

Election Must Aid Unity—Browder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31. — The great majority of Americans must unite "under the banner of Tehran" to achieve victory, Earl Browder told an enthusiastic audience here yesterday at a rally celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Daily Worker. The 1944 elections, he said, must also be made an "instrument for unity."

Following is the final section of Browder's speech:

(The first section dealing with Adolph Berle's intrigues in Latin America, appeared yesterday.)



Earl Browder

TEXT OF SPEECH

The President in his message to Congress gave us the most serious warning against disunity at home—"bickering, self-seeking partisanship, stoppages of work, inflation, business as usual, politics as usual, luxury as usual." He pointed at the source of most of these harmful tendencies. He said:

"Overconfidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. Last spring — after notable victories at Stalingrad and in Tunisia and against U-boats on the high seas — overconfidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In two months, June and

(Continued on Page 4)

Browder Says 1944 Elections Must Forge National Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

July, 1943, more than a thousand airplanes that could have been made and should have been made were not made. Those who failed to make them were not on strike. They were merely saying, 'the war's in the bag—so let's relax.' That attitude on the part of anyone—government or management or labor—can lengthen this war. "It can kill American boys."

Unfortunately it must be admitted that such overconfidence does affect many people in government, in management, and in labor, and that it plays into the hands of defeatists, inner enemies, who are stirring up strife and disorder in the country on any and every pretext.

Each one of us must put his own house in order before he can help his neighbor effectively to do the same.

I am the spokesman for the Communist Party. Therefore I should perhaps speak first of all about what my Party contributes to national unity for all-out war, for victory. Two days before the President spoke, our National Committee met and adopted unanimously a proposal that in the interest of national unity the Communists should cease to function as a "Party," thereby renouncing all efforts at partisan advancement; that they should join themselves with the great body of independent voters, who support men and issues on their merits without regard to party label; and that all our efforts should be thrown in support of the war, in support of our Commander-in-Chief, and in support above all of the policy enunciated at Tehran, for victory and a long-time peace guaranteed by a firm and continuing Anglo-Soviet-American alliance at the head of a world family of democratic nations.

I can report to you now, that since the meeting of our National Committee our entire organization has rallied to this policy with unexampled unanimity and enthusiasm. It is already a foregone conclusion that in our forthcoming National Convention this policy will be adopted without a dissenting vote. And I can also tell you that our members are with zeal and intelligence applying this policy in their daily life.

After giving this example of complete subordination to the needs of victory, the Communists can, with a clear conscience, turn a critical eye upon other political groupings with the expectation that what we have to say will receive at least respectful consideration from all who are not hopelessly steeped in prejudice.

We are happy to note that a similar current of thought has moved the Farmer-Labor Party and the Democratic Party in Minnesota to an agreement to merge themselves, thus wiping out a three-way division of the vote in that State which has worked only to the advantage of the reactionary interests.

On the national scene, the electoral rivalry between Republican and Democratic parties shows disturbing symptoms of taking on quite disruptive and damaging forms.

If the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Party were really agreed to subordinate their partisan interests to the national emergency, they would be coming to some agreement between them to minimize and control the disturbing effects of the election upon national unity for the war effort. They would explore the possibility of a single Presidential ticket for both parties, an unprecedented measure to meet an unprecedented emergency. And if that proved to be impractical, for reasons of the peculiar American form of human nature, they would at least concert measures among themselves for the curbing of excessive partisanship on both sides, with

a very realistic threat of punishment of the extreme partisan by the withdrawal of votes.

That certainly must be the policy of the great body of independent voters, and their leadership, and that official party which most effectively responds to this demand from the independent voters will have the best prospects for success in the 1944 elections.

President Roosevelt was obviously moving in the spirit of such a broader unity when he renounced the label "New Deal," around which had crystallized so many now outmoded partisan alignments, and took up in its place the banner of "Win-the-war." There are slow-thinkers and die-hards on both sides who resent this, and want to continue fighting all the old battles over again without any consideration for the quite new and unprecedented world in which we must now learn to survive and, if possible, find again the road of progress for our country and mankind. But the President is certainly correct in this matter, as he has proved to be in so many others.

