

**CIO Steel Workers
Vote For Action!**

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Rally Protests Allied Butchery In The Colonies

By Charles Carsten

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Despite bitter weather more than 350 people tonight participated in a rally sponsored by the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party to protest the Allied massacre of the colonial peoples of Indonesia, Indo-China and the imperialist intervention in China. The meeting was held in the Hotel Diplomat.

The assembled workers responded enthusiastically to the call of the speakers for protest action against the murderous imperialist aggression against the colonial people. The meeting was addressed by Charles Jackson, well-known writer of "The Negro Struggle" column in *The Militant*; Farrel Dobbs, editor of *The Militant*; and George Novack, National Secretary of the Civil Rights Defense Committee; James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, was chairman.

The speakers emphasized that the struggle for freedom of the colonial peoples is being conducted against the same Wall Street monopolists and imperialists who in this country are trying to smash the unions, drive down wages and divide the workers with vicious race hatred. General Motors was cited as a typical exploiter of both the colonial peoples and American labor.

"HOLLOW WORDS"

Comrade Jackson pointed out that the Negroes in this country and the colonial peoples face a common enemy. "During the war," he declared, "the peoples of the Far East, as well as the Negroes here, were told they would gain their freedom in the brave new world that would come from an Allied victory—that world so beautifully painted in the brilliant hues of the Four Freedoms and wrapped with that glittering tinsel of the Atlantic Charter.

"Each of these subject peoples found, however, when they

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Javanese Fiercely Resist Imperialists

The heroic battle of the Indonesian people for their freedom from imperialist rule is reaching tremendous proportions. Correspondents of the capitalist press, impressed by the vast size and determination of the uprising, declared December 2 that the "Indonesians were in firmer control of Java than they were when the British arrived after the Japanese surrender."

The effort to reinstate the despotic colonial rule of the Dutch has become virtually a full-scale war. "Observers believed," said United Press, "that the British would have to occupy every city, town and village . . ."

The people control "most of the railways, telephone lines and other communications and move freely about the island," stated the dispatch, "making it difficult for the British to carry out their operations."

ALLIED FEROCITY

The Allied imperialists, however, are proceeding with ruthless fury. Well supplied with American-made planes, American-made tanks, American-made bombs and other war supplies, they are inflicting on populous Java all the horrors of modern warfare.

The ferocity of the Allies is indicated by their attitude toward truces. A few weeks ago, when their first landing forces at Soerabaja were threatened with annihilation, they asked for a truce from the Republic of Indonesia. President Soekarno flew to Soerabaja and obtained the truce, thus saving the beleaguered British force. When the Indonesians at Bandoeing asked for a truce, however, on November 28, the British replied

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Lumber Strike Nears Victory In 9th Week

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT
SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 29

The nine-week-old strike of lumber workers in the Northwest is on the way to victory. Twenty-five operations in Tacoma, several in Portland, and several in Seattle have signed contracts with the striking AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, granting 15 cents an hour wage increases to all categories of workers and establishing an hourly minimum of \$1.05.

Some 60,000 members of the LSW began their strike September 24, demanding an hourly increase of 20 cents and a minimum of \$1.10.

The recent settlement involves approximately one-third of the AFL lumber workers in the Washington and Columbia River areas. The compromise contracts will probably be the basis for settlement in the rest of the industry.

Among the firms that have settled are not only small operators, a few of whom settled for the union's full demands in the early weeks of the strike, but also large mills. Several members of the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Committee—powerful association of employers which, at the beginning of the strike, refused even to discuss wage increases with the LSW—have signed contracts.

STALINIST LIE

The spread of successful settlement of the lumber strike gives the lie to the Stalinists who, in their paper *The New World*, made dire predictions about the outcome of the LSW's action. According to their theory the employers were preparing a lockout of the industry, and, by innuendo, the LSW's strike was condemned as playing into the hands of the employers.

The Stalinists instead, praised the action of the leadership of the CIO International Woodworkers of America which was demanding an hourly increase of 25 cents, but refused to call its members out on strike.

The IWA-CIO itself was able to settle peacefully with the employers in the fir areas for an increase of 12½ cents an hour thanks to the strike of the LSW. IWA acceptance of the 12½ cents settlement, however, was correctly condemned by the LSW-AFL as undermining the wage demands put up by the AFL workers.

INDO-CHINESE SEEK SOLIDARITY OF ALL COLONIES

The independence movements of Indo-China, Indonesia and Burma have established mutual relations. Aung San, one of the Burmese Nationalist leaders called for an "immediate Asiatic Potsdam Conference" of the subject people of Asia to plan a united campaign to achieve freedom within the shortest possible time," according to an October 31 Reuters dispatch.

In reply, Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet Nam Government of Indo-China, sent a radio message to Aung San on November 5: "Annamites are watching with bated breath the Burmese struggle for independence."

This radiogram was intercepted by the French imperialists. They quoted it as proof of the existence of some sort of liaison between Annamites and Burmese which has been suspected since a few weeks already by high ranking British Burma officials, reported the Christian Science Monitor. These officials "said a few days ago at Rangoon that they were convinced that secret conferences had taken place between Annamites and Burmese leaders somewhere in the vicinity of Rangoon."

The British officials in Burma added, said the same dispatch, "they vaguely suspected that some Indonesian nationalists leaders also had consultations with the Burmese and that all of them were maintaining some

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RESOLUTION DENOUNCING SLAUGHTER IN COLONIES

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the mass protest meeting held in New York on November 30 to demand withdrawal of American troops from foreign soil.

To President Harry S. Truman
White House, Washington, D. C.

We 350 workers of New York, assembled in mass meeting at Hotel Diplomat on the call of the Socialist Workers Party, voice indignant protest against the imperialist massacre of the peoples of the Far East who are fighting for their liberties and independence;

We condemn the use of American tanks, planes, ships and troops in these criminal actions and the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of China, Indo-China, Indonesia and Korea;

We wholeheartedly support the struggles of these Oriental peoples against the Allied enslavers. Their cause is our cause. Their fight for freedom is bound up with the fight of the American workers for their rights against the common enemy: the monopoly capitalists of Wall Street.

We call upon you to withdraw all American troops from foreign soil! Hands off Indo-China, Indonesia, China and Korea! Stop the undeclared war against the colonial peoples!

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Auto Ranks Spike Move By GM To Split Strike

Howling At The Gates



American Imperialism Supports Dictator Chiang In Chinese War

Despite official denials and tight censorship, news dispatches from China every day bring added evidence of Washington's active intervention in China's civil war.

A report came from the Stalinist controlled Yenan radio that several hundred American officers are attached to each Kuomintang (Nationalist) Army, participating in planning and executing Chiang Kai-shek's offensive against Chinese Stalinist forces in North China. This report forced Gen. Wedemeyer to assert that U. S. officers were "no longer" working with Kuomintang forces. It appears that their participation with Chiang Kai-shek's troops ended, if at all, when the news became public.

All the combat planes in the India-Burma theater are being flown to China. The transfer of 700 fighter planes was carried out in such haste that fliers were forced to complete the mission under hazardous weather conditions. At least 11 of the aircraft

crashed. The number of men killed has not been revealed.

Chungking sources disclose that troops and material are now being landed at the newly captured port of Hulatao by the U. S. Seventh Fleet. United States Marines are holding vital Chinse East Coast areas.

All of these measures have substantially influenced the

(Continued on Page 8)

GM Seeks To Incite Vets Against Strikers In Flint

By Jerry Kirk
(Special To The Militant)

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 28—As the nation-wide General Motors strike enters its second week, the walkout in this key GM center continues to gather momentum with the shutting down of the office buildings at Chevrolet and AC Spark Plug. At the same time, the first strikebreaking moves of the corporation begin to emerge.

A crude attempt, having a strictly company smell, to incite veterans against the strike was initiated today through a Capt. Jack Packard. Packard, an air force pilot without overseas service and on terminal leave, was employed for two weeks at AC. The local papers today came out with big blurbs about his planning to canvass the report 3,300 veterans on the GM payrolls here for an anti-strike movement. Packard, who is not a union member, is quoted as saying, "Management gave me a square deal, but I am not allowed to work because of this strike."

The hundreds of veterans taking an active part in the strike here are testimony to the kind of "square deal" General Motors

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UAW Veterans Organize Aid For GM Strike

By Evelyn Atwood

(Special To The Militant)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30—

General Motors interests have initiated a strikebreaking venture by attempting to whip up a vicious anti-labor campaign among the veterans.

There are 14,000 union veterans in the Michigan area alone who are affected by the General Motors strike. Both here and in Flint vigilante groups are spearheading these anti-labor campaigns.

According to General Wedemeyer, American arms and ammunition will be delivered to the Chungking Government under Lend - Lease extensions until March 2. This material is being sent to arm 19 more of the 39 American-trained divisions. Twenty of these divisions are already in the field fighting with American-made arms.

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General Motors Violates Local Agreements In Maneuvers To Weaken Strike Solidarity

By Kay O'Brien
(Special To The Militant)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—In an attempt to drive a wedge between the 225,000 striking GM workers and the 73,000 salaried office workers and foremen, and to create "categories" of workers to be divided against one another, officials of General Motors Corporation have demanded that the union permit all salaried employees to pass through the picket lines.

Hoping to intimidate the CIO United Automobile Workers top officials into making such an agreement, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, has resorted to terming the peaceful and orderly picket lines at all GM plants "illegal picketing." He threatens to obtain court injunctions against the pickets and demands that "illegal picketing" must first cease as one of the conditions for negotiating the wage dispute with the union.

This arrogant action on the part of the company is a direct violation of agreements made between the local unions and GM plant management at the outset of the strike. At the national conference of all GM locals held in Detroit on November 19 and 20, it was voted to permit each individual local to decide whether office workers should be allowed through the picket lines, and a circular was sent out by the International notifying the locals of this decision.

VIOLATES AGREEMENTS

Accordingly, on the morning of November 21, before the strike started, agreements were reached between union and management representatives of each plant as to who should be permitted to continue working.

In practically every instance, it was agreed that power house employees and a skeleton crew of maintenance men be kept on, as well as a small office staff to handle employee hospitalization and insurance. Office workers in most cases were given several days in which to finish up their work and to take care of payrolls.

The company itself indicated that it did not expect its office workers to continue working after the first few days when it announced that all salaried employees would receive their regular weekly pay by check mailed to their homes in the event that they were denied entrance to the plants by union pickets.

CREATING "INCIDENTS"

In characteristic fashion, the corporation proceeded to violate the agreement from the very outset, attempting to force an entrance for employees not covered

ed by the agreements, and trying to create incidents.

At the Chevrolet Gear and Axle plant in Detroit, pickets are chafing under the police order which restrains them from placing their lines squarely across the building entrances and forces them to picket on either side of each entrance instead of being in one big united line. At the Chevrolet Forge plant, also in Detroit, only one paymaster was provided for the several thousand workers, who were thus forced to stand in line in an icy rain for hours on end, with many remaining unpaid at the end of the day.

In Saginaw, Mich., paymasters were withdrawn entirely in an attempt to break up a union dues drive being conducted outside the plant by UAW members. Pickets met this challenge to their union rights in militant fashion. They announced to those inside that reentry would be denied if they left the plant for lunch, thus forcing several hundred salaried employees and executives to remain in the building for fifteen hours.

LINES RESPECTED

Despite these attempts to disorganize the picket lines, General Motors is faced with the fact that the vast majority of salaried workers are respecting the strike and refusing to report for work. Therefore it is putting the heat on top UAW officials to get the union itself to open the lines to all office workers and foremen.

The International officers appear to be not as firm as General Motors officials, and have weakened under the barrage. The last meeting of the 22-man International Executive Board which met in Detroit on November 26 and 27, took the stand that "all employees not covered by the union contract" should be permitted to enter the struck plants. On November 30, Walter Reuther, UAW-CIO vice-president in charge of GM locals, began negotiations with the General Motors officials on the alleged "illegal picketing."

PRESSURE OF RANKS

Already a big rank and file pressure is making itself felt against permitting either office workers or the supervisory employees to walk through the picket lines. Telegrams have been coming into the UAW-CIO national office from Flint and elsewhere. Today the Flint City-Wide GM Strike Committee voted overwhelmingly to ask the International Negotiating Committee not to permit anybody to walk through the picket lines. All this pressure is beginning to show some effect. Negotiations with the GM officials today broke up without any results and the issue is still hanging fire.

STRIKERS' ATTITUDE

Militants in the GM locals, who are active every day on the picket lines, view any such concession to the company with great dissatisfaction. They claim that even though the office workers and foremen do not perform any of the strikers' jobs, their entrance through the picket lines will tend to lower the morale of the ranks, which is precisely what the company has in mind.

They point out, on the other hand, that in local after local, office workers are approaching the pickets to say that they want to be kept out, that they don't want to cross picket lines, that they want to help the union win its wage demands.

In the opinion of these militants, the union should respond to such gestures of solidarity by taking a firm and bold stand against the company, and turn the attempt to divide white collar workers from the factory workers into a vast organizing drive which would bring them into the union, establish an unbreakable solidarity between them and secure the fruits of a union victory for all GM workers.

