

How Election of Dewey Would Prolong the War

By WM. Z. FOSTER

In his brilliant address on Oct. 30, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, with irrefutable logic showed how the election of Dewey to the Presidency would extend the war and

thus cost the lives of large numbers of American soldiers. Mr. Byrnes demonstrated beyond question that even if Mr. Dewey were determined to carry out the Roosevelt policies (a very large assumption, indeed) much time would be lost and paralysis of action caused by the need for the new President to familiarize himself with his vast duties and to develop good working relations with the heads of the other great powers. Which would inevitably mean much delay and the sacrifice of many thousands of American boys.



Mr. Byrnes' arguments are unanswerable. And the situation, in the event of a Dewey victory, would be even worse than he indicates. For, besides causing the changeover delays that Mr. Byrnes speaks of, the election of Dewey would also bring about a fundamental shift of our whole war policy, in such wise as to make a decisive victory over Germany and Japan remote, if not impossible.

For one thing, Dewey as President would, with his program of imperialistic adventurism, seriously weaken the United Nations' solidarity. This is forecast clearly by his open attacks upon the USSR in his campaign speeches, as well as by many other things. A Dewey Administration in Washington would give Hitler his first real chance to split apart the three great powers

leading the fight against him. Such a possibility ("probability" would be a better word) would encourage Nazi Germany to fight with desperation in order to achieve this great strategic end.

WORLD REACTION WOULD GAIN

Moreover, a Dewey Administration, representing the combined reactionary forces of the United States, would inevitably seek to cultivate reactionary trends in other countries. It would oppose the complete crushing of the Nazi regime, for fear that this would have far-reaching democratic repercussions throughout Europe.

Hence, it would spare no pains to save what it could of reaction in Germany. Hitler would realize this quite well and therefore would, with his gang of Nazi pirate, have every reason to continue fighting, in the well-founded hope of finally winning a soft peace from his fellow-reactionaries in the United States.

If Dewey's election were merely to mean that a new man had to be broken in to lead our country in the war, this would be serious enough and tens of thousands of American boys would have to pay with their lives for our national foolhardiness. But when there would also be involved changes in policy threatening the unity of the United Nations and opening the way to an eventual negotiated peace, then we would indeed be exposing our armed forces to measureless slaughter. We would be inviting Hitler and Hirohito to fight on desperately, in the expectation of securing by political means what

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they cannot possibly win by force of arms.

HITLER'S SOLE HOPE

Hitler's best bet now is his hope for the election of Dewey to the Presidency, for the above-mentioned reasons. Should our nation be so unfortunate as to elect Dewey on Nov. 7, undoubtedly this would be hailed with deepest satisfaction by the embattled Nazis and Japanese. They would dig in with fresh courage, hoping either that Dewey would break up or paralyze the United Nations coalition, or that he would seize upon the first plausible pretext to make a soft peace with them. Meanwhile, our armed forces would be paying dearly with their blood.

On the other hand, the reelection of Roosevelt would be a hard blow to the German and Japanese militarists. In a military sense, it would be equal to a whole row of decisive battles. Nothing would be more destructive to the morale and

fighting capacity of our enemies than the election of Roosevelt and a Victory Congress to back him up. For these barbarians would understand that, with Roosevelt returned to the Presidency, this would be an unmistakable sign that the American people and their Government are determined to push the war, militantly and relentlessly, to the final goal of unconditional surrender. Those who want to shorten the war should vote for Roosevelt and Truman and a win-the-war Congress.

East Side Body Hits GOP Anti-Semitism

The Inter-Faith Committee of the Lower East Side, in a letter to voters, appeals to decent-minded Americans to dissociate themselves from the anti-Semites and enemies of national unity now in control of the Republican Party, and to vote for Roosevelt.