The Fighting Worker

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U. S. Aids Chiang Kai-Shek Against Chinese Masses

Force transferred its China theatre headquarters from the port city of Nan- king. It was heavily armed by Japanese warships from the United States bases and had a garrison of 10,000 strong. On the Chinese coast the United States Naval Force based at Shanghai, with 10,000 troops under the command of the American Felix B. Trippe, had the task of protecting the lives of the Chinese and American citizens in China.

The problem of the Chinese is a serious one, and the American government must take prompt action to prevent a repetition of the so-called "Boxer Uprising." If the Chinese government does not take prompt action, the situation in China may become worse, and the United States must be prepared to offer assistance if necessary.

The Chinese government should take immediate steps to restore order and security in the country. They should also take steps to prevent further outbreaks of violence and ensure the safety of American citizens in China.

Spread the Picket Line;
Cust Labor Flyers

October 14, 1914—A half million workers are out on strike, from one end to the other of the nation. Long besieged by wage reductions, they are calling for an increase in their wages, and an end to the wars and their participation in them.

The strikers demand better working conditions, fair wages, and an end to the exploitation of workers. They are determined to fight for their rights and to ensure a better future for their families.

The strikers' demands are justified and necessary. The workers must not be ignored or dismissed. It is time for the government and the employers to listen to the workers' voices and take action.

The struggle is not just for the strikers, but for all workers across the nation. It is a struggle for justice, equality, and a better future. We must support the strikers and stand with them in their fight for a better world.

The Occupation of Japan

The occupation of Japan comes as a surprise to many. The Japanese government, which had been expanding its influence in the region, has now taken control of Korea and Manchuria.

The occupation of Japan is a significant development. It marks a turning point in the history of the region and has important implications for the future. The United States must take action to prevent further aggression by Japan and to ensure the safety and security of the people in the region.

The United States must also work with other nations to ensure a peaceful resolution to the situation. We must not allow this situation to escalate into a wider conflict.

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Workers of The World Unite!

The workers of the world have a common cause in the struggle against oppression and exploitation. We must unite and fight for a better world, where all workers are treated with dignity and respect.

The struggle for workers' rights is a struggle for justice and equality. It is a struggle for a better future for all workers. We must support the workers' movement and stand with them in their fight for a better world.

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PEACEMAKERS QUARRY IN LONDON TALKS

Murray, Green and Company are only a fraction of the many millions of dollars within the ranks of labor. By permitting the oil strikers to go back to work without any increase, they are playing Mr. Truman’s game to a T. The oil strike is the last sliver of power still left by the labor movement. It is in terms of retractive pay. Mr. Murray and his store Mr. Knight is a man of great personal power. Mr. Murray is trying to make the oil workers last longer so that his capital can be increased enough to forget about the 35% raise. The oil strikers are going to be very, very far from adequate to it. It will only cover the money loss in taking the strike. But it will not make up for the big pay cut labor took during the war because of the lack of steel and fuel and its 15% limitation on wage increases; nor will it make up for the saving in prices of the post-war period.

Pay Rates Decline

The wage scales of labor fall more sharply than appears upon the surface. Million of workers are being laid off — although the unemployment is not as severe as the national average — because labor is being paid below the prevailing rates for some "obsolescence" reason, and very much lower than the lay-off rates. Hundreds of thousands of women workers are learning about the new lower wage scale — 35c. per hour. Men were earning 40c. or more per hour but the rates of pay are still 50c. and 65c. per hour. In this situation effects primarily the unorganized today, it must eventu- ally effect the ranks of the organized workers as well. The situation is someth- ing like a strike for this wage. They’re sitting it out until the labor fakers comes away. The strike is pushing the ranks of organized men sufficiently for capital to deliver the coup de gras. Anti-labor legislation by the bush is ahead and it is a real opportunity moment. The middle

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Toward Building the Marxist Party in the U. S. A.

To All Revolutionary Marxists:

The military phase of the second world carnage has ended but out of it the masses face new problems. Temporally world imperialism has consolidated its formations which are now more bloody and a dozen times more costly. No corner of the world that is not dead and desolation and degradation, including the United States.

Here at home the first big strike-wave since the war is getting bolder, the rise of the reformists and labor leaders, who refuse to abandon the bourgeois politics of least effort and so weaken the enemy, is just waiting patiently till the strikes die down to impose more governmental restrictions on the working class, to take still another blow at the so-called urban government and eventually total military dictatorship.

