

Browder's New Book

A Bold Economic Program To Fit World Role of U. S.

By GEORGE MORRIS

The subject most discussed in a trade union today could be put under the one question: what are the postwar prospects for a job and a livelihood?

Earl Browder's new book, *Teheran, Our Path in War and Peace*, is the most comprehensive answer to this question that has yet been published. Coming out in the midst of an unending shower of confusing publications on postwar planning, Browder's book cuts through the fog like a powerful searchlight.

The book could be regarded as a labor "handbook" of the moment, although it is by no means limited in interest to workers. Farmers, middle class people and business people will find it no less stimulating. But it does devote a number of chapters to the very questions that are most discussed in union circles today. The answer to these questions has become urgent for they already come up through cutbacks, reconversion and in the election campaign.

NO ISOLATED ACTION

Most expression from unions, until now, has been an emphatic demand that we must and could avoid another depression, that we cannot go back to the past. But so far there has been little to indicate how we are to achieve a peacetime economy equal to the level we reached in war.

Browder warns against the futility of building protective walls around isolated areas of our economy without regard for the general condition. Individual employers and unions cannot enter into such agreements within their own scope unless such policy "can be enforced generally as a public policy, with the powers of government behind it. It can be accomplished within the forms of 'free enterprise,' but not by reliance upon the initiative of the private enterpriser."

Browder's main object is to show that the hope of America—for an economy that would assure full production and a livelihood to all, can only grow out of the perspective conceived in the agreement at Teheran. He thereupon stresses the importance of postwar national unity to guarantee this perspective and to isolate those friends of Hitler "who aim above all to drag America out of the Teheran coalition" and doom its entire postwar perspective.

OUTLINES OF A PROGRAM

In his chapter "Elements of an economic program," Browder says:

"America must find an economic program that corresponds to its role as a major partner in the Teheran concord."

Facing the problem boldly, Browder develops the general outlines of this economic program. He goes into the question far more extensively than he did in his former writings and speeches. We can only indicate here how he approaches the problem. But those who are really pondering the question will find Browder's book an indispensable reference.

Whence will come the markets for 90 billions in peacetime goods in place of that amount that now goes for war annually? asks Browder. He maintains that nearly half, or 40 billions, must come from foreign markets. Those who think along usual capitalist lines and say a market of such magnitude is impossible, inevitably must conclude that postwar full employment is impossible, Browder observes.

But Browder refuses to take this "defeatist approach" which he says is "characteristic of American economists." The chief obstacle to a healthy postwar economy is "the method of thinking" of the capitalists and economists. The main task, says Browder is "to rise above these self-imposed fetters."

Browder then makes the pro-

posal as follows:

"The most serious obstacle to the realization of the need for a huge foreign market is the dogma that prohibits the government from exercising any major role in economic affairs. Once it is accepted that the United States Government should play as bold a role in securing foreign markets as it is playing in winning the war, then the problem would look entirely different."

"Let me repeat at this point that I am not challenging the system of 'free enterprise' and private initiative. I am entirely willing to help the free private enterprisers to realize the forty billion dollar foreign market that is required entirely and completely by their own chosen methods. But when they tell me that this is an impossible task, that they cannot do it, then I refuse to ride with them over the precipice, I insist that if they cannot create the market in their chosen way they must find a new way; if they don't know how to do it someone else must show them how."

Browder stresses that government must step in where private enterprise fails.

The Communist leader apparently senses the tendency, quite noticeable in labor ranks, to gloss over the foreign markets objective and to stress entirely expansion of the domestic purchasing power. The former must be met for the latter; he points out offers even greater difficulties. The big problem domestically is to win the country to the idea of investing in the "human factor in production" for investment in further productive expansion will be limited for a time. Browder outlines the program of higher living standards and a vast improvement in the entire social environment of the American people.

Browder concludes with the warning that without such expansion of domestic markets, "our existing economic system is doomed." He, thereupon, adds that the accomplishment of this goal is "in the national interest, the interest of all classes and not merely of the workers."

Salute to America

The Opening of the
SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION
of the
JEWISH AMERICAN SECTION
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

GALA PAGEANT

"Rise Up My People"

— Featuring —

ALEXANDER KIPNIS

Famous Metropolitan Opera Basso-Tenor

MISHEL PIASTRO

Radio Concert Violinist

COMBINED PHILHARMONIC CHORUS

Directed by MAX HELFMAN

SPEAKERS:

SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

CONG. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

JUDGE ANNA KROSS

JEWISH WAR HERO, JUST RETURNED FROM FRONT

July 4th, 1944, at 7 P. M.

at AIR-COOLED

Madison Square Garden

ADMISSION 60c (tax included)