

Big Business Lies About Its Profits

While big business, through its press and advertisements paid for by the government (taxpayers' money), howls about the profits of the workers and the decline of its own profits, the facts reveal exactly the opposite.

The big business liars always speak about wages without making reference to the fact that the workers pay heavy taxes. But they always remember to moan about their own taxes.

Thus they present figures of their profits and the taxes they pay, but cite figures on wages without mentioning the withholding tax, the victory tax, the bonds

the workers buy and the hundred other ways which exist to reduce the real wages earned by the workers.

The Economic Outlook, issued by the CIO, nailed the lies of big business and its congressional spokesmen when it pointed out that:

The increase in income of all non-agricultural workers from 1939 to 1942 was thirty-eight percent; in manufacturing industries it was seventy per cent. (All these figures are after taxes.)

Net profits of big business, after taxes, have increased in the same period by one hundred and seven per cent!

This is only half the story. The other half is that big business has been taking in profits for many years and big business executives have received enormous salaries and bonuses and dividends, and that these salaries and bonuses have been raised many times since the war began.

The above figures alone do not tell you that the rise in wages has been due to many new workers in industry, that is, the decline of unemployment from 8,900,000 in 1940 to less than 700,000 today.

They also do not tell you that this increase in wages comes from overtime and long hours of work.

Nor do they tell you that more than a third of all workers earn less than a subsistence wage!

For example, government figures show that the aver-

age weekly earnings of all workers are \$32.51, or \$1.6 per year!

A confidential survey made by the OWI revealed the twenty-three per cent of American families receive less income than before the war!

This same survey also revealed that THIRTY-SIX PER CENT of American families receive the SAME INCOME as before the war, DESPITE THE RISING COST OF LIVING!

It is more than high time to expose the lies of big business, its kept press, the professional politicians who speak for it and the host of other professional liars hired out to squeeze out their crocodile tears lamenting the poverty of the profiteers while charging the workers with profiting out of the war!

LABOR ACTION

NOVEMBER 15, 1943

A PAPER IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

ONE CENT

MINERS' VICTORY SHOWS THE WAY!

Dipping Into Ancient Sewers of Czarist Anti-Semitism

Stalin Finds a New "Hero" for Russia

By MAX SHACHTMAN

Stalin has created a new idol for the Russian army, a new "Hero of the Soviet Union."

His name is Bogdan Khmelnytsky, and you ought to know more about him.

Several weeks ago the Russian army recaptured the town of Pereyaslav, in the Ukraine. On October 10, no less a body than the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union decided to strike a new medal for its war heroes in celebration of the Pereyaslav victory, the Khmelnytsky Medal. A couple of days later, by order of the same august body, the town itself was renamed Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky.

WHO IS THE HERO?

Who was Khmelnytsky, the new hero of Stalin?

Bogdan Khmelnytsky was a Hetman, or chieftain, who ruled over a group of Dnieper Cossacks and Tartars in the years between 1648 and 1653. He is not well known in this country. But the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish people know him well.

Hetman Khmelnytsky was one of the most savage brutes in history. His unspeakable atrocities against Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Jews fill the darkest pages of the history of these peoples.

Wherever his hordes went, blood flowed like water and dreadful terror reigned. The lands he conquered were devastated. Poles were hunted like dogs and mercilessly tortured and destroyed. Catholic priests were hanged before their own altars, with a Jew and a dog alongside of them.

A BEAST AT WORK

Khmelnytsky's treatment of the Jews was the most bestial of all. The hands and feet of Jewish women and children

were cut off and strewn along the open roads. Many Jews were drawn and quartered, and their flesh thrown to dogs and swine. Pregnant women were ripped open so that their still-born fruit might be cut to bits before their very eyes. Others had their bellies cut open and live cats sewed up inside of them. Young children were roasted over fires on the end of Cossack spears. The rape of Jewish women and girls was a commonplace.

In the town of Nemirov alone, Khmelnytsky wiped out six thousand Jews, chopping off the heads of Jewish women with Cossack swords until the river ran red. When the Hetman made peace, he demanded that not a single Jew must be left alive in the territory over which he ruled.

In the siege of Lemberg (Lwow), he demanded that all the Jews in the town be delivered to him for a massacre, and was only dissuaded by the gift of a great sum of money.

All told, some 300,000 Jews perished at the hand and sword of Khmelnytsky's Cossack and Tartar troops. The Jewish people still commemorate those days in their calendar with fearful sorrow in their hearts. Khmelnytsky was the Hitler of his day, so far as the Jews were concerned, with only the difference that he was even more barbarous.

The official Great Soviet Encyclopedia, published in Moscow in 1935, acknowledged that he was "a betrayer and a base foe of the rebelling Ukrainian peasantry;" "a representative of the upper strata of the Ukrainian-feudal-Cossack lords who strove to equalize their rights with the feudalists of Poland—with the Polish Shlyakhta," that is, with the Polish landed nobles; that he "inspired uprisings only in order to strangle them."

The Encyclopedia tells of how he wiped out tens of thousands of peasants and poor Cossacks because they really fought against the Polish and Ukrainian feudal lords.

That was Khmelnytsky.

It was in Pereyaslav that Khmelnytsky, in 1654 pledged his allegiance to the Russian Czar and to the Empire of Russia, and abjured the King of Poland, the Sultan of Turkey and the Khan of the Crimea.

But it was in Pereyaslav, too, that Khmelnytsky started the series of bloody massacres which is forever associated with horror and infamy.

It is this very town that Stalin has now seen fit to rename Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, in honor of one of the goriest butchers in history.

In honor of the same butcher the new Khmelnytsky Medal has been struck.

NEW STALINIST "IDOL"

What more contemptuous gesture could Stalin make toward the feelings of the Polish and Ukrainian peoples than to flaunt the hated name of Khmelnytsky in their faces?

What more cynical and studied insult could Stalin fling at the suffering Jewish people than the two official honors bestowed upon this hideous forerunner of Hitlerism?

What badge of shame could more thoroughly dishonor the breast of a valiant Russian soldier than a Khmelnytsky Medal?

First Stalin revived General Suvorov as a "Soviet" idol and model—the Czarist reactionary who drowned the Polish revolution in its own blood. Now he has dug even deeper into the slime of history to disinter and sanctify Khmelnytsky.

Fitting idols! Fitting models! Fitting traditions! They suit the Stalinist reaction, the Stalinist barbarism, to perfection.

It is Stalin himself who admits it.

In Face of a Congressional Smear Attack

Brewster Local President Defends His Union

The Vinson Committee hearings, which have been going on for weeks, supposedly investigating the failure of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation to produce anywhere near its quota of planes, have openly proved that their chief objective is a campaign of threats and coercion against the trade union movement.

A full transcript of the minutes of the hearings demonstrate, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the terrible lag in production was due entirely to mismanagement.

The company has had four different presidents in the past three years. The notorious Miranda brothers, up to the time they were put into jail because of their crooked dealings, held high positions in the company. Being in jail has not prevented them from "earning" a half million dollars in "commissions" from the company.

The chief engineer was eventually fired because it often took him two months to settle simple engineering problems.

The vice-president in charge of

production was continuously drunk while in the plant.

The company was trying to build airplanes for England without ever having obtained all the drawings of the planes or a complete list of the materials needed!

It was discovered that the chief purchasing agent of the company was paying twenty-five per cent above the accepted price for materials!

The executive in charge of sub-contracting of work was "incompetent," according to one of the ex-presidents who testified before the committee.

Both the Vinson Committee and the capitalist press are trying to hush up the above facts (we listed only a few) for a number of their own very good reasons.

The role of industry in this war becomes clearer every day. Workers are becoming increasingly aware of the tremendous cost-plus profits, mismanagement, faulty machinery and parts put out by the "merchants of death."

The workers may not have all the

information or the facts about these things, for much of it is hidden from them. But they know enough to understand that big business is having a profit hey-day at their expense.

Aims of Vinson Committee

The Vinson Committee wants to give industry a clean bill of health by placing the faults of the management upon the unions with so much stress and publicity that it will be easy to pass more anti-union legislation in Congress.

After listening to the hearings for some days, the well known correspondent, Gordon H. Cole, wrote in the newspaper PM: "A new campaign to rally Congress and the nation against union labor is now under way in the House of Representatives." And he is one hundred per cent correct!

The Vinson Committee is not interested in publicizing the facts about mismanagement at Brewster. As a matter of fact, when Henry Kaiser, the new president of the com-

pany, testified that the main troubles were finances, supervision and subcontracting, the committee went wild because he did not blame the union and accused him of "appeasing" labor. One congressman shouted at him that "it was appeasement that helped Hitler."

The Vinson Committee feels that it can carry out its anti-labor role in this case because of the extremely low productivity of the company and because the union local in the company's various plants is the militant Local No. 365, UAW. This local has maintained a consistent policy of refusing to give up labor's gains, and has fought for its program within the ranks of the labor movement.

Thus the Vinson Committee feels that none of the official leaders of the UAW or the CIO would come to the defense of a local which fights for the revocation of the no-strike pledge and advocates the formation of a Labor Party.

In its attempts to discredit the union, the committee put Tom De-

Lorenzo, president of the local, on the stand and for two days compelled him to undergo one of the most vicious personal attacks that any leader of a trade union in this country has ever faced.

They tried to make a big issue out of the fact that he had used different names at various times, and that his real name was Harry Posner. The fact that he had had his name changed LEGALLY to Tom DeLorenzo meant nothing to the committee. The fact that they as congressmen were the ones really responsible for a condition existing in this country which forces a man to change his name in order to get a job was avoided by these "honest" politicians, who never told a lie.

