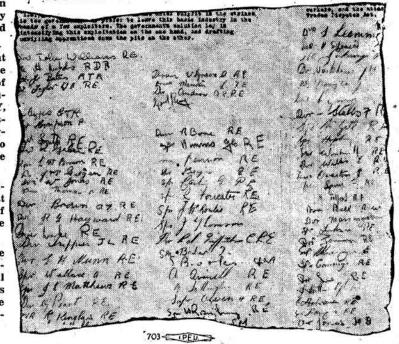
### Eighth Army Boys Speak Out-

Eighth Army—the same Eighth Army that has come through campaigns in Tunisia. Italy and on the Normandy beaches under General Bernard Montgomery.

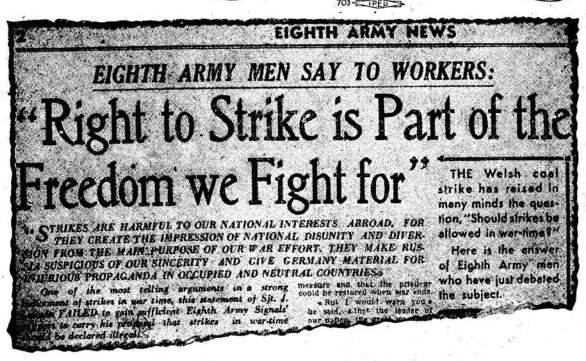
When a British army sergeant brought a resolution before these men asking for the outlawing of strikes during wartime, the resolution not only FAILED TO CARRY, but was replaced by a thrilling mesage of solidarity to their workingmen-brothers at home - "Right to Strike Is Part of the Freedom We Fight For."

Let that warning of the British soldiers, however naive their belief that they are fighting for ANY kind of freedom, sink into the minds of the American and British Tories alike.

And let it serve to encourage those millions of workers who are REAL-LY fighting for freedom-let it tell them that they must guard old gains and win big new ones if they are ever to bring about their emancipa-



SOLDIERS' PETITION SENT TO HOME SECRETARY



## Self-Rule Near, Local 9 Trains Guns on Pollard

eight-man administrative board of Local 9, CIO Shipyard Union, voted unanimously to assume its rightful duties in the administration of the local's affairs and requested the general executive board of the IUMSWA to replace Walter S. Pollard, former one-man administrator of the local, as national representative on the

The new executive board, representing all shifts and yards, voted unanimously to support the action of the eight-man board, after an amend-Ralph Winstead be named to replace Pollard. Special meetings of the membership, called on a shift basis, enthusiastically ratified this first imnortant step taken by the new board.

The showdown came when Pollard attempted to relegate the new board to a minor role of meeting once a month to put a rubber stamp on whatever Pollard saw fit, with actual direction of the union's affairs still under Pollard's rule. According to SAN PEDRO-Nearly 5,000 members the partial return of autonomy granted under the plan laid out by John Green, national president of the union, the administrative board was to be responsible for running the union, subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the executive board, and the general membership meetings.

SAN PEDRO - The newly elected Pollard, as national representative, was to act as chairman of the eightman board, with one vote, and no veto power

> When Pollard attempted this highhanded maneuver of retaining all actual power he found that the men elected by the membership were a different breed than the hand-picked stooges he was accustomed to work with. While recognizing the right of the national representative to serve as an advisor and chairman, the board firmly rejected any attempt to continue the one-man dictatorship that has existed for nearly two years.

> At the time of this writing, the question of authority and the status of Pollard are once more before the GEB, which is now in session. Meanwhile, in the absence of Pollard, the new board is proceeding with plans to rebuild and restore Local 9 as a genuinely democratic union, with control in the hands of the rank and file membership.

> of Shipyard Workers Local 9, CIO, voted in the first general election in almost three years, as plans leading to the return of self-rule got under way. Offices filled by the election were an eight-man administrative board, an executive board of nearly sixty, and three labor relations men.

Under the plan for partial return of autonomy, these men will be responsible for the affairs of the union for a trial period of ninety days, with a national representative, probably Walter S. Pollard, for twenty months administrative director in complete charge of the local, serving as chairman and advisor to the eight-man administrative board. At the end of the trial period it is presumed that complete automony will be restored to Local 9.

#### RANK AND FILE ALERT

The turnout for the voting demo strates that, despite the terrific apathy and disgust generated by the long period of Pollard's rule, when the membership had virtually no voice and no vote whatsoever in the affairs of their union, a solid section of the rank and file is still determined to regain control of their organiza-

Three slates were circulated in the election: "Progressive," "United Victory" and "On the Road Back." There was considerable duplication in the slates, with some candidates being endorsed by two, or in some cases, all three. The lines were drawn most clearly between the "United Victory Slate," which, as the name indicates, was Communist - inspired, and the

(Continued on page 2)

# LABOR ACTION

**JULY 10, 1944** 

A PAPER IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

ONE CENT

# Danshwarters Strike at Nazis!

# **Solidarity Wins** Seamen's Strike

CHICAGO - In the first militant All that counted was the common strike on the Great Lakes since the beginning of the war, members of the Seafarers International Union put on a display of labor solidarity that flattened the owners of the steamship North American and won for one hundred stewards complete recognition of the SIU as collective bargaining agent plus an eight-hour day and overtime with pay.

The stewards, who walked off the boat as it was preparing to leave on a seven-day pleasure cruise of the Great Lakes, were promptly joined by some sixty deckhands and engineering workers. The crew, already covered by a union contract, had nothing to gain but the satisfaction of aiding the stewards, many of whom are Negroes.

Displaying absolute solidarity, the black and white workers were joined on their rousing picket line by white maids and stewardesses. It was a sight that set an example for every union in the country. Here, on a common picket line, in a common fight for decent conditions, their differences in color did not matter.

aim, and these workers showed that they were wised up to the "divide and rule" tactics of the exploiters.

The picket line soon won the sympathy of thousands of workers in and around the docks, but the strikers had to face several obstacles before they could achieve victory. Coast Guard police attempted to intimidate them during the course of their action and the usual scabby "commissars" of the Communist Political Association were around to harangue the strikers, the Negroes in particular, with pleas for "war morale."

But the Coast Guard police could not budge the strikers and the pickets answered the Stalin boys by chasing them off the dock.

At two o'clock in the morning, several hours after the strike action was taken, company officials knuckled under.

The strike was led by Mardy Polaner, secretary-treasurer of the SIU Great Lakes Discrict; Herbert Jansen, Chicago agent of the union, and Jack Delaney, militant international

BULLETIN-Press reports disclose that the great Danish strikes against the Nazi occupation forces set forth in the following article have been called off, wih some major gains won by the Danish workers. A dispatch in the New York Times of July 5 states that the following demands of the Danish workers

1. Withdrawal of the Schalburg Corps from the streets and from the capi-

tal. This is a Quisling organization of native fascists. 2. Lifting of the new curfew in the near future.

3. No reprisals against the strikers.

ON INSIDE PAGES

OF THIS ISSUE

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Page 3-WILLKIE AND THE GOP,

Page 4—STRUGGLE AGAINST THE

GREEK MONARCHY, by Jim Ta-

by V. Jensen.

nakos.

AUTONOMY, by David Coolidge.

4. Closing the Copenhagen transport system at 9:00 p.m. instead of 11:00 p.m. This demand was made by the tramway workers.

5. No firing on crowds unless weapons are in evidence. There was no response to an earlier back-to-work movement initiated by the Danish Freedom Council. Not until important concessions were made to the workers did the strikes subside.

#### By EUROPACUS

Again fighting has flared up inside Hitler's so-called Fortress Europe. Again masses of enslaved people are in revolt against their Nazi overlords and again - like last year in Italy-it is the working class that is in the vanguard of the fight and is its most active element.

Denmark was the country to which the Nazis used to point as a model for the future Nazi Europe. Denmark was comparatively well fed. The Nazis interfered less than anywhere else with the civil administration of the country. They tried to placate their "Nordic brethren" and to win them over by peaceful means to the New Order. For a long while the Danish capitalists were not too disturbed over this state of affairs. They made quite nice profits in the tremendous trade with Germany. The King continued to make his daily rides through the streets of Copenhagen and daily life went on seemingly undisturbed. Denmark did

But below the surface, for more than a year already, revolt was brewing. The Social-Democratic leaders-for a time even in the government, which was later dismissed through German pressure - tried to calm the workers. "Don't you see, if we behave quietly and orderly the Nazis won't do us any harm. We just have to wait until the days when we will be 'liberated' by the Allies," was their perpetual explanation The workers would no longer be quieted. In recent months there have been several local outbreaks, clashes with local German police forces, strikes and extensive sabotage. Last week a general strike, a general revolt, broke out in Copenhagen.

#### BEHIND THE STRIKES

According to press dispatches from

(Continued on page 4)

# CP Stooge Heads Local 101; Militants Lack Program

DETROIT - John Marmon, Commu- for full control of the local adminnist-supported candidate for presi- istration, the next election of the United Rubber Workers Union, who months from now, will throw out the last elections after a two-year tenure, won a decisive victory in the special election made necessary by the resignation of former President Julius Venegoni. Marmon won on the first ballot, securing 1,410 votes. His two opponents. Daniel Thornton. American Party, and Frank Soggs, independent, received 622 and 519 votes respectively. Venegoni had been the candidate of the American

In the elections in December, Marmon polled only forty-seven per cent of the total vote of 2,800; in the present election he received fifty-five per cent of the 2,550 votes cast. The last six months, therefore, showed a deeided shift to Marmon. If the prescampaigns, as he undoubtedly will,

had been swept out of office in the present anti-CP majority and install the solid CP control of one year ago.