That the masses of the world are ready, anxious and eager for the fight must be obvious to anyone who studied the social problems. During the war they fought thousands of guerrilla struggles that helped to do. Although that struggle was under the aegis of the agents of imperialism, it indicates nevertheless that the oppressed are ready in fight with arms in hand. In Italy, India, Greece we have already witnessed revolutionary struggles. Colonial uprisings have occurred in Argentina, Java, Malay and many other places.

It’s the same old story—without a Revolutionary Marxist Party this process will be serious.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE IN OCT, 1945
F.W. ENTITLED “THE BEST AGENTS OF CAPITALISM”

The sixth paragraph, article which appeared on page 3, states: “Stalinism which differs from other social reformists in that its roots lie in the bourgeois class of the Soviet Union in the hands of the bureaucratic class — Stalinism is attempting to take the steam out of the labor movement and the masses of this vast area by such reform.” It is corrected as follows:

Stalinism differs from other social reformists in that its roots lie in the capitalist class of the Soviet Union rather than in the capitalist class of our country — the proletariat is attempting to take the steam out of the labor movement and the masses of this vast area by such reform.”

The Coming Soviet Election

The President of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has ordered general elections to be held February 18, 1946. These elections will take place in the Soviet Union since December 12, 1931, when the Soviet Union was elected for a period of four years. Since the German invasion of 1941, the elections have been postponed six times.

The Soviet Union today more than ever before stands at a turning point in its social and political developments. Drained in the past four years by the war and military efforts, it must rebuild 90 billion dollars, the economic and social burden put on its arms and vigilance to hold back the new open attacks developing on the very heart of theussian Union.

BETWEEN PRESSURES

The Stalinist bureaucracy finds itself in greater and greater danger. On the one hand it is threatened by the bourgeois elements in the Soviet Union, to the petty accumulators of capital, to the bourgeois elements in the Red Army amongst the Generals and higher Officer Classes, to the large mass of the Orthodox Church and religious institutions, have resulted in greater demands and pressures by the mass of the Soviet Union on the other hand the reactionary policies of Stalinism, its disunion of the proletariat and the world revolution, widens the gap between the Revolution and the mass movement. Thus the bureaucracy finds itself between two fires. The roots from which it springs, and the roots into which it has in order to slowly gain power, both exert their pressures and influence.

It is interesting to note in this relationship the numerous press releases speaking about the need for a vacation on a season of “all hostilities” and of a struggle between Molotov and Zhukov for control. There can be no doubt that such struggles are occurring but are suppressed and kept hidden from the people.

It is in this background that the Stalinist bureaucracy finds itself and the influence which it has allowed to slowly accrue.

FURTHER DEVELOGMENT

Under the present electoral set-up, instituted by Stalin in 1936, the Supreme Soviet is composed of the Council of People’s Commissars, composed of the 1400 members of the Communist Union, each of whom is elected on a population basis, one deputy for each 500,000 persons. The letter is elected according to the geographic division. Twenty-five deputies from a Union Republic, eleven from an autonomous republic, five from an autono-
Occupation of Japan

(Continued from page 4)
production has stopped or that profit-making ownership changed hands. Such a picture is misleading. In the first place, the war was declared at 1,900,000 tons annually, output is permitted to be increased to 4 million tons. Second, the war has not brought about any production increase, but at a level of about 1,200,000 tons, and that rate is not due to U.S. policy but because shipbuilding has destroyed the entire Japanese shipbuilding industry. The deficits in Manchuria and Korea are not due to any policy of the Area Steel Control Administration which was the wishes of the former Japanese government.

American policy of reducing Japan’s industrial output and fishing rights from that used in Germany. It claims that as an island Japan must be treated as a whole and as a single unit. This is an incorrect policy. The conflict interesting fact about those who were against the policy of Japan versus Japan have lost out for the time being. Revival of consumer production, trade, textile, etc. is necessary. It will be too necessary for the U.S. to have a large industrial area in Asia and to build a base, a military base against the Soviet Union, and against British competition in the East.

Class Relations

Moreover, the political parties and the leaders have risen over 20%, the Yen is considered a dubious form of exchange for material goods, and a fool who buys in a rising market.

In Japan, as elsewhere, the lack of class consciousness among the main classes in society. Of the four main families in Japan the Minshu and the Liberal Democratic are working out, or are working for the capitalist rule, while the laboring class is in a state of consciousness. The laboring class is in a state of consciousness.

The working class of Japan has proved it is revolutionary, its revolutionary understanding of the class struggle over the course of years. The trade unions of 1941, 1943, there were many strikes, workers were thrown in jail for their struggles against forced labor. Together with the trade unions, the laborers who participated in rice strikes, and the political parties in rice strikes, the government is a standard of living, for higher pay, for sanitary housing, for all the demands of the working class. It is a demand of the working class. It is a demand of the working class.