The Brewster company, it must be said, was one of the worst violators in its discrimination of workers because of their color or creed, and was eventually ordered by the government to stop these practices.

The Vinson Committee also made

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Little Steel Formula Has Been Smashed by Miners!

By WALTER WEISS

Who triumphed in the Lewis-Ickes agreement for a daily rise of \$1.50 in the pay of bituminous miners—Lewis or the War Labor Board?

The New York Times headlined its story on the agreement: "Coal Strike Called Off as Ickes Grants Lewis a \$1.50 a Day Rise in Pay." In general, the newspapers speak of the miners' "victory." What are the facts?

The miners and the Illinois operators had joined in requesting \$8.50 for an eight and a half hour day (seven and three-fourths working hours, three-fourths of an hour of travel time.) The WLB, on the ground that the travel time was unproductive and that payment for it would undermine the stabilization program, offered \$8.12 1/2.

The board, indicated, however, that \$8.50 might be realized by lengthening actual WORKING hours to eight per day, since it had already previously approved an eight hour day and forty-eight hour week of productive work, with time and a half rates after seven hours daily or thirty-five hours weekly.

Ickes and Lewis proceeded to follow the board's directions and in fact said so in the text of their contract. By cutting fifteen minutes from the miners' half-hour lunch period they extended the actual working day from seven and three-fourths hours to eight hours.

The WLB, since it had ALREADY given its assent to any arrangement having this effect, quite logically approved the new agreement by an eleven-to-one vote.

Their prolonged two-day discussion before approval and the dissenting vote of Public Member Morse were evidently occasioned not so much by the wage angle as by the "law and order" angle of the situation. Ickes had negotiated with a union—and had done so with Roosevelt's express permission—which was on strike. A bad example for other unions, thought the board, and especially Morse, who is its "compliance officer" (in other words, its chief cop).

Undoubtedly the board was also worried as to the amount of work the miners would do IN PRACTICE in the extra fifteen minutes, but IN PRINCIPLE it could not object to the agreement.

Board's Directives Followed

To make even clearer how the board's directives were actually followed, let us examine the new contract on a weekly basis, too.

Lewis's Illinois proposal was for a fifty-one hour week (forty-six and a half hours of productive time, four and a half hours of travel time). His formula called for \$56.50 for this. The board offered \$54, permitting a small payment of \$1.75 for travel on a weekly basis, by a peculiar piece of juggling, after refusing any such payment on a daily basis. Lewis's

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A Little Mystery

Later that same week the men were amazed to discover that, contrary to the decisions of the union

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Lebanon Fights for Its Freedom

The Republican Chamber of Deputies of the country of Lebanon—which has until now been under the domination of France as a result of a mandate granted by the League of Nations—has unanimously declared its country to be sovereign and independent.

This dramatic action of the Lebanese people in behalf of their struggle for national independence came simultaneously with a shake-up in the French Committee of National Liberation, headed by General Charles de Gaulle.

De Gaulle's committee, which has shed many a pious tear in behalf of national independence, now faces a crucial test. And since it is imperialist to the bone, it has already met the situation in its own way: it has imposed a severe censorship over all news coming out of Lebanon!

Talk about the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter flows like water from the lips of the de Gaulleists, but when confronted with the cry for national independence from the Lebanese people, whom they rule as a colony, they act in a typically imperialist manner.

The move of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies is but one indication of the growing unrest in the Middle Eastern world. The Arab countries of that crucial area of the world, fed up with milk-and-water talk about Four Freedoms and Atlantic Charters when the moon comes over the mountain, are demanding their national independence... and using the propaganda devices of imperialist Britain and France—the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms—as arguments in behalf of their freedom.

De Gaulle and his imperialist cohorts may impose a censorship; the American liberal bootlickers of de Gaulle may be a bit embarrassed by the behavior of their beloved modern-day "Joan of Arc"; but to socialists and lovers of freedom everywhere the action of the Lebanese is good news: the colonial peoples are again on the march in behalf of their own national independence.

CIO Convention Fights for Higher Wages; Refrains from Endorsement of FDR 4th Term

By DAVID COOLIDGE

In some respects, the recent deliberations of the CIO at its sixth constitutional convention in Philadelphia, marked a step forward for that organization and to the degree that this is true is to be welcomed by the entire labor movement.

The convention did not pass a resolution calling for a fourth term for Roosevelt. There was no such resolution in the book of resolutions and none was presented to the convention from the floor.

President Thomas was there from the UAW, which did pass such a resolution at its Buffalo convention in October.

The Stalinists were there, even on the International Board, but they did not present such a resolution nor did they make the demand in their speeches from the floor. This may seem strange in the light of the fact

that the Communist Party is the main agitator for continuing Roosevelt in office indefinitely, or at least until the word comes from Moscow to turn a flip-flop and give the votes to Willkie or some other capitalist candidate.

Who Told Them Off?

It is hard to believe that the Browder men did not have such a resolution ready to spring either in the international board before the convention, or at the convention itself.

It is also difficult to believe that no Stalinist delegate took the floor to speak for a Roosevelt fourth term just because it did not occur to him or her.

We have a hunch that this matter was discussed in the international board meeting and that the Stalinist fourth term fervor was squelched by

Philip Murray. It is clear that the word went out to the faithful instructing them to lay off any fourth term agitation and demonstration.

While there was no fourth term resolution, this should not be interpreted to mean that the leadership is not committed to the support of Roosevelt for re-election. Nor does the refusal to say now that they will support Roosevelt mean that the leadership of the CIO is ready to demonstrate any friendliness to the idea of a Labor Party.

On this point, the "Statement on Political Action" said: "It will not be the policy of the CIO in connection with the 1944 elections to build labor's political organization in the form of a third party, but to abstain from and discourage any move in that direction..."

"Our primary task in the political field today is to weld the unity of

all workers, farmers and other progressives behind candidates, regardless of party affiliation, who are committed to our policy of total victory and who fully support the measures necessary to achieve it..."

This, of course, is only a variant of the age-old position of the AFL. That organization will support candidates who are friendly to its program and who seemingly agree with the AFL on how to achieve "total victory."

The CIO has its program and a CIO conception on how to achieve "total victory."

Hillman's Role and Murray

Hillman made a long speech explaining the function of his Committee on Political Action. He emphasized that "ours is an educational movement. Our purpose is to place the issues before the people... While traveling around I have been

asked by all the newspapermen, 'Is this a fourth term movement you are launching?' And I said: 'No, this is not a fourth term movement only.'"

Then Hillman, with his eye on a diplomatic post (Moscow, perhaps) went on to say that "if I would have to make a commitment in the next two or three months... I would raise my voice and urge, for the sake of humanity, the nation and labor, the nomination and re-election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Evidently Hillman went out too far on the limb because when Murray spoke, following Hillman, although he felt that the convention might endorse a candidate if the elections were to be held in a few months, he did not stop there.

Murray said that he did not like Washington today: "I am not in a state of mind this morning where (Continued on page 3)

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE LABOR FRONT

A History of the Boeing Aircraft Wage Dispute

By ELLEN CARLSON

SEATTLE—The wages at the Boeing Aircraft Company have been and still are among the lowest wages paid in any war industry on the West Coast—and in the United States. The beginning wage up to March 4 of this year was sixty-two and a half cents an hour. Because the employees could not meet the rising living costs, hundreds quit every day and seek jobs elsewhere. Instead of equalizing the pay of Boeing workers with that paid in other war industries, the War Manpower Commission froze the workers to their jobs. Thousands quit anyway, and the War Labor Board felt compelled to give them some kind of a raise to quiet them.

It is difficult to understand how the WLB could imagine that the paltry four and a half cents an hour raise (given in March) would solve the problem. The fact is that it only caused an already boiling pot to boil

over. With the announcement of the stinking pinch-penny offer, the workers left their jobs en masse and demonstrated their united disapproval in the downtown streets. Boeing continued to lose workers! The hue and cry about a labor shortage in the Northwest began over the shrinking payroll list at Boeing.

On September 6 the WLB announced a beginning wage of eighty-two and a half cents an hour, and all were left with the impression that there would be corresponding increases for other grades of workers. On the basis of this increase "promised," thousands of workers, rehired and new, again lined up before the employment office—with the hope of better wages and improved standards of living.

On Monday, October 25, when the final notices of pay "raises" were handed out, the workers began to realize that they had once again been "taken for a ride." The awful truth

was that, aside from the beginning workers, very few got any raise at all.

Under the old system, as provided in the escalator clause, workers were raised every four weeks. Thus, new employees in thirteen weeks were able to get eighty-two and a half cents an hour. Now that every beginner gets eighty-two and a half cents, many of those workers, who have been on the job a year, and are still getting eighty-two and a half cents, naturally feel they are entitled to a corresponding increase.

The new pay plan is so devised that the company has an excuse to keep workers at the old pay rates. Each employee is evaluated on the basis of seven "important" factors: skill, mentality, material and equipment responsibility, mental application, physical application, job conditions and unavoidable hazards.

There are ten degrees under each of these factors, and each has a numerical value. If the worker gets a total numerical value of, say, 820, he is put in A grade; or, say, 720, B grade, and so on down the line to F grade. The evaluation is made by the supervisory personnel, who can place the standards high enough that few if any will become A or even B grade mechanics. Also, in most divisions of work, one has to reach C grade before it means anything in terms of a raise. As a result, very few have been given a higher classification. And in the few cases where

raises were given, it was done on the basis of favoritism.