"No Compromise" Say These GM Strikers



"30%—No Compromise" and "We Did It In '37—We'll Do It Again" read the banners of these picketing members of Fleetwood Local 15, UAW-CIO, in Detroit, expressing the spirit of grim determination of the General Motors strikers.

GM Attempts To Incite Veterans Against Solid Strike In Flint

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mittee at AC Spark Plug, has just returned from the navy.

Everett Francis, president of the Fisher Body local, stated in regard to the company's attempt to use veterans for anti-strike purposes, "Management has been informed that we are prepared to meet any situation that might arise." It is significant that Fisher Body local had a meeting for veterans arranged several days before Packard's statement was played up in the press.

STRIKE STRONGHOLD

This center of the historic GM sitdown battle of 1937 is once more a strike stronghold. All locals have strike kitchens feeding the men and women who are marching in shifts on the picket lines. The kitchens are set up in restaurants near the plants. Fisher local has established a kitchen in its headquarters. Union Foraging Committee is soliciting friendly farmers, merchants and professionals for food, clothing and funds.

Skeleton picket crews are maintaining a 24-hour a day vigil at all plant gates. Many veterans of the 1937 sitdowns remain on the differences between then and today. Mass picketing has not been required because the workers, although prepared to respond to any emergency call, are confident that no one will dare try to enter the plants.

Tex Owens, president of Chevrolet local, informed this

reporter that 300 workers rallied to the picket lines to shut down the office building. Only a few personnel men attempted to cross the lines, but they were stopped cold. The workers have welded the gates together in front of several of the 10 Chevrolet plants for the duration to reduce the need for pickets.

At AC Spark Plug several hundred union men and women picketed the entrance of the plant in an all-day driving rain. They refused entrance for collection of final pay checks to anyone who could not show a paid-up union dues receipt. A couple of minor skirmishes took place which the Flint Journal GM mouthpiece, blew up to headline proportions. One non-union woman went to the police with her tale of woe, but was advised by the sheriff's office to join the union if she wanted her pay check.

BEST ORGANIZED

There is a great deal of discussion in the ranks about a possible move to settle the strike through arbitration. The position of the men, if GM attempts this move, was expressed most sharply by Bob Carter, chairman of the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council and chairman of the AC strike committee.

"We gave the corporation the chance to arbitrate which they turned down," said Carter. "From now on we are going to swing the big club. There isn't any such animal as an impartial arbitrator. We got our stomach full with the War Labor Board which was supposed to be impartial."

The AFL unions are respecting the picket lines of the CIO United Automobile Workers. The attitude of the AFL ranks is reflected in the incident at the Chevrolet strike kitchen when two workers came in, ordered coffee, discussed a while and placed a five dollar bill as a contribution from two AFL union men.

"This is the best organized

union in the country," said Carter, just returned from service, continuing: "Money is often a great deciding factor in a man's opinion. The GM corporation has a lot of money to buy a man's opinion."

With the further extension and deeper entrenchment of the strike among the 45,000 GM workers here, it is becoming apparent that the next move is now up to the corporation.

At this point a one-armed union veteran leaped to his feet and rushed toward the speaker. Hathaway, had to say. I was told that about 120 attended the meeting, perhaps 40 of them union veterans.

Hathaway boldly advocated mobilizing forces against the strike. One veteran present got up to ask: "How do you intend to break this strike?" He bluntly replied: "Through Gestapo methods, of course!"

"At this point a one-armed union veteran leaped to his feet and rushed toward the speaker. A big commotion followed in which indignant shouts were heard. The speaker, probably protected by private bodyguards, quickly called out that

Indo-Chinese Seek Solidarity

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sort of inter-Far Eastern liaison."

These indications of the growing solidarity of the colonial people is of great significance. In conjunction with promises of aid to the Indonesians from heads of the Indian Congress, they reveal that more than half of humanity, facing the armed might of Allied imperialism, is beginning to seek united action.

GROWING SOLIDARITY

One of the sources of weakness in the colonial movement up to now has been the divisions maintained by the imperialist rulers. If the bulk of mankind, living in the Orient, succeeds in coordinating its forces behind the revolutionary program of socialism, its victory is assured. No weapon in the arsenal of the imperialist despots will any longer be capable of holding these teeming millions in bondage.

General Motors' Strategy -- How To Defeat It

(Continued from Page 1)

crats want to do and what they can do. It is just not possible TODAY to destroy the CIO auto workers union or the other mass production unions. The unions are too strong. The solidarity of the workers is too unbreakable. The corporations know it. And so do the union men and women. Despite their union-busting desires, the Big Business moguls cannot repeat the story of strike-breaking, vigilantes and terror that they were able to put over after the last war.

What the Wall Street "brains" now seek to accomplish is to deal a strong blow at the unions, and force them to retreat from their present fighting positions. They aim to dishearten the working man and woman, to dampen their militancy, to tame their fighting spirit. They aim to housebreak the unions as the first long step of their calculated campaign. Later on they hope to move in for the kill. That is the master blueprint from which GM is operating.

This explains the studied insolence, the stiff-necked obstinacy, the pig-headed intransigence, the arrogance and the unrestrained viciousness of the General Motors statements and positions in this strike. The GM executives are not trying to convince anybody of their sweet reasonableness. In contrast to the union officials they are not trying to prove that they are vegetarians.

No, GM is trying to terrorize the public. It is trying to put fear into the hearts of the laboring people. It is trying to impress everybody with its invincibility. It is trying to hypnotize everybody with its might. It is saying that if the plutocracy is challenged, they can summarily shut off the economic lifeblood of America. GM, as we see, views the present strike not as an incidental conflict over secondary issues, but as a fundamental struggle upon whose outcome will depend the whole future course of the relations between labor and capital in America.

"Super-Slick" Strategy Of UAW Tops

And for this reason, if for no other, the strategy of R. J. Thomas, Walter Reuther and the other top leaders of the UAW of "isolating" GM, of enabling its "competitors" to operate full blast, will not prove very effective. Such a strategy of utilizing the competitive element in industry to bring added pressure to bear on a given company very often proves useful and valuable in the case of minor strikes, especially against small firms. Its usefulness, however, is always very sharply limited in such a highly monopolistic field as the automobile industry.

And even this minor element of pressure, we might as well admit, is MISSING in the present gigantic engagements between labor and capital whose focal point is the General Motors strike. The "Big Three" in auto—GM, Ford, Chrysler—are not fighting each other. There is no point in kidding ourselves on this. The "Big Three" have a common understanding. They have a common policy to fight the unions. Every day proves this anew.

The Canadian trade union movement rose up as one man and said: "Hands off the Ford strike!" Chrysler and other auto workers went on a sympathy strike. All local unions, both AFL

Detroit UAW Veterans Fight GM Union-Busting

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tee went on record to proceed at once to set up a veterans' committee. "We therefore told the delegates present to notify their locals to send a representative of their local veterans' committees to Local 187 Hall the following night to a meeting at which they could be organized," he said.

Eleven delegates from GM locals attended the meeting, including representatives of Locals 262, 235, 735, 15, 157, 163, 174. "Ten of the delegates present have been overseas. Some of them had been in the army for as long as five years," Anderson said. He himself was in the army for 29 months, serving for almost two years in the South Pacific.

UNION VETS' AIMS

Anderson explained the main aims of the newly organized Veterans Committee. "First, to give all-out support to the General Motors strike. We insist that the strike of the GM auto workers for a 30 per cent wage increase is a just one.

"Second, we demand that the unemployment compensation due the GM veterans under the GI Bill of Rights be paid immediately by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission. Instead of getting these unemployed benefits to which they are entitled, the union veterans have been subjected to legal quibbles, red tape and runarounds."

Above all, Anderson repeated, one of the chief purposes of the Veterans Committee is "to alert the entire body of GM veterans to the sinister attempts now being made to divide the veterans from the other workers. UAW-CIO veterans are also UAW-CIO workers. They are an integral part of the strike."

KU KLUX KLAN POISON

Anderson then briefly disclosed some of the actions already taken by vigilante groups to whip up anti-labor hatred here. "We received ominous reports that the Ku Klux Klan is sending its hate letters to members of the UAW-CIO to poison them against the union. Last night the secretary of our Veterans Committee and some of the men from our local went to the Ku Klux Klan hall at 89 West Forest, to hear what their leader, Hathaway, had to say. I was told that about 120 attended the meeting, perhaps 40 of them union veterans.

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"This is the best organized



John W. Anderson chairman of GM Veterans' Committee, UAW-CIO.

use the veterans as a cat's paw in their conspiracy to discredit and undermine our union."

Regarding the American Veterans Association which held a meeting here on November 27 at Northern High School, attended by about 80 veterans, Anderson said: "The day after the meeting the Amvets presented their demands to Cyril Smith, GI Bill of Rights administrator here, and picketed the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission. There were about 30 trade unionists in the picket line, but they carried Amvet placards. This is one of probably many veterans' groups which will make a bid for the veterans." He said that the UAW-CIO GM Veterans' Committee would not seek affiliation with any veterans' organizations. "But we call upon all veterans to back our fight for justice."

TO HOLD MEETING

In order to carry out the aims of the newly organized veterans' committee, Anderson said that a five-man executive committee representing Detroit GM locals was elected, consisting of himself as Chairman, William Windisch, Bruno Kosloff, O. Wamhoff, and Charles Spanwick.

"We have already arranged for a city wide mass meeting next Thursday, December 8. It will be held at Local 157 hall. I have ordered 50,000 handbills for distribution throughout the entire city. We are inviting all union veterans, not only those from GM, to attend this mass meeting." He said that prominent CIO leaders and veterans will speak at the meeting, which he will chair.

Many Returned Vets March In Buffalo GM Picket Line

By Bill Gray

(Special To The Militant)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30—Participation of veterans on the picket lines in large numbers is one of the outstanding developments of the General Motors strike locally.

Other important manifestations of union solidarity are the actions of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the AFL Teamsters who are co-operating wholeheartedly with the GM strikers.

Charles Halifax, CIO United Automobile Workers sub-regional director in charge of the strike here, said plans had been completed for a mass strike meeting next Wednesday evening at Elks Hall. UAW Vice President Walter Reuther is scheduled as main speaker.

Picketing at all plants in this area is continuing in the face of unusually severe weather. Since the strike began there have been two snowstorms, one yesterday of blizzard proportions with plenty of cold rain in between. Strike committees however, are functioning more smoothly every day.

Other local unions are beginning to send in financial contributions. Many are preparing

to send delegations from their shops to take part in picketing. Outstanding in this are the CIO steelworkers who only Wednesday voted five to one to take strike action to win their own demands.

Other important manifestations of union solidarity are the actions of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the AFL Teamsters who are co-operating wholeheartedly with the GM strikers. As the Ford strike could not be defeated by violence, the Government-Big Business conspirators decided it was necessary to defeat it by trickery. Long conferences between the union and government officials ensued, and finally they came up with their treacherous proposal: appoint a government arbitrator with full powers to dictate a settlement. The Ford Company, of course, quickly accepted the proposal. And to their shame, the UAW top policy committee, likewise accepted. The Detroit papers were already running streamer headlines that the Ford strike was over. But they reckoned without their host. A mass meeting of the Ford strikers of Canada, despite all the pressure, turned down the arbitration proposal. The Ford workers of Canada are continuing to fight!

The Ford strike which originally started as an isolated dispute on a plant basis, has now become completely merged with the GM strike, a part of the momentous battle between the workers and the auto magnates. The solidarity and the loyalty that the Canadian workers are displaying today in connection with the Ford strike is sure to be duplicated on this side of the border on a ten-fold scale. That is because the unions are better organized in the United States; because all labor is up against the same problem of slashed wages in the midst of price-inflation; and because all labor is today simultaneously girding itself for the battle for a 30 per cent increase in wages, for a decent standard of living.

THE MILITANT

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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

An Answer To Ford

Ford Motor Company and other corporations in the auto industry are conducting guerrilla warfare against the auto workers in an endeavor to further the union-busting drive spearheaded by General Motors.

Under the pretext of a "parts shortage", these "competitors" of GM are trying to undermine and sap the morale of the workers through a calculated series of lockouts.

Ford, for instance, arbitrarily dumped 40,000 workers out of its plants for nearly a week. Then the corporation decided it had sufficient parts after all, and recalled the workers last Monday.

In this same fashion, hundreds of thousands and millions of workers are constantly threatened with victimization by the parasitic cut-throats who rule American industry.

Through their control over the means of production, this voracious, tiny gang of capitalist owners hold the power of life and death over the whole populace. Whenever their whims or their interests dictate, they can cast out millions to starve. They can convert the factories which produce the goods needed by the people into deserted barns. They can and do strangle industrial development and production whenever they see fit.

Yet these Fords, and du Ponts and the other capitalist overlords, produce nothing. They contribute nothing to production, neither technical skill, inventiveness, or labor. Their sole function is to exploit the labor power of the workers and drain endless profits from the laboring people.

These leeches and saboteurs, who idle and fatten the more the workers toil and starve, are the most deadly menace to the welfare of the people. Their overlordship in industry confronts the masses with unemployment and starvation wages.