Progressive unionists who want to avoid control by the reactionary Stalinist - Communist Party must do a little thinking and discover the causes of the Marmon comeback. WHAT THE PROBLEM IS

1. The resignation of Venegoni six months before the expiration of his term was an open declaration by the American Party of its inability to present any program within the union for the guidance of the membership. Marmon, despite the hypocritical declarations of himself and his leading supporters about the need for unity after the December election, carried on a continuous campaign against the elected adminent trend continues, and if Marmon istration in preparation for his current victory.

the Marmon group have any condent of U. S. Rubber Local 101, executive board, to be held six structive program to offer. Last May the entire plant negotiation committee issued a leaflet and a letter to the membership in which it reported that collective bargaining in the plant, because of the no-strike pledge, had all but broken down completely. Neither group had any solution to offer.

2. In the last six months the Rubber Workers Union has been in the midst of the greatest crisis in its history. International President Dalrymple arbitrarily suspended seventy-two members of Local 9 in Akron and put the local into receivership. suspending the local's normal democratic rights. The membership of that local, like the members of Local 101, found that they too were faced with the destruction of collective bargaining. After a solid strike in one department they found (Continued on page 2)

Sweden, the outbreak was caused, as it is so often, by a seemingly unimportant event. The Nazis had imposed a new early curfew hour; they asked for the putting out of lights at this specified hour. The people of Copenhagen disregarded the order. The Nazis executed eight Danes for alleged sabotage. Then street riots

# Capitalist Reconversion Plans Mean: Back to Apple-Selling Days

#### By ALBERT GATES

The closing down of the Brewster plant focused the attention of the whole country to the problem of cutbacks and unemployment resulting from the change in the war situation. Brewster revealed the state of mind of the Administration, a whole layer of bureaucrats, and the government and private economists to the problem of continuous production and employment.

Nothing was prepared for when the Navy Department announced, without prior warning, that it was cancelling all contracts with the Brewster company, even though Roosevelt and his Administration have talked for many years about "plans." Every emergency would be taken care of, they were told, by insight, foresight and plain love which the New Deal has for the "common people." Yet, when the first opportunity came for something to be done, the Administration was completely bankrupt.

The men at Brewster's had good instinct. They called a sit-in sit-down strike for their jobs. It was not only a strike against the Navy Department order, the company and the Administration; it was also a strike against the whole capitalist way of operating industry: USE THE WORKER AS LONG AS YOU NEED HIM AND CAN PROFIT FROM HIS LABOR! THROW HIM OUT OF HIS JOB WHEN YOU DON'T NEED HIM AND CAN'T PROFIT FROM HIS LABOR!

All the forces of so-called "law and order" which are so anxious to avoid "anarchy" in Europe (by which they mean, to suppress the independent action of the people) stood aghast at the Brewster affair. Not at the fact that workers were thrown out of their jobs, but at the fact that it was a sit-in sit-down strike for jobs! What if every worker should do that when the cutbacks really start on a large scale? How would we cope with it, thought the bureaucrats of government and industry.

#### WHAT THEY PROMISED AT BREWSTER

They promised the Brewster workers everything if they would only take their pay and leave the plant. The President promised that new contracts would be forthcoming and jobs would be provided for the men. Byrnes began to investigate the possibility for immediately allocating new contracts to the company. On the other hand, the Navy Department washed its hands of the whole affair, saying it was only interested in the dividends of the stockholders.

The Army wouldn't accept the buck passed to it by the Navy, saying it had all the airplane facilities it needed. The union leader- . Yet there were from eight and a half to nine million unemployed. ship, international (Frankensteen) and local (De Lorenzo), was just as bankrupt in offering and fighting for a program that could And the Brewster workers? What of them? The majority are

still out of jobs, according to the report of the United States Employment Service. New York is a surplus labor area. Nothing was done for them and nothing is planned for them.

As a matter of fact, the whole manpower situation is a muddle and no one can make heads or tails out of reports from Washington. They are completely contradictory and apparently false. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has announced that the country is faced with a labor shortage of 200,000. But the same Manpower Commission estimates unemployment in munitions industries alone as 500,000 (it has also declared it to be

The truth is that the change in the war fortunes of the Allies has caused a lot of "replanning" in this country. While it is difficult to make any forecasts about how the fighting will go, one thing is certain, the defeat of Germany would have a drastic effect on production and employment at home.

#### THE PROSPECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Government economists estimate that four out of every ten war workers will be jobless on the morrow of Germany's defeat. That would mean that within a year following there would be five million unemployed in the country.

Charles E. Wilson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, and Joseph D. Keenan of the same board said that this body "estimated that upward of thirty-five per cent of our war facilities" would be released in the above event. Others estimate the cutback in production at fifty per cent. In either case unemployment would

range from five to ten million. If not all of these unemployed would be searching for new jobs, it is necessary to remember that with the war in Europe concluded, at least two million soldiers will be released to join those hunting

The abovementioned Keenan reported that there were twelve million more workers today than in 1940. At that time 46,000,000

had jobs producing goods and services totalling \$97,000,000,000. Today fifty-five million are at work producing goods and services estimated at \$140,000,000,000.

Leo Cherne, an aconomist who stands high in the eye of business interests, has just written a book in which he writes that, with the present labor force, and production after the war maintained at the level of 1940 (the highest peacetime year in American history) unemployment would reach the high number of 19,000,000.

In order to avoid this mass army of unemployed, Mr. Cherne states that the present industrial plant has to be maintained, and production of civilian goods raised by forty to fifty billion dollars above the level of 1940.

What is involved in all these predictions, which are undoubtedly sound? First, national planning of production to keep the workers in jobs and to provide goods necessary for the people to raise their standard of living. Second, to maintain all the new and improved industries built by the government with money paid in by the people. That is, to keep these plants from being idle, or turned over to the private operation of the big corporations and monopolies, whole sole interest in these plants is the profits to be

But it is exactly here that the government and industry are bankrupt. They are afraid of planned production. They cannot adopt a program in the interest of the people because they are first interested in production for profit instead of use.

#### HERE IS A PROGRAM FOR LABOR

The Workers Party and LABOR ACTION have a program designed to aid the workers, to prevent mass unemployment and to raise the standard of living. That program calls for:

Government planning to guarantee the highest national production and income, a year-around job and a minimum annual wage to all, and a rising standard of living.

Conscription all war industries! Nationalize the banks, big industrial monopolies and transportation systems. No handing over of government-built and owned plants and facilities to private

For a two hundred and fifty billion dollar five-year program to provide decent housing for all, extensive public works, rural elec-

trification and modernization.

For a guaranteed \$5,000 annual income to workers' families, made possible by a planned rise in the total national income and a thirty-hour maximum work week. Ask yourselves, fellow workers, what does the Administration

offer to meet the threatening situation of unemployment and insecurity? Up to now it has been silent. Oh yes, it has issued the Baruch report, the gist of which is that the government must get out of business and permit private industry the full opportunity to develop "free enterprise." (Good old Hoover doctrine, too!)

And the industrialists, the Sixty Families, the bankers and merchants, these gentlemen of profit and a minimum for all, what do they offer? "Free enterprise!" It is impossible to raise production, they say; it is impossible to raise the standard of living.

#### NO HOPE IN CAPITALIST POLITICS

All of them are bankrupt when it comes to planning for the people. In contrast, the program of LABOR ACTION and the Workers Party is reasonable and realizable. But, if you want to understand the meaning of our proposal for independent political action by labor and an independent Labor Party, this problem is an excellent illustration. The fact is that neither the Democratic nor the Republican Parties are ready, willing or able to champion a program for the mass of people which is advocated by LABOR ACTION and the Workers Party.

Such a workers' program can be championed only by a party of labor which challenges the political rule of the capitalists and

The Republican Party convention only again demonstrated that it stands on the side of profit, "free enterprise" and unemployment.

The Democratic Party, which will gather shortly, will also demonstrate that it too is a party of capitalism, of as much "free enterprise" as the Republicans, of as much profit (recall what has happened in this war economy) and unemployment. It can match any figures of the Republican Party.

The fight for the above program of the Workers Party and LA-BOR ACTION is really a fight to live. That's the kind of program labor will need.

We shall return to this subject in the next issue to show just how vital it is.

### NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE LABOR FRONT

# Miners Want Local Autonomy--Without Strings

By DAVID COOLIDGE

According to the daily press, one hundred miners belonging to Ray Edmundson's anti-Lewis faction met in Cincinnati last week. This is the group formed in southern Illinois by Edmundson, allegedly to fight for the restoration of district autonomy in the miners' international.

The delegates to the conference passed resolutions condemning Lewis' "autocratic rule," his rule by his "royal family," and, according to Edmundson, "when the convention meets in September, Lewis and his royal family can take a licking on the issue gracefully or disgracefully." Edmundson declared that "liberty, independence and autonomy will be restored to the members of the miners' union, whether Lewis likes it or not."

One resolution of the conference said that the fight against Lewis will not interfere with the production of coal or become a strike movement. Another resolution calls for all supporters of autonomy to meet in con-

director of the CIO inCalifornia.

facturers; and

a scab.

Council.

ference in Cincinnati on September

11, one day before the opening of the

LABOR ACTION believes that full

democratic procedure is long over-

due in the miners' union. We believe

that autonomy should be restored to

the thirty-one districts unless it can

be demonstrated to the satisfaction of

the UMWA membership that there

are districts in which such glaring

and anti-union irregularities exist as

would jeopardize the welfare of the

district and the international if au-

tonomy was restored. It is hard to

believe that this is the actual situa-

tion in twenty-one out of thirty-one

districts. If it is the case that it is

necessary to withhold autonomy from

two-thirds of the UMWA district,

then it seems to us that there is a

sickness in the UMWA that should

The best manner of providing cor-

rectives for any illness that exist in

any section of the labor movement is

to adopt the practice of the widest

DEMOCRACY LONG OVERDUE

international convention.