Another important factor of the pay plan is that each worker's job is evaluated. Instead of the old system of having job standards limiting the work that A grade mechanics can do and B grade can do, now each worker's job is evaluated, thus breaking down the job standards and making it possible for the company to get skilled work done at beginners' pay.

A sample of this was reported to me: a worker at \$1.29½, one at \$1.01 and one at 82½ an hour were working together at identically the same work. In some instances, to prevent a new grading, workers have been transferred to new departments, where they are put at new work and there are put at the bottom of lists for promotions. On every hand the workers are told that raises do not depend on how long they have worked, but strictly on merit. It becomes clear to every thinking worker just what the company plans to do with the new pay plan:

1. To so confuse the work standards through individual job evaluation that they can get skilled work done at apprentice pay.
2. To make seniority inoperative.
3. To set up phony standards of work divisions to divide the workers on the basis of class feeling.
4. To establish a system based upon favoritism which will stimulate petty politics, stooging and competition among the workers.

5. To make enough gradations so it becomes an individual struggle for a pay raise in competition with other workers instead of a collective struggle on a union basis.

6. To dissolve the potential militancy of the workers—to atomize it into an individual struggle. With few exceptions, the workers instinctively look to the union for some action. And while they realize that the company is putting something over on them, they feel that the union, because of its past performance, will do nothing. The union has taken a position of "hatchet man" to force the workers into acceptance of the plan.

No attempt is being made to point out its dangers, no alternative plan is proposed—only a belly-crawling plea to the company that it administer the plan "fairly."

The first thing that must be kept in mind is—I repeat—it can be done only through the union. And secondly, it must be kept in mind that there is no "easy road," no "get-rich-quick" scheme. That every class-conscious, progressive worker must put his energies to work, not by persuading Gibson or Cline or Kaiser—but by beginning to talk to his fellow workers, discussing and explaining the issues involved—working out a program that will be fair to all workers in the plant and will give decent wages, self-respect and a feeling of power at having demands met because of united strength!

Build a rank and file sentiment that will demand of the union and its leaders the following:

1. That they explain the real aims of the Boeing Company in putting forth this plan.
2. That the union meetings be built up in attendance and they be used in a serious manner to discuss the problems of the workers instead of evading these problems by holding floor shows and vaudeville acts.
3. That they develop an independent program on the basis of workers' demands and for the solution of their problems. As a suggested program that will go a long way toward that solution, we submit the following:

a. Plant-wide seniority in regard to upgrading and layoffs. This will eliminate the use of transfers to prevent upgrading.

b. Reduce the number of grades and make them uniform for each division of work (that is, painters, inspectors, packers, etc.) to: A. apprentices; B. mechanics; C. master mechanics.

c. Establish requirements, skills and qualifications for each of the three grades for each division of work. This will force the company to pay mechanics' wages for mechanics' work and master mechanics' wages for master mechanics' work.

d. Union control of tests to qualify for each classification. This will eliminate favoritism and insure seniority rights.

e. Equal pay for all in the same classification in all divisions. This will do away with the differences between B grade painters, B grade electricians.

f. Remove the no-strike pledge so the union will no longer be defenseless before the attacks of the Boeing Company and the collaborating WLB.

g. Finally turn the bickering and competition between workers into cooperation through the union and against the phony company wage plan.

Every worker must remember that this is not the end. No company has ever been known to end its onslaught on the workers until it has destroyed their union and reduced them to the condition where they receive a bare living wage and are helpless before orders of the boss.

More attacks and repressions will come! Act now to build the union as a fortress against the Boeing Company and its cooperating government agents—the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission!

Incentive Pay --

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meetings, the plant was now operating under an incentive pay plan. Word was passed around to the stewards and the men by the responsible union officials that this was the fact. No one knew exactly who authorized the plan.

Rumor has it that the WLB has decided upon it. But no one had given it the authority to make this decision without consultation with the union. No one knew whether or not the union officials had agreed to the plan. The plan was not posted in writing on the bulletin boards and no one knows the exact details of the plan.

It is clear that the company has pulled a fast one and that the union leadership has done nothing to stop it.

The policy of the company apparently is to ease the plan in slowly in its most palatable form in the hope that the men will fall for it. The outlines of the plan are as follows:

Quotas on production are set on a department-wide basis. If the quota in any department is exceeded by a certain percentage, the pay of all the men in that department is increased in direct proportion. A ten per cent increase in production will mean a ten per cent increase in wages. The quotas set AT PRESENT are easy to make. The time-study men, obviously acting under instructions from the management to take it easy until the plan is pushed down the throats of the men, are very amenable and set easy time on jobs.

On the Way to Speed-Up

All this is for the purpose of getting the plan accepted. Once this is accomplished, and if the men fall for the plan, the door is open for slashes in time and raising of quotas.

The speed-up is the real aim of the so-called incentive pay plan. Men who today can get slight increases, or possibly even larger increases in wages, will find tomorrow that quotas are raised and that they are producing more and more for the same pay—until they have to work at breakneck speed to make out.

This plan was completely exposed for what it is at the last convention of the UAW, which voted it down. Details on how vicious this plan becomes are made clear in the pamphlet, "Incentive Pay—The Speed-Up, New Style," by Albert Gates, published by the Workers Party.

Most of the men understand the real issues at stake and they are taking their own steps to combat it.

Before the introduction of the plan, the men on almost all jobs voluntarily exceeded the quotas set for production whenever this was possible to do so by working at a normal, human speed. Now, mysteriously enough, since the introduction of the new plan, just enough work is turned out to fulfill the quotas, even though an increase in production would mean a temporary wage increase. The men realize that these increases would be temporary and merely the beginning of a real speed-up.

The company has enough loopholes to cut standards when they wish. The old contract provides for the re-timing of jobs whenever new methods are introduced. This can cover almost anything.

Men Again Reject Plan

At the last meeting of the union on October 28, after many weeks' experience with the new plan, the men voted again by about five to one to reject the plan. During this meeting, Bethel, a representative of the international, was present and spoke. It was his duty to point out to the men that the last convention of the UAW had voted to keep the vicious incentive plan out of any new shops where it had not been used before. Instead of this, Bethel pointed out that the local had autonomy and stated that while he would not speak for or against the plan, he would like to see a vote taken on it.

This policy, as presented by the representative of the international, was the policy of the Addes group at the convention and is the policy pushed by the Stalinist Communist Party throughout the UAW. It was defeated at the convention and the international representative had no authority to urge it upon the local.

Despite the votes at the union meetings, the plan is still in effect! This raises several questions:

1. Who authorized the introduction of the plan? Did the company propose it to the union leadership or did the leadership propose it to the company?
 2. Isn't the plan in contradiction to the decisions of the UAW convention?
 3. Why is there no official written statement explaining the plan?
 4. Did any committee or officials of the union, local or international representatives, give the go-ahead signal to the company, despite the decisions of the union membership meetings?
- These are the questions which the members of Local 280 are asking.

Congress Prepares Taxes On Low Income Groups

There were supposed to be two separate, distinct and different tax programs before this session of Congress as it opened.

The Treasury, representing the Administration, wished, according to the capitalist newspapers, to spare the poor man for political reasons. The House Ways and Means Committee wished to go after the money "where it really was"—in the pockets of the poor, of course—by a ten per cent sales tax.

As we have pointed out previously, both programs would have borne most heavily on the working man; the congressional program was merely the worst of the two.

Strangely, so some people thought, Administration spokesmen, including Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Economic Stabilizer Vinson, presented statistics indicating that almost all "excess" purchasing power was in the hands of low income groups. If so, said the congressmen, you must be for our program. Not at all, said the Administration's men.

Now, a month after this great struggle, there appears way back in the financial section of the New York Times of November 6 the report of a speech by Administration man Vinson before the Investment Bankers Association. Says he:

"Four-fifths of the national income is held by individuals earning \$5,000 a year or less, and if purchasing power is to be siphoned off from those levels where inflationary pressures are greatest, it must be drawn from these income groups."

This statement could not have caused the investment bankers any great pain, but what we want to know is: How many different programs were there supposed to be—one or two?

At the present time, both original programs are supposed to be dead and a much smaller one in process. But it is clear from the debates in Washington that any new tax program will hit the low income groups hardest of all.

Brewster Union --

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a big point of the fact that DeLorenzo had claimed previous experience as a riveter when he applied for a job at Brewster. This is really funny. All aircraft companies ask for previous experience, and every worker, even if he just finished a six-week course at some school, claims previous aircraft experience in hopes of getting employed and perhaps at a little higher rating. This is true in all industries and especially in aircraft. Three years ago the aircraft industry employed only a few thousand workers. Today it employs over a million. In aircraft, outside of the highly skilled worker's experience, no other experience is considered, no matter what the applicants may write on their application, for every personnel man knows it is impossible for one million workers to have had previous aircraft experience.

DeLorenzo Defends Unionism

These are all minor points, however. The important thing for the labor movement, even though some of its shortsighted leaders do not now realize it, is that DeLorenzo has made an excellent defense of the labor movement, Local 365 and himself.

The press has gone whole hog in their vicious attack on DeLorenzo, but in attacking him they are attacking unionism! They have picked out Local 365 because it has adhered to the principles of militant unionism, because it did not fold up before the anti-union demands of the racketeering pay-triots who ran Brewster's, and the blatant anti-unionism of the over-size Mr. Riebel.