Their control must be broken. And there is one sure way to begin. If an anti-labor tyrant like Ford tries to bust the union with a lockout, or other profiteers close down plants under any pretext, the workers must demand:

GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF ALL IDLE PLANTS UNDER WORKERS' CONTROL!

International Solidarity

The militancy of the American working class inspires the workers of other lands. When they learn about picket lines in America, they too are encouraged to fight militantly for their rights. Since all the workers of the world face a common enemy—international monopoly capitalism—they must struggle united.

This is vividly indicated by an article in the October 15 *Front Ouvrier* (Workers' Front), Marxist paper of France.

"American imperialism is the great victor in the war," begins *Front Ouvrier*. The Stalinist, Socialist and Trade union heads in France try to frighten the French workers with this fact. They argue that the American capitalists will surely intervene in case too stiff a fight is waged against the French bosses.

Front Ouvrier then calls attention to the strike wave in the United States. Analyzing the cause of these strikes, the paper points out how the American workers face the same problems of long hours, low pay, unemployment and a rising cost of living that is faced by the French workers.

By throwing cold water on the militancy of the French workers, the mis-leaders "renounce the political heritage of the great workers' internationals." These traitorous officials do not see the possibility of the solidarity of the exploited of all countries even in the limited frame of trade union demands. They do not take into account the aid which we can receive from the workers in other countries."

"We must understand," continues *Front Ouvrier*, "that it is necessary through our trade unions to extend our hand to the American strikers, to aid them to the full measure of our means. And these means are summed up in a very simple thing: to carry out against our own bourgeoisie the same struggle which they are conducting against the American bosses. They understand that to 'go to work first, demand later' is at least a bad formula. Against our weak bourgeoisie, should we not be able to win demands which the American workers are fighting for against the strong-

est bourgeoisie in the world?"

Front Ouvrier thus demonstrates that international solidarity is a real power. Divided, the workers of the world lay themselves open as isolated units to the concentrated attack of monopoly capitalism. But united, the workers are invincible.

Hurley's Resignation

What is the real meaning of the storm aroused by Maj. Gen. Hurley's resignation as Ambassador to China? The press claims that he took this action because of basic differences in the State Department over U. S. foreign policy. This is false.

Hurley himself made clear that he has no disagreement with Washington's support of the brutal, hated dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek. He even emphasized his approval of Truman's saber-rattling Naval Day Address with its scarcely veiled threat to use armed force wherever Wall Street's imperialist aims were resisted.

The dispute touched off by Hurley arises from a difference within the ruling circles of the capitalist government as to how these imperialist aims can best be promoted under the present circumstances. Hurley, the Brass Hat representative of the oil interests, speaks for that section of the monopolists which wants to use America's overwhelming military might to complete its conquest of the world at once and without ceremony. This gang of impatient and reckless imperialists is ready right here and now to knock down anyone who stands in the way of its drive toward world domination. That is the significance of Hurley's brutal challenge to all other imperialisms, colonial and "Communist." That is why he insists that the United States couple its "logistical strength with our foreign policy to obtain commitments . . ." Hurley's resignation was designed to strengthen the most aggressive interventionist elements within the administration.

Truman's appointment of General George C. Marshall as his special envoy to China to replace Hurley, shows that this pressure produced results. Truman plans to continue and even speed up militarily its intervention in the Chinese civil war. But the President cannot afford to speak so bluntly about Wall Street's objectives as Hurley. He is obliged to proceed more cautiously.

Truman must pursue this course out of diplomatic considerations in order not to antagonize the Allies and close the doors to further bargaining with them. Above all he has to take into account the state of public opinion here at home. The American people are indignantly protesting Wall Street's backing of Chiang Kai-shek. Letters are pouring into Congress demanding an end to intervention and the immediate return of American soldiers. These are the main reasons which compel Truman to camouflage his imperialist maneuvers in the Far East.

The Uruguayan "Plan"

The Uruguayan government on November 22 submitted a "plan" to other governments of the Western Hemisphere calling for "intervention" in any American country which violates "essential rights" or fails to fulfill "freely contracted juridical obligations." This vicious "plan" coincides squarely with the interests of Yankee imperialism.

Wall Street is counting on at least a billion dollar a year trade with Latin America in addition to profits from its vast investments. John B. Glenn, President of the New York Board of Trade and the Pan American Trust Co., revealed this at an October 18 luncheon in the Hotel Belmont Plaza, New York.

Glenn's speech underlined Wall Street's need for Latin American governments willing and able to oppress the people in partnership with Wall Street.

Discontent, however, is mounting by leaps and bounds in Latin America. "U. S. diplomats don't like to think about it," declared the Associated Press on November 17, "but the hard fact is they expect more revolutions in Latin America."

AP quoted a "veteran" U. S. diplomat "recently returned from South America" as follows: "Undoubtedly there will be more revolutions in Latin America because of our cut backs on war contracts and the after-effects of the war." This "veteran" diplomat in all likelihood was Spruille Braden, who has been spearheading Wall Street's diplomatic assault on Argentina.

The Uruguayan "plan" was undoubtedly cooked up by Wall Street. Even Associated Press remarked that "one of the closing paragraphs" of the Uruguayan note "was written in language much like that which Mr. Braden frequently used."

This conclusion is confirmed by the unseemly haste with which Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced the "unqualified adherence" of the United States government to the "principles" of intervention in Latin American countries. Although the Uruguayan "plan" completely reverses the "good neighbor" policy of the velvet glove, Byrnes characterized it as of "fundamental importance" only five days after its release.

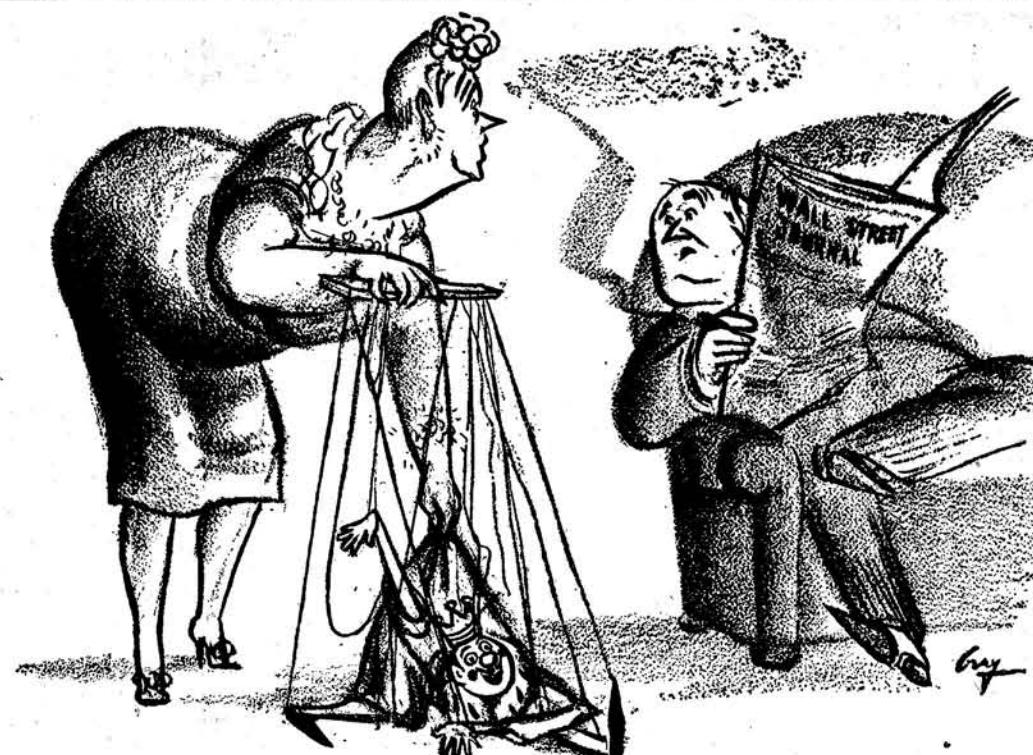
The N. Y. Times in a November 29 editorial let the cat a little further out of the bag. This authoritative spokesman of Wall Street brazenly announced: "If necessary, military force would be used."

Clearly Wall Street is carefully laying the basis for armed intervention in Latin America. The workers of the United States suffer exploitation under the domination of Wall Street just as do the people of Latin America. The American workers, consequently, have everything to gain by opposing with all their energy Wall Street's imperialist plot.

One of labor's key demands should be, Hands Off Latin America!

est bourgeoisie in the world?"

Front Ouvrier thus demonstrates that international solidarity is a real power. Divided, the workers of the world lay themselves open as isolated units to the concentrated attack of monopoly capitalism. But united, the workers are invincible.



"No wonder those puppet governments are always falling—this is terribly difficult!"

Workers' BOOKSHELF

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL
By Karl Marx; introduction by Frederick Engels. 64 pp., 10 cents. Available through Pioneer Publishers.

Having reached unprecedented heights of productivity during the Third World War, the workers are beset with fears for the future. Will there be economic security, a rising standard of living, an "expanding economy," as is so glibly promised by the liberal politicians of the type of Henry Wallace? Or will there be depression, mass unemployment, lowered living standards?

To the "economists and politicians of Wall Street, economic movements are complete mystery. They were caught completely unawares by the "Panic" of 1929; they could find no way out of the subsequent depression except through a world war; and they can meet the future only with guesses, prayers, and unfounded promises.

But there is no real mystery about the workings of the capitalist system. Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, showed that it is governed by certain definite laws which could be discovered and verified in practice, in the same way that chemistry, physics and biology are governed by scientific laws. Furthermore, Marx explained these laws so that they could be understood by any worker.

The most complete exposition of the laws governing capitalist production and exchange is contained in the three volumes of "Capital." But Marx also wrote a short popular pamphlet, "Wage—Labor and Capital," which is still today the best introduction to the economic doctrines of scientific socialism.

In this pamphlet Marx takes up the questions: What determines wages, prices, profits? How does the growth of capital affect the condition of the working class?

"Wages," Marx explains, "are a part of the already existing

commodities with which the capitalist buys for himself a definite amount of productive labor power."

He then points out the first and most striking characteristic of capitalism. "But the exercise of labor-power, labor is the worker's own life-activity, his own expression of life. And this life-activity he sells to another person in order to secure the necessary means of subsistence . . .

"He does not even reckon labor as part of his life, it is rather a sacrifice of his life. It is a commodity which he has made over to another . . . The worker belongs neither to an owner nor to the land but eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his daily life belong to him who buys them.

". . . The worker, whose sole source of livelihood is the sale of labor power, cannot leave the whole class of purchasers, that is, the whole capitalist class, without renouncing his existence. He belongs not to this or that capitalist but to the capitalist class."

WHAT CAPITAL IS
What, asks Marx, is capital, how does it arise? He explains that capital is above all a social relation among people; that it did not always exist, but only one stage in man's history.

Capital consists first of all of exchange values. But not merely exchange values. A sum of money in the hands of a worker, which he trades for food or clothing, is exchange value; but it is not capital. Capital is exchange value which maintains itself and increases by exchange for direct living labor power.

Under capitalism, Labor can exist only by working for and adding to the wealth of the owning class.

In the concluding portions of "Wage—Labor and Capital" Marx takes up the laws of capitalist competition which force the capitalists continually to expand their fields of operations, continually to improve their methods.

Reviewed by

S. Ryan

Congressmen At Work

Sometimes those Congressmen who were born with ambition find it a tough job to run the country for Wall Street. The rest of the Congressmen are so interested in vacations, holidays, recesses, time off, legitimate absence and sneaking out, that the ambitious ones can hardly get things done.

For instance, when Senator Connally of Texas moved consideration of action on the United Nations Organization, Senator White of Maine objected: "There is hardly a handful of Senators in the Chamber at this time." White wanted to defer action until they could round up the Congressmen.

"But," said Connally, "this is only Tuesday and to postpone action until Monday . . ."

HOLIDAY TIME
White insisted: "Tomorrow is the day before Thanksgiving; the next day after is the day following Thanksgiving. We shall see a complete exodus of Senators from nearby States during the next three days."

Connally skillfully avoided getting black-listed as a spoil-fun: "It is not my purpose to compel any Senator to return." But he couldn't understand why the "handful" couldn't go ahead as usual without bothering about the absente.

Clearly Wall Street is carefully laying the basis for armed intervention in Latin America. The workers of the United States suffer exploitation under the domination of Wall Street just as do the people of Latin America. The American workers, consequently, have everything to gain by opposing with all their energy Wall Street's imperialist plot.

One of labor's key demands should be, Hands Off Latin America!

"Let me suggest that the Senate take a recess until Friday."

Connally, however, still seemed worried about getting things done for Wall Street: "I simply say the Senate should not be run by absentees. The Constitution contemplates that the business of the Senate will be conducted in this Chamber, not in a Pullman car or in a fishing lodge or a night club in New York."

Wherry stuck up for the boys of the halls: "Just a moment, Mr. President; I wish to say that the Senators to whom I have referred have not gone to night clubs in New York."