Resolved: Bridges Must Go

gress of Industrial Organizations in California; and

Last week LABOR ACTION reported that the United Retail &

Wholesale Workers Union of St. Louis had passed a resolution demand-

ing the removal of Harry (The Scab) Bridges from his post as regional

It now appears that the resolution was overwhelmingly passed by

Whereas, a certain Harry Bridges is regional director of the Con-

Whereas, the duties of a regional director include the support of the

Whereas, in the recent Montgomery Ward strike Harry Bridges

Whereas, in the recent struggle with Montgomery Ward, in which

Resolved, that the St. Louis Industrial Union Council demand the

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Philip

removal of Harry Bridges as regional director of the CIO in California;

Murray, President Samuel Wolchok of the United Retail, Wholesale &

Department Store Employees, President R. J. Thomas of the United

Automobile Workers, and to the daily press, including the New York

daily, "PM," which has materially aided in exposing Bridges' role as

A similar resolution was passed by the Toledo CIO Industrial Union

members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in their struggles

with employers, and the promotion of better living standards and union

acted as a tool of Sewell Avery and the National Association of Manu-

that company defied the United States government, most unions of the

CIO and large sections of the AFL and the railway brotherhoods gave

full support to the CIO, Bridges acted as a strikebreaker and encour-

aged members of his union to act as strikebreakers; therefore be it-

conditions protecting these standards for these members; and

the whole CIO Industrial Union Council of St. Louis. The resolution

possible internal democracy. The opportunity to elect their own officers is an elementary democratic right of union members that should not be abridged. This should apply to districts as well as to locals and the international.

We believe that there is room for vast improvement in the matter of democratic procedure in the UMWA. We also know that the same adverse criticism can be made of the labor movement in general and one does not need to direct one's darts at the UMWA and Lewis exclusively. This is all that we can say on this aspect of the question at this time. We can, however, say something in addition on the Edmundson autonomy cam-

"LIBERALS" HATE LEWIS

In the first place, we know that Lewis is not very popular in some quarters. He is extremely unpopular with the Roosevelt Administration and with Browder's Communist Party Political Association. He is not

popular with the leadership of the

CIO. There is not much love for him

at the top of the AFL. He is also an-

athema to the so-called liberal jour-

nals and papers such as The Nation,

All of this was made very clear

during the mine strikes of 1943. All

of these people were against the

strikes and attempted to make it ap-

pear that the miners' grievances could

have been settled without resort to

They talked and wrote daily about

the "war effort," about "letting the

boys down on the fighting fronts,"

"isolationism" and "treason." Despite

all this, the miners continued their

marches in and out of the mines

with superb discipline and union loy-

alty. They pointed the way for the

rest of the labor movement, which

was straining at the leash while the

Murrays, Greens and the Stalinists

were turning heaven and earth to

hold the line for their pro-war no-

We are skeptical about this Ed-

the New Republic and PM.

the strike.

mundson autonomy move. At pres- sure that if there is any possible way ent it seems faintly malodorous. We may be wrong, but we would like to know if there is anything behind this, such as the Roosevelt Democratic Party machine in Illinois. It happens that there is a miners' convention in September. There is a national election in November, and both capitalist parties would like the miners' votes. A fight against Lewis on the issue of "dictatorship" and autonomy would be as good as any for the vote hunters, provided they can get a miner to step out front and

We don't claim that this is the case. but such things do happen. We are for the Stalinists to crawl into the Edmundson group and render aid and assistance, they will be there bag and baggage. Lewis was the same dictator in 1940 he is today but they raved for forty-five minutes trying to force him to remain as head of the CIO. Edmundson was an \$8,000 a year appointee of Lewis. It is reported that, after he resigned this post, he returned to the mines at a miner's

A RANK AND FILE FIGHT We say again that we are for the restoration of autonomy to the twenty-one districts that are today denied their democratic rights. We believe

trade unionism. We believe that the twenty-one districts should wage a struggle in the coming convention for this democratic right. We believe, however, that this struggle should arise in the UMWA and be conducted by the miners themselves. We don't believe that capitalist politicians, whether Democrat or Republican, have any genuine interest in fighting for democracy in the UMWA or any other union.

Above all, we hope that not a single miner will let the Stalin-Browder Communist Political Association get close enough to be touched with a forty-foot pole.

Pollard, who for the bulk of the

## Local 9 Votes Pollard Ouster--

(Continued from page 1)

"Progressive Slate." On the former, besides a few open supporters of the Communist Party line, the bulk were those who had more or less gone along with the Pollard administration, or at least had not opposed it very strenuously.

"PROGRESSIVES" ACTIVE

The "Progressive Slate," initiated by a group which has been actively opposing Pollard over a long period, attempted to pick a slate of men whose records on fighting for democracy in the union was the best that could be found among the nominees. Prior to election, this group also issued several leaflets, posing the problems of the union and advocating a program that, while moderate, was by and large progressive in nature.

Results of the election indicate that the "Progressive Slate" received

the most support. Of the eight men elected to the administrative board, six were on the slate, four of them endorsed only by the Progressives. The large executive board was elected by yards and shifts, and in some cases nominees were automatically in. as no more names were on the ballot than there were posts to be filled.

On the other hand, the United Victory Slate did not place a man on the eight-man board who received only their endorsement. In other words, each of the men elected on that slate was also endorsed by one or both of the other slates. But that slate did come out ahead in the LA Yard day shift, with several men on the United Victory Slate alone being elected to the large executive board. At that yard, too, one of their men, Sam Goodwin, won the labor relations post, with the Progressive Slate endorsing no one for that job.

membership was the chief issue of the election, wisely refrained from openly supporting anyone for anything. It is significant that only one member of the eight-man board has been connected with Pollard's staff. C. S. Brown, and he is a hold-over from pre-Pollard days. About the only thing that Pollard can see as favorable to his administration is the continuance in office of two labor relations men appointed by him.

The election succeeded in reviving hope and interest in the union among a substantial section of the membership. In carrying out actions that will keep this interest aroused is the chief chance of success for the new officers. To rebuild Local 9 the new temporary administration must turn to the membership and utilize it to carry out the urgent tasks before the

## Election in Rubber Local 101--

(Continued from page 1)

Dalrymple on the side of the company. Local 5 expelled Dalrymple from membership in its local and Dalrymple was reinstated by the action of his stooge international exec-

STALINISTS ARE BANKRUPT

All these events passed Local 101 by. The Venegoni administration contented itself with a routine motion passed at a small business meeting protesting the suspensions and calling for a special convention. These measures were excellent but wholly inadequate. No effort was made to bring the facts before the whole membership and compel Marmon and his supporters to come out into the

It was in Marmon's interests to keep these things quiet, for he is entirely in accord with the policies of Dalrymple which led to the suspensions. In fact, last year, under Marmon's administration, well over a dozen members of Local 101 were discharged because they supported the strike of over 20,000 Rubber Workers in Akron for an eight-cents an hour increase. Marmon refused to press the fight for their reinstatement and had to be overruled by a membership meeting.

year, Marmon and his aides played an openly strike-breaking role. During the Akron strike they concentrated their fire against George Bass, president of Local 5, slandering him as a "fascist" and "Hitler-agent," For these slanders Marmon and Neil Mc-Cormick, secretary of the local, were found guilty of spreading lies by a local trial board. McCormick ducked out of the local in disgrace and is now employed by the United Electrical & Radio Workers Union, controlled by the CP, as a hatchet man whose job it is to break the MESA at Eureka Vacuum.

Is there any wonder why Marmon prefers to duck the Dalrymple case should now be clear to all that a fight against Dalrymple for the defense of Local 9 is necessary in the interests of Local 101.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

3. The Negro question: At U. S. Rubber, Negroes are, as a whole, restricted to the most arduous and dirty jobs. They are almost entirely excluded from the higher skilled jobs with no chance of up-grading into

them. It is an elementary duty of During the mine strikes of last every progressive unionist in the plant to fight against this form of discrimination.

> No group in the local has any program to correct this evil. Yet no union can remain strong unless all its members receive equal treatment.

Marmon is able to win the bulk of the Negro vote in the local by little gestures of "sympathy" for the Negro and small talk about the virtues of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of the government. He can succeed in this little stratagem only because no genuine fight has been organized against discrimination. Assured of Negro support, Marmon has done and proposes to do nothing.

Despite Marmon, despite the FEPC, discrimination DOES exist. If the leaders of both the Marmon and the anti-Marmon faction will do nothing, then let the members of the local themselves act. Real unity in the shop can be achieved only by a fight against all forms of discrimination.

Two main tasks must be met by progressive unionists of Local 101. First, a campaign to restore genuine collective bargaining by the revocation of the ham-stringing no-strike pledge. Second, to restore unity in the shop by ending discrimination.

in the government is the necessity troops had entered the city. We to have somebody who cannot escape quote: obligation in filling the terms of the "The Allies' efforts to force a place armistice. Of course, Badoglio, without any mass support in Italy, is much more pliable to Allied de-

**WORLD EVENTS** 

HIGH SOUNDING PHRASES AND REAL POLICIES

How often have Roosevelt and

Churchill told us that the whole aim

of Allied policy was only to bring

about a resumption of democratic

governments in the countries tem-

porarily under fascist dictatorship?

How often did the Administration

speak of this great crusade for de-

mocracy? One more illustration of

the real policies, as distinct from the

high-sounding phrases, is now to be

After the fall of Mussolini, brought

about primarily by the revolutionary

demonstration of the workers of

Northern Italy, the Allies immedi-

ately set about to prop up the Bado-

glio regime as against the workers.