Every worker ought to understand that Local 365 is a progressive union. If the congressional committee and the labor-baiting press which supports its extremely prejudiced conduct at the hearing, succeed in their effort to smash Local 365, it will be a blow against the whole UAW and, through it, the whole labor movement.

Look at who stands at the head of the fight against Local 365 and you have the whole answer to the hearings! Here is the line-up: Anti-labor congressmen, big business, the labor-baiting press, and the union-wrecking Stalinist Communist Party and its mouthpiece, the Daily Worker.

This alone ought to make every worker rise up in defense of DeLorenzo and Local 365! They ought to reject the cowardly action of the UAW General Executive Board, which, in the midst of DeLorenzo's defense of his union's militant struggle against a union-busting management, caved in before the pressure of reactionaries and announced that they would investigate the record of Local 365 and its Administration.

What the UAW should have done was to rise up and with one voice announce its solidarity with its very existence!

We say to Local 365 and its president and executive members: Keep up the good fight! You are fighting for the workers! You are fighting for progressive unionism! You are fighting against the labor-baiters and the union-wreckers!

Negro Seabees Discharged For Protesting Jim Crow

NEW YORK—Charged with ineptitude and unfitness, fifteen Navy Seabees were dismissed last week from the U.S. Navy for protesting against Jim Crow practices and "creating" a small state of mutiny.

The men have presented their case to the NAACP and are preparing to appeal to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for reinstatement. They have worked at naval construction bases for more than a year.

Thirkeid Montgomery, officers' cook, second class, spoke for the men, listing a number of grievances the men had complained of.

The group, before their discharge,

had been asked by the battalion commander to meet with him for the purpose of ironing out the trouble.

The meeting, said the commander, was off the record. Into the discussion were brought such things as "segregated signs," the matter of ratings, separate liberty buses and why, except in a few cases, all the first-class men were white.

The following day the men were summoned to the office of the commanding officer and told that the meeting of the previous day was a violation of Navy regulations. The next day they were examined and on the third day dismissed.

GET YOUR COPY NOW! A COST-PLUS WAGE

By MAX SHACHTMAN, Nat. Sec., Workers Party
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WLB Suddenly Discovers Labor Makes Most Sacrifices

By W. W.

One of the leading principles of the War Labor Board is that it will not yield to force. Workers on strike cannot have their cases considered; later they are to be punished in some way.

Recently there has been a real epidemic of strikes and threats of strikes. Not just by the miners and railroad workers, a mere two million men. Even the steel workers, who are headed by that great apostle of no strikeism, Philip Murray, have been acting up.

Here are some steel worker troubles we have happened to notice in the last week or two:

October 23 to 25, strike by 1,500 at Worthington Pump in Buffalo.

November 4 and probably still going on as we write, 1,800 idle at Republic Steel in Buffalo.

November 4, strike in progress at National Supply in Pittsburgh, involving 2,950 workers.

Philip Murray, who never threatens the government and never has an unkind word to say about Roosevelt, suddenly does the following at the CIO convention on November 2:

1. He expresses a fear, not a threat, that the Little Steel formula will lead to strikes which he will be powerless to prevent;

2. He blames Roosevelt equally with Congress for the formula.

Does Philip Murray yield to the force, altogether unauthorized, used by his steel workers? Oh, of course not!

Now there comes forward on November 6 another man, whom no force can move: William H. Davis of the War Labor Board. He makes a report to the Senate, hinting that the Little Steel formula may have to be abandoned!

Davis Speaks Up

"As the months flow by," says he in his poetic style, "and the board continues to hold wages to the general level of September 15, 1942, we become increasingly conscious of the fact that we are asking one segment of our society to do its part to protect all Americans from the ravages of inflation, while, at the same time a similar obligation has not been placed as heavily upon the shoulders of some of the other segments of this society."

What has happened to Mr. Davis? On July 23, a date in the not very distant

past, he joined in a decision written by a "public" member of the board, Mr. Morse, which set forth the following views:

"It is specious reasoning for labor to demand wage increases... on the ground that other sectors of our battle line against inflation are not being held, at least to the satisfaction of labor."

"Be that as it may, the WLB wishes to make clear that it does not intend to retreat... even though other divisions of the anti-inflation army may weaken."

"The life of an American soldier is a sacred thing. There is something almost sacrilegious about insisting upon improving the economic conditions of our civilians above a standard of living of health and decency while at the same time so many of our young men... are dying..."

"Labor... has made its sacrifices... but much greater sacrifices will probably have to be made..."

"...The board must perform the unpleasant task of telling American employees that it cannot honestly permit any general wage increase which does not conform with national wage stabilization policies. Undoubtedly, such a frank pronouncement will subject the board to severe criticism at present, but in the long run it is confident that it will have the sincere thanks of labor."

Looking Ahead a Little
Just a week before the above little pronouncement, Murray had announced that he was going to postpone a CIO drive to scrap the Little Steel formula, in order to allow the President another chance to effect the long-promised price rollback. Since labor was not making any threats, the WLB, you see, could afford to issue its ever-so-mild statement.

We ask again: what has happened to Mr. Davis since July 23? Since then the cost of living index, which, on Roosevelt's order, the WLB is going to investigate, has actually, on the whole, gone down a little—a fraction of a point! All the more reason for not yielding a cent to labor, you would think. Judging the past of the WLB. Is Mr. Davis being impressed by force, by strikes and strike threats? Impossible! He is looking ahead and he sees the dissatisfaction of the workers mounting higher and higher—and he sees the 1944 election campaign!

Miners' Victory --

(Continued from page 1)

demand for the travel time was \$4.25 instead of the original \$12 which he had sought in the spring.

The new contract apparently calls for a fifty-two and a half hour week (forty-eight hours of productive time plus four and a half hours of travel time). For such a week Lewis's Illinois formula would yield \$58.75. The WLB formula yields \$57. Lewis and Ickes, supposedly following the WLB formula, arrive at \$56.74. They have clearly conformed to the directives of the WLB.

We can now place this story of the miners in the larger setting of the American labor movement as a whole. All the workers need more money. They can't make ends meet. How shall they get the money? They seek higher wage rates.

The government says this is not permitted but that take-home pay can be increased by harder work—either in the form of overtime labor or by the speed-up of the incentive system. In other words, the government says: We will let you live, but you will have to lower the working standards you have fought for through many years.

Miners Win Moral Victory
The miners, despite the moral victory they have won by their heroic struggles, have got more pay, with the exception of a few cents of travel allowance, by lengthening their working week. Thus they actually did not get an increase in their wage rates. But they won part of their fight and they smashed the Little Steel formula.

The big leaders of labor betrayed them, and with them all other workers as well, by attacking Lewis in-

stead of Roosevelt and his government.

How ridiculous their charges that Lewis was stirring up trouble merely to embarrass Roosevelt now appear! How fantastic their charges that Lewis WANTED the Connally-Smith anti-strike law to be passed!

Murray is NOW saying that unless the Little Steel formula is broken the CIO will be powerless to prevent local strikes. He is now saying that a wait-and-see attitude must be adopted toward a fourth term for Roosevelt.

Turn-Around Urgent

These so-called labor leaders kept delaying any real fight on the Little Steel formula, waiting and waiting for a price rollback. Have they been proved right or wrong? Wrong, by their own admissions—admissions extorted from them only by deep rank and file dissatisfaction, evidenced in countless strikes.

They renewed the no-strike pledge again and again "without qualifications"! They remained on the WLB instead of resigning, sometimes dissenting from its decisions, more often agreeing even with reactionary verdicts. They sabotaged and still sabotage (and here Lewis too is included) rank and file movements for an independent Labor Party.

Unless this whole line of policy is changed, other workers will get more money only as the miners did—on the terms of Roosevelt and the WLB: by longer hours or, more likely, by incentive pay speed-up systems. The time of decision cannot be delayed much longer. The miners made a great start. The rest of labor must finish the job.

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WRITE TO: WORKERS PARTY, 114 WEST 14TH ST.

CIO Convention Fights for Higher Wages; Holds Off on 4th Term

(Continued from page 1)

under existing circumstances, I am prepared to say to the Democratic Party, or to any other party, 'Here we are, meek and humble of spirit, prepared to give our body and souls in a state of abject surrender.'

Despite the fact that this was only a mild protest against the present situation, it was a step forward, a step forward taken under the pressure of the ranks of labor, who "also don't like Washington as it is today." Furthermore, the CIO convention may have been influenced by the fact that the AFL convention refrained from any endorsement of Roosevelt for re-election.

A Turn on Wages

Another significant action that must be welcomed by all of labor was the resolution on national wage policy. This resolution was adopted in a special meeting of the International Executive Board held the day that the resolution was presented to the convention. The resolution calls for the elimination of "the so-called Little Steel formula, which... is no longer in accord with reality. The working men and women of America must be permitted, through the sound and stable processes of collective bargaining, to secure wage adjustments to levels necessary to maintain their morale, health and efficiency and to meet the special needs imposed on them in this war period;

"The sound and tested processes of collective bargaining must be freed to secure the elimination of inequalities and inequities in wage structures and to bring about, where feasible, industry-wide stabilization of wage structures on the basic principle of equal pay for the same work."

What were the reasons that brought the CIO leadership to the position of about-face on this question? First, of course, the unrest and dissatisfaction of the masses of the workers. This unrest was showing itself in strikes and stoppages. There were rumblings and outbursts in every CIO convention, except those wholly and totally dominated by a Stalinist majority. Furthermore, the AFL convention had taken a somewhat firm position on these questions of wages, manpower, collective bargaining and labor conscription bills.