The greatest single threat to national unity for the war, is the fear that a sudden ending of the war, with the collapse of the enemy, will immediately throw the nation into a crisis in which it will be a matter of "each for himself and the devil take the hind-most." Until this fear is allayed, it will be impossible to attain the required measure of unity in the nation.

That is why the President found it necessary to include in his war message that program which he called "A second Bill of Rights," which looks toward a stable and expanding economic life for the whole population of our country after the war. Such a post-war perspective immeasurably strengthens the war effort, and is necessary to the very existence of our modern industrial society. It is therefore a program that transcends particular class interests, and demands the support of all classes in the community.

It is important that we should understand the possibility of realizing the goal set by the President's program. Such a possibility has been created by the concord established in Tehran.

A stable and expanding economic life for our country after the war requires full employment and maximum production of our industries and agriculture. This means a quick conversion from war production to that of peace-time commodities, primarily articles of consumption for our basic production plant is already enormously expanded. That is, in brief outline, a problem of finding markets for about \$85 billion in products and services now consumed by the war. Under our economic system such expanded markets—must, in the first place, be found abroad, up to \$30 or \$40 billion annually. Foreign markets on such a scale require a peaceful world of stable governments; without that, huge foreign markets are only a dream. The concord at Tehran, for the first time, gave the world a realistic promise of achieving such a stable and long-time peace. It thereby placed a firm foundation under the President's program for a "second Bill of Rights" for the American people.

In the world envisioned at Tehran, it will be possible for the American economy to be organized for full production and full employment. On the foundation of huge foreign markets, securely buttressed by stable democratic governments, the domestic market can be expanded by raising the living standard of the population, the only limit being that of our capacity to produce,

which at the present capacity means at least twice the war-time level of average consumption. The capitalists of America will, of necessity, have to join with the labor movement and the government, in concerted measures to bring about this tremendous rise in living standards of the masses of the people. For this is the only way their plants can be kept operating, the only way they can get markets on a scale to maintain full production.

I am sure the enlightened capitalists of America will not say this cannot be done, for if they do they will find themselves in the position of revolutionists, telling the American people that our nation's economy cannot operate for the benefit of the nation except under socialism.

For our part, we join hands with all Americans, including the enlightened capitalists, who declare that such a program can be carried out and who are determined to see that it is carried out.

Under such a program, the national unity which we are welding for victory in the war, can and will be continued into the post-war period. The period of international peace planned for in Tehran will have its counter-part and foundation in the peaceful relations within our country built on the President's "second Bill of Rights," a rapidly rising standard of living, a peace-time market for the American economy equal to its war-time market which brought such a marvellous expansion, but then serving to heal the war wounds of the world as now, at this moment, it is serving to sweep the earth clean of the fascist barbarians and cannibals who came so close to destroying all civilization.

It is under this banner, the banner of Tehran, that we must unite the great majority of Americans, drive on to victory, and in our stride make of the 1944 elections also an instrument for unity.

Allies Taking Heavy Toll of Foe in Burma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (UP). — American-trained Chinese troops have wiped out the equivalent of one Japanese regiment — 3,000 to 4,000 men—since the start of their drive in the Hukawng valley of Northern Burma last Oct. 26, Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, Chief of Staff of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, said today.

Boatner, who is supervising the Chinese offensive aimed at clearing a path for the new Ledo supply road to China, said the principal objective of the Hukawng campaign at present was "the killing of as many Japanese soldiers as possible."

"To stay there to build roads and lines of communications is one thing, but you can't pick up a road and smack the Japanese with it," he remarked.

The Japanese dead, he said, included one regimental commander and at least three battalion commanders, "whose swords we took from corpses which we found in hundreds."

Today's Southeast Asia Command communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters made no mention of the fighting in the Hukawng valley and reported a lull on the Chindwin Valley Front, to the west, but said there was stiff action in Arakan north of Akyab.