"Of course they have not," agreed White, apparently having the inside dope on what city the night clubs were in.

JOBS WELL DONE

Finally Connally threw in the sponge: "I have arrived at a solution of this very difficult and knotty question."

Connally's solution was impeccable from the viewpoint of any Wall Street Congressman. He asked for a recess until Friday, call the calendar on Friday and then "recess until Monday."

The "handful" of Senators adjourned with the righteous satisfaction of a day's work well done.

PROBLEMS FACING WAR VETERANS
By CHARLES CARSTEN

The American Legion Convention

In all essential respects the American Legion's recent Chicago convention followed in the pattern of previous assemblies. The resolutions were precisely what the top bureaucracy of the Legion wanted. The convention was fed a steady diet of speeches by "distinguished" government officials and brass hats.

True to form, a member of the Legion bureaucracy was elected National Commander. "The king-makers" previously agreed upon former Governor of Illinois, John Stelle, who framed the infamous "G.I. Bill of Rights." They also settled on veterans of the Second World War for two of the vice-commanders. The first a "railroad executive who reputedly made a Wall Street fortune," according to the November 20, New York Post.

Although there was opposition, as usual in a Legion convention, the delegates didn't have a chance. The election was held in the closing hours of the convention. Half the delegates were running for their trains. Those who remained to vote were given slips of paper containing the bureaucracy's "approved" slate.

Thus, the American Legion perpetuates its "democracy" → the "democracy" of the brass hats and Wall Street interests.

After a careful study of the American Legion, William Gellerman declared in *The American Legion* as Educator that the leaders were either Big Businessmen or were closely connected with them.

"As members of the privileged class in American society," he said, "their outlook on life and their reaction to current social and economic problems has been that of the class to which they belong."

The men who manipulated the Legion convention are the ones who approved a proposal to accept \$20,000,000 from corporations for an Americanism program and agreed to campaign for laws to prohibit closed or union shop in the United States.

They comprise the bureaucracy listed time and again by the American Civil Liberties Union as the number 1 enemy of civil liberties.

Now they have made a bid for World War II veterans. Their goal is 5,000,000 by 1947. They claim 600,000 have already joined. In order to lure veterans of the Second World War into their organization a few proposals for mild reforms of veteran legislation were adopted.

But the real program of the Legion was expressed in other, more brazenly brass-hat and pro-Wall Street resolutions. The military training advocated by President Truman "was recommended without a voice in opposition," according to the November 22 New York Times.

The Legion called for strengthening of veterans' preference in employment. This makes it possible for the Legion leadership to increase its support of the reactionary, anti-union policy of super-seniority for veterans. As all union men know and as *The Militant* has previously pointed out, super-seniority is sponsored by Big Business in the hope that World War II veterans can be pitted against the union movement.

That the American Legion convention acted in the interests of Wall Street and the brass hats is not surprising. But it serves to emphasize the need for organization of the veterans by the union movement. Through the Legion leadership, Big Business is able to mislead thousands of veterans and prevent them from adopting a program in the interest of the overwhelming majority of veterans.

Time and again, World War II veterans have shown their will to struggle on the picket line. The next step is formation of a veterans' organization by the trade unions in which veterans and workers can work united for a common goal.

Penicillin Scarcity
Created By Profiteers

By Frank Brown

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.

Indonesian Freedom Letter Withheld

Editor:

A couple of weeks ago, I sent a note to the "Everybody's Ideas" column in the Minneapolis Star-Journal. As yet it has not appeared. As I made no copy of it, I will quote from memory: "Latest news: Indonesian leaders went to Jap Schools. Now I wonder where General George Washington went to school, to make him and others set up a republic in these United States of America?"

The wording may not have been exactly that, but it was nearly so. I think the Indonesian people have even more right to set up a republic in their own land, than we had; and yet it was done in America, and nobody today will deny the merit thereof.

With best wishes for your paper,

M. M.
Minneapolis

Letter From A GM Worker

Editor:

I think you may be interested in a letter sent to me by a friend working in a struck General Motors plant in Cleveland:

"This is just the occasion to write to you as I stand by, these couple of hours, waiting to get started on my first picket duty, as a picket captain in a newborn strike at this General Motors plant . . .

"Prior to the strike there was a two-day conference in Detroit, of all GM locals. . . We struck at 11 a.m., Nov. 21. Even the bosses had something to say, such as 'Make sure you finish it by eleven' or 'Happy Christmas,' or 'See you next Christmas sometime!'

"Then came our meeting in the evening. Almost everyone came, dressed to kill for a change and they all exchanged smiles (also for a change).

"The executive board made and passed a resolution to the effect that the local was for the working man 100 per cent and that the International would back us up.

"They suggested that we get a job or a part-time job while striking the plant, as a sort of sideline to be qualified for our job when the storm has subsided and the work is resumed."

Bob Kingsley
Cleveland, O.

Boss Press Ignores Industrial Accidents

Editor:

While the capitalist-owned press splatters its front pages and headlines with details of bobby-sox misdemeanors and hatchet killings, it deliberately suppresses or hides in the back-page fine-print sections of its paper, cases of industrial accidents, due in most instances to total unconcern of Big Business to the workers. I am thinking at the moment of the tragic example where an under age girl was seriously (it could easily have been fatal) hurt working at unguarded machinery, the dangers of which she had not been warned against. She was inexperienced. Guards are put up and devised after someone has been hurt!

"Just another industrial accident" is all it means to the factory owner today, unless of course his own private property is damaged or destroyed along with it. As for paying compensation to totally or partially disabled victims, the Industrial Commission is on the side of management, and therefore it makes its "unbiased" decisions accordingly. You can talk to anyone unfortunate enough to have been involved in such accidents and feel their resentment and rage at being given the runaround by company doctors or offered a flat \$25 settlement for a partially disabled hand.

In the majority of these accidents it is not the fault of the worker himself; but of speed-up conditions, long working hours, or unguarded machinery. These conditions are forced upon the working people by industrialists, whose only concern is the amassing of greater profits for themselves and keeping down the standard of living of the class without whose productive power their profits would not be conceivable.

Now with the discovery of atomic energy which could make life more leisurely for the working people, nothing is being done for them at all. Most of

On the Make-up Of The Militant

Editor:

I wrote to you a few weeks ago in regards to the Militant makeup and its effect on newsstand sales. I stated that I had discovered the headlines to have a direct bearing on the sales of the stands.

Since my letter, we have gotten three new stands in the Negro district. When the issue came out with the following paragraph for a headline: PROFITEERING AUTO AND STEEL BARONS ARROGANTLY REJECT WAGE DEMANDS, these new stands (and also the other ones) registered a sharp decline in sales under the previous week. This, despite the facts that this issue had been on all the stands for two weeks, that the previous issue was the first week for the new stands, and that, for the first time, the

He made a wry face and gazed more fixedly out of the window. At first I thought he had no intention of answering. But I waited patiently. Finally he began talking in a low voice:

"My parents were born in the South and migrated to the North in hopes that their kids wouldn't be brought up under any handicaps. But they found out soon enough that New York was not promised land of opportunity.

"I was born right here in Harlem and I've felt the sting of discrimination since the day I was born. As a kid it was constantly drilled into me that I was 'inferior.' Once that feeling hits you it's pretty hard to shake off.

"The papers, radio, schools, churches and organizations all played up the racial angle. In public they soothed the people's feelings by yelling how the Negroes are progressing, making a place for themselves, and sweeping all obstacles out of their path. Yet the people aren't dumb, and we know we're not getting very far by ourselves no matter how hard our efforts.

PEARL HARBOR

"Then Zowie! Along comes Pearl Harbor! Everything changes. Negro and white organizations begin to preach 100 per cent Americanism. They tell the colored masses how important it is to unite with their white brothers, shoulder guns, march off to war, and die—in order to win glory for their race, and keep 'democracy' alive in America.

Comrades (I hope in the same cause):

You say in your letter to me, "how come someone else convinced me, when you couldn't?" If I remember correctly, you two didn't tell me anything. All I knew were your own personal desires.

Now, the party I have joined is a revolutionary party which is dedicated to changing society as a whole, internationally, because that is the only hope for the proletariat. The two of you never did anything but THINK along these lines. I have gone into this thing, wholeheartedly, 100 per cent, because I believe in it so thoroughly that today nothing else matters. I have met some grand people with these same ideas and they are the ones who convinced me.

After reading two or three books on Socialism and attending weekly forums, I decided—This is for me. And I've never been happier. I myself am amazed to see how differently I feel about the things I read and what a new aspect I've gained and how easily I can see these things through different eyes. This is really the first time I have written about how I feel. I really didn't think I had it in me.

The Socialist Workers Party is the only party with true program for following out the ideas of Marxism. I am sending you a part of our newspaper. If you are really interested, send me a dollar, and I will have it sent to you wherever you are or may be. If not it is o.k. too. You, yourselves, have never taken the trouble to explain these things, maybe because you didn't understand them, and your ideas were purely selfish. In that case how could you really try to convince me of something you barely had a conception of yourselves? Have I changed?—And how!

In the Negro struggle column, change Negro to Jew and you will know how I feel. Why not come in and help fight for the important things in life.

You and John have such wonderful minds and could really do marvelous things for yourselves and the world. Isn't that important? I'm not trying to sell you a bill of goods, although this looks like it. Or am I? Yes, I am. I know you are above the average in intelligence. You could do so much to benefit mankind, that it seems a shame to see you bury your talents the way you have been, aimlessly wandering around.

I offer your lives a purpose. I offer you the world. Think it over.

It is hard, tough work but I don't care. I am doing something worthwhile. Think it over.

Yours for the Revolution,

Francis Kirby
Philadelphia

A Negro Veteran Seeks Solution To Rate-Hate And Discrimination

Editor:

My brother returned recently after 3½ years in the South Pacific. My sister decided to throw a welcome-home party for him. Everyone was having a wonderful time, or so I thought, until I perceived a young soldier gazing intently out of the window.

"Hi, hero," I called gaily. "How does it feel to be home?" He turned quickly, a somber look on his face. "Rotten."

Wondering and anxious to know what it was that could make such a fine, young firm mouth harden into such deep, bitter lines, I asked: "Why?"

"Well, thoroughly indoctrinated, we went overseas. We found everything the opposite of what we had learned. The poor class of Japanese and German people we came in contact with treated us wonderfully, sometimes better than we had been treated in the States. Any hatred we had for them previously, melted away.

"We found that they were human, peaceful, friendly people, controlled and driven by the Japanese war mongers, who, like the leaders in our country, profited by the war that their greed had brought about. A new light dawned in me and I saw who my real enemies were. The Wall Street bankers and bosses who gained through setting gentle against Jew, protestant against Catholic, and yes—male against female. I knew whom to fight but I didn't know how to fight them!

HOMECOMING

"Life overseas wasn't bad. There was little if any discrimination. The plane that brought us back to the States on our way to the Separation Center was a mixture of both colored and white troops. We ate together and slept together and asked each other's advice on personal matters—we acted as a whole. But as we went to Camp Dix Separation Center, the colored were herded into one bar-

peace at home, we had better racks and the white into another.

"We realized that at last we were HOME.

"Once upon a time I would have taken all of these actions silently, but things have changed. I've fought for my right to be an American citizen. Proved it — by sweating and fighting and going through hell so that I could go to any damn restaurant or night club I wanted to and be served; proved it while those big, fat congressmen and senators sat back and basked in the glory that should rightfully be mine. Well, I'm not going to take it. I'm not going to forfeit my life for a discriminatory system that fattens on race hate and where every door of decent employment that a colored fellow turns to is slammed in his face.

"The war is over and my buddies and I mean to have what we're entitled to. We were taught to fight dirty in the army. Now we can put that learning to a practical use. We're not gonna be kept down any longer and we'll kill if necessary to get our liberties. We'll make our own Constitution and Bill of Rights, or damn it, we'll go down fighting. There's no other way out."

ANOTHER WAY

"Without a word I brought him two pamphlets—"Negroes in the Post-war World," and "The Struggle for Negro Equality." I said, before he could question me,

"There's another way out, but it isn't individual violence. It's fighting, yes—but in a determined, organized manner. The only way to accomplish anything is to get rid of the capitalist system that runs the country now. The workers of all races must unite and fight together. Call it revolutionary or any term you like, but to me it spells 'Freedom'."

Grace Wayne,
New York

Camden Housing Shortage Causes Misery And Illness

Editor:

"Camden has its worst housing shortage, not letup seen before the end of '46." This is what the headlines of the Camden Courier are saying. The first part of this headline, I know to be very true!

I have a friend living in one of the Government projects. Her husband is in the Army. At the time that she and her husband moved there, they had no children and according to the rules of the project, could only rent an apartment. They now have three children, and according to the rules, are entitled to live in a house but to no avail. These friends of mine tell me that all five of them sleep in the same room. Is it a wonder that we have so many epidemics?

Before the war was over I could understand why there was a housing shortage, but now that it is over, I see no excuse whatsoever, except that the rich people want to stay rich and leave the poor people poor. They can get materials now that they couldn't get during the war, and they can get help now as the Army and Navy are releasing

thousands of men every day.