And last, the miners' strike hung over the CIO convention like a solemn warning; serving notice on the CIO leadership that the millions of members in the CIO would be more influenced by what the miners were doing in practice than by any demagogic sobbing about the Stalinist-organized hysteria about strikes being "treason" or aid to Hitler.

All of these events together, but especially the strike of the miners, were present at the CIO convention and made themselves felt. Delegate Beddow of the United Steel Workers, from Alabama, speaking in favor of the resolution, said that the miners were on strike, that the steel mills in Alabama were shut down, that mine workers were underpaid, that they worked in "gopher holes" and that he hoped they would get every cent they were demanding.

The strangest sight in connection with this resolution to scrap the Little Steel formula was the behavior of the Communist Party delegates. They forgot all about incentive pay, piecework, more money for more production, and longer hours. They bumped into each other climbing on the bandwagon.

Delegate Merrill of the Office & Professional Workers was jubilant and concurred with Delegate Walter Reuther! This resolution was "badly needed," according to Merrill.

Delegate Reid Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, was also enthusiastically in support of the resolution. "It is a very timely resolution," said Robinson, and one would think that the Stalinists had been agitating against the Little Steel formula for months and months, while everyone else in the labor movement had been trying to saddle labor with the stretch-out and piecework wages.

Here, again, it was clear that the Stalinist delegates had been rounded up and told to pipe down. It is reported that their members on the International Executive Board had some "questions" in the special meeting of the board but that all their doubts had been firmly cleared away. And, as on the matter of the fourth term, they gathered themselves together and went down the line with "our great president, Philip Murray."



PHILIP MURRAY

There was a resolution on "organizing." According to the resolution, the CIO must continue its organizing activities, "since only through union organization can labor demonstrate its leadership in war production, in mobilizing all resources for total war, and furnishing united support to the war program behind our Commander-in-Chief, the CIO now, more than ever, has the responsibility to the entire nation to increase its organizing activities among the workers to bring to them union organization."

The resolution goes on to speak of expansion of organization in order to mobilize "the nation's workers into full war production," the CIO must direct its attention to the problems arising from the entrance of women and Negro workers into industry; "we must demonstrate to our membership" that the new problems of the war situation can be solved only through the strength of organized labor and the benefits of collective bargaining shall be brought to labor through expanded organization.

This resolution brought the first real discussion of the convention. It was not the first resolution presented, but the third. The very first resolution was entitled "Philip Murray" and set forth appreciation of Murray's leadership. It also prepared the way for the unanimous re-election of Murray. Not only this, but the resolution was evidently to allay any doubts in Murray's or anybody else's

mind that there was even the slightest appreciation of Lewis's presence at the convention.

The second resolution presented was "Our No-Strike Pledge." This came on Monday afternoon, the day the convention opened. The resolution commits the CIO to reaffirm "its solemn pledge without any qualifications or conditions that for the duration of the war there must not

A New By-Product of the War

By V. JENSEN

Americans, like other nationals, are a people avowedly and notably sentimental about children. The pictures of babies and children are sure-fire sellers of everything from soup to insurance. Millions of dollars are paid into movie coffers every year to watch some cute, precocious, overtrained moppet go through her bag of tricks.

The government makes a strong appeal for support of the war by picturing the misery and starvation of a famine-stricken European generation of children and saying: fight for your children and for plenty for them.

One liquor company, natural protector of the hearth and home, contributes two pictures to the war bond campaign, one of a Gestapo agent, gun and club in hand, menacing an innocent child, and the other of a rosy-cheeked benevolent American cop playing baseball with Billy. And this is really a very strong appeal.

A generation of American workers who have gone through the terrible ravages of the depression and have watched the terrible sufferings and defeats of their European brothers want desperately to cling to the hope that THEIR children, at least, will have peace and security from war.

But behind the pretty posters and billboards another picture is being painted by a grimmer, more realistic master. This is a picture of human waste and corruption revealed in the harsh figures and facts on juvenile delinquency.

Rise in Delinquency

Since the United States entered the war there has been a phenomenal rise in juvenile delinquency. The seriousness of the situation has particularly come to the fore in such war centers as Los Angeles, Detroit and New York, these last two cities having had to appoint committees of investigation.

In the country as a whole, almost one-fifth of the persons arrested and fingerprinted are under twenty-one years of age. In the first half of 1943, delinquency among girls under twenty-one increased sixty-four per cent. This spectacular increase came hot upon an increase of fifty-five per cent in the year 1942! Arrests among boys in 1942 declined three per cent, according to FBI figures, which is considered very bad, in view of the enormous number of youths drafted into the armed forces and subject to their severe discipline.

Just what is involved in "juvenile delinquency"? The term covers a large territory, ranging all the way from truancy and disobeying parents to arson and rape, with an occasional sensational murder.

In New York City, the greatest offense, accounting for nearly one-

third of the sharp rise, was truancy, with burglary for the first time in years falling to second place, even though the actual number of cases increased. The increase in runaways, ungovernable children and truant indicates profound maladjustments in the home and school and a breakdown of the security normal to these two most important factors.

The resolution was passed without any discussion at all. Not a single delegate, from the floor or the platform, said one word.

It was after this resolution was

passed without discussion that the other resolutions which we have mentioned, were presented and discussed.

It was clear that the leadership, knowing that the convention faced some tough problems, wanted to get the no-strike pledge formally reaffirmed as the first order of business in the convention.

Roosevelt had sent a telegram to

the convention, telling the delegates that he invited and expected their "continued active support and cooperation in the fulfillment of the no-strike pledge of American labor, in the increasing effort in production, in stabilizing wages to balance our economy."

Murray and the CIO leaders knew that they would have to have a position on wages for the convention. They knew that they were not going to be able to agree with Roosevelt about wage stabilization. But to keep things in check they also knew that they would have to push in the no-strike pledge resolution before they entered into any discussions of working conditions, wages, prices or expansion of organization efforts.

The low point in the convention in relation to Lewis was reached in a speech by the Stalinist Blackie Meyers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union. Meyers said that "John L. Lewis is a fascist, yes, that is what he is." The Daily Worker, in reporting Meyers' speech, made Meyers say that Lewis had "fascistic policies." Meyers also referred to the strike of the miners as "treason."

The CIO convention and the leaders of the CIO were under the constant and increasing pressure of the membership. Despite all their wavering and wanderings around in the morass of no-strike pledges, their efforts to keep the workers tied to the imperialist war machine and their concern with their own bureaucratic interests, the fact is that this leadership did respond in some measure to the demands of the ranks. This reaction will undoubtedly result in some improvement in the wage situation and in the living conditions for labor.

By the decisions of the convention an opening has been made. We are of the opinion that in the months to come organized labor, in the AFL and the CIO, will file solidly into this crack in the walls of wage and job stabilization. They will learn from the miners and from their own experience what to do about Little Steel formulas, WLB decisions and Smith-Connelly acts.

The efforts of the bodies officially charged with the welfare of the children are no better. So-called "shelters" for children are regularly exposed as vermin and disease-ridden, overcrowded and undermanned by "cruel and inhuman" attendants. These conditions have been exposed in such well known shelters as the Heckscher and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

What must be the condition in those less subject to the critical eye of publicity?

Fossilized judges and justices, officially charged with the burden of rehabilitating errant juveniles, are evidently convinced that justice must be deaf and dumb as well as blind, and vengefully impose long and hard sentences on juvenile offenders. One Kings County "justice" imposed a fifty-year term on a fourteen-year-old Negro boy for second-degree murder, and bemoaned the end of lynch law in his sentencing!

Another old fool of a judge, potentially as dangerous, makes the senile but completely serious suggestion that ending coeducation would end juvenile delinquency.

The union movement must take serious account of this trend in juvenile delinquency. These unrooted youths, poorly educated and cared for, trained by capitalism to admire violence, are natural pawns for violent anti-labor forces, as is already seen in the Los Angeles "zoot suit" riots and particularly in the Detroit race riots, where young hoodlums did the actual rioting, directed by Ku Klux Klan elements.

Labor must fight now for the education and protection of these youths, and for jobs and a place in society for them later, lest as in Germany the insecure and poverty-stricken youths become the storm troops to break the unions. For juvenile delinquency is more than a number of kids who've been arrested for this or that offense—it is the beginning of a potential army for hoodlumism. It reflects, in addition, the cruel and inhuman character of capitalism, where everything operates only for profit!

Long live democracy!

A Japanese Puppet In the Making?

Time magazine of November 1 adds a distinguished candidate to the list of monarchs who may help the United States to spread democracy in the post-war world.—Hirohito of Japan!

According to Time, California's liberal congressman, Will Rogers, Jr., said in a recent lecture in San Francisco: perhaps the Mikado would be an ideal U.S. puppet in Japan.

Rogers himself took no definite stand on this idea but suggested that his audience think about it. It had been proposed, he said, by an English diplomat (not named).

In proof that the idea is not just idle chitchat, Time points out: (1) that since Pearl Harbor no high American official has attacked Hirohito; (2) that the OWI has orders to handle him as gently as it does Victor Emmanuel.

The Mikado, a well-meaning man, is supposed to be a helpless tool in the hands of ruthless warlords. Just the kind of person we need, you see. A well trained puppet can be expected to follow the commands of any master.

