World War and for signing the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty which the German imperialists forced on the newly-born workers' state.

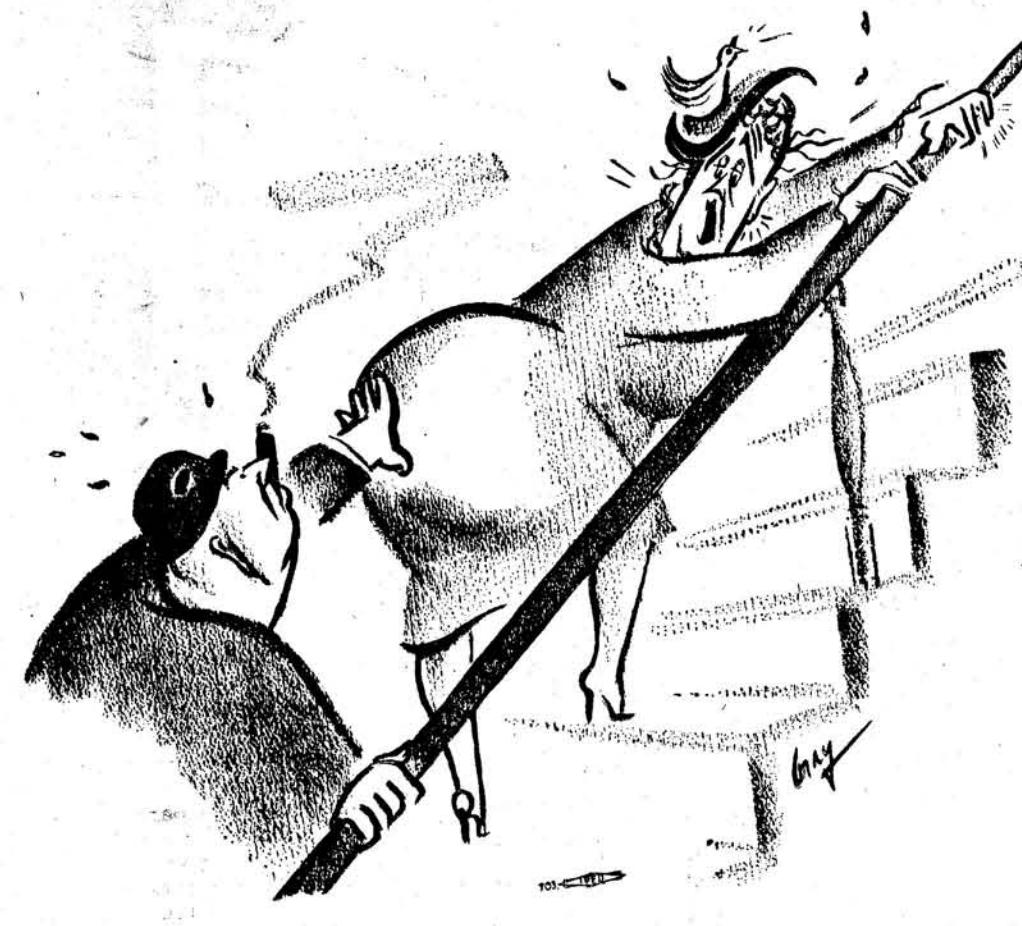
At the same time he praised Stalin for his "non-communistic trend."

Sir Bernard Pares is not a novice in the profession of red-baiting. After the October 1917 Revolution he violently opposed the Bolshevik regime and called for intervention by the capitalists. At that time too the capitalist enemies of the workers' state spread the foul lie that Lenin and Trotsky, the revolutionary leaders of the Russian working class, were agents of Germany.

Times change but the lies against communism remain the same.

## READ

### THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL



*"They're so selfish—you may be sure if THEY lived in pent houses they'd keep the elevators running!"*

## Workers' BOOKSHELF

FASCISM—WHAT IT IS, HOW TO FIGHT IT: a compilation of writings by Leon Trotsky; introduction by E. R. Frank. Pioneer Publishers, 1944; 48 pp. 15 cents.

No sooner had the roar of imperialist battle ceased in Europe, than native fascists in America began crawling from their holes.

Gerald L. K. Smith, former Senator Robert R. Reynolds, John C. Scott of "Christian America," Upton Close, Father Coughlin, these and others emerged from hiding to feed on the funds already being handed out by capitalism to smash the labor movement.

Smith, after a series of meetings in Los Angeles (concluded ignominiously when the CIO called a mass counter-meeting), invades Detroit, the stronghold of the powerful United Auto Workers Union, on a speaking tour which next will bring him to New York. The many fascist elements are preparing to unite their forces. Nowhere has a city

or state administration raised a voice of disapproval. The federal government is silent.

It is readily apparent that the capitalist government, which last year quashed the trial of 30 native fascists, has no intention of combatting the enemies of the working class.

But how can Fascism be fought? A pamphlet issued a few months ago by Pioneer Publishers, "Fascism—What It Is, How To Fight It," by Leon Trotsky, explains the nature of Fascism, and points to the only way Fascism can be combated and destroyed.

Fascism, Leon Trotsky explains,

grows out of the insoluble contradictions of decaying capitalism. "The historic function of

Fascism is to smash the working

class, destroy its organizations and stifle political liberties when the capitalists find themselves unable to govern and dominate with the help of democratic machinery." The capitalists turn to Fascist brutality not out of choice, but of necessity to prevent naked military-police dictatorship.

Trotsky demonstrates from the experiences of Italy and Germany, that Fascism can become a sweeping mass movement only after the revolutionary party has had its chance to mobilize the masses for the socialist revolution and failed to do so. Only then does the disillusioned middle class turn its back on the working class movement and place its hope for salvation in Fascism.

What the American Trotskyists did to combat the Fascist menace in New York City is shown in a number of illustrations. A picture of the demonstration summoned by the Socialist Workers Party against the Fascist rally on February 20, 1939 at Madison Square Garden, shows a section of the 50,000 workers protesting Fascist provocation.

In action, the Trotskyists thus demonstrated how Fascism can and must be fought.

### A COMPILATION

The excerpts from Trotsky's writings in this compilation, are taken from articles, letters and books written over a period of nine years. Included are extracts from a letter to an English comrade, from "What Next?" "The Only Road," "Whither France," and from articles published in "The Militant," "Fourth International" and "American Mercury."

The introduction by E. R. Frank discusses the problem of Fascism in the United States.

The American working class which alone can fight and destroy Fascism in this country, must begin by learning the nature of its enemy. This lucid pamphlet provides this analysis.

It should be read by every thinking worker.

Reviewed by Ruth Johnson

## Congressmen At Work

Wall Street's Congressmen have been mopping their brows pretty frequently of late. They support the imperialist plan to maintain a gigantic peacetime army. Yet they want to appear as champions of the servicemen who demand just one thing—a discharge.