The Northern Italian cities were

bombed and partly destroyed by Al-

lied aircraft, whereas Badoglio was

recognized as the rightful govern-

ment of Italy. This whole dirty deal

was then justified as necessitated by

After the "liberation" of Rome, the

leaders of the anti-fascist parties im-

mediately sensed that the temper of

Now an even more compelling rea-

son for the Allies to have Badoglio

mands than a Bonomi government

which might be pushed forward by

Badoglio was the ideal Quisling,

discredited at home and therefore

completely dependent on the "liber-

ators." It seems that finally London

and Washington had nevertheless to

give in and to accept the Bonomi

government. The lesson of these

events, however, is clear: London and

Washingon, in spite of all previous.

affirmations of not caring for the in-

ternal affairs of the "liberated" coun-

tries, have clearly thrown their

weight into the balance in favor of

the most reactionary, the pro-fascist.

and anti-democratic forces. Far from

being neutral, they openly push for

Churchill said of Mussolini: "That

he is a great man, I can't deny." Later

he had the same kind words for Ba-

doglio. It seems that in both cases,

in spite of all of Mr. Churchill's en-

he would have liked. But he cer-

thusiasm, things did not work out as

The same New York Times article

from which we have already quoted

the most reactionary solution.

tainly tried to do his best.

ALLIES WOULD LIKE BADOGLIO IN POWER

military expediency.

seen in Italy.

By Europacus

the Roman masses was in no way

such that they were willing to en-

dure further a Badoglio regime. Un-

der the pressure of the masses, all

Italian anti-fascist parties, after

much hesitation, decided unanimous-

ly to kick out Badoglio. They chose

instead Bonomi, the social-reformist,

untainted with any attachment to

fascism (though not without respon-

sibility for its rise). Everything

looked fine-until the Allies got wind

of this. Churchill declared quite

sharply that, insofar as he was con-

cerned, he would not recognize a

Says the New York Times corre-

spondent in Rome: "The new gov-

ernment has not been permitted to

exercise its powers. This frustration

is known to have been brought about

at least in part by orders from Lon-

don. It is being said that London does

not want to see any government with-

out the man who signed the onerous

secret armistice terms, since it is

feared that they might be repudi-

the state of mind of the Romans

only a few days after the Allied

government without Badoglio.

for Badoglio in the new government have aroused dismay and discouragement in Rome and have brought to a climax an accumulation of disappointments and unhappiness. The honeymoon is over.' . . . The vast white-collar, middle class element is temporarily worse off than it was under the Germans.... A sharp rise in prices is occurring here as it did in Sicily. This is partly due to the policy of fixing the lira rate at 100 to the dollar, the necessity of Italy meeting the occupation costs and the sums being spent by the troops, all imposed in the paucity of goods. The result is certain impoverishment of the middle classes."

For the Italians, "the honeymoon is over," indeed. The French peasants of Normandy, who, a year or two ago, would undoubtedly have received the Allies with tremendous joy, now, after bombings and some evidence of what the plans of the Allies in France are, seem to show little enthusiasm. Says Hanson Baldwin in the New York Times of June 20: "The French attitude is mixed.

... There were many signs of seeming apathy and indifference, even of veiled hosility-though there were no overt acts....Prices have already gives a very interesting picture of risen in many sections."

#### ALL CAPITALISTS HAVE POST-WAR JITTERS

witnessing in Denmark the first sporadic fights that inaugurate a whole period of civil wars in the period to come which will sweep the European continent: Our benevolent or not-so-benevolent post-war planners ought to take heed. Those who now fight against the Nazi overlords will hardly be disposed to take orders from AMG officers. Those who fight for freedom against the Nazis will not be content with the "law and order" brought at, the point of Allied bayonets.

That those who represent vested interests are aware of this is well illustrated by an article headed "Special Committee Must Prevent Anarchy When Belgium Is Freed," recently published in the New York

bulletin of the Belgian government in exile. This article quotes from the Belgian underground paper, La Liberation, which supports the government in exile:

"As soon as our territory is liberated, we shall be faced with difficulties of every kind. We shall have to maintain order. We must arrest all suspects and put them at the disposal of the law. We must oppose by every means in our power any movement aiming at the introduction of a regime of force.... Special committees must be formed rapidly in every municipality to prevent any growth of anarchy." The capitalists already have the post-war jitters. And not without reason; they are afraid of the people.

# Readers of Labor Action Take the Floor . . .

Kind Sirs:



be cured.

### American Exploitation Out of the Past

strike pledge,

The workers were often cheated out of their scanty wages by absconding contractors or paid in worthless scrip or depreciated money. The hours of labor were from daylight till dark; the debtors' prisons still swallowed thousands; what few free schools existed carried with them the stigma of pauperism for the worker's child; the compulsory militia system, permitting the rich to escape service by paying a small fine, left the worker no choice between service and imprisonment. Labor organizations were prosecuted under old English laws as conspiracies; the children of the poor were being drawn into the factories and property qualifications excluded the mass of workers from voting. All this driftwood floating down from the past had to be removed by the working class, and the workers set about the task before them.

As early as 1828 the Mechanics Union of Philadelphia declared in its preamble: "Do not all the streams of wealth which flow in every direction and are emptied into and absorbed by the coffers of the unproductive, exclusively take their rise in the bones, marrow and muscles of the industrious classes? In return for which, exclusive of a bare subsistence...they receive not a thing!"

Not only was the press of that day opposed to any changes, but the politicians were either indifferent or hostile, while employers' associations were formed to oppose the workers' demands. The workers defended their general position and demands with a skill and logic that is hardly equalled by the unions today and some passages in their official utterances show that they perceived the character of capitalist society as a system that enabled a few to live off of unpaid labor.-From "The Workers in American History," by James Oneal.

Please send me the next issue of your paper as I do not want to miss an issue of same as I like the paper very much and wish there were more people who would read the same.

J. M. (Detroit, Mich.)

Some time ago when I entered the big gate of the Ford Motor Rouge plant, there stood a lady distributing your paper, LABOR ACTION, free. I took one, and later on I was glad to have gotten one. The paper is dated April 17, 1944. From that point to the time clock I did not see any of your papers thrown away by the workers (as some usually do with printed matter at the gate).

When coming home I said to my wife, "I am going to send for that paper," but I have always been too busy: I never got around to do so. except now.

I saw your introduction offer, six months for twenty-five cents, and I. enclose today a \$1.00 bill and the addresses, also two clippings.

Will you please let me know if you have received this letter OK and if you will do that. Kindly return the clippings.

I am going to mail said clippings to the Far West; they should know that

A. V. (Detroit, Mich.)

Dear Sir: Here are seven more subscriptions

Enclosed find twenty-five cents. to your paper, which I hope you will For the last two weeks I have regive your prompt attention.

> reading LABOR ACTION because I believe it to be one of the few papers in this country that prints the truth, I also like your ideas.

H. T. (Chicago, Ill.)

Enclosed please find a dollar bill as my donation for this short time.

ceived two copies of your paper and Keep up the good work. I enjoy it gave me an idea. Send me two copies every week, I'll send you the sixty cents next week. I'll give that other copy to someone else. Will give both copies away if you will publish 1944 as you have 1943. Have just neglected getting my copy of 1943. Have lots to write you about my local. It will be good to publish.

C. G. P. (Muscatine, Iowa.)

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### FDR's Payoff--A Kick in the Pants to Labor

When President Rooseyelt last week signed the bill extending the life of the Price Control Act for another year he again demonstrated with shocking frankness the manner in which he "pays off" labor for its political support in his behalf.

He dealt Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas, leading lights of the fourth term campaign:

Another kick in the pants;

Another conscious and deliberate rebuke of "labor pressure";

Another warning that labor can't expect "too much" in return for its expenditures of money, time and effort for "Labor's Friend in the White House."

Roosevelt not only disregarded a front-page appeal of the "United Auto Worker" for a veto of the bill and Philip Murray's desperate statement that "this bill preserves only the pretense, not the practice, of price control," but had the brass to PRAISE Congress for its "statesmanship and courage" in holding the line against rising prices!

This after Congress ripped the Administration's "price control" program to shreds! This after every last vestige of enforcement provisions was dumped into the garbage can by crippling amendments! This after the CIO report that prices had risen 45.3 per cent since 1941 and that they were still going up and up!

#### FDR'S PRAISE FOR CONGRESS

In his statement on June 30, Roosevelt said:

"In enacting the Stabilization Extension Act the Congress has performed a signal service.... It has shown statesmanship and courage in resisting group pressure in protecting the public interest ... In particular it, should be noted that the Congress rejected all pleas which would require any general change in the wage, price and subsidy policies now in effect,"

This was on June 30. Three days later the New York Times headlined a front-page story on the effects of the new price act and the Bankhead amendment in particu-

"OPA RAISES PRICES ON COTTON ITEMS, THIRD OF OUTPUT-SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, DENIMS, CHAMBRAYS, KNIT UNDERWEAR SENT UP BY BANKHEAD CLAUSE-FARM, PARITY AIDS MILLS -THEY WILL GAIN \$150,000,000 A YEAR."

Commenting on another amendment which forces prices to reflect that highest average price on farm commodities during the first nine months of 1942, the Times quotes a spokesman of the Agriculture Department as saying that the new act would "require action raising the price of wheat, cotton, eggs, peanuts and possibly some other commodities."

#### THE FACTS KICK BACK

And for this, Roosevelt CONGRATULATED Congress. And with this knowledge he could affront the intelligence of the vast consuming public with "For more than two years...we have been fighting inflation and fighting it successfully.... For a whole year the cost of living has been held without change."

Who does Roosevelt expect will believe all this misrepresentation, this unabashed cover-up for the black marketeers and chiselers who have gouged the workers' pay envelope without interference from Congress?