Not only do we have a housing shortage here, but it seems that the real estate agents are so independent that they don't want to repair the few homes we have here so that people can live decently. Take my case for example: the oil heater exploded in our dining room on April 1, 1945 (Easter Sunday morning), setting fire to the house. I am sure that our agent has received the fire insurance by now, yet he hasn't done one earthly thing toward repairing the house.

Here is the result: the roof leaks; there is a large hole in the kitchen floor (which has no ceiling under it) and the wood-work that the firemen tore out, has not been replaced. Cold air blows in everywhere. Plaster fell from the ceiling in the kitchen and struck my mother on her back (Sept. 1944). She was so badly injured that she has been unable to work steady since then.

Now my 18-month old daughter is also ill, with a bad cold.

Even though my husband is still in the Service, I can receive no priorities in getting my home fixed—not can any other poor person in Camden. Of course we have to pay our rent or else the agent will have us evicted. Maybe if we would picket the City Hall and demand a few things we could get somewhere. Thousands of others here in Camden are in the same situation that I am. Some are probably even worse off.

Of course we can always report these conditions to the Board of Health, but they have told me that they can't force the agent to fix the place. They can condemn the house—which would mean the tenant would be forced to move, and no one else would be allowed to move in until the house is repaired. Where would I live while all this is going on—in the street?

Mrs. A. O.
Camden, N. J.

caucus.

If the Rank and File group wishes to win the support of the good militants now misguided following the Stalinists, it will have to rid its ranks of any discreditable individuals and opportunists, and seriously carry out a militant struggle for better conditions.

Local 16, which in the past has played an important role in the struggles of New Jersey labor, has the opportunity of playing an even greater role in the coming battles of New Jersey workers and the shipyard workers nationally.



Not only are comrades and friends of the Socialist Workers Party anxious to place The Militant in every worker's hands, but in addition, present Militant subscribers introduce the paper to a stream of new readers.

William Koch of Naperville, Ill.: "I'm enclosing \$1; fifty cents to cover my renewal to The Militant. F. W. Schultz of Austin, Minn.: "Enclosed you will find \$3 to cover 3 one-year subscriptions for the following three names. After having been abroad

for 2½ years helping destroy fascism, I have to command your paper for the job it is doing in awakening the American working class to the evil force that is endeavoring to enslave it."

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A comparatively new area for Militant subscribers is Baltimore. The interest our subscribers report they have already received from potential subscribers is very encouraging.

Dorothy Lessing sent this communication: "This Sunday we canvassed a project inhabited by shipyard workers in East Baltimore. Despite the fact that many of them were laid off, and are now moving back to Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., we sold a number of subs.

In addition, we covered a small UAW Local meeting at which we sold three subscriptions.

We would like to raise our bundle order to 100. Have found that by Monday of each week we are hoarding one or two copies of The Militant and just letting our potential subscribers take a peek at it."

The following amusing incident was reported by Libby Jones of Buffalo: "One of the enclosed subscriptions was given to us by a present subscriber, for her nephew. She told us her nephew is so anxious to read The Militant each week that he goes to her house, and borrows it before she has a chance to read it herself. She then is forced to run over to his house to get it back, but sometimes he has already loaned it to friend."

"She sent us a note relating to our forum two nights later. . . . During the last month we covered three CIO meetings with Militant distributions and pamphlet sales. At two Steel rallies we sold 50 copies of Jobs For All and 40 of A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow. Half of the Jackson pamphlets were sold to white steel workers."

The new edition has been enlarged and will be a 24-page pamphlet. It will sell for 10 cents. Advance orders may be sent now, to be filled immediately upon issue of the pamphlet.

When we distributed Jackson's pamphlet we had several heartening experiences. One colored man, who hesitated to buy it first, ten minutes later ran after our comrade and asked for four more copies. We had very few refusals—only two or three out of 30—and about 50 or 60 of the pamphlets were sold to passersby on the streets. Six people we saw that day, who had never heard of our party before, came to our forum two nights later. . . .

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He bawled me out when I began to write up a six-month sub and said he expected to be involved in the class struggle longer than that! So I let him have a year's subscription."

Eloise Gordon reports this incident from Pittsburgh: "We canvassed an area where steelworkers live and had some very interesting experiences. We had previously left sample copies of The Militant and when I asked the steelworker who came to the door what he thought of the paper he said: 'That's the stuff. I'm going to take it to the mill with me and I know just the guys to give it to.'

A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow, by Charles Jackson. Second, enlarged edition, 10 cents. Order from Pioneer Publishers, 116 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

Our Program:

1. Full employment and job security for all workers and veterans!

A sliding scale of hours! Reduce the hours of work with no reduction in pay!

A rising scale of wages! Increase wages to meet the increased cost of living!

Government operation of all idle and government-built plants under workers' control!

Unemployment insurance equal to trade union wages during the entire period of unemployment!

2. Independence of the trade unions from the government!

"Militant" Subscription Campaign Hits 86 Per Cent Of Quota In Seventh Week

By Justine Lang
Campaign Director

An impressive total of 8,647 new readers of The Militant has been recorded at the conclusion of the seventh week of our national subscription campaign. With 86 per cent of our goal realized, it appears to be merely a matter of days before we will reach our objective of 10,000 new readers.

Milwaukee — New York — Detroit — Minneapolis, the four branches of the Socialist Workers Party which were closest to

the 100 per cent quota mark last week, leaped over the hurdle and joined the other nine branches which had already gone "over the top."

Reading heads our scoreboard this week having attained 256 per cent of its quota. Evidently this high percentage has frightened would-be-contenders from accepting the challenge Reading directed to branches with similar quotas a few weeks ago.

Reports from the branches which have not as yet completed their quota, reveal that they are going all-out in the next few days to insure the obtaining of the 100 per cent goal, and more.

SCOREBOARD

Branches of the Socialist Workers Party	Quotas	Subs	Per Cent
Reading	50	128	256
St. Louis	50	117	234
Philadelphia	300	646	215
Cincinnati	50	85	170
Connecticut	100	162	162
Pittsburgh	100	138	138
Baltimore	100	120	120
Minneapolis	300	336	112
San Francisco	300	331	110
Milwaukee	100	108	108
Portland	75	79	105
New York	2000	2029	102
Detroit	1000	1007	101
Allentown-Bethlehem	100	99	99
Boston	200	188	94
Seattle	300	268	90
Chicago	1000	810	81
Bayonne	100	79	79
Buffalo	300	216	72
Newark	300	217	72
Rochester	50	31	62
Cleveland	200	111	55
Youngstown	300	164	55
St. Paul	100	53	53
Los Angeles	1500	779	52
Flint	200	90	45
Akron	300	102	34
Toledo	300	87	29
San Diego	50	0	0
Groups, Members-at-large and Friends	175	60	34
Kansas City	7		
TOTAL	10,000	8,647	86

Harry Gold, campaign director of Local New York, sent in this interesting communication: "These past few weeks we have been putting special emphasis on procuring subscriptions in the boroughs of The Bronx and Brooklyn, with the object in mind of organizing new branches in those areas in the next period. We have been ably assisted in this work by Comrade Bill Ference, who obtained 41 subs. He incidentally insisted that all the subscriptions he obtained be credited to the Minneapolis Branch of which he is member."

From Pittsburgh, Eloise Gordon writes: "I'm sure you've noticed the Daily Worker is launching a sub drive, and one doesn't have to be too sharp to detect the effect of our successful campaigns on the so-called communists." Their article in last Sunday's issue on Trotskyism indicates how frantic the Stalinist bureaucrats are over the growing influence of Trotskyism and The Militant in the labor movement.

"The quota the Stalinists

have adopted for themselves for Western Pennsylvania is 500 new subs and renewals. Needless to say we have a tremendous advantage. To the extent that it is known, The Militant has a proud record of integrity and fidelity to the cause of the working class, while to thousands (tens of thousands of workers in this area if we include the coal miners) the Worker is known as the voice of strike-breakers.

"It gave me a real swell of pride the other day in California, Pa. to hear one miner after another refer to THE MILITANT with profound respect and interest. I've already mentioned the Stalinist CIO functionary whom several steel workers have reported is pulling his hair out because so many rank and filers are MILITANT readers. We'll give 'em some more to groan over. That's for sure!"

Detroit is the undisputed leader with five representatives in this week's pace-setter box. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Connecticut have two pace-setters each.

Each figure reading "The Militant" represents 500 subscriptions sold. Each blank figure represents 500 subscriptions not yet sold.

Portland Workers Hear Lecture By John G. Wright

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—John G. Wright, Marxist writer and translator of Trotsky's works, tonight spoke to an audience of Portland workers, "The British Labor Victory and Its Meaning for American Workers."

The meeting was attended by sixteen workers. During the question and answer period there was an interesting discussion. Several listeners expressed interest in the Socialist Workers Party, and on the following day one put in his application for membership.

A second meeting arranged at a private house, and attended by nine people, was also followed by a lively discussion.

"Fourth International" Exposes Imperialist Role In Middle East

The December issue of Fourth International will carry an unusually informative article on Palestine and the adjacent lands where bloody outbreaks have recently been attracting world attention. The article is the first of a series, "The Middle East at the Crossroads."

The author, T. Cliff, is a resident of Jerusalem. Comrade Cliff's Marxist training gives his on-the-spot coverage of events rare thoroughness and comprehensiveness. Without the facts and analysis presented by Comrade Cliff it would be impossible to understand in all its ramifications the complex struggle now developing in the Middle East.

The first article of the series describes the role of imperialism in this area. "The Arab East," declares Comrade Cliff, "is important to the imperialist powers for four main reasons: first, as a route to other regions—India, Australia, China, etc.; second, as a source of raw materials; third, as an important market for manufactured goods; and fourth, as a field for capital investment."

The analysis of imperialist domination of the Middle East is done graphically and with a wealth of supporting data.

The description of imperialist exploitation of Egypt, for instance, is a real eye-opener. For dozens of years, the main investments have been the loans to the Egyptian state, which kept its formal independence. This was a very tidy source of plunder.

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ounted to 105.6 million pounds." hour day . . . Discipline is kept according to a military system. But this is not all. The imperialists drive a hard bargain: There are also constant fines . . . Fifteen workers live in one room sleeping in three shifts on five mattresses."

The poverty of Egypt is indicated by two incidents: "In September 1943 four people were trampled to death when arms were being distributed and in March 1944 an Egyptian woman sold her daughter to a merchant immediately after birth—for 20 pounds."

Seattle SWP Branch Enlarges Headquarters

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 21—To keep in step with its recent growth, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is remodeling its headquarters, making available for many purposes the large loft previously reserved for storage.

The cheerful meeting hall at 1919½ Second Avenue will soon be supplemented by a reading room, social room, mimeograph and filing section, and a kitchen. In support of the current lumber strike, no new wood has been purchased. Instead, ingenuity plus second-hand lumber are being used to do a first-class job.

Friends and sympathizers are being asked to contribute furnishings for the new rooms. The headquarters will be fully remodeled by the conclusion of the Militant subscription campaign, and a gala New Year's Eve dance will formally open the enlarged quarters.

Ask Your Shopmate
To Subscribe to
The Militant

There was continual friction inside the Workers Party over the Socialist Party question despite the fact that at that time there were no proposals of one faction as against the other. All of us presumably were going along building up the WP, conducting our independent agitation, and so on. We said we had no proposal about joining the Socialist Party. They could not have opposed such a proposal from a principled standpoint, since they had endorsed the "French turn." Nevertheless, there was a difference in the way the problem was viewed by the two factions. They looked upon the ferment in the Socialist Party as a bothersome question, something to be avoided. Every time something of interest drew new attention to the factional fight within the SP, they would resent it because it distracted attention from our own organization.

They regarded the Socialist Party as only a rival organization, and didn't see the conflicting currents and tendencies, some of which would be destined to march together with us. It was an organizational approach. That is, I think, the proper way to characterize the attitude of Muste at that time. "Pay no attention to the SP; it is a rival organization." Formally that was the case. But the Socialist Party was not a homogeneous body. Some of its elements were irreconcilable enemies of the socialist revolution; others were capable of becoming Bolsheviks. Organizational loyalty and pride is an absolutely indispensable quality in a revolutionary movement. But organizational fetishism, especially on the part of a small organization which has yet to justify its right to leadership, can become a disorienting tendency. So it was in this case.

Organization Questions Are Subordinate to Program

We approached the problem from another standpoint, not so much from the organizational side as from the political side. We saw in the ferment in the Socialist Party not a troublesome diversion from the work of building up our own party. We saw it rather as an opportunity to be seized upon for the advancement of our movement regardless of what organizational form it might eventually take. Our inclination was to turn toward it, to try to influence it in some way. As I said, the practical proposals at the moment were not very different between the two factions, but the difference in attitude toward the problem of the Socialist Party was fundamental, and bound sooner or later to bring us to a clash. The organizational question is important, but the political line is decisive. No one can succeed in creating a revolutionary organization who does not understand that politics is superior to organizational questions. Organization questions are important only insofar as they serve a political line, a political aim. Independently they have no merit whatsoever.