A number of Congressmen believe pay boosts will make army life so enticing that the demand for discharges will slack off. But others are opposed to pay boosts for servicemen—since these capitalist politicians raised their own pay a cool tax-exempt \$2,500 last session, they've been ultra-conservative on the question of raising other people's wages.

Representative May of Kentucky, speaking from experience, declared: "It is awfully easy to be liberal, especially when you are handing out somebody else's money. May I suggest . . . that this matter of demobilization is like running into a nest of live hornets. If you run into the north side you are stung; if you run into the south side you are stung; if you run into the east or west side you are also stung. So we better get down to business here and find out whether we are going to completely wreck the Treasury . . ."

Mulling over the attractiveness to soldiers of educational opportunities in other war-torn areas, Starkey had another happy thought: "And what goes for the boys in the Pacific would likewise be true of those who served in the European theater."

Meanwhile millions of servicemen and their families wonder what's holding up Congress in getting the men back home from overseas. They don't realize that a capitalist politician has first got to settle which farms are best for veterans, those East of the Mississippi River or those West.

Representative Starkey of Minnesota thought of a happy way to induce men to stay in the armed forces without a pay boost: "I am satisfied that many of those who have gone through the tortures of hell in the Pacific are so sick and tired of that area that no amount of money would induce them to re-enlist even for a year in the occupation forces, yet they might be willing because of the educational value to serve a year in the European theater."

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Representative Gross of Pennsylvania, however, was not very enthusiastic: "To induce them now to go out into the West on new lands," he declared, "where rattlesnakes might bite their children and coyotes and wolves endanger the lives of their wives, and where their greatest asset is sunshine, which never pays mortgages or educates their children, and where foxes will kill their chickens and crows pick the eyes out of any livestock that is born outside, is just not right . . . They ought to be located east of the Mississippi River, where there is enough rainfall . . ."

Meanwhile millions of servicemen and their families wonder what's holding up Congress in getting the men back home from overseas. They don't realize that a capitalist politician has first got to settle which farms are best for veterans, those East of the Mississippi River or those West.

The agents of the big oil companies want to seal the pipelines swiftly before the American people have a chance to learn what is going on and can intervene to prevent it.

## PROBLEMS FACING WAR VETERANS

By CHARLES CARSTEN

Hershey's Campaign to Divide Veterans and Non-Veterans

General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, intensified his efforts to create a division between veterans and non-veterans and brazenly struck against unions through new directives issued in the form of a handbook for the guidance of local draft boards.

In broadening and strengthening his anti-union position Hershey ruled that "union membership or other conditions not enumerated in the law may not . . . be required of a veteran as a prerequisite to his reinstatement."

In the past Hershey attempted to force the violation of the seniority clause in union contracts by insisting that a World War II veteran must be reinstated, if the employer desired, regardless of the seniority of a World War I veteran or a non-veteran whose job he took.

Further evidence that the Selective Service acts only in the interest of the employers is contained in the following section of the new directive: "The proviso 'unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so' applies only to the employer . . ."

He continues to the effect that consequences to a third person are not involved and that it makes no difference if a non-veteran with higher seniority loses his job. And protests from unions against super-seniority are declared to be groundless because, he says, the law is concerned only with the employer and the veteran employee.

All of organized labor has declared itself in favor of granting seniority to veterans for the time they had accrued before being drafted, plus their time in service. But organized labor does oppose granting of super-seniority to veterans.

### Wall Street Gloats Over Ruling

Reporting the directive in its September 24 issue, the New York Sun, organ of Wall Street, spoke with unconcealed satisfaction concerning the section dealing with the reinstatement of men who held temporary positions prior to induction: "The burden of proof whether the veteran left a temporary job or not rests with the employer under the new interpretation of the law . . ."

In every respect the new ruling is favorable to the employers. They determine whether or not their circumstances have changed so as to make it "unreasonable" to rehire a veteran. They decide whether or not the veteran's position was temporary.

The decision is a blow at unions because it forbids insistence on union membership even in a closed shop. Veterans can be hired to take the place of union militants through the super-seniority ruling.

The veteran is not protected. He can be discharged whenever the employer decides "circumstances" have changed. At most the law gives dubious "protection" to the veteran for

# 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.

## British Member of Y.C.L. Sends Correction on French Martyrs

Editor:

I would be grateful if you would send me five copies of The Militant of March 3, which contains an article from La Verite showing that the French Trotskyists fought against the German fascist occupation. Although I am still in the YCL (Young Communist League) and do not accept the Trotskyist position in many respects—and any contact I have with the Trotskyists is naturally "secret"—this article proves very well that the Trotskyists are not "Hitler's agents" as the CP says they are.

The CP omits to mention that Bourhis and Guegen—shot at Chateaubriant—with 25 of our own comrades in the CP—Timbaud, Charles Midrels, Gardette, Dr. Ternine, etc.—were Trotskyists.

However, in your issue of April 28 and in Fourth International, when listing some of your martyrs, you make a mistake, Trotskyist comrades, which might do you a good deal of harm. You list Timbaud as one of your own people, saying that he was a member of the French Internationalist Communist Party—the French Trotskyist organization. This is completely untrue! Timbaud, who was executed at Chateaubriant in October, 1941—at the same time as two of your comrades—was never a Trotskyist. "Le petit Timbaud," as every French worker could tell you, was the ever-popular secretary of the Paris Metal Workers' Union and a leading member of the French Communist Party; in fact, he was probably what the Trotskyists would call—in their own language of abuse—a "Stalinist trade union bureaucrat."

This man, like other prominent leaders of the French CP—Gabriel Peri, Jean Catelais, Pierre Sernard, Lucien Sampaix, etc., whose names were household words among the French workers—was among the 15,000 "Stalinists" executed by the Nazis; he died with the words of the "Internationale" on his lips. Do not forget either that Timbaud and the "Stalinists" executed with him were arrested by order of the Germans on October 5, 1940—eight months before Germany attacked Russia!

No, the leaders of the CP—although I disagree with their present policy—are not such degenerates as you make out, as is shown by the last letter of Gabriel Peri—brilliant foreign editor of L'Humanite and Communist member of the French Parliament—who was shot because he refused to accept the offers of the fascists to edit one of their papers and collaborate with them like Capron and other traitors in France and the Trotskyist Walter Dauge in Belgium did. In his last letter Peri said: "I have remained faithful to the ideals I have held all my life. Let my friends know that if I were to live again I should follow the same path... I remember that night when my dear Paul Vaillant Couturier said to me that communism is the regeneration of the world and that it prepares 'mornows of song.' I myself am presently going to prepare 'mornows of song' and doubtless it is because Marcel Cachin was my good teacher that I face death with fortitude... I die that France may live..."

(Needless to say, both Vaillant and Couturier—who died in 1937—and Cachin—veteran French working class and resistance leader—were considered by the Trotskyists as the 'blackest of the black'!)

Doubtless your mistake about Timbaud was not made intentionally but through a misinterpretation of some document. I hope, however, that you correct the mistake in The Militant and Fourth International—which seems usually to be a reliable and well-informed journal and which in the main has impressed me very much—and will give due recognition to the bravery and strength of conviction of the leaders of the CP, while continuing of course to criticize their policy.