What will be the reaction of the Philip Murrays, the R. J. Thomases and the Sidney Hillmans to this kick in the teeth? Will the CIO Political Action Committee include in its weekly releases to the labor press a truthful account of this latest action, or will it continue to send shows a firm, helpful association with labor. And on Election Day it's the record-not the promise-that

Yes, it's the record that counts. Roosevelt's record on wage freezing, job freezing, taxation on those least able to pay, and now his signing of the vicious congressional bill to abolish "price control" marks him for what he really is—the savior and defender of capitalism and special privilege—the best friend that BIG BUSINESS has ever had in the White House.

The Murrays, Thomases and Hillmans will no doubt swallow this newest medicine of "Dr. Win the War." They have strong stomachs and implicit faith in the quack prescriptions of the Democratic Party.

But the working class of the United States is given one convulsion after another by the vile stuff. The working class is made violently ill by the medicine of wage freezing and skyrocketing prices. They are getting thoroughly sick of it too, and will want a change of both doctor and remedy. And they don't want a Republican quack from the same graduating class as EDR.

Clean out the old and bring in the new! LABOR MUST HAVE A POLITICAL PARTY OF ITS OWN! The workers need an independent LABOR PARTY!

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Name

### Could Willkie Do What Roosevelt Failed to Do?

# His Unsolicited Program for the GOP

"Kill FEPC"--Senator George

"Senator Walter George (D., Ga.) complained that the FEPC was

"George charged that the FEPC was communizing America by tak-

"He (Governor Arnall) added that President Roosevelt was 'DE-

LIGHTED' to be informed that Senator Walter George of Georgia,

whom the President attempted to 'purge' (on the court issue-Ed.) in

1938, would be re-elected to the Senate."-Quoted from the New York

creating racial trouble. Asserting recent legislation was increasing

racial and class prejudices, George said: 'Call a halt or we will regis-

ing over management and was contributing a long step in the liquida-tion of private property."—Quoted from PM, June 21, 1944.

Glad to have you, George -- FDR

ter a rapid downfall of free government in America.

By V. JENSEN

The Republican convention just held in Chicago was a very tame show indeed. In fact, it was a sideshow without a circus. It was more than the sweltering heat and the fact that the long-suffering delegates could get only six quarts of liquor each. (Hardships of war, you know.)

The boredom and apathy that hung over the convention like a pall was noted especially by the gigantic corps of reporters. There were no surprises Dewey's nomination was certain before any delegate checked in at the Stevens Hotel. The old platitudes were dusted off, almost as good as new, and the speeches were guaranteed not to wake up the tired grass rooter. Dewey, the mediocrity, not popular even in his own party, was nominated and there is an undercover pessimistic feeling that the party still has no candidate against Roosevelt

It is appropriate that over this funereal convention a ghost should hover. The ghost at the feasts of the party without a candidate is that of the candidate without a party-Wendell Willkie. The last standard bearer of the Republican Party was conspicuous by his absence. The very mention of his name sent the oldline Republicans into a froth second only to the one that can be induced by the mention of Roosevelt.

#### WILLKIE-AN INTERLOPER

Two weeks before the convention, Willkie, who had withdrawn from the race following his decisive defeat in Wisconsin, wrote a series of articles published widely in the nation's newspapers on subjects that he thought the Republicans should consider for their national platform-in effect, his platform. The political program of this man without a party, this "radical," is not without interest. In many respects, Willkie's platform is the most radical of all the capitalist politicians. It does not differ greatly from the program of Roosevelt-as the Republicans often comment-but, with the freedom of a man who knows his campaign promises will never be tested, Willkie in many cases is more radical than Roosevelt

Like Roosevelt, Willkie comes out for a strong central government which he considers "necessary to prevent disruption of our economic and social structure by a variety of conflicting authorities and interests." He calls the states' rights problem a relic, not an issue. The states' rights issue in Congress has always. been used by reactionary politicians, both Democratic and Republican, to oppose federal social legislation such an anti-poll-tax, anti-lynch, antichild labor and social security bills and to preserve the strength of their own political machines. Willkie's program is the same as Roosevelt's on this point—but he wants "government administration under law." In effect, this says that "when I and my friends are in, a strong federal government is okay-when we are out, it's Roosevelt's bureaucracy."

A "PROGRESSIVE" COMPETITOR Willkie wants the Republican Party

to come out and take advantage of the Democrats' weaknesses on the Negro question. He is for federal legislation against the poll-tax and lynchings. Pointing out the failures of the Democratic Party to raise the level, of the Negroes and do away with discrimination. Willkie grandiosely calls the stand of the party on the Negro question "a test of sincerity and of moral leadership." But on this question, as on most others, Willkie is not very specific. He does not come out clearly for the ending of Jim Crow in every walk of life, for making discrimination a criminal offense. And he is significantly silent on the role of the Republican Party in the current poll-tax vote, where Republican congressmen ganged up with the Southern Democrats to defeat cloture.

Willkie is for extending the social, security legislation. He is all for more and better unemployment insurance, medical and health benefits, guarantee of education for all, etc., etc. He even criticizes the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill,

Times, June 22, 1944.

though in the main he supports it, on

the ground that the burden of finan-

cing it falls inequitably on the work-

ers. At the same time, he neglects to

remind the Republican Party that

this bill, inadequate as it is, has been

rotting in committee with the con-

nivance of Republican congressmen.

cial security, Willkie sees the ne-

cessity of provision on the part of

the federal government, Willkie re-

alizes that all talk of "free enter-

prise" is meaningless; that any gov-

ernment will have to direct the eco-

nomic demobilization and prevent

crushing unemployment. At the same

time, he believes that the problems

of post-war stability can be solved

within the framework of capitalism.

So he comes out for a mild sort of

planning and rationalization of in-

dustry and undertaking of govern-

but by private contract. He believes

that government can exercise an in-

fluence against depressions by such

measures, broad social insurance and

most important of all, "direction of

the capital market to encourage a

flow of new capital when depression

threatens and to discourage it in the

projects at govern

On post-war reconversion, as in so-

face of a boom."

Who is to pay for these expensive projects? Willkie criticized the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill because the burden of paying for it fell upon the workers. Is he then, perhaps, for the capitalists paying for such a program? No! For the basis of his economic program, he says himself, lies. in encouraging capital to produce, and the most important way of, encouraging capital, he says, is "a drastic revision of the tax laws so as to encourage risk capital for new investment and new ventures."

In the matter of a policy for labor -Willkie points out that the Republican Party has permitted itself to be put on the spot as the "anti-labor" party by its failure to support progressive labor and social legislation. Willkie comes out against the Smith-Connally bill, which was passed by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans and signed by Roosevelt.

Willkie is all for labor - management cooperation, even asking for a real labor representative in the cabi-

net: In this he is much more far-

sighted than the stupid, fumbling Re-

publican politicians. He knows that

the active support of the labor lead-

ers is necessary, not only for votes

but, more important, to hold labor

in line, to keep it from breaking from

the capitalist parties and the capi-

In the field of foreign policy, Will-

kie is the most outstanding political-

critic of Roosevelt's policy, from the

"left." He is the only prominent Re-

publican to have come out against-

Roosevelt's deal with Darlan and in

support of de Gaulle. The core of his

program is the platform for the im-

mediate creation of a council of the

United Nations with representatives

of China and the small nations and.

the understanding that "our sover-

eignty is not something to be hoarded

but something to be used," though,

of course, he piously adds, not in nar-

actually does this add up to?

talist system.

#### In a word, Willkie's whole pros-

be most democratic!

Willkie-to assure America's sovereignty - her markets and influence, by gathering a buffer of small nations around her under the banner of "democracy," undermining the British Empire as far as possible and opening the Asiatic market to American investment. Naturally, with the most democratic slogans possible, for, as everyone (except Churchill, and he's a very stubborn man) knows, "the days of economic imperialism are over.

In reality, this program differs very little from Roosevelt's. Roosevelt, is constrained by military, diplomatic and political exigencies from such open criticism of his allies. Roosevelt, too, is no slouch about using American "sovereignty." If Willkie were President he would undoubtedly be following just such a course of action as does Roosevelt, and if Roosevelt were "out," he would be just such a "radical" critic as is Willkie-in all spheres, economic, so-

It is not a matter of doubting Willkie's sincerity. Undoubtedly he is personally sincere in his belief in extension of social security, democracy and a council of nations. But behind the wish lies the awkward and inescapable reality of all politics based

Willkie, Roosevelt, Dewey - all row nationalistic terms. Now, what Willkie has been outspoken in his criticism of Churchill's statements about the necessity of preserving the British Empire and an indignant democrat about Britain in India and elsewhere. Willkie is an ardent sup-

porter of China's fortunes and is for including the small nations in the councils of the great at the same time that he is for using America's sovereignty. What does this mean? It means that Willkie is not interested in protecting British "sovereignty"-political and economic, particularly in countries where American investments could otherwise

The core of Willkie's economic and political program lies within the following statement about "...longterm investment, particularly in the development of those countries which have not kept pace with industrial progress... with full recognition that the day of economic imperialism is

#### TRYING TO SAVE THE DEAD

pect of a free and prosperous "democratic" post-war America is dependent upon America's prosperity in foreign markets. Willkie would eliminate British influence in such places China, which would be a fine place for American loans, etc. Willkie is very democratic and against colonial systems. Of course, of course -eliminate competition and you can

This, then, is the foreign policy of

cial and that of foreign policy.

on the preservation of capitalism.

Preserving the capitalist profit system inevitably means increasing the burden of the poor, lowering their standard of living, extending and deepening Jim Crow and discrimination, and trying to extricate capitalism from its crises through foreign imperialist ventures which inevitably lead to war.

would be doctors at the bedside of a failing and ineffectual capitalism. The color of their pills might be different. but there is one attempt at cure they all have to make-that is, draining the working class of its blood to bolster up the old hag. They have no alternative but that.