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SIDNEY HILLMAN

The leaders of the organization also knew that they must differentiate themselves from Lewis. They must carry on the old fiction, the same old stupidity, that the miners are entitled to more money but Lewis' methods were not the proper way to get the wage increase. Of course, these leaders know better but they were committed to Roosevelt and the no-strike pledge and they don't want the CIO membership to get any fancy notions in its head that the way to get more wages, the way to bring the bosses and the WLB to their knees is by use of the strike weapon, the method that was being used right at that moment by the miners.

New York Times Reads Twixt Lines on Moscow Agreement

In the New York Times for Sunday, October 31, C. L. Sulzberger lists the following as Russia's "own program for the future." These ambitions of the "workers' state" (not mentioned in the Moscow Pact) are as follows:

1. They want "solid western frontiers."
2. They want "to avoid the erection of Allied blocs of small countries in the East of Europe."
3. They are "determined to get back the Baltic states... and will unquestionably have their way."
4. They want "all territory East of the Curzon line" in Poland. That is, half of Poland.
5. They want "Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina" in Rumania.
6. They want "Iran in order to link up industrial centers in the Urals with the Persian Gulf."
7. In Eastern Asia they want: (a) Southern half of Sakhalin Island, (b) entire Chinese Eastern Railway, (c) portions of Mongolia, (d) portions of Manchuria, (e) portions of Sinkiang.

To this might be added the original territorial demands on Finland, control of the Turkish Dardanelles Straits and whatever else the Russian ruling class can obtain for itself. This is the reality of Russian power politics as it collaborates for world redivision with the Allied imperialist states.—H. Y.

Pointing to the Need for a Labor Party

Detroit's Election: A Continuation of June Race Riots

By T. R. Cobb

By T. R. COBB

The Detroit mayoralty campaign which concluded last week with the re-election of incumbent Mayor Edward J. Jeffries was a bloodless continuation of this city's June race riots.

In place of knives, clubs and shotguns, the local cohorts of the "racial supremacy" theory substituted weapons equally as powerful: A unanimous capitalist press, the radio, and several million pieces of hate literature contributed toward a Negro-baiting campaign unprecedented for a so-called "Northern" city. The outcome was as staggering a blow to the labor movement of Detroit as the riots themselves.

After Mayor Jeffries' decisive defeat in the non-partisan primaries at the hands of the CIO-AFL supported candidate, Frank FitzGerald, the former's home stretch campaign was taken over by Harvey Campbell, mouthpiece for the Detroit Board of Commerce. The possibility of a CIO-AFL coalition candidate, however feeble his platform, sitting at the Mayor's desk in the Detroit City Hall was too frightening a vision for the masters of wealth and power in the "arsenal of democracy."

What followed was as disgraceful an exhibition of hate politics as has ever been put on open display in the history of the country. It is no exaggeration to state that the Negro-baiting campaign staged by the unholy alliance of Northern bosses and the Ku Klux Klan would make the most rabid racist of the Solid Jim Crow South drool with envy. After these political cut-throats decided that the main issue was "Labor-Negro domination of Detroit," the floodgates were down and the town was swamped with furious appeals to ignorance, prejudice and hatred.

JEFFRIES LAUNCHES A CAMPAIGN

Immediately following his setback in the primaries, Mayor Jeffries launched his despicable tirades against the city's large Negro minority. First he publicized the Dowling frame-up report on the causes of the June rioting, placing exclusive blame on its chief victims, the Negroes. One of his choicest expressions follows:

"The Negroes were the ONLY ones who used guns, clubs and knives. The Negroes used ARMED resistance to the police and the Negroes were almost wholly responsible for the looting of stores on the East Side of Detroit. The police naturally moved against them. That is why more Negroes than whites were shot. But the Negroes charged me with discrimination. Did they want the police to stand idly by while rioters were swinging clubs and knives, overturning automobiles, shooting from ambush and otherwise wantonly violating the law?"

Everywhere he spoke, Jeffries left this same stink, this shameful falsification of the major facts.

The present writer was an eye-witness to the riots and can attest with hundreds of others that armed white hoodlums brutally

attacked Negro passersby, wrecked and fired automobiles belonging to Negro owners, and otherwise "wantonly violated the law," as did numerous policemen who did not stand idly by but did indeed help in the beating and murder of countless Negroes.

Jeffries' electoral post-mortem over the murdered Negro victims of the riots was only one aspect of his efforts. The other plank in his platform was a defense of discrimination and segregation on public housing projects. Whoever wrote his speeches on this subject made sure to point up the CIO's traditional opposition to segregation. We quote Jeffries once more:

"Negro leaders for many months have sought to force me into a policy of bi-racial housing. They want the colored people to have the right to move into every white housing project in the city. In pressing their demands, they had the support of certain leaders of the CIO. I oppose it now, and I will always oppose it. The Negro says it is un-American to tell him he cannot move into predominantly white neighborhoods. I say it is just as un-American for the Negro to insist that he may move into such neighborhoods. A fundamental of freedom is the right to choose one's own associates."

Here is the classical claptrap of professional "defenders of constitutional law." Jeffries has read his Constitution and knew full well what he was using it for at the moment. He advocated a ghetto not of their own choosing for the Negro citizens of Detroit. What he didn't mention, however, was that the funds for public housing developments are paid for directly out of the pockets of ALL the people in the form of taxes.

THE "FREE PRESS" AT WORK

If Negroes refused to pay taxes for the erection of houses they are barred from occupying they would no doubt suffer further attacks.

Why didn't Jeffries stretch his contention to its logical conclusion and advocate separate schools, street cars, theaters, churches and the like for Negroes—so that Detroit can be made over in the image of the higher civilization that exists in the lynch territory of the Deep South? Everyone is familiar with the phenomenal level of education, culture and wages in the segregated heavens of Senator Bilbo and Representative Rankin.

Paced by the Detroit News, which ran full-page demonstrations of the "freedom of the press" with frenzied warnings against the "Labor-Negro Plot to Take Over City Hall," virtually every reactionary group in the city rallied to the Jeffries banner.

In characteristic fashion, the Ku Klux Klan littered the streets with small tickets on which was inscribed: "26,245 NEGROES voted for FitzGerald in the primaries. Only a few voted for Jeffries. HOW ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?" Too yotted to pass this out personally in public and too cowardly to sign their name to it,

Klansmen carpeted Cadillac Square with these tickets from the heights of adjoining office buildings.

The FitzGerald campaign, while not quite on the same low level as Jeffries', was basically as hypocritical and scandalous. For a couple of weeks he kept his mouth shut on the race issue.

In reply to Jeffries' obvious baiting on the question of mixed housing, he could easily have pointed to numerous instances of successful mixed housing all over the country. But FitzGerald was interested only in getting elected—not in principles. At the final tape he jolted his labor and Negro supporters by jumping on the Jim Crow bandwagon with the exposure that Jeffries was responsible for the building of the Negro Sojourner Truth housing project in a white neighborhood!

That the United Auto Workers Union could have given so much time, energy and money for the election of this two-bit charlatan can only be explained by its support of Mayor Jeffries in the 1941 election. It is a first-class horror story that will haunt the opportunists in the UAW top leadership for many a moon.

A political observer could look at FitzGerald's platform with a high-powered microscope and fail to discover the tiniest germ of evidence to indicate that he was a "labor" candidate. Except for some obvious demagoguery against the wealthy newspaper owners and a few minor items, he was distinguishable from Jeffries only in the number of fancy attributes dreamed up for him by the "political unity" wizards of the UAW leadership. In actuality, the labor movement of Detroit was supporting a ghost—and an unholy one at that.

The Negro population of the city, seeking an alternative to the race hatred outfit of Jeffries, flocked to the FitzGerald ticket on the basis of his endorsement by the UAW. When FitzGerald aired his first Jim Crow utterance, a group called the United Colored Citizens Committee of Metropolitan Detroit broke off sharply from his bloc. They issued a leaflet declaring:

"...Mr. FitzGerald has proved himself a hypocrite by insolently throwing overboard our support which we gave him happily and wholeheartedly—to the tune of ninety per cent at the primary. But apparently, even before getting elected, Mr. FitzGerald thought he could toss us colored folks around. We must register our protest by not voting for either candidate."

THE UAW LEADERS GET PROPERLY SLAPPED

The "political unity" bunglers of the UAW didn't have the guts to withdraw their support of FitzGerald. They had sold themselves for nothing to start with, an unusually bankrupt procedure for politicians, who normally hold out for a price. They can hardly cry out that they were "betrayed" because there was no basis (no public basis at least) for placing an iota of faith or trust in FitzGerald or his platform.

Thus did the futile policy of "rewarding labor's friends" boomerang, as it always does. In the absence of a party of its own, an Independent Labor Party, labor was left holding the bag. Every union militant should ask himself some questions in reviewing the outcome of the election. Every Negro worker should examine the results of blind "revenge" politics. The thousands of voters who saw no clear choice and stayed away from the polls undoubtedly cost FitzGerald the election.

Who supplied the bulk of the manpower, propaganda and votes for the FitzGerald campaign?

Would the outcome have been different if the unions had formed an Independent Labor Party?

What program could have been presented to the people of Detroit had such a party been organized?

Did the UAW campaign for FitzGerald contribute to the education of the public along progressive lines?

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

For our part, the answers to these questions were found in the living experiences of the past few weeks:

The trade unions, comprising white and Negro workers in active political work, were the backbone of FitzGerald's campaign.

Had an Independent Labor Party of Detroit run its own ticket and on its own program, the fury of the reactionary opposition could not possibly have been any more than it was. The party might have gone down to defeat, but it would have saved labor's self-respect and prepared the groundwork for future victory.