Hoping I will see some more of your papers, etc., which I find very interesting, and that you will be able to send me those copies of The Militant so that CP comrades may be shown that the Trotskyists are an anti-fascist proletarian organization like ourselves:

Fraternally,

ENGLISH READER

## Editor's Reply

The English YCL comrade is right about Timbaud. Timbaud was, indeed, never a member of the French Section of the Fourth International, but a member of the C.P. in that country. The mistake in The Militant of April 28, which described him as a Trotskyist, was due to a misconstruction of information translated from the organ of our French comrades, La Verite, of September 29, 1944. The Militant incorrectly assumed that Timbaud, like Bourhis and Guegen, was a Trotskyist. We are glad that the comrade called the error to our attention and are naturally desirous of correcting it.

As to some of the young comrade's other comments, here is what we have to say: Unquestionably a considerable number of Stalinist militants, including well-known leaders, behaved heroically under the Hitler terror. As the comrade is probably aware, there have been numerous reformist Socialists who have behaved no less heroically in the face of the fascist persecutors. We need only call attention to the most famous of all such cases—that of Giacomo Matteotti in Italy.

But the heroism of these individuals has never blinded Marxists to the treacherous policies pursued by the parties to which they belonged, nor to the degenerate class collaborationist character of the bureaucracies which ruled them. The same holds true for the Stalinist bureaucracy. While giving all due honor to the heroism of the individual militants who died under the dastardly persecution of the Nazis and their henchmen, our criterion for judging their party remains the Marxist criterion, what class does its policies aid? The Militant, in treating this question, has adduced volumes of factual proof to show that the Trotskyist evaluation of Stalinism—as a degenerate workers' bureaucracy serving world imperialism—is well grounded. It is on that basis, and not on some abstract ethical considerations, that we ask the young comrade to judge between us and the completely Stalinized Communist parties.

One final point, on Walter Dauge. He was a left Social Democrat of long standing who for only a few short years belonged to the Belgian Trotskyist party and is, to the best of our knowledge, the only case internationally of a member of one of our organizations who betrayed it and went over to the "collaborationists." (Isn't it somewhat unfair to compare this isolated case to the group betrayals like those of Paul Faure and Co. of the French Socialist Party, Henry De Man and Co. of the Belgian Labor Party, Clamamus and Co. of the French C.P.?)

However, when we speak of traitors and treachery we are not concerned with the actions of individuals belonging to a given party (such betrayals cannot be prevented even in the most revolutionary parties and, indeed, there were numerous such cases even in the Bolshevik party of Lenin's day.) We are concerned with the declared and established policy of the party itself over a considerable period of time. Our "English Reader" will find a rounded out treatment of the question he raises along this line in "The Policy of the Stalinist Parties During the War," by Spero, in Fourth International, May 1945.



### Red Sunday Mobilization

A National Red Sunday Mobilization to sell the new Pioneer Publisher's pamphlet, JOBS FOR ALL! is scheduled for October 7 by the Socialist Workers Party.

All readers of The Militant are cordially invited to participate in the mobilization.

Consult the Socialist Workers Party branch in your locality for the exact time and place.

### Railroad Locals Call For 36 Hour Week

Editor:

Last week in Chicago a meeting of all the general chairmen of the shop craft's locals of AFL railroad unions went on record to secure a 36-hour week at 48 hours pay.

For nearly a year now the railroad workers have been demanding a change from the AFL leaders' old do-nothing policy. Some of the locals have even threatened to withhold pay capitation until they were guaranteed some action. I heard one worker say in a union meeting that as long as we keep sending them money they will keep raising their own pay and doing nothing for us.

The general chairman on returning from the Chicago meeting, told the workers here that there were just stacks of resolutions from local unions on the table at the front of the hall. The car men's union here circulated their own resolution nation-wide inside their own craft, for which act their General President Knight threatened to re-vote their charter.

Local 209, Sheetmetal Workers, about six months ago circulated a resolution calling for a 40-hour week and substantial pay increases, to all the Northern Pacific and Great Northern locals in their craft. System Federation, 101, which is a sort of council of shop crafts on the Great Northern, passed a resolution calling for a 40-hour week with increased pay to offset the reduction in hours. We have received copies of resolutions from locals as far away as Sacramento, Cal., all demanding shorter hours and wage increases.

Now that the war is over and the railroads all over the United States are cutting out all overtime work, the workers are receiving from one-fifth to one-third less wages than during the war. Coupled with the fact that rail workers as a group received from a quarter to a third less pay than war plant workers, we can readily see the reason for this trend.

The workers who run the

### QUESTION BOX

Q: Were there many strikes after the last war?

A: At the end of the first world war, there was a great wave of strikes. The year 1919 set a record that still stands for the number of workers involved in strikes.

During that year, there were 4,160,348 persons on strike or 20.8 per cent of the total working force in industry. This compared with 6.2 per cent on strike in 1918.

Q: How many years, on the average, have the men in the U.S. Army served?

A: According to a September 1, 1945, estimate, a total of 8,050,000 men in the U.S. Army have served as follows: 800,000 more than 4 years; 1,200,000 between 3 and 4 years; 3,600,000 between 2 and 3 years; 1,450,000 between one and two years; 1,000,000 less than one year.

Q: I hear that the mechanical cotton picker is now perfected. How many are in use, and will they displace much labor?

A: Already more than 100 cotton pickers are in commercial use. These machines pick more than 1,000 pounds of seed cotton in an hour, compared to an average of 15 pounds an hour by a human being. How much labor a mechanical picker displaces is indicated by its application on one plantation of 4,000 acres which uses 40 skilled workers operating machines, instead of 130 families consisting of 600 to 700 men, women and children, previously employed.

If neither of these possibilities appeal to you, or if we are unable to provide an opening for you, we certainly will be most happy to give you a letter of reference to other employers or to

trains are becoming more militant every day. There is no question but that they will run up against opposition from the union bureaucracy in this industry which is probably as reactionary as any in the American labor movement. Let us speed the day when we will get rid of it.

Jack Pearson  
St. Paul

### Harvester Company "Explains" Job Loss To A Sailor

Editor:

The following letter was sent to my husband, a sailor aboard a cruiser now in Korea by the International Harvester Company. I thought maybe you could use the irony of it!

In addition, I may say that this company, in St. Paul at least, gave nothing to employees when they were drafted. They do, to be sure, send a package at Christmas time. And regularly send a company newsletter, too:

Sailor's Wife  
St. Paul, Minn.

I am sure that the end of the war has turned your thoughts toward your return to civilian life and toward job opportunities. For that reason I want to explain our situation at St. Paul Works to you, to assist you in making your plans.

As you know, the International Harvester Company had no manufacturing operation in St. Paul before the war, and St. Paul Works was established as purely an ordinance operation—it's only products being military weapons.