During the particular period, while the issue in the Socialist Party remained undecided, the Muste position appeared to be more positive and clear-cut than ours. The simple prescription of Muste was appealing to some comrades. "Stay away from the SP; it is a rival organization." Formally that was the case. But the Socialist Party was not a homogeneous body. Some of its elements were irreconcilable enemies of the socialist revolution; others were capable of becoming Bolsheviks. Organizational loyalty and pride is an absolutely indispensable quality in a revolutionary movement. But organizational fetishism, especially on the part of a small organization which has yet to justify its right to leadership, can become a disorienting tendency. So it was in this case.

And something happened this time. A new turn of events resolved all doubts on our part and put the issue of entry or non-entry into the SP very squarely. The factionalized Socialist Party began to split wide open in December 1935. The Right Wing, which was in control of the apparatus in New York, was confronted at the City Central Committee—a body of delegates from branches—with the growing strength of the Left Wing and its majority there. The Right Wing, instead of recognizing this majority and letting democratic processes operate, showed their teeth as professional Socialist "Democrats" always do in such situations.

As a matter of course, they turned around, expelled and reorganized a number of the "Militant" branches, and the split was precipitated. In this case, as in past instances, we saw revealed the real essence of the so-called democracy of the Socialist Party and of all petty-bourgeois groups who holler to heaven about the dictatorial methods and harshness of Bolshevism. All their talk about democracy is shown up as a pretense and sham the minute it is put to a test. They speak against Bolshevism in the name of democracy, but when their interests and their control are at stake, they never yield to the democratic majority of the rank and file.

(To Be Continued)

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN TROTSKYISM — by James P. Cannon

Previous installments of Comrade Cannon's book described the emergence of the American Communist Party out of the left wing of the Socialist Party in 1919, the expulsion of the Trotskyists in 1928, the formation of a new party and the Minneapolis Strike of 1934. In 1935, the Trotskyists turned their attention to a growing left wing tendency in the Socialist Party.

We began the great struggle against sectarianism as a minority both in the leadership and in the membership. Our program in brief was this: major attention to the Left Wing and all developments in the Socialist Party. How was that major attention to be expressed? (1) By numerous articles in our press analyzing the developments in the Socialist Party addressing ourselves to the Left Wing workers, offering them advice and criticism in a friendly way. That would facilitate our approach to the world. (2) By instructing our members to establish personal contacts among the Left Socialists, and try to get them interested in questions of principle, political discussions, joint meetings with us, etc. (3) Form Trotskyist fractions in the Socialist Party. Send in a group—30 or 40 members—to join the Socialist Party, and work inside it in the interests of the Bolshevik education of the Left Wing.

These three points constituted the first half of our program. The second half was to leave organization perspectives open for the present. This apparently put us in a somewhat defensive position. We didn't say, "Let us join the Socialist Party." On the other hand, we didn't say that we would never under any conditions join the SP. We said: "Let us keep the door open on this point. Let us maintain the Workers Party, try to build it up by independent work. But let us establish close relations with the Left Wing in the SP, aim to fuse with them, and wait to see what the future developments will bring on the organizational side of the question."

In fact we could not have joined the Socialist Party at that time even if the whole party had wanted to. The Right Wing, in control in New York, would not have permitted it. But we realized that the SP was in great ferment and that things might change radically on short notice. We wanted to be prepared for any developments which might occur. We said: "It may be that the Left Wing will be expelled from the Socialist Party and come to join us or unite with us in a new party. It may be that the Right Wing will split away and so open up the situation in the Socialist Party that we will have to join it in order to keep the Stalinists from grabbing the movement. Let us keep the question open and await developments."

That would not do for our opponents. The Oehlerites came forward with an absolutely positive and definite proposal, as sectarians always do. They said: "Don't join the Socialist Party, now or ever, as a matter of principle." Why must we mortgage the future in June 1935? Why? "Because the Socialist Party is affiliated with the Second International which became bankrupt in 1914 and was denounced by Rosa Luxemburg and by Lenin. The Communist International was organized because of the bankruptcy of the Second International. If we join the Socialist Party now or in the future, we will be bolstering up the Social Democracy, and giving new credit to the Scheidemanns and Noskes who killed Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg."

That is about the essence of Oehlerism, fairly stated. Explain to them that there have been tremendous changes, new people, new factors, new political alignments? It is very difficult to explain anything to sectarians. They demanded that our party repudiate in principle the "French turn," the name given to the decision of the French Trotskyists to join the Socialist Party of France. The Oehlerites rejected that policy for all countries of the world. We fought them on the line of principle. We defended the "French turn." We said that under similar circumstances we would do the same thing in America.

A Party Cannot Be Manoeuvred

They accused us of deliberately planning to join the Socialist Party, of concealing our aims in order to maneuver the membership in stages. Many party members believed this accusation for a time but there was no truth in it. It was impossible at that time, as we understood the situation in the SP, to take a more definite position. We did not propose to join the SP at that time but we refused to bar the way to such future decision by a declaration in principle against it.

A party cannot be maneuvered; it must be educated—that is, if you have in mind the building of a revolutionary party. I would

THE 1935 DISCUSSION ON ENTRY INTO THE S.P.

say that a leadership that plays that kind of game does not deserve any confidence at all. I never would identify myself with that kind of politics. If you believe in something, the thing to do is to begin propagandizing it right away so as to get the education abroad as quickly as possible. A party that does not act consciously, with the full knowledge of what it is doing, and why it is doing it, isn't worth much. To keep quiet and hope that some way or another you can smuggle a program through—that is not Marxist politics; that is petty-bourgeois politics, of which the moralistic Professor Burnham later gave us several examples. The whole purpose of any faction fight, from a Trotskyist standpoint, is not simply to gain the advantage and win a majority for the day. That is a perverted conception; it belongs to another world than ours.

This June Plenum was thrown open to the membership. The discussion grew so hot we couldn't keep it within four walls. The whole membership was seething with interest. They were all at the door anyway. We went at it, debating night and day. There is some peculiar physical quality about Trotskyists—I don't know what it is. Normally they have no greater physical endurance than other people, sometimes not as much. But I have noticed more than once that in political fights, when it is a question of fighting for some political idea, Trotskyists can stay awake longer and speak longer and more frequently than people of any other political type. A part of our advantage at the plenum was a physical one. We simply wore them out. Finally, at about four o'clock of the third morning, exhausted, the majority shut off debate. They presented the motion to end the discussion at three o'clock. Then we talked for another hour on the ground that this violated democracy. By that time they were so tired they didn't care if it was democratic or not, but we were fresh as daisies. They closed the plenum until the minority but on the offensive to the last moment.

From the plenum the discussion was taken to the ranks. We were determined to defeat the sectarian policy and to isolate the sectarian faction. After four months of internal discussion it was evident that we had succeeded. The Muste-Oehlerite bloc was broken. The Musteites were isolated. In the course of further developments, the disloyalty of the left sectarians became manifest.

They began to break the discipline of the party, distributing their own publications at public meetings despite the prohibition of the party. They came in with theses demanding the right to set up a press of their own as an independent faction. At the October Plenum we passed a resolution explaining that their demand was impossible to grant from a practical point of view and false in principle from the point of view of Bolshevism.

The Oehler Bloc Breaks Party Discipline

Shachtman wrote this resolution showing why their demand was wrong and why we could not grant it. Later on, in the fight with the petty-bourgeois opposition, Shachtman wrote another resolution showing how it was correct in principle and necessary for his faction to have an independent, dual organ. That contradiction was nothing strange or new to us. Shachtman was always distinguished not only by an extraordinary literary versatility, which enabled him to write equally well on both sides of a question, I believe in giving every man his due, and Shachtman is entitled to that compliment.

The October Plenum rejected the demands of the Oehlerites,

and on the motion of Muste, gave them a stern warning to cease and desist from further violations of party discipline. They disregarded the warning and continued with systematic violations of party discipline. On that ground they were expelled from the party shortly after the October Plenum.

In the meantime, while all this was going on in our ranks, things were rapidly coming to a head in the Socialist Party. The Right Wing, which was concentrated in New York around the Rand School, the Daily Forward, and the trade union bureaucracy, grew more and more aggressive in the fight, and finding themselves in a minority, split away on their own initiative in December 1935. This created an entirely new situation in the Socialist Party. The split-off of the Right Wing gave us the opportunity we needed to establish direct contact with this developing

Huge Vote Cast For Steel Strike

Pittsburgh Area Workers Record Urge For Action

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29—Demonstrating their determination to put up a real battle for their \$2 a day wage raise, steelworkers throughout the nation voted five to one for strike action in the greatest strike poll ever held in this country.

With more than 65 per cent of the eligible workers at 766 plants casting ballots, 390,922 called for strike action as compared to only 80,778 who voted no.

This thundering vote for strike by steelworkers in 27 states served notice to the steel war profiteers that the union ranks are eager and ready for a showdown.

Here in the Western Pennsylvania area, the country's major steel center, the vote for strike at approximately 300 plants was reported today at about 114,000 to 29,000.

The remarkably high percentage of the 640,000 eligible workers who cast ballots was a tribute to union spirit of the steelworkers, who braved generally bad weather and in many instances traveled considerable distances to vote because many companies refused to allow balloting on company property.

Midwest Steel Labor Votes 6 To 1 In Favor Of Strike

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT
CHICAGO, Nov. 29—Balloting in the nation-wide strike poll, CIO steelworkers in this second largest steel area yesterday recorded a more than six to one majority for strike action to win a \$2 a day wage boost. This

Youngstown Steel Workers Vote Strike Overwhelmingly

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 28.—CIO steel workers in this important steel area poured out in unprecedented numbers to vote by more than 4½ to 1 in favor of strike action to win the demands of the United Steelworkers of America for a \$2 a day raise. The overwhelming "yes" vote totalled 26,538 against 5,955 noes.

This tremendous strike vote surprised steel management which had put on a determined campaign against the poll. Approximately 70 per cent of the Youngstown area workers eligible to vote cast their ballots—a remarkable turnout.

For the production workers alone the percentage in favor of strike was much higher than the total votes indicate. In some plants, office workers who tended to split their votes on a 50-50 ratio or even slightly more against the strike, reduced the total percentage for strike.

BIG MASS MEETING

The steel locals in the area conducted a splendid joint campaign to get out the votes. Last Sunday, November 25, the locals for the first time organized a mass meeting in collaboration. Leaflets were distributed at all plants, a loud-speaker car roared the area announcing the meeting. As a result, the largest mass meeting of its type ever held in the Mahoning Valley turned out.

James Quinn, steel union district director, was chairman. The mass meeting committee was composed of the militant local union presidents, and chaired by Sam Camens, Carnegie-Illinois Local 1330 president. Both he and the committee were commended for their splendid work in mobilizing the meeting.

At the conclusion of the stirring meeting the workers rose en masse and pledged to carry on a militant fight for the \$2 a day raise. Following the meeting an extensive four-day drive was put on to get out the votes. That an effective job was done is shown by the results today.

WORKERS ELATED

The corporations spent big dough trying to sabotage the vote. Youngstown Sheet and Tube sent personal letters to every employee. Republic Steel ran full-page ads in the daily press. U. S. Steel President Fairless's speech against the vote was sent to all U. S. Steel workers, and company propaganda was plastered on bulletin boards at Carnegie-Illinois. Company-inspired rumors were circulated through the district to the effect that women and older men would be fired if there were a strike.

In Spite of All This the Vote for Strike was Overwhelming. There

workers voted in favor of strike 3,823 to 616.

Socialist Workers Party Branch Activities

AKRON—Visit The Militant Club, 405-6 Everett Bldg., 39 East Market St., open Tues. and Thurs. 2 to 4 p.m.; Mon., Wed., Fri. 7 to 9 p.m.

Campaign mobilization every Sunday at 2:00 p.m.

ALLENTOWN—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 Mondays and Saturdays from noon until 5 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

BUFFALO—Every Saturday night, Current Events Discussion and Open House; Lectures every second and fourth Tuesday at Militant Forum, 629 Main St., 2nd floor.

CHICAGO—Visit the Chicago SWP headquarters, 160 N. Wells, R. 317. Open 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day except Sunday. Tel. Dearborn 7562.

CLEVELAND—Militant Forum every Sunday, 8:30 p.m. at Peck's Hall, 1446 E. 82nd St.

DETROIT—SWP Open House every Saturday at 6108 Linwood. Forums on topical questions every Sunday, 8 p.m. Refreshments.

KANSAS CITY—SWP Branch meets Saturday, 8 p.m., Rm. 203, Studio Bldg., 418 E. 9th St., for study and discussion.

LOS ANGELES—Buy The Militant, 4th International and other Marxist books and pamphlets at Socialist Workers Party 145 So. Broadway, Room

203, Los Angeles 12. SAN PEDRO, Socialist Workers, Rm. 1008 S. Pacific, Room 214.

MILWAUKEE—Visit the Milwaukee branch of the SWP at its headquarters, 424 E. Wells St., any evening from 7:30 p.m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Visit the Labor Book Store, 10 South 4th St., open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Attend the Twin Cities Sunday Forum held every Sunday, 3:30 p.m.