A real LABOR program could have made clear the real issues in the campaign which were deliberately avoided by the two contestants. Take the war burden off the backs of the working class, wage increases to meet high prices, more housing, more free clinics, make Jim Crow a punishable offense, guard and extend the hard-won rights of the trade union movement, etc.

The UAW campaign for FitzGerald was a hopeless failure in that it contributed nothing to the progressive education of the working class. It strung along on his platform and presented none of the constructive measures customarily found in the pages of its own union newspapers. It most certainly spread confusion among its membership and created suspicion of the desirability of "political action."

The time to organize an Independent Labor Party is now. The Jeffries victory will undoubtedly embolden the union-busting, Negro-baiting forces. The success of hate politics in Detroit raises the possibility of Klan candidates and a Klan administration of civic affairs in the not too distant future.

Can any force but an Independent Labor Party, organized by the unions, stop it?

Editorials

On the 26th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution!

Twenty-six years ago, the Russian workers and peasants made the greatest and most heroic attempt ever made to rise out of the swamp of class rule and exploitation. To the masses of the working people of Europe, drenching the fields of the Old World with their blood, dying by the millions in a war that was purposeless to them, the Russian Revolution came as a glorious surprise and a promise that their most earnest longings would soon be fulfilled—the longing for peace and freedom.

The immortal contribution of the Bolsheviks lies in the fact that they showed the workers of the world the way out of their misery.

They led the working class to power and held it, for the first time in history. If they had no other accomplishment, that one was enough to make history.

They were the first to bring peace to the people, while the rest of the world had to wallow in blood for another year, and emerge from it only because of other revolutions.

In contrast to all the demagogues in Europe, who talked about land for the peasants, the first act of the Bolsheviks was to

THE TRAGEDY OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

The tragedy of the Bolshevik Revolution is Stalinism. The cause for this tragedy lies in the fact that the workers of Europe were not permitted to heed the summons of Lenin and Trotsky and the young Communist International.

There too lies the key to the mystery of the Russian Revolution and its fall.

If the revolution in the rest of Europe did not come, something else did—and in Russia, too. It was the counter-revolution! The counter-revolution came in a new, unexpected and unforeseen way. It came out of the ranks of the Bolshevik Party itself. The name of this counter-revolution is STALINISM.

Stalinism, it is said, developed the pro-

WHAT STALINISM DID TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OCTOBER

In destroying the Bolshevik Party, it replaced it with the Stalinist party of the bureaucrats. At the same time it wiped out in a blood bath the whole generation of socialists responsible for the Russian Revolution.

Under Stalin, the internationalism of the Russian Revolution has been made a capitalist offense. It is now replaced with reactionary nationalism.

The present regime abolished the factory committees and trade unions in favor of the bureaucrats and managers.

It abolished the soviets and elections and replaced them with a Bonapartist plebiscite—the "yes or no" vote in the Hitler manner.

It made frame-ups, judicial murders, mass deportations into exile and executions the normal method of political rule.

It wiped out every piece of progressive social legislation introduced by Lenin: no child labor, protection of women labor, anti-abortion laws, free education, criminal laws (they now shoot six-year-old "criminals"), intellectual freedom—in a word, the whole life of the country has been totalitarianized!

give the land to these people, to those who tilled the soil and grew the things of life.

They took the factories, mines, mills and banks from the capitalists and turned them over to the working class, to organize, direct and run for the benefit of all the people.

They established the principle of "He who does not work shall not eat!"

They established the most democratic form of political representation in modern times—the soviet system.

They proclaimed, openly, the rule of the working class and the aim of a classless socialist society in which man is free from the rule of man.

And they said to the workers of the entire world: We have only begun the struggle for socialism, and more we cannot do without you. We cannot finish triumphantly without you. The foundation stones of socialism we can lay and have laid; the temple of freedom can be built on it only by the joint efforts of the socialist states of the rest of the world, Europe first of all. Join us; overthrow your ruling classes; take power; together we will build the new world!

ductive forces of Russia. Yes, it did, but it developed the country on a barbarous and reactionary basis, with a barbarous and reactionary means, and under a barbarous and reactionary social system.

It destroyed the independent political and organizational existence of the working class. It destroyed the democratic rights of the people, the party, trade unions, and fraternal and cooperative organizations of the people.

This new slavery of the Russian workers and peasants we call bureaucratic collectivism. The record shows why Stalin's regime and the class upon which it rests will go down in history as a reactionary class and a reactionary regime.

But the turn will come as surely as the working class exists and as surely as it must struggle to live. In this struggle of the workers of the world for freedom and for socialism, the workers of Russia will also reawaken. When they do, they will sweep aside the present regime of Stalin to take their place with the international working class in their struggle for genuine socialism!

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Workers Party of New York Celebrates

The Greatest Event in History

"To kill the socialist revolution, you must kill its bearer, the proletariat. So long as it lives it will struggle—for struggle it must in order to live. So long as it struggles its objective will be the socialist society of free and noble men. Hence, with unquenched confidence, we renew tonight our dedication to the work of forging in the fire of battle, the sword of victory—the revolutionary socialist working class vanguard party."

These ringing words, with which Max Shachtman, national secretary of the Workers Party, concluded his speech before some two hundred and fifty revolutionary socialists and union militants gathered in New York on November 7th in honor of the Bolshevik Revolution, were indeed the keynote and tone of the whole meeting.

A high point of the evening was the announcement for sale in the hall of Leon Trotsky's "The New Course"—first time available in English—with a full supplement, "The Struggle for the New Course," written by Shachtman. There was a lively sale of this latest addition to recent Workers Party publications, and an appeal for contributions to help the publication program of the party yielded \$55.

In her remarks as chairman of the meeting, Susan Green, assistant editor of LABOR ACTION, said: "In a way we might compare ourselves to the medical scientist sent to a land of epidemic and pestilence to administer his cure. He has assurance because of the successful tests his method has already been through. So we socialists feel, in the mire of this monstrous world war, the assurance that our revolutionary program is sound, not only because of its scientific correctness, but because of what the Russian workers and peasants did with it in practical application."

Repercussions of October

David Coolidge, labor secretary of the Workers Party, spoke on the re-

percussions of the Russian Revolution on the working masses of the world. "We are concerned," he said, "with the relation of the October Revolution to the struggles and the aspirations of the proletarian masses today. The October Revolution was a supreme generalization of the decades and centuries of long struggle of the working class. Its meaning, its ideals, its rush and flow, and its justifiable proletarian fury were not confined to Russia, but in some degree or another, penetrated every part of the earth."

"Its influence was not confined to the top political layers of the working class or to the most advanced among the organized workers. The sweep and rush of these events, this inspired frenzy of history, made millions of humble workers and peasants all over the world aware that here at last was the avenue of escape from exploitation and from their slavery."

Though the tasks of the workers are tremendous, they do not feel any sense of defeat. Coolidge expressed his belief that the unrest in the mines, mills and factories today is "the elementary and primeval stuff out of which the October Revolution was made and constructed."

Celebrations—and Celebrations

Holding up to ridicule the "warm congratulations sent to Moscow by such ardent champions of socialism as President Roosevelt and by such tried and proven friends of labor as the former head of the United States Steel Corporation, Edward R. Stettinius," Comrade Shachtman declared: "They are rejoicing over the defeat of this revolution; we are assembled to salute its triumph of yesterday and to prepare for its final victory of tomorrow."

If miracles still exist, then the Bolsheviks performed them, but they well understood their limitations. Shachtman said the Bolsheviks proclaimed this to the workers of the world:

"We have only begun the struggle for socialism, and more we cannot do without you. We cannot finish triumphantly without you. The foundation stones of socialism we can lay and have laid; the temple of freedom can be built on it only by the joint efforts of the socialist states of the rest of the world, Europe first of all. Join us! Overthrow your ruling class! Take power! Together we will build the new world."

But the workers of Europe were not permitted to heed the summons of Lenin and Trotsky and the young Communist International. The Social Democrats bolstered up capitalism and became the butchers of the revolution. The tragedy of Stalinism inevitably followed.

The reactionary character of Stalinism could not be made more clear than by its role in the war—first in alliance with Hitler; then with England and the United States; and both times for the division of spoils, for the "brotherly" acquisition of other people's lands.

Deriding the contention of the "Cannopites" that the nationalized property of Stalinism makes that slave regime a workers' state, Shachtman pointed out that, while nationalized property is as necessary to socialism as food is to life, both the one and the other do us no good if they are monopolized by the few.

But when the Russian proletariat overthrows the Stalinist tyrants who oppress and exploit them, "nationalized property will once more be proletarian and socialist, in type, in character, in principle, in purpose and result."

"Will they avoid degeneration again?" asked Shachtman. "We think so. Degeneration came from isolation. Though the Bolsheviks made mistakes, taking power was not a mistake. The mistake and the crime that resulted in Stalinism was that the workers in the rest of Europe did not also seize power. That is the lesson!"

Greeks Fight Rule of King

By TOM TANAKOS

Anti-royalist rumblings have now reached such proportions that King (by the grace of Churchill) George of Greece has moved the seat of his government from London to Cairo. Thus he hopes that by some closer contact and maneuvering he might save his title.

Selwyn James, writing in PM on August 22 disclosed that "Following the King's visit to Greek barracks in Egypt, rioting broke out, and demands that the King step aside from politics were voiced."