When the Japanese surrendered, the Government immediately cancelled the production at St. Paul Works, operations ceased, and it was necessary for us to lay off St. Paul employees. For that reason, I am sorry to say, there is no job at St. Paul Works for us to offer you. There are, however, two other possibilities which I will outline.

1. Because our Company has been favorably impressed with the spirit of employee and the general success of our wartime operation at St. Paul, the management is making studies to determine whether any Harvester civilian products can be manufactured in the Twin Cities area as a permanent peace-time arrangement. The problem requires careful study because the area is at a cost disadvantage for a metal working industry like ours, since the Twin Cities are at a considerable distance both from the supplies of steel and other raw materials and from the center of distribution for most of our products. We do hope, however, to find a product which can be made in the Twin Cities without too much cost penalty. If we are successful, this will involve the acquisition or construction of a plant other than the present St. Paul Works, which is not well adapted to efficient peacetime manufacture.

If such a manufacturing operation is established in the Twin Cities, we certainly will give preference in hiring to former employees of St. Paul Works, and especially to veterans who have worked at this operation. It is only fair to say, however, that if we do establish a new plant in the Twin Cities it cannot begin operation for a considerable time, probably more than a year.

2. The other possibility would involve your being willing to leave the Twin Cities and work elsewhere. Under the Harvester Veterans' Re-employment Plan, if you desire, we will try to find you a job for which you are qualified at some other International Harvester location, provided you make application to us within 90 days after being discharged from military service. Under the Selective Training and Service Act, and under existing union contracts, you would have to begin such a job as a new employee from the standpoint of work seniority. However, any other rights for compensation, E. B. A. and other company plans will be computed from the date your service record began at St. Paul Works or other International Harvester Company operations.

3. I hear that the mechanical cotton picker is now perfected. How many are in use, and will they displace much labor?

A: Already more than 100 cotton pickers are in commercial use. These machines pick more than 1,000 pounds of seed cotton in an hour, compared to an average of 15 pounds an hour by a human being. How much labor a mechanical picker displaces is indicated by its application on one plantation of 4,000 acres which uses 40 skilled workers operating machines, instead of 130 families consisting of 600 to 700 men, women and children, previously employed.

If neither of these possibilities appeal to you, or if we are unable to provide an opening for you, we certainly will be most happy to give you a letter of reference to other employers or to

big, but more vicious. It was a deliberate campaign to instill in our minds a hatred and a misconception of the Japanese people as being so imbued with the love of their Emperor that they thought of nothing except Hirohito's will and hara-kari.

And now we have an inkling of the truth buried in the middle of the New York World-Telegram, September 6. An A.P. release stating that . . . "a labor leader had been arrested five times for his labor activities and for opposing the war against China!"

Let us not think that this "line enlightenment" was printed because the U.S. policy-makers have suddenly realized that there are workers in Japan that disagree with Japanese Imperialist policy; but rather that they are somewhat concerned with the attitude of thousands of American workers in uniform when these soldiers see for themselves the actual sentiment in Japan and begin to write the truth in letters home.

We see clearly that capitalism changes its line to coincide with its own interests; and its contradictions are flaunted in the face of the workers, to be accepted without question.

Jerry Baker  
New York

### A "Great" World

Editor:

H. V. Kaltenborn with his "Polly wants a cracker" painful delivery, tells us that America is "losing the moral leadership of the world!"

Our Militant (Homer nods!) quotes a preacher who tells us that "America has lost her moral position."

This is worthy of the Stalinists at their most muddled.

Where in Gehenna did America get her job?

Fascism means basically "for self only;" it is endlessly anti-social; its Satanic tentacles penetrate and strangle the souls of the flower of the flock; its most subtle weapon is Calvinist cant.

Calvinist cant has so long saturated the atmosphere of "this country" that we lose all discrimination; blind with false pride we walk in the footsteps of Hitler and Mussolini, mouth-pling pious words.

Where in Gehenna did we get our job?

Joseph McNamee  
New York

### Capitalist Press Changes A Line

Editor:

The end of armed hostilities is proving more clearly to the workers how capitalism lies. The press is only one of the many outlets the capitalists have to propagate their lies as truths. The most vicious propaganda form is to establish that monstrous ghost called "Public Opinion," which in reality is not public opinion, but only a capitalist trick to hold the workers in check.

Prior to December 8, 1941, the news we were given on and about Japan was of a fairy-tale character. The Japanese imperialists were painted as Gilbert and Sullivan creations; and the Japanese workers...? We never heard of them. (Better close our eyes and take an indifferent attitude on what was happening in China.)

After December 8, that lie was discarded for another, just as

G. Cornell  
New York City

### Socialist Workers Party Branch Activities

AIRPORT—Visit The Militant Club, 465-6 Everett Bldg., 38 East Market St., open Tues. and Thurs. 2 to 4 p.m.; Mon. and Wed. 7 to 9 p.m.

WILKINTON-BETHLEHEM—Public discussion meeting on current topics every Thursday, 8 p.m. at Militant Labor Forum, S. E. corner Front and Hamilton Streets, Allentown.

BOSTON—Office at 30 Stuart St., open evenings (except Sundays) until 9:30; also Monday and Saturday afternoons. Come in and get acquainted. Complete stock of literature.

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

CHICAGO—Visit The Militant Club, 465-6 Everett Bldg., 38 East Market St., open Tues. and Thurs. 2 to 4 p.m.; Mon. and Wed. 7 to 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Visit SWP Headquarters, 220 S. W. Alder St., Room 21, open 1 to 4 p.m. daily except Sunday; and 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

How to Fight It! Speaker: C. M. Hauser.

SAN FRANCISCO—Visit the San Francisco School of Social Science 305 Grant Ave., corner of Grant and Sutter, 4th floor, evenings, from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday, 8 to 9 p.m. Tel. Dear 7052.

TOLEDO—All Militant readers invited to the Open House held every Sunday 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.

Saturday, October 18—October Barn Dance, music and program of entertainment.

LOS ANGELES—Buy The Militant, 4th International and other Marxist books and pamphlets and information about the SWP at the following places in the Los Angeles area: LOS ANGELES—Socialist Workers Party, Rooms 200-05, 212 S. Hill St., VA-7336. SAN PEDRO, Socialist Workers Party, 1008 S. Pacific, Room 14.

MILWAUKEE—

# 'Militant' Opens Drive For 10,000 New Subs

By Justine Lang

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

An intensive six-weeks *Militant* subscription campaign for 10,000 new readers will be launched by the Socialist Workers Party beginning October 14 with a National Red Sunday mobilization on Sunday, November 25. The subscriptions will be offered at the regular price

of 50 cents for six months and \$1.00 for a year.

Thirteen of the 29 SWP branches have already responded by accepting their quotas: Allentown-Bethlehem 100; Buffalo 300; Chicago 1,000; Cleveland 200; Los Angeles 1,500; Milwaukee 100; New York 2,000; Philadelphia 300; Reading 50; St. Paul 100; Toledo 300; Youngstown 300. Portland raised its quota from 50 to 75. St. Paul, expressing the sentiments of most of the branches, declared: "Of course we plan to get more than our quota, but this'll be a start."

