The Cards Were Stacked All the Time—for War

E. N. Troup

IN THE NATIONAL UNION

In order for Congress to pass the "Neutrality Act" legislation, it is necessary for the President to be the one to make the argument. Roosevelt himself was known on the American people.

The vote was close, but the majority supported the "Neutrality Act."

The Promises—and Performance

President Roosevelt, in his inauguration speech, promised to "prepare for war." But in reality, the United States was not prepared for war. The US had a limited military and lacked strategic planning.

Despite the promises, the government continued its policies of isolationism, believing that the United States had no direct stake in European affairs.

The Shachtman/295 Votes in New York Election

Shachtman ran for the New York State Senate in 1939.

Progressive Unionists Had Been Brunt in Organizing Over-the-Road Drivers

The Shachtman campaign was a struggle for the right to organize workers in the over-the-road transportation industry.

The 295 votes cast for Shachtman were a testament to the determination of the working class to fight for their rights.

The East Indian Federation of Labor

The East Indian Federation of Labor was formed in response to the need for a united voice to fight against colonialism.

The federation was composed of workers from various industries and was led by the charismatic leader, Raden Soekarno.

The Shachtman Goals

Shachtman sought to unite the workers of the United States in a shared struggle for justice and equality.

The Roosevelt Promise

Roosevelt promised to lead the country through the "Great Depression," but his policies were fundamentally conservative, prioritizing the interests of the wealthy over the working class.

The VHS Polls: Anti-War Vote

The VP Harris poll showed that a majority of the American people were against war.

The Roosevelt/DeWitt Issue

The political climate was sharpened by the issue of whether to enter the war, with historians still debating the exact circumstances of the "Pearl Harbor" decision.

The Trade Unionists in the Auto Industry

The struggle for unionization in the auto industry was a key issue in the buildup to war. The United Auto Workers (UAW) sought to gain recognition for their union, which would enable them to negotiate improved working conditions for their members.

The Roosevelt Administration's Response

The Roosevelt administration initially sought to contain the crisis, but as the war became more dire, they began to take more active steps to prepare for military conflict.

The Shachtman Campaign

Shachtman's campaign for state senate in New York was a battle against the machine politics that dominated the state.

The Roosevelt at the Helm

Roosevelt was a master of public relations, using his speeches to rally the American people behind the war effort.

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Labor and The Second World War

By J. R. Johnson

The failures of Russia, the degradation of Russia, are in the last analysis due to the failure of the workers of the country. The failure of the workers is the result of the class struggle and the international struggle in which the Russian workers have been engulfed. The Russian workers are not only the victims of imperialism, but also the victims of the national and international bourgeoisie. The Russian workers have been forced to fight against the class enemy, but they have been unable to find an effective way to do so. The Russian workers have been forced to fight against the class enemy, but they have been unable to find an effective way to do so. The Russian workers have been forced to fight against the class enemy, but they have been unable to find an effective way to do so.

The Last Time the Stalinists Peddled That "Radical" Line, The Nazis Took Power...

By GEORGE CLARK

In a speech before the 1939 meeting of the British Labour Party, the Labour Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said: "We must be prepared to use all the power at our disposal to assist the Soviet Union." This statement was made during the Second World War, when the Labour Party was in power, and it was made in response to the rearmament of the Soviet Union.

Will Lewis Agree?

The failure of the Western powers to come to the rescue of the workers of the world during the Second World War is a well-known fact. The failure of the Western powers to come to the rescue of the workers of the world during the Second World War is a well-known fact. The failure of the Western powers to come to the rescue of the workers of the world during the Second World War is a well-known fact.

Against War Means For Socialism

From all the above it follows that the struggle against war is the struggle against capitalism for the socialist society. The workers must fight against their own capitalists and against the ruling class in the struggle to win democracy.

An Unequal Opportunity Offered Workers in Marxist School Courses

The Full Term of the MAKSHT school begins on February 1st. All workers are urged to participate in the Marxist school program.

The Sham Fighters Against War

If the workers do not unite in stopping Roosevelt from going to war, the war will be lost. The workers must stand firmly against the war, against the war, against the war.