### Winnie Wants Less Ideology -- More Empire

In his recent speech to Parliament, the Honorable Winston Churchill, His Majesty's Prime Minister, de clared that the war was no longer ideological. The most important thing, he added, was to win the war. And, to win the war, His Majesty's government was prepared to work with anybody-Stalinist Russia; Stalin's agent in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, alias Broz; fascist Badoglio in Italy, and that excellent representative of modern butchery, friend of the American Ambassador to Spain, the bloody handed General Franco.

Many people were excited by this speech of Mr. Churchill, but none more than the liberals. Why, this is almost sacrilegious, they whined. Everyone knows, they said, that this is a war against fascism, for liberty, democracy and a new world for the common man. They even pointed to Churchill's speeches early in the war, when it looked as though the British Empire would be torn apart by German fascist imperialism. Churchil then made long speeches about the "ideological" character of the war.

#### MEMORIES ARE NOT TOO SHORT.

Memories can be short, especially when it is convenient. But the war is not convenient. The masses of people feel the economic difficulties of life under war. They bear its heaviest burdens. More important than that, there is hardly a workers' family that does not have one or more sons and relatives fighting in this "ideological" war, thinking that they are fighting for freedom. Many of them believed what Churchill said, only a couple of years ago. They remember that he said. many beautiful things when England was fighting alone. They remember, too, that he said more beautiful things. together with President Roosevelt, when they issued the Atlantic Charter and announced their devotion to the

How truly beautiful they sounded: freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom of organization; national independence for all nations and, lastly, freedom from fear. Fight this war, said he, and we shall have prosperity, security and peace for all time.

Now that the war has turned more favorable to the Allies, now that it is certain that Germany cannot win in Europe, Churchill speaks more frankly. Even President Roosevelt no longer says that this war will end war for all time; he now HOPES it will end war only for the next generation!

Because the war has turned favorable to England and the Allies, Churchill says little or nothing about early war aims. Why should he? He never intended them seriously. They were only "ideological" pleas to the people to support him and his regime in the war and to support the Allies in general.

#### CHURCHILL BECOMES BLUNT

Having obtained that support from the people, unenthusiastic as it is (especially in England, where the workers, the overwhelming majority of the people in that country, want a change from the old-life to a new. one, want a change from Toryism which Churchill represents), Churchill, representing the interests and views of capitalism and the capitalists of the Allied countries, speaks bluntly.

But is it true that the war is not ideological? In the ense that Churchill means it, yes.

In the sense that Churchill and the Allied powers have no intention whatsoever in bringing about any change in the capitalist system, yes. In the sense that they have no intention of changing

the old system of power politics, yes, In the sense that they have no intention of altering

the profit system, yes. In the sense that they have no intention of genuinely improving the lot of the millions and millions of workers, poor peasants and farmers, and the poor middle

#### CHURCHILL'S IDEOLOGY

What Churchill plainly says is: don't believe anything we ever said about the war. We are really, and truly fighting to retain the status quo ante. We are for the old capitalist system of unemployment, poverty and misery for the overwhelming majority of the people, We are for the old capitalist system of profits, well-being and enrichment for a few, for the great capitalists of our civilization.

We may agree to a few concessions after the war. We may build a few new homes, since the war destroyed so many. We may provide some nurseries to aid poor mothers. We may even increase unemployment allotments and social security, but we will never stand for a change in our rotten, brutal and vicious capitalist system of profits for a few and misery for the many.

Of one thing we are certain: Churchill will be fooled if he thinks the soldiers will return from the wars just to continue under the old state of affairs. He will find that promises will not be enough. The people will want a change and they will get it, Churchill notwithstanding. Reports from the front supply much evidence of this fact. Journalists who talk to the men of all armies sign the same refrain: the boys want a change. They're not going to stand for unemployment and poverty.

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

But make no mistake about it. When Churchill says, the war is not "ideological," he means that in his mind and the class he represents, the war does not mean what he said, it did and that it is not fought for the things he once described. He means that the war is a fight over markets, colonies, profits. Simple and practical things! Are these things ideological? Perhaps not in the

sense that we are apt to think they are. But in a real sense they are ideological. They are the things which represent capitalist imperialism. They are the "ideological" interests of the capitalist class-not the people,

The war is ideological. It is a war in the interests of capitalism and the things capitalism stands for. When Churchill says it is not ideological he only means that it is not being fought for the things the people think it is fought for nor the things they want, It is not for, peace, security and freedom.

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file Socialist during the last war who ends up with the American troops in Russia during the Civil War.

preferred serving a twenty-year sentence on a frame-up in North Carolina rather than con-

tinue living in Soviet Russia.

Fischer-My Lives in Russia, A Russian woman who married the American correspondent, Louis Fischer, tells of her life in Russia as it changed from the days of Lenin to the days of Stalin.

Koestler-Darkness at Noon. A remarkable psychological study of what caused the Old Bolsheviks to confess in the Moscow Trials. (CLIP AND SAVE FOR REFERENCE)

# A Five Foot Shelf for Workers

(This is the list referred to in last week's column,

#### "Straight Talk," by Ernest Lund) I. THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT:

Walker-American City. The story of the class struggle in Minneapolis, particularly the great drivers' strikes in 1934.

Adamic-Dynamite. A history of violence in American labor struggles. O'Neal-Workers in American History, A study of the role of the working people in American

history from the earliest colonial times. Shapiro and Harris-Black Worker. The history of the Negro worker in the American labor movement.

Huberman-Labor Spy Racket. Revelations of how employers use spies in the labor movement. Based on La Follette (Senate) Committee investigations. Coleman-Debs: Man Unafraid. A biography of

the great leader of the railroad workers who became America's foremost Socialist spokesman, Haywood-Bill Haywood's Book. Autobiography of the rugged Western miner who for two decades was part of every great strike struggle as

the IWW's leading organizer. Walsh-CIO. An excellent account of the organization of the great industrial organization

Tippett-Horse Shoe Bottoms. A novel about a miner's family, written by a miner's son. Levin-Citizens. A novel dealing with the massacre of the "Little Steel" strikers in Chicago, Memorial Day, 1937.

II. THE TRUTH ABOUT CAPITALISM: Lundberg-America's Sixty Families. The outstanding, documented study of who owns America. Proves that sixty rich families have concentrated most of the wealth in their hands.

Rochester-Rulers of America. Contains most of

the basic facts given by Lundberg but is written from a more class-conscious viewpoint. Corey-House of Morgan. A detailed study of the J. P. Morgan control of finance capital in the USA, his rivalries with Rockefeller, and his struggles with labor

O'Connor-Mellon's Millions, A study of the rise of Andrew Mellon in the cut-throat struggle among the early capitalists, his development of the aluminum monopoly, and his control over Pietsburgh and, finally, U. S. politics. O'Connor-Steel: Dictator. The story of how the

bribery and corruption. Shows how big business got that way.

of the methods used by the early capitalists in the period after the Civil War to found the great industrial empires of railroads, lumber,

Josephson-The Politicos. A study of the political

#### III. FASCISM AND IMPERIALIST WAR:

seen by an American correspondent who writes honestly of what he saw in the period between

ures used in World War I and a forecast of plans for forced labor and other methods in

identify fascism in its early "radical" stage. Henri-Hitler Over Europe. A remarkable book years earlier.

IV. THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALISM: Reed—Ten Days That Shook the World. The most

Plivier-The Kaiser's Coolies. The story of the

Plivier-The Kaiser Goes, the Generals Remain. How the revolution came to Germany in 1918

the role of the revolutionary workers of Shan-Guards against the clerical fascists in Austria

Bellamy-Looking Backward. The famous utopian novel by the early American Socialist propagandist which aroused a nation-wide interest

Sinclair-Jimmie Higgins. The story of a rank and

V. TOWARD UNDERSTANDING RUSSIA Beals-Proletarian Journey. The autobiography of the textile organizer and active Communist who

Scott-Behind the Urals. One of the best accounts of life in Russia as lived by the industrial worker. Written by an American who worked as a welder on the giant steel center of Magnitogorsk.

# Editorials

#### A Bureau of **Anti-Labor Statistics**

The current fight between labor and the government on the percentage of rise in the cost of living is no mere battle of statistics. It is a fight for bread and butter and meat, and a fight for an immediate increase in wages-for that is exactly what every worker in these United States has been cheated out of by the War Labor Board and its Committee on the Cost of Living.

The WLB has used the phony, discredited figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index as a weapon to keep wages frozen in the face of skyrocketing living costs.

Now at last the BLS statistics have been exposed both by the CIO and the AFL and by the Bureau's own admissions, as a horrible deception of the American people. The War Food Administration, the War Production Board, the Social Security Board, the Wall Street Journal, Business Week Magazine-all of them long ago discarded the BLS as an accurate guide to living costs today.

Only the WLB sticks to the worthless index of the BLS in order to use it against labor and its demands for an "adjustment."

It is high time that the Philip Murrays, the R. J. Thomases and the William Greens learned the lessons of their own surveys and put the issue point-blank to the WLB.

LABOR ACTION has long advocated that labor get off the WLB and return to genuine collective bargaining while it still has a piece of its shirt on

But even at worst, the CIO and AFL must demand that the WLB cease and desist at once from its arrogant policy of freezing the war-dented pay envelopes of working men and women.

It cannot be done by warning the WLB that they will be unable to restrain the outraged resentment of the nation's workers.

That resentment against the wage-freeze and the delaying tactics of the WLB is the healthiest feature of American labor today. We hope it grows into an avalanche that will eventually take back from the labor zombies the no-strike pledge that they handed over to the enemies of labor so blithely. We hope that it grows to such proportions that the leaders of the CIO and AFL will be compelled to stop playing pussy-foot with the open-shoppers and labor-stranglers of the government agencies.