## CAMPAIGN PLANS

Following the pattern set in

**Louise Simpson Answers Bicious Fake 'Interview'**

(Continued from Page 1)

continued Louise Simpson's letter, "Mr. Thomas and I concluded we were dealing with a crackpot. We gave him a copy of our election platform which definitely states our position in support of the five cent fare as well as on all the other important questions involved in the election campaign and terminated the interview."

"Since then," declared Louise Simpson, "I have been informed that as a Republican 'bigwig,' Mr. Edgar Brown is a close collaborator of Colonel McCormick of the reactionary Chicago Tribune, Wm. Randolph Hearst, and other such 'friends' of the Negro people. In that capacity he undoubtedly is so preoccupied with the task of preventing the Negro people from finding a radical solution to their problems that he has little time for the truth."

**SLANDEROUS ARTICLE**  
The Trotskyist Councilmanic candidate also pointed out the role of the Amsterdam News in printing Brown's article: "It is

indeed regrettable," she declared, "that your paper has so little respect for journalistic ethics as to take responsibility for the publication of scandalous article by permitting it to appear without the author's by-line. By doing so the Amsterdam News has made itself a partner in a shabby political swindle."

Comrade Simpson said she had assumed that the Amsterdam News had a higher standard than that adopted by the Republican Party and its "bigwigs!" During the course of this campaign I have granted interviews to many people sincerely interested in the program, ideas and Party which I represent. I would suggest that if the Amsterdam News is at all interested in an interview with me I would gladly meet any accredited representative and present my views. I would further suggest that in the future you attempt to verify your stories before publishing them."

Indeed, the *Militant* sub campaign, in the spring of this year, the branches are deciding upon their concentration points, mobilizing their forces and setting up campaign directors and teams. Philadelphia writes that their Campaign Committee will be two elected team captains together with the branch organizer.

In New York, a city-wide Campaign Director will supervise the activities of the five branches: West Side, East Side, Chelsea, Brooklyn and Harlem. Each branch will have its own Campaign Director and the branches will be divided into teams, at the head of which will be Team Captains. New York is planning to concentrate a large part of its efforts in Harlem, where a new branch has just been opened and where an intensive drive is being carried on for the Trotskyist candidates in the November elections.

In this campaign, as in the last, national branch and individual pace-setters will be featured. Weekly reports and a scoreboard will keep *Militant* readers posted on the results of this campaign.

Every branch in the country is keyed up and aspiring to lead all other branches in spirited competition. Not only members but friends and readers of *The Militant* are invited to participate in the sub campaign. Trotskyist Youth Groups in many branches are preparing to compete for youth group and single championships.

In our previous campaign this year the goal of 10,000 new readers was topped by a record-smashing total of 22,437 subscriptions.



MARC DAUBER

## High Award For Heroism To Comrade Dauber

Pfc. Marc Dauber, member of the Socialist Workers Party, killed in action last November, was awarded posthumously last week the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest medal.

Wounded on D-Day on the Normandy beachhead, Marc recovered only to be killed in action in the Huertgen Forest in Germany. The medal was awarded because, after being badly wounded, he continued to shout and throw hand grenades in order to draw enemy fire away from his platoon.

Before being drafted, Marc was a senior at Brooklyn College. He was 22 when killed.

To readers of Fourth International Marc was known as James Cadman. In 1941, at the age of 19, he was writing like a seasoned Marxist on various military and political questions.

His biography appeared in an obituary in the April 14 issue of *THE MILITANT*.

# Wright Lectures In 3 Cities On The British Labor Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

tries, he said, they were coalition governments. The great victory of the British Labor Party today places a majority of two to one in the capitalist Parliament. Today, for the first time, the leaders of the Labor Party do not need the consent of anyone to carry out the job for which the English workers voted them into office.

## SIMPSON SPEAKS

A special feature of the evening was the question and answer period following the lecture, when dozens of written questions were answered by Comrade Wright.

Louise Simpson, Trotskyist candidate for New York City Council in the November elections also spoke. She said that many workers in this country, disgusted with the corrupt and

treacherous capitalist parties and the Stalinist party, think of politics as a dirty business and want to have not part of it.

This is because they are still unacquainted with the revolutionary socialist program of the Socialist Workers Party, she declared, the only party that offers a real solution to the oppressed and enslaved workers.

The audience responded with a generous collection of \$125. The meeting concluded with the singing of *The Internationale*. From New York, Comrade Wright will continue his coast-to-coast tour, with his next meeting in Rochester.

## Allentown Hears John J. Wright

By John Fitch

ALLENTELLON, Pa., Sept. 24.—An enthusiastic group of 25 workers attended the meeting at which John G. Wright spoke on "The Victory of the British Labor Party — Its Meaning for American Workers," held in the newly acquired headquarters of the Allentown Branch.

The masterly presentation of his subject by Comrade Wright provoked a lively discussion among the workers, many of whom work in Mack Truck and Bethlehem Steel. After the meeting two members of the audience joined the Socialist Workers Party.

Practically everyone stayed for the housewarming which followed the meeting. Groups of workers gathered together to discuss various phases of the lecture while they enjoyed tidbits and refreshments, music and dancing. Many of them are looking forward to future meetings to which they

intend to bring their friends.

As an indication of the welcome accorded the new Socialist Workers Party headquarters in this area, bouquets of flowers and messages of good wishes for our party and its activities were sent by neighbors.

## PROCESS HERE

In response to questions from the audience, Comrade Wright explained that the same process was beginning to take place in this country. He showed how the movement of the militant Detroit workers to elect a labor candidate for mayor was an important indication of this trend.

The general feeling of those present was summed up by one newcomer who declared: "I wouldn't have missed this meeting for anything. I learned more from that one speech than from anything else I've ever heard!"

## Hear:

## JOHN G. WRIGHT

Associate Editor of "The Militant" and 4th International speak on

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

## BUFFALO

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

## AKRON

Friday, October 12  
405-6 Everett Bldg., 39 E. Market Street.

## YOUNGSTOWN

Sunday, October 7, 8 p.m., 225 No. Phelps Street

## CLEVELAND

Sunday, Oct. 14, 8 p.m.  
Carnegie Bldg., 1220 Huron Road (off Euclid) Room 914.

# THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSEYISM

## OUR EXPERIENCES IN THE N. Y. HOTEL STRIKE

By James P. Cannon

The hotel organization campaign began, and as so frequently happens in trade union developments, luck played a part. By chance, a few members of our party belonged to this independent union which became the medium for the organization campaign. As the hotel workers began to turn toward unionism in a big way, this handful of Trotskyists found themselves in the midst of a swirling mass movement. We had a comrade, an old-time militant in the trade, and after years of isolation he suddenly found himself an influential figure. Then we had in the party at that time a man named B. J. Field, an intellectual. He had never been engaged in trade union work before. But he was a man of many intellectual accomplishments, and in our general push toward mass work, in our drive for contact with the mass movement, Field was assigned to go into the hotel situation to help our faction and to give the union the benefit of his knowledge as statistician, an economist and a linguist.