NEWARK—Open forum every Friday at the Progressive Workers' School, 423 Springfield Ave., at 8:30.

NEW YORK—Sun., Dec. 9, 10:30 a.m., meet at 116 University Place for Militant Subscription Campaign.

CLASSES: Registration open at 116 University Pl. for classes in Principles of Marxism, Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure.

Harlem Discussion Group meets every Sunday night 7:30 p.m. to discuss "Labor and Negro Struggles," at 103 West 110 St., Room 23. Office open Wednesday, Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA—SWP Headquarters, 405 W. Girard Ave. Open forums every Friday 8 p.m. on current topics.

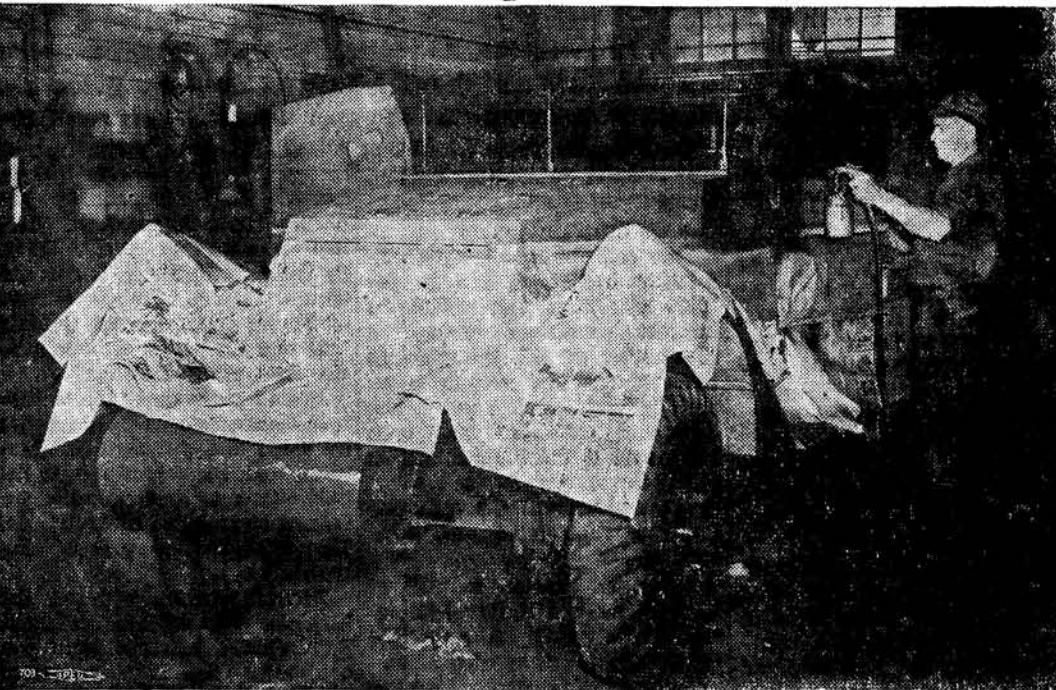
Socialist Youth Group meets on alternate Saturdays, 8 p.m.

PITTSBURGH—Militant Reading Room, Seely Bldg., 5905 Penn Ave., corner Penn Ave. & Beatty St. E. Liberty. Open Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 7 to 9, and Saturday 2-9 p.m. Circulating library. Class on

YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown School of Social Science, 225 N. Phelps St., open to public Tuesday and Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5; also 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

These and many other revealing facts the workers would learn in detail if their union represent-

What "Free Enterprise" Offers Labor



A Cleveland Police Department repair crewman putting the finishing touches on an armored car, mounting two machine guns. The city acquired two of these vehicles from the army on the claim that they were needed to frighten "racketeers." Cleveland labor organizations protest, however, that the bosses are really aiming to use these instruments of war to terrorize striking workers.

Militant Buffalo Steel Workers Roll Up Landslide Strike Vote

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29—CIO steel workers in 49 plants in this area yesterday voted more than five to one to strike for a \$2 a day increase in wages. In the largest strike vote ever taken here, 16,414 voted "yes" and only 3,099 "no," out of 27,923 eligible.

At Bethlehem and Republic, the two large plants, the "yes" vote assumed landslide proportions of ten to one! Of 10,511 eligible at Bethlehem, 6,469 voted "yes," 654 "no." At Republic, of 2,400 eligible, 1,333 voted "yes" and 148 "no".

Rednecks of the steelworkers

fight for a living wage was indicated not only by the five to one majority, but particularly by the fact that approximately 60 per cent of all workers eligible to vote, marked their ballot "yes"!

Steel unions in this area put on a real campaign to get out the vote.

Mass meetings were held prior to the vote, in Buffalo, Lackawanna and surrounding towns. Leaflets were distributed at plant gates.

As voting started at 6 a.m. yesterday, union members appeared at balloting places bearing

huge signs reading "Vote Yes To-day." A union sound truck was busy urging a "yes" vote. Wives and daughters of steelworkers were on the scene with hot coffee for their men. It came

in mighty handy as the weather was very cold and rainy. One colored steelworker had his wife and four daughters working on the coffee line, handing out the steaming java with cheerful smiles.

Discussing the vote result the union's District director Joseph P. Molony said that a strike, if it takes place, must be authorized by the Wage Policy Committee of the Union. He continued "and I pray that there will be no necessity for such action."

The overwhelming vote of the steelworkers indicates however, that while some might pray, they certainly are ready for whatever action is necessary to win their just demands.

Just as the colonials are forced to exist on starvation wages while performing the most difficult type of labor, so is the Negro forced to accept the dirtiest and lowest paying job that is available, be it sweeping the floor in an industrial plant or plowing by hand on a tenant farm.

As a result, among both the colonials and the American colored people, tuberculosis and other diseases in which malnutrition is a contributory cause are extremely prevalent. For the same reason the life expectancy of both is much lower than that of the better-housed and better-fed white ruling class which exploits their labor.

In neither place is there permitted any vestige of social equality. In the native homelands of the Asiatics and the Orientals, one may find restaurants, hotels and clubs decked with the "for white only" sign so familiar to every Negro from the South. From these places of business the dark-skinned natives are forcibly barred.

Jim Crow over there just as over here, is as much or more in sway than any time in the past 75 years.

Furthermore, any colonial upstart who has the arrogance to violate these rules is quickly disciplined at the whipping post or conveniently shot while "resisting arrest." So lynch law there, this next week.

Butchery In Colonies Denounced By NY Rally

(Continued from Page 1) tried to cash in on these lofty promises," continued Jackson, "that these slogans of freedom and emancipation were only hollow words which covered the same cruel blade of merciless oppression."

Comrade Jackson pointed out that "there is a distinct similarity between the treatment dispensed out to the colonial people and that accorded us as Negroes right here in 'democratic' America," because "our overlords are soon brothers of the ruling family—that family whose coat of arms is the greedy gourmand of monopoly capitalism with his outstretched, grasping arm—imperialism."

Jackson vigorously attacked the Allied butchers who "kill just as many natives over there as is necessary to continue their robbery of the richly endowed colonial countries. And they will further stigmatize, crush or exterminate the Negro minorities here if that becomes necessary for their continued exploitation of the labor resources of this country."

The gathering vigorously applauded Comrade Jackson's stirring appeal for aid to the embattled colonial peoples.

TROTSKYISTS TELL TRUTH

Farrell Dobbs declared that "only the Trotskyists tell the truth, only the Trotskyists carry

The NEGRO STRUGGLE

by CHARLES JACKSON

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

—KARL MARX

Java? . . . Or Georgia?

During the war with Japan every attempt was made to stir up racial hatred against these non-whites. We were given to believe that the gallant Anglo-Saxons always played fair (in conducting their wholesale murder) while those despicable brown-bearded bastards, the "dirty Japs," were so heathen and sub-human that they used a type of treachery and torture commensurate only with uncivilized animals. But, Glory Be! What are we witnessing today?

The British and Dutch and French and Americans are ruthlessly bombing, strafing and burning defenseless brown Indonesian men, women and children—without mercy and without shame. In China, Indo-China, Indonesia, colored peoples are being slaughtered for having committed the crime of attempting to govern themselves. This present massacre of the colonial people certainly proves over again that the "heathen" darker races have no monopoly on barbarian behavior.

In fact the whole plight of the colonial people as well as the characteristics of their struggles to gain independence, bear quite a resemblance to the struggle of the Negroes in America to gain equality. Many of the methods that are being used by the imperialists against those colored people are the same type of treatment to which the Negro has been subjected by the Southern whites over here.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS

Just as the colonials are forced to exist on starvation wages while performing the most difficult type of labor, so is the Negro forced to accept the dirtiest and lowest paying job that is available, be it sweeping the floor in an industrial plant or plowing by hand on a tenant farm.

It is also informative to note that the imperialists will use lies and half-truths to cover up their real motives of exploitation. The British Colonial Office frequently gets out statistics to show how much they have "improved" the plight of the "uncivilized" colonial people by the erection of so many hospitals or so many schools or so many churches. The final deduction you are supposed to reach, of course, is that it is to the benefit of these people themselves that they remain under the domination of the British thieves.

In much the same way the liberals over here are always pointing to the increasing number of Negro lawyers, Negro preachers, or Negro undertakers to show how much "progress" is being made under the prevailing conditions, that is, under the insulting status of second-class citizenship and official Jim Crow.

The barbaric burning of an entire native settlement in Java by the British who claimed that one of their officers was captured and shot, is strangely reminiscent of the many Negro districts which have been set to the torch in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana after a Negro has been accused of having the arrogance to shoot a white landowner in self-defense. More on this next week.

Furthermore, any colonial upstart who has the arrogance to violate these rules is quickly disciplined at the whipping post or conveniently shot while "resisting arrest." So lynch law there, this next week.

Rally in Chicago To Protest Colonial Slaughter

Charles Jackson, writer of the widely read column, "The Negro Struggle," will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting at Buckingham Hall, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, December 16 at 8 p.m. Comrade Jackson is author of the popular pamphlet "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow."

The meeting is sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party to protest the Allied massacre of the colonial peoples. The SWP demands the withdrawal of Allied troops from China, Indonesia and Indo-China.

adopted a resolution vigorously protesting the imperialist slaughter of colonial peoples and demanding that all American troops be withdrawn from foreign soil.

Further demonstrating their solidarity with the oppressed colonial millions and the anti-imperialist program of the Socialist Workers Party, the rally contributed \$227 to further the Trotskyist fight against imperialism.

The meeting unanimously

singing of "The Internationale."

Diary Of A Steelworker By T. Kovalesky

LETTER TO A FELLOW STEELWORKER

A strike means no wages coming in each week. It means a chance of getting your head bashed in by the cops. It means a possible chance of being killed, shot down on the picket line. But—an overwhelming majority of the nation's steelworkers voted to strike in the recent NLRB poll. And there is little doubt that the great majority of those who for one reason or other neglected to vote or were prevented from voting are also in favor of strike. The steelworkers WANT to strike. Why?

I don't think the reason is that the workers are angry because the steel industry has made such immense profits during the war . . . an increase over peacetime profits of 276 per cent before taxes and 113 per cent after all deductions have been taken out. No, the average steelworker feels, true enough, that the companies have made too much money, but that doesn't bother him, at least, not directly. He's interested in his family, in his standards of living, and the figures of profits, sinking funds, and tax rebates for the steel industry impress him chiefly when the companies refuse to let him make a decent living for himself and his family.

So it's not just because the steel companies have been greedy and have stuffed themselves full of gold that Jimmy and Tony and Stash and you and I have voted and are ready to risk our hides on the picket line. The reason is that we have no other choice. The risks that we face on the picket line are balanced by certain slow starvation if we don't fight. Rollers in the mills, first helpers in the open hearths, and some crane operators throughout the plant who make enough money to have a modest little home, a car, warm clothing for their children, and a lot of the other things that make life livable. But these men are a small minority in our ranks. Thousands, tens of thousands, of

Shoptalks On Socialism

By V. Grey

"People are never satisfied. Suppose you did have socialism and everybody got 100 dollars a week. They wouldn't be happy until they got 200. And when they got 200 — etc., etc."

Yes. It's because we working people aren't satisfied that we want socialism. We know we can produce more things and better things for ourselves under socialism. We know we won't have wars and depressions under socialism. We won't see our kids starving one year and blasted to hell the next. We're not satisfied with the way things are today. That's why we want socialism.

People always will want something better. They'd only be cattle if they didn't. But under capitalism it doesn't do them any good to want something better. They only go broke betting on the horses, or wind up in jail. They certainly don't get better things by working harder for them, because the harder you work under capitalism and the more you produce, the sooner you make a surplus that cannot be sold, and you're out of a job.

Producing is about the only way that working people can make any wealth. In fact, if you stop to think of it, it's the only way wealth is ever made at all. When you win a hundred dollars on the right horse, the money doesn't come out of thin air. It comes out of the guy who bet on the wrong horse. And he got it the same place you got yours — out of production.