#### **Playing the Game** of Boss Politics -- II

Last week we took up the general policies of the CIO and AFL relating to political action by labor and the support that both labor organizations were giving to the political machines of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Last week, too, we indicated some of the candidates the AFL was supporting or had intended to support. Among them we named the infamous Martin Dies: Stephen Day, friend of the fascists; a notorious nincompoop and anti-labor congressman from the far North Side in Chicago named Ralph E. Church, and Senator Nye. This is labor politics only in the sense that a labor organization is engaged in it. In every other sense it is playing the game of capitalist politics.

Now comes the news that at the Republican Party convention, which nominated little Tom Dewey, the gang-buster, for president, William L. Hutcheson, corpulent president of the Carpenters' Union and a top leader of the AFL, was aiming for the nomination of vice-president.

The head of the Carpenters' Union, who waxed fat in his highly overpaid post as a "leader of workers," a post which he has held in spite of the many attempts of the carpenters to unseat him, is a typical example of what we mean by playing capitalist politics.

The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties, as we have pointed out so many times, is not very great and certainly, whatever differences there are, have nothing important to do with such things as programs, ideas, and the type of persons which are found in them. Perhaps the Republican Party has a few more isolationists and big business men. It also has its share of racehaters, jingoists, reactionaries and semi-fascists. But then, the Democratic Party is no whit different. It probably contains the biggest bloc of bourbons and race-haters.

But the spectacle of a "labor leader" sitting at a convention with McCormick, Pew, Taft, Hoffman, Hawkes, and their type, is no better nor worse than the spectacle of a "labor leader" sitting at a convention with Rankin, Eastland, Byrd, George

Hutcheson, though there was no chance whatever of his getting the vice-presidential nomination, would not have been a labor candidate, but a reactionary candidate of the big business interests of the Republican Party. He would be another labor office boy carrying out policies of interest to capital and no labor, He would be a reactionary stooge.

The sooner labor gets rid of such over-stuffed, overpaid labor leaders who hob-nob with big business and whose chiem aim in life is to be "accepted" by capital, the better it will be for the union movement and every single worker in the

#### A Judge's Cheap Exhibition

A county judge in Brooklyn by the name of Louis Goldstein recently put on a cheap and nauseating publicity stunt at the expense of ninety Negro youths. The great jurist had before him the case of a Negro youth who was about to be sentenced in a case of felonious assault. This publicity-hunting little county judge issued subpenas for ninety colored boys and had them hauled into his court to get a lecture from the bench and to see the convicted Negro youth sentenced.

Judge Goldstein alleged that the ninety Negro youths were members of two gangs in Brooklyn. He wanted to lecture them on the wages of sin and to point out the straight and narrow path. And so, since evidently there are no gangs in Brooklyn except Negro gangs and since evidently all the crime in Broklyn is committed by Negroes. the little county judge could not possibly issue subpenas for anybody but Negroes.

#### NO CHARGE AGAINST THEM

These ninety Negro youths were not charged with any offense. It was not established that they were members of any gang. There was no contention that they had any connection with the offense in question.

"I have had you brought here," said this pompous little county judge, "for the sole purpose of giving you a warning of what will happen to you if you commit any vicious crime." He was sorry for the parents of the boys who were "heartbroken because of your lack of respect and honor for them which every child should have."

We remark again that there was no charge against any of the boys, there was no record that they were members of the two gangs in question, and their parents had not asked Goldstein's help in the rearing of their children. And yet they were hauled into what passes for a court of jus-

Goldstein had photographers from the daily papers present just as though he was about to sentence some crooked judge or display some judge who had secured his office with the support of a notorious gangster or "bum."

#### A BIG SHOW FOR A LITTLE MAN

It was a cheap holiday for Goldstein, lording it over ninety Negro youths who could not help themselves. This little judge evidently had a pious good time, using the protection of a judge's bench and the mock solemnity of a court room to get public attention which he has failed to gain in his chosen profession.

Suppose these boys were members of gangs. Suppose they were or are participants in unlawful activities. There is provision made for taking care of these things: a "lawful" procedure, it is claimed. It is unusual for such activities to be handled by a judge acting like a ballet master, a horn blower in a one-man orchestra, or a medieval inquisitor. It these boys had committed no offenses they had no business in that court unless they came voluntarily as spectators. If they had committed offenses, then they should have been apprehended like all other offenders and given a

#### AND IT WENT UNPROTESTED

We are sorry to learn that the parents of these boys stood by and permitted this spectacle to go on. We simply cannot understand how a parent could allow his or her son to be subjected to such

It is even more difficult to understand how a Negro minister, the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, could be a participant in such proceedings. He said that he knew that most of the boys were not members of gangs. Then why didn't he confront Goldstein and demand that this proceeding stop? What was he there for? He pictured this cheap little judge as a "humanitarian" who was interested in their welfare. Is that why Goldstein called in the photographers to take pictures of the boys? Or did he want to make sure that his own picture would appear in the papers?

We understand that some of these boys were in military uniform. Others no doubt would soon be called to "make the world safe for democracy" -and for judges, too! These Negro youths and their recent experience.

#### **War Profiteering** On Child Labor

While a generation of young men is fighting and dying on the battlefields of the world, a significant section of a still younger generation is being ruthlessly exploited at home by greedy employers. We refer to illegal child labor. In New York State alone, five hundred violations a week are reported. It can only be imagined how many cases are never brought to the attention of the

Arthur J. White of the wage and hour and public contracts division of the U.S. Labor Department reported cases such as this:

Seven boys, from fourteen to sixteen years old, left school at 3:15 p.m., reported to work in a lighting-fixture factory at 3:30, and finished work at 8:00 o'clock, with no time out for rest or dinner. They worked all day Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. All this for the munificent wage of \$6.00 week! Needless to say, the boys were tired and

The report states that "the department inspector entered a dress factory and found girls from thirteen to fifteen years old working after school and on Saturdays. They were hand pressing garments wih a steam iron and boxing them. Their pay averaged \$8,00 or \$9.00 a week."

Most abuses of the child labor laws, according to White, occur in factories making paper and wooden boxes, artificial flowers and clothing, canning works, restaurants and retail stores.

The reasons for the appalling growth in illegal child labor are simple. The war has robbed the normal labor market and caused the slackening of work standards. Employers are desperately in need of labor and are rarely unreceptive to

The motives for children working are not difficult to understand, either. Due to the lean years of the Great Depression and the prospect of another period of unemployment after this war, parents are willing to allow their children to "get it while the getting is good." Others need money for recreation or necessities.

The capitalist economic system does not provide the proper play facilities for children in the open air and sunshine, supplemented with useful, constructive work which they can perform without injuring their health, nor does it guarantee them a job in adulthood, nor their parents security.

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#### An Account of the Alexandria Trial

# Servicemen Fight Greek King

The Greek government in exile has announced that the Navy courtmartials it has been conducting in Alexandria have condemned three sailors to death, and pronounced sentences ranging from five years to life imprisonment for seven other sailors. The sailors were found guilty of "leading a political mutiny in the Greek fleet last April." The Army court-martial is still going on, and the charges against the soldiers are similar to those presented against the sailors. The "mutiny" that they are accused of fomenting occurred last April and it involved the entire Greek navy and seventy-five per cent of the army.

The causes for the upfising were many. The semi-fascist nature of the Greek government in exile, its support of the monarchy and its refusal to include members of the underground movement into the cabinet were all contributing factors.

#### BACKGROUND TO THE FIGHT

As far back as August of last year the underground movement in Greece sent its representatives to Cairo to insist that the people be permitted to vote on the question of the monarchy before the King be allowed to return to Greece. Prime Minister Emanuel Tsouderos had these men placed under arrest.

From then on the underground movement in Greece and the armed forces in the Middle East looked upon the Tsouderos government as nothing more than mere representatives of the wealthy class which wanted the return of the monarchy, the same monarchy which had saddled them, before the Hitler invasion, with a fascist dictatorship of its own.

The rumblings in Greece and the Middle East grew louder and louder against the government in exile (referred to in the underground as the "government in flight"). On March 31, a group of army officers visited Tsouderos and told him to resign, for he had become a symbol of reaction in the eyes of the people. Tsouderos called in the British police and had them jailed. Within the next few hours, Tsouderos tried to stop the

(Continued from page 1)

broke out. The Nazis replied by ar-

resting all Danish trade union leaders

(thus acknowledging that the main

resistance came from the working

class). But if they had thought thus

to decapitate the labor movement,

they were wrong. On the contrary,

nswer and Danish labor stated that

the strike would finish only after the

liberation of all trade union leaders.

According to all reports, this move-

ment was eminently successful. Co-

penhagen was without gas and elec-

tricity and all stores and banks re-

mained closed. Telephones, post of-

fices and telegraph stations were shut.

Recommending

A New Song

to Communists

a general strike was proclaimed in

ernment by arresting hundreds of civilians and members of the armed forces throughout the Middle East. The leaders of the Seamen's Union. the editor of the newspaper Hellin. the directors of the Hellenic League of Liberation, were all thrown into jail.

On the following day, at a meeting of the Greek cabinet, Sophocles Venizelos, Minister of the Army, said that it was dangerous to continue Tsouderos as Premier. How can you tell the people that this is a war for democracy, when the most unpopular man is premier? he asked. The entire cabinet agreed and decided to act quickly, for who knows what those common people might do? They might form their own government and discover that they don't need the government in exile or the class that it represents. Tsouderos agreed to resign and nominated Venizelos to replace him. It was decided for Tsouderos to continue in office until King George, who was in London, received the resignation and confirmed the new nomination.