Also from the same source: "Violent anti-royalist riots have broken out in the small Greek army stationed in the Middle East.... Allied authorities there have been so disturbed that they have disbanded two Greek battalions and set them to non-combatant work."

The King is worried: The British capitalists are worried. They want him back at all costs. Colonel Sophocles Venizelos, a leader of the Liberal Party until Metaxas dissolved it, wrote in an article in Common Sense magazine of May, 1943:

"The dislike of the people everywhere for the oppressors who brought on this war is as certain as their hatred of the Nazis. And if Greece next is to fit into the pattern established for the French colonies in North Africa, every European country liberated by the United Nations will soon find itself saddled with the old reactionary government."

And yet, a few days after this article was printed, Sophocles Venizelos became a Minister in King George's government in exile!

We do not attribute too much integrity to Venizelos, but it must have taken strong pressure from powerful sources to get him to join forces with the King. It is not an idle guess that the leaders of the stronger capitalist countries must have convinced Venizelos that the revolt against the monarchy is only a symbol, and a more sweeping revolt will follow once the masses begin cleaning house. Therefore, he ought to serve the government now.

When King George visited this country last summer he was received by all the government officials, spoke before both houses of Congress, was acclaimed as a great democrat, and himself made a number of speeches dripping with such words as freedom, justice and democracy. It is very interesting to note that during the period of his dictatorship in Greece, every piece of writing which has appeared from the ancient days to the present, containing those words, was banned from Greece. This included even Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

What the King Wants

But his real reasons for being here were very well expressed in Hellas, a magazine published in Chicago by well known Greek anti-fascists who were sent into exile by King George. The article says:

"George is interested exclusively in saving his throne; and the clique surrounding him in how to safeguard his own personal and class interests. In order to achieve their purpose they will not hesitate to use any means available. He is coming here with a dual program; to propitiate the Greek element in this country.

... Secondly, to buy off the support of the big American sharks of international capital by selling out the Greek national wealth. In other words, while the Greek people are fighting to recover their liberty, George and his 'government' are preparing for them (the Greek people) new economic fetters; they are preparing to sell out the few sources of national wealth that have not yet been pawned to British and international capital in collaboration and partnership with certain 'national' financial institutions."

Time will tell just what deals King George made while in this country. Churchill could not have made that Quebec speech without consulting with the senior partner. Roosevelt recently delivered to the "Greek government," under the lend-lease agreement, a sub-chaser christened the "King George."

We are certain that this will not sit well with the people of Greece.

Louisville Butchers Vote to Strike

LOUISVILLE—In the first strike vote in this area under the Smith-Connelly Act, Louisville's meatcutters and butchers voted to strike by a vote of 461 to 181. The vote was taken at five packing houses by members of the AFL after economic stabilization director Vinson vetoed a raise in wages which had been approved by the War Labor Board.

Despite the strange and misleading form of the ballot, designed to confuse the issue, these workers understand that the strike is their main weapon to gain redress.

WDL Demands Levy Court Record

Private Alton Levy, former International Ladies' Garment Workers Union organizer, serving four months at hard labor at the Lincoln, Neb., Army Air Base, where he was court-martialed for opposing illegal discrimination against Negro soldiers, has just finished a week at the Army hospital, the WDL reports.

The hospitalization, which ended October 31, was due to a bad leg condition which had recently become worse.

The League announced that Harriet Levy, sister of the imprisoned ex-sergeant, the first white soldier to be court-martialed for opposing Army Jim Crow, had succeeded in seeing her brother November 2 at the guardhouse. Miss Levy had received permission for her visit from Brigadier General Early E. W. Duncan, southerner of thirty-three years of Army service, who had in mid-October issued an order that Levy was to have no more visitors.

Asks Army to Release Record

Meanwhile the Workers' Defense League released from its national office, 112 East 19th Street, New York, a request to Colonel Stanley J. Grogan, deputy director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, asking that the full transcript of the Army's investigation on the Levy case be made public. The letter also asked that the notes of the stenographer present at the Levy court-martial now be trans-

scribed and made public. The requests were in a reply to a letter Colonel Grogan had sent to Monroe Sweetland, national director of the CIO War Relief Committee, who had asked the League to reply.

In the same letter, League Secretary Morris Milgram expressed his amazement at the effort of the Army investigator to secure statements about mistreatment from Negro soldiers in the presence of their white officers. The letter pointed out that "in the labor movement, both CIO and AFL, we have had many years of experience with such methods of hearing grievances. Until workers become organized into unions they are afraid to express their grievances against their employers in public, although the penalty may be no greater than discharge from the job. How much more timid must Negro soldiers be in such a case, when the fear of reprisal by a commanding officer extends much farther than the utmost reprisal possible from a civilian employer?"

Other highlights of the letter, which continued with a detailed statement of the case for Private Levy, follow: "It is precisely because we are familiar with War Department policy toward the Negro that we are concerned with the Alton Levy case. What has happened during the war is that the Army has transplanted to the North the well known policy of

segregation and discrimination prevailing in the South. Negro soldiers are separate from the white soldiers in many cases and treated in effect as second-rate citizens. All reports confirm the fact that this is just exactly what happened at Lincoln, Neb.

"Even though you have refused to open up the factual file of the court-martial, it seems clear and undisputed that, after hearing the evidence, the court believed that the witnesses against Levy were not telling the truth."

Kentucky Miners Set a Smart Example for Labor

By ROY GOULD

The good union miners of Jenkins, Ky., awoke one October morning to learn that the local politicians had selected a slate of nominees for the city council composed entirely of coal company officials. The miners were not very happy about this, despite the fact that the company men were running on an "open book" slate.

So the men decided to run their own "PICK AND SHOVEL" slate. Just to make the issue clear, they nominated a slate entirely of local leaders of the United Mine Workers Union, including Joe Seton of the National Policy Committee.

The result? You guessed it! The PICK AND SHOVEL slate swept the election, and Jenkins, Ky., has a labor council for its city council!

Just a small beginning, but the working people are a majority almost everywhere and there is no good reason why they cannot run the government democratically in their own interests.

In small towns, the governing powers may not seem to be very important; but we suggest that workers do not overlook the importance of local school boards. Between the town council and the school board, labor can make its influence count.

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INDIA

Britain Responsible For the Famine

By Stanley Grey

The most modern institution in point of time to develop in India is the "corpse brigade." These brigades go through the streets of India's major cities, shoveling the thousands of dead into lorries, to be deposited in a common grave. Latest reports say that about 100,000 Indians are dying weekly of disease and starvation.

A great deal of criticism has been leveled against Great Britain for its part in causing this situation and its method of handling it. Even British-owned newspapers, like the Calcutta Statesman, have pointed out that British diversion of Indian food for the use of its armed forces and the British administration was a major factor in the hunger in the big cities. Members of Parliament indignantly demand investigations and corrections of the policies and mismanagement that brought about this terrible suffering and death.

But few if any have pointed out that the millions dying of starvation and disease are the results not of British policy of the last few months, or even of a bad food crop, but rather the fruits of British rule in India that dates back decades. The British have kept vast numbers of the Indian people living on the very brink of starvation for so long that it took but a little push to kill thousands upon thousands of them.

A REPORT ON CONDITIONS

Normal India is a hungry India. Bengal of today is to Bengal of yesterday what the skeleton is to the corpse.

Let us examine a few reliable British government reports. In 1933 Major-General Sir John Megaw, director of the Indian Medical Service, reported:

Forty-one per cent of India is poorly nourished! Twenty per cent of India is very poorly nourished!

Eighty million Indians are always hungry!

In the province of Bengal, where the recent catastrophe has taken its greatest toll, seventy-eight per cent of the people are underfed. The report said:

"The peasantry of Bengal are in large proportion taking to a dietary on which even rats would not live for more than a few weeks."

The city of Bombay was another death and disease-ridden city. Is it any wonder? The 1931 census shows that seventy-four per cent of Bombay's residents live in one-room tenements containing six to twenty people per room. The wages of the unskilled range from ten to fifteen cents a day (this is much higher than the average for all of India, which is about five cents). The skilled textile workers make eight to ten dollars a month.

The inhumanly low level of existence in terms of food and living conditions is best learned from the implications of one tremendous and terrible fact: The life expectancy of the average Indian is twenty-three years! The life expectancy of the average American is 63.7 years.

WHAT BRITAIN GAINS

Where Indian misery is counted in millions of lives and years of incredible suffering, British profits in India are easily reckoned in billions of dollars. British capitalism has one billion pounds sterling invested in India. The value of annual payments to Britain is between 130 and 150 million pounds. Other benefits to British capitalism, in terms of sources of raw materials, as a market for manufactured goods and field for the investment of capital, are so huge as to fully justify India's description as "the jewel of the British Empire."

But the jewel is polished by Indian blood. The disgusting hypocrisy of the British ruling class is matched only by its intense greed. It is they who help lead millions of workers to slaughter on the pretext of eliminating Hitlerian barbarism. Yet in terms of human life and suffering, Hitler has only learned from British policy in India. Hitler is crude and violent and doesn't mind seeing the blood on his hands. Churchill, in the tradition of the British ruling class, is subtle and systematic and does his work in a far-off land.

Dribbles of food are being shipped to India to alleviate the suffering. Of course, that is good but it is not the solution to the problem. Britain must get out of India. It is necessary for the masses of India to rise and throw their oppressors off their backs. This is the first step toward the complete emancipation of India. Its next step would be to free itself from all exploitation, foreign and native.

Otherwise the "corpse brigade" will remain to plague British India