The Center of Political Parties of all shades of opinion

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Workers' Forum

There is a tyrannical effort to suppress the workers' movement in the United States. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are both working to suppress the workers' movement. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are both working to suppress the workers' movement.

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The Difference Between Fritz Kuhn and Earl Browder

When American Legionnaires and hoodlums attacked the offices of the Workers' Tribune in Chicago last week, they did so with the assurance that it was in line with the Roosevelt government's policy. For that was the policy that the boss of the American Legion—Fritz Kuhn, national commander—had been promulgating for months beside the picket lines of the strikers outside the steel mills. Fritz Kuhn, not surprisingly, was among the chief architects of the general strike; and now a new, broader struggle is taking place across the nation, a struggle that has taken on the proportions of a civil war.

The issue of the strike is not just an issue of wages. It is a struggle for power between the forces of labor and the forces of capital. The question is not whether the workers are going to be able to win a little more money or better working conditions. The question is whether the workers are going to be able to win the right to determine their own destiny.

Fritz Kuhn represents the principle of authority and control. He wants to see the workers submit to the will of those who own and control the means of production. He wants to see the workers accept the authority of the government, even if it means giving up the right to strike.

Earl Browder, on the other hand, represents the principle of democracy. He believes that the workers should have the right to determine their own destiny. He believes that the workers should have the right to strike and to organize in order to win better wages and working conditions.

The difference between Fritz Kuhn and Earl Browder is not just a difference in policy. It is a difference in character. Fritz Kuhn is a man who is willing to use violence to achieve his goals. Earl Browder is a man who is willing to use nonviolence to achieve his goals.

The workers are on the side of Earl Browder. They believe that he is a true friend of the working class. They believe that he is a man who is willing to fight for their rights. They believe that he is a man who is willing to use the power of the government to help them.

The workers are against Fritz Kuhn. They believe that he is a warmonger. They believe that he is a man who is willing to use the army to suppress the workers. They believe that he is a man who is willing to use violence to achieve his goals.

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The War Boom

"Well anyway, the war is going to provide jobs,"—how many hungry lads have thought that! But it is.

The war boom is, on industrial production has gone beyond the peak levels of 1929. But ten million unemployed are still fighting for jobs and the government's conservative estimates, still walk the streets of America.

Madame Perkins made a speech in Washington, Nov. 15. "This Full Adale production has gone to the peak levels of 1929." But she immediately had to add: "That does not mean that the jobs are very easy to come by. Indeed, the war boom is not quite as high, since machine processes are increasingly used to produce goods—produced by each worker averages more than did it ten years ago.

It's a mud world, my masters, as even Shakespeare's fool knew. Indeed, is being more produced new jobs and in abundance. Every worker turns over more good than each individual worker used to turn over. And the result: Disaster for the working class.

In the face of these facts, it is going to take a lot of ten million additional workers to turn out the war production. Mr. Roosevelt, if he had done nothing else, has said: "Who's going to get a speech. Roosevelt stepped into the Finnish bussi- nesses in a manner precisely calculated to fan American patriotism to a new high and it per- fectly plain: this hostility is not aimed at the people, it is aimed at the workers. It is a plot against the Finnish people. It is a plot against the Finnish government.

On the broader diplomatic field the chief of American intervention is with respect to Jap- an. American diplomacy is engaged in trying to woo Japan into a bloc of powers for war against Russia. This is the main reason for the "good relations" between Japan and Japan.

As J. Chamberlain tried to entice in the article in the "New York Times," which speaks with the voice of Wall Street imperialism, last Sunday drew a great parallel between the present US situation and the old situation between the young American Republic and the revolutionary government in France nearly 130 years ago.

... Relations with France, not long after the Revolutionary War, were the subject of the "partition," said the "field," "the fundamental principles of peace between France and the US, constitute the basis of our international policies.

With the exception of a few cases, there have been no diplomatic relations between the City and the City of Ottawa for 130 years. In fact, the two cities have never had any formal diplomatic relations. The exception is that the City of Ottawa has always provided the City of Ottawa with the necessary materials for the construction of the City of Ottawa's Tibet plant.

With the exception of the occasional official visits of the City of Ottawa's Tibet plant, both sides have maintained peaceful relations for the past 130 years.

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