#### SERVICEMEN FIGHT REGIME

In the meanwhile the soldiers and sailors had decided to take matters into their own hands. Many of them were from the old underground movements which had fought the King George - Metaxas fascist dictatorship. There were veterans from the Italian and German campaigns who had escaped from Greece to join the struggle, as they saw it, for national liberation. After the battles of Bizerte and El Alamein, General Montgomery had spoken in the most glowing terms about them. But these men hadn't come to fight for the preservation of the British Empire and for the return of the Greek reactionary monarchy.

On April 3, over three hundred soldiers and many civilians took over a number of buildings in Cairo that housed the various offices and equipment of the Greek military staff. The crew on a destroyer that had been ordered on convoy and mine-sweeping duty refused to sail "until a new Greek government is formed." The crew warned that any attempt to board their ship would be met with tide rising against him and his gov- force. Exactly how many ships were

The trains stopped running. So did tary traffic.

Copenhagen was without

the street cars. All restaurants were

closed. Since all bakeries were

bread for five days. Milk distribu-

tion likewise stopped. No newspapers

were printed. Special Nazi detach-

ments mounted guard in front of

The movement, which started in

Copenhagen, the capital, also spread

to the provinces. A general strike

was proclaimed in Helsingfors. The

capital seems to be nearly isolated

and the Nazis were only able to keep

up some of the most important mili-

Danish Workers Strike - -

abandoned factories.

LABOR ON THE MARCH

eventually involved, it is difficult to tell at this time. But the reports that came in as the ship surrendered reveals that destroyers, cruisers, mine sweepers, merchant ships and "small ships" had revolted. The revolt lasted over THREE WEEKS. They eventually surrendered to Greek admirals when British warships kept the Greek ships covered with their batteries until they were boarded by Admiral Voulgaris' men. Despite the very impressive batteries of the mammoth British ships, pitched battles took place on some of the ships between the crews and the boarding parties. Ten were killed and fortythree injured.

The First Brigade of the Greek Army, almost simultaneously with the action of the crews on the ships, took over their camp and evicted the Greek high command and the British supervisors. The brigade also held but for over three weeks and then "vacated their camp and surrendered." The complete secrecy surrounding the events of those three weeks, and under what conditions these tough and determined soldiers eventually surrendered leaves it only to one's imagination to figure out how far British imperialism went to force surrender.

#### A MILD CONCESSION

Since the uprising, the Greek government has held a conference with the leaders of all the underground groups and it has been decided to include them in the cabinet. Although the "unity" government has not yet been formed, and from all indications the underground is not satisfied with the agreement reached by their leaders, nevertheless the fact that the government was willing to go into a coalition with the underground and is now putting to death the soldiers and sailors who revolted for just that purposé, means that there is more underneath all this than meets the

The men condemned to death at the court-martial in Alexandria believed that they were fighting for freedom. And yet their first demand for a government just a little more representative of the people than the Tsouderos government was met by perse-

According to press dispatches, the

movement not only spread into other

towns but also became much more

intensive. The reports speak of bar-

ricade fighting and open warfare in

the streets of Copenhagen. While

some of these dispatches should be

taken with a grain of salt, there is

biggest revolts which has as yet taken

place in Nazi - dominated Europe.

Once again, as in Northern Italy in

1943, as in Norway, in Belgium and

Northern France and the Netherlands

it is the working class, using its chief

weapon, the general strike, which is

the leading force.

### SUBWAY MYSTERY

La Guardia Joins Gang-up on People

By CARL DAVIS

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City pulled "another beaut" in connection with the dispute over the ten-cent fare for the city's subway system. Little Butch's scheme to get out from under the pressure of the big real estate interests and their drive for a higher fare is characteristic of

New York City periodically witnesses a struggle between the politicians and the business interests over increasing the nickel fare. The cityowned and operated transit lines run on a deficit. This is important depending on the point of view

From the standpoint of good capitalist business, anything which does not yield a profit is bad-even though socially useful and of aid and benefit to the people. From the viewpoint of the people of the city, the deficit is not too important, as long as the millions of workers get good service and cheap service.

The details of financing the subway are long indeed, and under examination would reveal that much of the trouble which exists today can be traced to the many years during which the service was privately owned and operated on the basis of a franchise from the city. The city was often not paid by the private interests, which showed this as a loss year after year, while it paid out dividends and fabulous salaries to its officials

#### BIG BUSINESS BEHIND HIGHER FARE

In any case, financing of the subway and transit system requires revenues in addition to fares and these have been met by real estate taxes. These taxes have not met the deficit because they were never high enough. But any kind of tax is too high for the real estate and business interests. We are not referring to the little landlord who has his one building. He is not decisive in this situation. When we speak of real estate interests, we refer to the big corporations which own hundreds of buildings, the banks, whose properties run into the millions of dollars and the skyscraper corpo-

They have been clamoring for a ten-cent fare in New York City for many years. The doubling of the fare might greatly increase revenues that would more than cover any deficit. That's just the point, overcoming the deficit by millions of dollars would lay the basis for another squeeze play on taxes. These interests, whose spokesman is the politician and corporation lawyer, Paul Windels, are fighting for just such an aim: raise costs on the people, lower the taxes on those able to pay and thus increase profits!

#### THE MAYOR'S GRAND SLAM

How does Mayor LaGuardia meet this demand of the big interests? By side-stepping their challenge and offering up a proposal even more dastardly than theirs. They at least are frank. They want an increased fare. Not LaGuardia. That means political defeat in New York. He dare not raise the fare, so he proposes a program which is the rankest piece of class legislation we have seen for a long time. The Mayor proposes to tax each tenant in the city on the basis of rent paid in order to cover the deficit. And this is what the Mayor's plan looks like as a whole:

A two per cent tax on each apartment and house tenant in the city! This is to be paid monthly and collected by the landlord!

A two and a half per cent tax on every business man or manufacturer with an office, loft or plant. Also on monthly rental basis.

A two per cent monthly tax on every hotel and lodging resident.

Out of town commuters working in the city to pay forty cents monthly, to be taken out of their pay envelopes.

A one per cent tax on every mortgage holder on any money he gets as interest on property anywhere in the five boroughs.

There may be a few people in this listing capable of paying a small tax. But the vast majority of those covered by the Mayor's so-called plan will be workers and those least able to pay. If the Mayor's proposal is carried it will literally take food out of the mouths of the people.

#### HAS HIS TONGUE IN HIS CHEEK

In all of this discussion, the Mayor makes sure to avoid mention of the fact that real estate taxes have been cut. They have been cut thirteen points in Manhattan, fourteen points in the Bronx, twelve points in Brooklyn, twenty points in Queens and sixteen points in Richmond!

How does His Honor defend his gouge of the people? By citing how much cheaper the tax would be for the people as against the ten-cent

Last year he was fighting against a living wage for transit workers on the ground of the deficit. This year he is saving the people money with a tax plain which avoids the real issue.

Certainly as against the ten-cent fare, his tax plan is cheaper. But the answer to that is simple: Reject both plans, the bankers' and real estate scheme for a ten-cent fare, and LaGuardia's scheme for a tax on rents. Put the tax where it belongs: on the banks, which are amassing untold millions in profits, the big real estate corporations and profiteering brokers.

### LABOR ACTION

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### June New International Features Invasion Articles

(A friend of LABOR ACTION from St. Louis has just sent us a new version of "The International," dedicated to the new line of the American Communist Party. "The International" was for many decades a great inspiration to the oppressed of cent developments. the world. It was, in addition, the Written by Max Shachtman, the

revolutionary movement. In keeping with his betrayal and destruction of the workers' revolution and the workers' state, . Stalin ordered a new song, a nationalist song, to replace "The International." Stalin's foreign representatives followed suit in adopting the new song

song of the Russian Revolution, as

it was of the international socialist

as their own. The following, our friend's version of "The International," is offered free to the American communists. It well fits their new-found love for capitalism and free enterprise. It ought to cement their new solidarity with the National Association of

Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.) Relax, ye renovated masses,

Relax, ye once down-trodden throng, Salvation's in the middle

classes. Joe Stalin can't be wrong.

No more shall Marx and

Lenin blind us, They once were all but now they're naught;

For Franklin Roosevelt you'll find us. We sell out cheap, we can be bought.

There is no more conflict! The bosses we'll embrace! Forget "The International," Forget the human race!

# "The Invasion and the Future of

Europe" is the featured article of the June issue of The New International, which made its appearance last week. No worker should miss this important interpretation of re-

magazine's editor and national secretary of the Workers Party, the long analytical article is sub-divided into five sections, as follows: "The Atlantic Charter Abandoned"

"What Is Being Planned for Europe" "The Plan to Destroy Germany" "Russia, Poland and Germany"

"Small Nations and Independence" Other articles of topical importance are those by L. Smith on the Michigan Commonwealth Federation and David Coolidge's "Toward a New Trade Union Program." The former is a critical survey of the new organization, its leaders and policies to date, and a discussion of the problems it faces. The latter calls for a programmatic reorientation of the labor movement in the light of the economic and political needs of the working class today. Rounding out the excellent issue is

J. R. Johnson's review of Harold Laski's latest book. Entitled "Harold Laski St Paul and Stalin" the article discusses the disintegration of intellectual thinking among the Laskis, Hooks, Burnhams and the social democratic "weepers" of the New Leader. Thanking those readers and friends

who have already sent in greetings and contributions for the July "10th Anniversary" number of the NI, the business manager appeals to the many supporters of the magazine who have not yet sent in their contributions to do so at once. Generous contributions will make possible the publication of a forty-eight-page issue. Mail yours to The New International, 114 West 14th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

**Admission Free** 

### Los Angeles Forum

### The Communist Party -- Enemy of Labor

Why Did the Communists "Dissolve" Their Party? How Do Their Policies Help Big Business?

Friday, July 14, 8:00 p.m.

AT THE EMBASSY AUDITORIUM 843 South Grand St.