## Organizing the N. Y. Hotel Workers

It happened that the most strategically important sector in the hotel situation was a group of French chefs. Because of their strategic position in the trade and their prestige as the most skilled craftsmen, they played, as is always the case with the best mechanics everywhere, a predominant role. Many of these French chefs could not speak or discuss things in English. Our intellectual could talk French with them till the cows came home. This gave him extraordinary importance in their eyes. The old secretary was leaving office, and before anybody knew what had happened, the French chefs insisted that Field should be secretary of this promising union and he was duly elected; naturally that meant not only an opportunity for us, but also a responsibility. The organization campaign then went on with full force. Our League gave the most energetic help from the start. I personally participated quite actively and spoke at several organization mass meetings. After five years of isolation down on Tenth Street and Sixteenth Street, making innumerable speeches at small forums and internal meetings—and not only making the speeches, but listening to other speakers interminably—I was happy to have an opportunity to speak to hundreds and hundreds of workers on elementary trade unionism.

Hugo Oehler, who later became a quite famous sectarian, but who, strangely enough, was an excellent trade unionist—and more than that, a member of this craft—was sent into this union to help. In addition, a number of other comrades were assigned to help in the organizing campaign. We publicized the campaign in *The Militant* and gave whatever help we could, including advice and direction to our comrades, until the movement culminated in a general strike of New York hotel workers on January 24, 1934. At the invitation of the union committee, I made the main speech at the mass meeting of the hotel workers, the night when the general strike was proclaimed. Thereafter the National Committee of our League assigned me to devote my whole time to assisting and collaborating with Field and the fraction in the hotel workers union. Many others—a dozen or more—were assigned to help in every way from picketing to running errands, from writing publicity to distributing handbills and sweeping up headquarters; any and every kind of task which would be required of them in such a situation.

Our League went all out for the strike, just as we had done in the German crisis in the early part of 1933. When the German situation came to the breaking point, we brought out *The Militant* three times a week in order to dramatize the events and increase our striking power. We did the same thing in the New York hotel strike. *The Militant* every other day popularized the strike, giving the strikers' side, exposing the bosses' lies, and offering some ideas on ways of making the strike successful.

Our whole organization, all over the country, was mobilized to help the New York strike as task number one; to help the union win the strike and to help our comrades establish the influence and prestige of Trotskyism in the fight. That is one of the characteristics of Trotskyism. Trotskyism never does anything half-way. Trotskyism acts according to the old motto: Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. That is the way we acted in the hotel strike. We poured everything we had into that task to make it successful. The whole New York organization was mobilized; they scraped down to the bottom of their pockets, to the last dime, to pay the tremendous expense of the three-times-a-week *Militant*. The comrades all over the country did likewise. We strained the organization almost to

the breaking point to help that strike.

But we did not become trade union fetishists. Simultaneously with our concentration in the hotel strike, we made a decisive move on the political front. *The Militant* of January 27, the very issue of the paper which carried the first report of the general strike, published also an open letter addressed to the Provisional Organization Committee of the American Workers Party, which the Conference for Progressive Labor Action had set up at their Pittsburgh conference in the preceding month. In this open letter we took note of their convention decision to move toward the constitution of a political party; we proposed to open discussions with the objective of coming to an agreement on program so that we could form a political party united, putting their forces and ours together in one organization. It is symptomatic, it is significant, that the initiative came from us. In every relationship ever established between the Trotskyists and any other political grouping, the initiative always came from the Trotskyists. That was not because of our personal superiority or because we were less bashful than other people—we have always been modest enough—but because we knew what we wanted all the time. We had a more clearly defined program and were always sure of what we were doing, or at least we thought we were. This gave us confidence, initiative.

The hotel strike had a very promising beginning. A series of great mass meetings was held, culminating in a mass meeting in the annex of Madison Square Garden with not less than 10,000 in attendance. There I had the privilege of speaking as one of the featured speakers of the strike committee, along with Field and others. Our comrades in the union were in a position from the start to influence strike policy most decisively, although we never pursued the policy of monopolizing strike leadership. Our policy has been to draw into cooperation all the leading militants, and share responsibility with them, in order that the strike leadership may be really representative of the membership and sensitively responsive to it.

## Strike Encounters Difficulties

Naturally, the strike began to encounter many of the difficulties which scuttled so many strikes of that period, particularly the machinations of the Federal Labor Board. It required political awareness to prevent the ostensible "help" of these governmental agencies from being transformed into a noose for the strike. We had sufficient political experience, we knew enough about the role of government mediators, to have some ideas about how to deal with them—not only to turn one's back on them in sectarian fashion, but to utilize every possibility they might afford to bring the bosses into negotiations; and to do this without placing the slightest confidence in these people or giving them the initiative.

All this we tried to impress upon our brilliant young intellectual prodigy, B. J. Field. But he in the meantime had gone through a certain transformation; from nothing he had suddenly become everything. His picture was in all the New York papers. He was the leader of a great mass movement. And strange as it may seem, sometimes these things which are purely external, having absolutely nothing to do with what is inside a man, exert a profound effect on his self-estimation. This, unfortunately, was the case with Field.

By nature he was rather conservative, and by no means free from petty-bourgeois sentiment, from being impressed by government representatives, politicians and labor sharks into whose company he was suddenly thrust. He began to carry out his negotiations with these people, and to conduct himself generally, like a Napoleon, as he thought, but in reality like a schoolboy. He disregarded the fraction of his own party in the union—which is always the sign of a man who has lost his head. But it often happens with party members who are suddenly projected into important strategic positions in unions. They are seized by the utterly irrational idea that they are bigger than the party, that they don't need the party any more.

Field began to disregard the militants of his own party fraction who were right there by his side and should have been the machine through which he carried out everything. Not only that. He began to disregard the National Committee of the League. We could have helped him a lot because our committee embodied the experience not of one strike but of many, to say nothing of the political experience which would have been so useful in dealing with the Labor Board sharks. We wanted to help him because we were bound up in the situation as much as he was. All over town, and all over the country in fact, everybody was talking about the Trotskyist strike. Our movement was on trial before the labor movement of the country. All our enemies were hoping for disaster; nobody wanted to help us. We knew very well that if the strike had a bad outcome the Trotskyist organization would get a black eye. No matter how far Field might depart from the party policy, it would not be Field who would be remembered and blamed for the failure, but the Trotskyist movement, the Trotskyist organization.

Each day that went by, our heedless intellectual pulled

farther away from us. We tried hard, in the most comradely way, in the most humble way, to convince this swell-headed fool that he was leading not only himself but the strike to destruction, and was threatening to bring discredit upon our movement. We begged him to consult us, to come and talk to the National Committee about the policy of the strike, which was beginning to sag because it was being directed wrongly. Instead of organizing the militancy of the ranks from below, and thus coming to the negotiations with a power behind him—the only thing that really counts in negotiations when the chips are down—he was moderating the militancy of the masses and spending all his time running around from one conference to another with these government sharks, politicians and labor sharks who had no other purpose except to knife the strike.