Working people have to figure out how producing more on the job will produce more on the table, produce more for the home, for the wife and kids and the car. They're dissatisfied all right. But their dissatisfaction isn't getting them anywhere under capitalism. They need a new system. They need a sort of pipe-line, a conveyor

belt like Pop was talking about last week—a chute from the shop to the house—so when they produce more, the surplus slides right down that chute to the wife and kids instead of piling up in the bosses' warehouse to make a depression. That way it would do a man good to be dissatisfied, instead of making him bitter.

How It Would Work

It wouldn't be a matter of piling steel plates, sheets or bars in your back yard, of course. The people would get together and have a sort of central clearing house so that steel went to the places that needed it, and autos, Frigidaire, etc., went to the people that needed them—that is, to you and me. So the more steel the steelworkers made, the more cars and ice-boxes would slide down that chute into their backyard. The more cars were produced, the more steel the workers who got the cars would produce. There'd be more clothing and furniture — and ice cream cones and candy for the kids.

When people got all the furniture and clothes and cars they wanted, they'd still be unsatisfied, of course. They'd want their homes a nicer color — and paint would come sliding down that chute. They'd want roses in the garden, a playground and maybe a swimming pool. Yes sir, that would fit into the chute too!

People still won't be satisfied 'when they produce all this. Maybe the poor people of today would be, because they are too ground down by overwork to even imagine any satisfaction beyond a few little animal comforts. But with the tremendous production under socialism—with that chute getting wider and wider, and things coming faster and faster, people wouldn't need to work so hard. They'd have time for reading, for art, for education — REAL EDUCATION.

They'd have time to grow up into human beings with yearnings and desires to be satisfied in a future that we can hardly imagine today.

Postwar Notes For Seamen By F. J. Lang

There was a time in the history of American shipping when the dock workers in Shanghai thought Captain Robert

Dollar was one of the great rulers of the Western world. Big Yankee ships with a Dollar sign on the stack and named after American presidents called every week in all major oriental ports, bringing American business men and tourists and taking away valuable cargoes.

Finally, in 1938, although the same ships with the same names followed one after another on their round-the-world voyage, the Dollar sign was gone from their stacks. It had been replaced with the letters APL. Behind this change in company name from Dollar Lines to American President Lines is a long story of corruption, mismanagement and swindling of government funds by the Dollar interests. The record was so bad and the company was teetering so near the brink of bankruptcy that the U. S. Maritime Commission was induced to take over 93 per cent of the voting stock and re-organize the company in order to relieve Dollar and the Anglo-California National Bank of their financial obligations.

The Dollar family culled millions from government subsidies after World War I. It was able to operate Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., Ltd., always at a loss and recoup these losses from the Federal treasury.

In 1923, the Dollar Line bought seven of its "President" type passenger ship from the government for \$550,000 each. They cost the American taxpayers \$4,128,000 apiece to build. Four freighters were built by Dollar in China at a cost to the U. S. Government of \$21/2-million each.

Dollar made a real business of "buying" government-built and government-owned ships. The company "bought" 17 ships from the government for less than \$14-million. In the deal Dollar himself received commissions of \$635,493.75 and another \$73,014.69 for interest charges. Government mail subsidies paid the operating costs of these ships and allowed Dollar to show a profit of \$6,746,759.33 for the five-year period

1924-9. Nevertheless, in 1933, the company defaulted on its payments to the government for "President" ships.

A Senate investigating committee then found that government mail subsidies had been withdrawn secretly by Dollar and converted into profits. The Pacific Lighterage Corporation, a Dollar interest representing only \$10,000 in physical assets, drew a subsidy. In five years this tiny Lighterage Company paid a million in profits to Stanley Dollar, his wife, Esther, Harold Dollar and A. F. Haines, who were the sole owners.

During the years of the depression between 1924-9, nevertheless, in 1933, the company was notorious for low wages. In 1933 the company paid as low as \$35 a month to able seamen. Low-paid Chinese labor was employed in the steward's department on the large President ships.

When Dollar finally decided to unload the financial shambles of the Dollar Steamship Company onto the Government in 1938, the U. S. Maritime Commission came out of the deal with a \$9 1/2 million mortgage against the former Dollar fleet. Besides this the Government spent another \$4 1/2 million to repair the ships and put them in operation.

The American President Lines, as this outfit has been known since it passed to the control of the Maritime Commission, now has assets estimated roughly at \$9 million. This, of course, represents part of the \$25 billion World War II government expenditure in the maritime industry. And now that the company is back on its feet financially, the Maritime Commission has offered it for sale.

R. Stanley Dollar now claims that he is the owner of the government-held stock in APL and has filed suit against the government to prevent sale of the stock. He claims "a special interest in the property which represents an inheritance in an industry which was founded by the father . . ."

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THE MILITANT

Clash Between CIO Maritime Union Leaders Reflects Conflict Within Stalinist Party

By F. J. Lang

A long-standing and bitter factional fight among the Stalinist leaders of the CIO National Maritime Union has finally been forced into the open through a series of resignations by top officials of the NMU. This fight in the union is a reflection of the Browder-Foster struggle in the Communist Party.

Fuel is being added by a dissatisfied rank and file in the NMU who have been unable to improve conditions under the domination of the Stalinists in their union. The struggle is especially embittered because the differences have so long been bottled up in the top committees of the Communist Party fraction in order to prevent any rank and file expression from the union membership.

Latest resignation is that of Ralph Rogers, a National Director of the NMU. A statement by Rogers, together with charges and counter-charges by other officials, was carried in the November 23 issue of the "Pilot," official NMU paper.

OPPOSED COLLABORATION

Rogers states that his decision to resign "was forced upon me by a series of events over the past year." He relates what happened during this period in the course of his work. First, he opposed a campaign by the NMU National Council to sell the 1944 WLB decision to seamen as a "victory" when actually it granted nothing. Following this, Rogers was exiled to the rivers because of his opposition to National Council policy. He found a complete break-down of the union organizing drive on the rivers, and charges that Howard McKenzie, one of the Stalinist vice-presidents, connived with company officials there to prevent organization of the river boats.

Rogers claims that "Myers and McKenzie and Smith (all leading Stalinists) have felt that collaboration with our worst enemies, the shipowners, was the way to handle the seamen's and river boatmen's grievances." This was the official policy of the Communist Party during the war, a policy of finking on every wartime strike that was called by the workers in this country. Rogers says that he and others opposed this policy, and that he "always maintained that through correct mobilizations of the rank and file behind a fighting policy and program, even during wartime, the wages and conditions of our membership can be greatly improved."

Even though the policy of collaboration with the employers was supposedly repudiated by the Stalinists when Foster replaced Browder as head of the American Communist Party, it has

caused little change in the party's trade-union work. This has given rise to open criticism by those Stalinists in the unions who took the militant phrases of Foster seriously and thought that the old policy of collaboration was really finished.

Rogers notes that "the continued domination of union policy by those who preached collaboration with the shipowners in the past expresses itself today in the failure to mobilize the rank and file behind our present demands."

Because Rogers opposed the official policy of the Stalinists, even though his opposition was confined to the closed circles of the leading committees, a typical Stalinist slander campaign was directed against him. He relates how he was met with the accusations "that I was phony, that I had sold out to Lundberg, (president of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific) and that I was a Trotskyite."

OTHER RESIGNATIONS

Other officials of the NMU have had the same experience. This has forced the resignation not only of Rogers, but of Thomas Ray and Harry Alexander, both old-time Communist Party members. Hedley Stone, National Secretary of the NMU, has stated that his resignation will be submitted December 10 at the next meeting of the National Council of the union.

In order to prevent a thorough-going discussion by the NMU membership of the differences in policy between the two factions, a case is being prepared to expel the dissidents on trumped-up charges. Thus, telephone wires at the union offices are tapped, officials are shadowed, and any opposition is labeled as "red baiting" by McKenzie, Myers, Stack & Co., who present themselves as the real Stalinist spokesmen.

Joseph Curran, NMU president and long a Stalinist front-man, now claims his telephone conversations have been checked. Stone, the national secretary, claims that there is a conspiracy within the NMU. "We now have dictaphones and eavesdroppers," he said at the NMU National Office Meeting, and asked Joseph Stack, New York port agent, if he (Stack) was prepared to say what had been stated in a telephone conversation between Stone and Jack Lawrence, another official.

Stack responded: "If it becomes necessary."



These returned veterans turn thumbs down on the employers' anti-labor propaganda. They took the lead in picketing the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Philadelphia during the recent strike of AFL Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

Demonstration Strike Wrings Pay Boost From Labor-Hating Avery

By Robert L. Birchman

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Forcing labor-hating Sewell L. Avery to break a precedent by offering a general wage raise, Montgomery Ward & Co. workers tonight ended their one-week demonstration strike on schedule, ready for another round soon if Avery does not fully meet their demand for a 15-cent an hour raise.

And 65 cents an hour minimum pay.

Every capitulated on the third day of the militant CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees picketing that closed two dozen stores and warehouses from Denver to Ver-

mont. Splendid solidarity of AFL, CIO and independent unions in several cities helped win the victory. Avery offered to raise minimum rates from 45 to 60 cents an hour and raise all employees 5 cents an hour. While hailing this partial victory, Ward workers did not accept it as final.

"That fight, which we have been carrying on for years against Ward's decadent labor policy, will be carried forward with even greater vigor in the light of the management's astounding proposal," said Samuel Wolchok, international president of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees of America.

GM STRIKERS AID

Both AFL and independent teamsters of Chicago and railroad workers refused to handle Ward shipments. A CIO veterans' picket squad of striking General Motors workers joined the URWDSSEA pickets here, as did farm equipment, textile, steel, shoe, electrical and other union workers.

On Thursday, T/Sgt. Alvin Heaps, recently returned from abroad, who joined the Chicago workers' fight for living wages while still in uniform, was arrested by MP's after a heated argument with police, but was soon freed. He wears a Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart and Presidential Unit Citation.

At Kansas City, Mo., there was mass picketing and 16 pickets were arrested when a truck was overturned and clothing was torn from girl scabs. All but one of the pickets were released, however. First day of the strike here, Irving Abramson, national organizational director of URWDSSEA, and Robert Morgan, striking electrician, were arrested, charged with assaulting a scab. Morgan was also fired by Avery.

The significance of these protests from American servicemen in China cannot be overemphasized. To voice their objections to the latest moves of American imperialism, these men are virtually forced to violate discipline. Although only a relatively small number have been able to make themselves heard, thousands of others share the same opinions.

COMPLIANT JUDGE AIDS SKF IN BITTER THREE-MONTH STRIKE

SPECIAL TO THE MILITANT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—SKF Industries today won, with the aid of a compliant judge, an injunction prohibiting mass picketing at its plant located at Front Street and Erie Avenue. The injunction, granted by Judge Smith of Common Pleas Court No. 5, is for 10 days. A hearing will be held at the end of that period to decide whether or not to make it permanent.

Thus the international ball-bearing trust strikes another blow in its relentless campaign of intimidation and legal trickery to break the courageous three-month strike being conducted by Kai-shek's forces. Unmarked, he

"U. S. LIES."

"We hear news reports daily over the radio," he declared, "about the Chinese war and the United States intention of staying out. We know now that our own country lies, even as German Nazis lied to the German people."

Homeward bound pilots are assigned to fly "unmarked planes," north to help Chiang Kai-shek's forces. Unmarked, he

Baltimore Police Attempt To Harass GM Picket Lines

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Three incidents have occurred here which show on whose side the Baltimore police stand, in the struggle between General Motors and the CIO United Automobile Workers. As one officer of UAW Local 239 put it, "They seem to be doing everything they can to try to break up our picket line."

The first incident occurred on the second day of the picketing when strikers were urging office workers not to go through the line. A police lieutenant approached each office worker, urging him to cross the line, and offering him police protection.

These provocative actions were ineffective. None of the office workers, in either of the two GM plants here, are crossing the picket line.

Then he said it was a question of complaint from the health department. The committee showed him the letter of revocation, clearly stating that the complainants were the police. He then promised to investigate the matter immediately.

The union is firmly intent on beating back each attempt of the police to "make it hard" for the strikers.

POLICE COMPLAINTS

Next, observing some soldiers on the picket line, the police hunted up some MP's hoping they could provoke a disturbance and get the soldiers off. The soldiers were all veterans, so this attempt failed.

On November 24 the union asked for and was given a per-

mit to build an outside toilet for the strikers in a lot near the picket line. On the 26th they received a letter saying that the permit had been revoked because of "police complaints."

When the union committee demanded clarification of the Police Commissioner, he at first feigned ignorance of the matter.

Then he said it was a question of complaint from the health department.

The committee showed him the letter of revocation, clearly stating that the complainants were the police.

He then promised to investigate the matter immediately.

The union is firmly intent on beating back each attempt of the police to "make it hard" for the strikers.

Barbarism, Inc.

"Applying the theory that master can not be created or destroyed but only altered in form,

then we did not destroy anything at Hiroshima or Nagasaki. All we did was to change its form."

(Rep. McDonough, in the House, Oct. 29.)

CHICAGO MASS MEETING SUNDAY DEC. 16

8 p. m.