## The Party Must Determine The Line

Field became more and more disdainful. How could he, who had no time, come down and meet with us? All right, we said, we have time; we will meet you at meal time in a restaurant a block from the union headquarters. He didn't have the time even for that. He began to pass disparaging remarks. There was a little political group down on Sixteenth Street, and all they had was a program and a handful of people; and here he was with 10,000 strikers under his influence. Why should he bother with us? He said, "I could not get in contact with you even if I wanted to; you haven't even got a telephone in your office." That was true, and we really winced under the accusation—we had no telephone. That deficiency was a relic of our isolation, a hangover from the past when we had no need of a telephone, because nobody wanted to call us up, and we couldn't call anyone. Besides, up till then, we couldn't afford a telephone.

Eventually the hotel strike bogged down for lack of militant policy because of a crawling reliance on the Labor Board which was aiming to scuttle the strike. Days were wasted in futile negotiations with Mayor LaGuardia, while the strike was dying on its feet for lack of proper leadership. Meanwhile our enemies were waiting to say: "We told you so. The Trotskyists are nothing but sectarian hair splitters. They can't do mass work. They can't lead strikes." It was a heavy blow to us. We had the name of leading the strike but not the influence to shape its policy, thanks to the treachery of Field. We were in danger of having our movement compromised. If we should condone what was being done by Field and his group we could only spread demoralization in our own ranks. We could convert our young revolutionary group into a caricature model of the Socialist Party, which had people all over the trade union movement but had no serious party influence because the Socialist Party trade unionists never felt any obligation to the party.

We had before us a fundamental problem which is decisive for every revolutionary political party: Shall trade union functionaries determine the party line and lay down the law to the party, or shall the party determine the line and lay down the law to the trade union functionaries? The problem was posed point-blank in the midst of this strike. We did not evade the issue. The decisive action we took at that time colored all the future developments of our party in the trade union field and did a great deal to shape the character of our party.

We put Mr. Field on trial in the middle of the strike. Big as he was, we brought charges against him for violating party policy and party discipline, before the New York organization. We had a full discussion—as I recall, it lasted two Sunday afternoons—to give everybody in the League a chance to speak. The great man Field disdained to appear. He had no time. So he was tried in his absence. By this time he had organized a little faction of his own in the League members whom he had misled, and who had become unbalanced by the magnitude of the mass movement as against the size of our little political grouping on Sixteenth Street. They came down to the League meetings as Field's spokesmen, full of arrogance and impudence and said: "You can't expel us. You are only expelling yourselves from the trade union mass movement."

Like many trade unionists before them, they felt bigger than the party. They thought they could violate party policy and break party discipline with impunity because the party wouldn't dare to discipline them. That is what really happened in the case of the Socialist Party, and that is one important reason why the Socialist Party has wound up in such a pitiful debacle in the trade union field. All its great trade union leaders, lifted into office with the help of the party, are still there but once in of

fce they never paid any attention to the party or its policy. Labor leaders were above discipline in the Socialist Party. The party never summoned up enough courage to expel any of them, because they thought that thereby they would lose their "contact" with the mass movement. We had no such thoughts. We proceeded resolutely, to exp

# 1,000 Detroit Workers Picket Fascist Meeting; Police Use Clubs In Attack On Anti-Fascists

(Continued from Page 1) either side of the school entrance.

Several pickets, including a war veteran still in uniform, were knocked unconscious. As the veteran slumped forward, blood pouring out of his ears from a blow on the head, he was heard to protest "I haven't done anything. I was just walking on the picket line." In answer a policeman lifted his club to strike him again, but the veteran had already fainted.

## STALINIST FINGERMEN

Police brutality to pickets is not a new thing to Detroit workers. However, union members were shocked to learn that the official leadership of the Stalinist-dominated Wayne County CIO Council had been collaborating with the police and had acted as fingermen.

A reporter for a Detroit daily newspaper stated that "CIO officials gave the police information about individual pickets." Police Commissioner Ballenger told a UAW member who protested the beatings, "We knew last night what was coming. One of your boys tipped us off. You got just what you asked for."

The treachery of the official CIO leadership was further corroborated by a picket from Local 262 UAW-CIO who overheard Sam Sage, Stalinist Secretary of the Wayne County CIO Council tell the police "We're going to call OUR line off. You'll know how to take care of the others."

## "WHERE'S GANLEY?"

The conspiracy between the Stalinists and the police department to have the pickets beaten up explains in part why Stalinist-dominated auto locals were so conspicuously absent from the picketed line. Their absence did not set well with the pickets however, who were heard asking "Where is Ganley? Where's Quinn? Where is John Anderson?"

The betrayal of militant pickets, into the hands of the police was the final attempt of the Stalinists to prevent a mass anti-fascist demonstration, after all their earlier efforts at sabotage had failed. Although the Wayne County CIO Council, controlled by Stalinists, had known for two weeks about the America First meeting, they kept silent until two days before the event.

Only the pressure of the ranks finally forced them to endorse a picket line, and even then they tried to sidetrack the action. They made plans for only a small "token" picket line across the street from Northern High School, where it would not interfere with the Smith meeting.

They attempted to muster the pickets through two Stalinist stooge organizations, the People's Institute of Applied Religion and the Civil Rights Federation, rather than through the organized labor movement. Finally they made every effort to keep their plans for a picket line a secret, at the same time claiming that the unions were being notified.

## NOT INFORMED

Phone calls made by the Socialist Workers Party to leading CIO locals throughout the city disclosed the shameful fact that most of the locals were NOT being informed of the Council's plans, although they were eager to act against the fascists and to cooperate with the Council in every way. Those few locals which had been notified were given Wednesday, September 26, as the date of the demonstration, instead of the correct date, Thursday, September 27.

On Tuesday, September 25, the Socialist Workers Party sent a telegram to the Wayne County CIO Council announcing its full support of the Council's action in calling for a picket line and recommending that the Council make every effort to secure a mass turnout by publicizing the demonstration through press releases, handbills, advertisements, broadcasts, sound trucks, and all other means available.

Similar telegrams asking for support to the Wayne County CIO Council and calling for publicity were also sent by the Socialist Workers Party to the Wayne County Political Action Committee; to the United Automobile Workers, CIO; to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and to Richard Frankenstein, vice-president of the UAW-CIO and labor candidate for mayor. Frankenstein was particularly urged to make an immediate statement to the press and over the radio in support of the anti-Smith demonstration.

## HOSTILE RECEPTION

Arthur Burch, Detroit organizer of the Socialist Workers

Party, went to the executive board of the Wayne County CIO Council which was meeting that same night, to repeat in person the recommendations contained in the telegram, and to point out that local unions had been given an incorrect date for the picket line by CIO officials.

He had a hostile reception, the board voting 6-1 not to give him a hearing. When he managed nevertheless to state the party's recommendations and to offer the party's help in raising funds and supplying material assistance needed to properly publicize the picket line, the board remained silent, except that Williams, president of Local 208 UAW-CIO, kept interrupting by shouting hysterically, "You can't talk here. We voted not to hear you."

The Stalinist conspiracy of silence about the Wayne County CIO Council's plans to picket the Smith meeting was finally broken the next day through press releases sent by the Socialist Workers Party to the three daily papers.

The Detroit News on Wednesday, September 26, carried a front page story announcing the demonstration and admitting that "news of the picket line leaked out when one of the co-operating groups sent out a press release Tuesday night." Thus did Detroit workers finally learn, one day before the event, that they would have an opportunity to demonstrate their hatred of fascism and of those who would try to spread fascism in this country.

## LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED

On Wednesday, the same day, the daily papers carried news of the coming demonstration, the Socialist Workers Party distributed 20,000 leaflets calling on

workers to demonstrate against the fascists.

## SMASH FASCISM BEFORE FASCISM SMASHES YOU!

## DRIVE OUT THE FASCISTS!

### Picket The G. L. K. Smith Meeting at Northern High School

Corner Woodward and Clairmount

Thursday, Sept. 27 at 7:00 P.M.

Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leading fascist demagogue, has dared to call an anti-labor rally in this UAW stronghold at the very time that the workers are fighting for a 30 per cent wage increase.

Rev. Smith is stirring up anti-Negro and anti-Jewish hatred after the pattern of Hitler.

This is all part of the drive of Big Business to crush the unions.

Stop fascism from getting a foothold in Detroit.

Do not stand idly by and permit fascism to smash the labor movement.

Answer the call of the Wayne County CIO Council to picket. Be at Northern High School Thurs. 7 p.m. sharp

SMASH FASCISM BEFORE FASCISM SMASHES YOU!

ISSUED BY THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY and THE MILITANT

112 WOODWARD, BLOOM 51

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Leaflet issued by the Detroit Branch of the Socialist Workers Party and The Militant supporting the CIO Council to picket. Be at Northern High School Thurs. 7 p.m. sharp

The small groups of fascists who ventured through the police lines were greeted by boos and jeers, as were the police reinforcements. Cheers and applause, on the other hand, welcomed the flying squadrons from the various auto locals as they arrived to take their place on the picket line.

**UNDERSTAND POLICE ROLE**

The pickets also showed a fine understanding of the role of the police. They answered the beatings by shouting: "Mayor Jeffries' Storm Troopers Protect Fascists"; "We Want a LABOR Police Commissioner"; "Down with Jeffries"; and "Elect Frankenstein and the Cops Will All Be Union Members."

There were many demands that the plants be closed for a one-day protest against the brutal actions of the police, and a number of UAW-CIO locals sent delegations to the protest meeting which Sage had called at the mayor's office for today. However, the Stalinist Sage reneged on his promise, and due to the complete absence of any officials from the UAW or from the Wayne County CIO Council, the protest meeting did not take place.

## LINES SWELL

Within a few minutes the lines had swelled to huge proportions, the majority of pickets being auto workers and their families. All racial groups were well represented, as were veterans organizations, servicemen in uniform, students, civic and fraternal organizations, and finally, somewhat late, the Stalinist church group.

Particularly in evidence on the picket line were the flying squadrons from a number of UAW-CIO locals, including Locals 212, 490, 306, 15, 154, 681, 600, 174 and 50. In the absence of any leadership given by the CIO Council, these flying squadrons, members, cooperating with Socialist Workers Party leaders, took the lead of the demonstration.

It was this committee, organized in the action itself, which kept the lines together when the police tried to break them up and push the pickets back. They bore the brunt of the police brutality and took care of their wounded, refusing to permit the pickets to be taken away in a police ambulance. They kept the picket lines going in spite of repeated Stalinist pronouncements that the demonstration was over.

## PROMISES A PROTEST

Sam Sage finally persuaded some of the pickets to quit, but only on the promise that the CIO Council would organize a protest meeting the following day at the mayor's office at which he personally would be present to protest police brutality. With the demonstration thus weakened by Sage, Arthur Burch, who led the Socialist Workers Party delegation, addressed the pickets remaining on the line, pointing out that the isolation of genuine anti-fascists in a smaller picket line was precisely what the police were waiting for. It would be better, Burch told them, to disband in an organized fashion and prepare for a gigantic demonstration if and when Smith returned his every word.

## SMITH A "STINKER"

The police tried to stop a group of Jewish soldiers in uniform from entering, but were forced to admit seven when a U.S. Army major interceded. It was reported that one of the soldiers managed to make his way to the platform where Smith was speaking, and called Smith a "stinker", whereupon there were loud cheers from the audience.

When the meeting was over, hundreds of pickets still milled around the school, although the picket line had been disbanded almost two hours before. The fascists, who had assumed a jaunty manner upon entering the meeting, came out frightened and downcast, and again had to be escorted through police lines.

Today the Detroit Board of Education announced that Smith and his America First Group

will no longer be permitted the use of public schools for meetings.

## JOB WELL DONE

The magnificent response of the Detroit workers to the hastily called picket line, and the severe setback suffered by Smith, point to a job well done.

However, the question still remains: "What next to drive the fascists out of Detroit altogether?" The tiny role of the Stalinists is well understood in labor circles here, and many UAW locals are already planning to make a sharp protest at the next general meeting of the Wayne County CIO Council against its treacherous actions. The Stalinist officials of the Council will be called to account, but there still is the task of establishing a genuine anti-fascist leadership to guide the workers in their struggles.

What disappointed the workers was the silent and aloof attitude of the UAW-CIO international officials whose political lead the Detroit workers are more inclined to follow. Right now, when the Detroit labor movement is engaged in an election campaign to put its own candidates in the offices of mayor and common council, the pickets had every right to expect from their candidates a demonstration of solidarity in the fight against fascism and police brutality. They could be heard asking one another on the picket line: "Where is Frankenstein? Where are Dell and Hill? Why aren't they here?"

## "SMART" POLITICS

Not will the workers be satisfied with the answer given by the Wayne County Political Action Committee, controlled by the UAW top leadership, to the request made by the Socialist Workers Party that Frankenstein take the lead in the demonstration — it would not be "smart politics," said the PAC

It is talk also of declaring a general labor holiday in Detroit the next time Smith attempts to hold a meeting here, and of bringing down the powerful Flint and Pontiac locals to join in a mass anti-fascist demonstration.

Smith has announced that he will be back in December for a return engagement. If he dares to return he will find a solid front arrayed against him. Given two months instead of two days in which to organize, the anti-fascists can easily make it impossible for Smith to hold a meeting in public schools or in any other meeting hall in the city. By their numbers and their willingness to fight, the workers will drive the fascists out of Detroit.

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