THREE CENTS

ORGANIZE THE WAR INDUSTRIES NOW!

Bethlehem Victory Puts New Heart into Buffalo Workers

New Victories Will Be Won By This Kind Of Militancy

BUFFALO. N. Y.-The workers at Bethlehem Steel's great Lackswamps plant have won the first round of their battle against one of the worst labor - hating corporations in the country. Nine o'clock last Wednesday night was the zero bour. With the temperature at 12 above more. thousands of workers poured out on the picket lines and same and shouted their determination and to lot any mabs get through the gates.

At the main gate, the few cars that showed up for the eleven o'clock shift decided that it would be smarter to turn around and go home. after the militant strikers had swarmed around the cars and rocked them to and fro. One scab, more viclous than the rest, backed up his car and shot it full speed through the picket line. Next to me, he knocked over a middle-aged Negro worker, who fell to the ice with a broken leg. This was more than enough to infuriate the picketers.

Stand Their Ground

While all the big shots were running around frantically trying to get the government to step in and make peace, the workers stood their ground through the bitter cold night and battled the scales to 8 standstill. Entwirth, general mannclared the first day that the strike was a failure. Behind the scenes he was desperately trying to line up the Buffalo police, the sheriff's deputies and all the scabs he could muster Even the first night it was obvious that he could never get enough scabs to keep the mills running, after hundreds of workers had poured out of the main gate at eleven o clock, assuring the cheering picketers they would stay out, and leaving the plant pretty dark and deserted. So he tried to break the strikers' morale with a show of force

But he badly underestimated the courage and staying power of the fighting workers, who were determined once and for all to break Bethlehem's strangle hold on their lives. Thousands of them proved that they've got what it takes by staying on the line all night and all day and giving would-be scabs a real lesson.

The result was that the company wasn't even given a chance to save its face. The three point plan that Fige werkers forced Knudsen and Hillman to announce, and that was hurriedly accepted by the company is this: first, all the workers who were locked out are unconditionally taken back; second, the company and the SWOC are to meet around a table this is the FIRST TIME in its infamous history that Bethlehem has ever met with a bona fide union), and third, the OPM is to contact the NLRB "to explore the possibilities" of an election at Bethlehem. At a meeting of the workers last Friday morning, Van Bittner promised them that the election will probably be held within thirty days. Thousands of cheering workers, many of th m unable to get into the hall, went wild at the news and ratified the agreement by acclamation."

Of course, the workers still have a big job shead of them. They must see to it that all the promises that were so hastily given to them in order to get them back to work are kept. The same united action that got their locked-out brothers back to work will force union recognition and wage increases from the bosses. The workers, black and white fighting side by side, have thrown real fear into the hearts of the bosses and their Washington yes-men.

The inspiring struggle of the steel workers has put new heart into thorsstands of unorganized Buffalo workers. Particularly among the 10,000 workers of the Curties Aerolpens plant, who have themselves been terrorized by a company since the failure of an AFL strike back in 1894. has interest been intense. Many of them have been saying that if the toel workers win their strike, Cur-1146 ' Ill 80 CMO next There should be plenty popping soon, not cally in Lackawanna, but also among the air-CIBIL WOLKELP

Labor's Arsenal of Defense!



The strike of the workers at the Leckewsonn plent of the Bethlehem Steel Company proves ence again that the one sure way for the workers to improve the besses and the besses' government is a demonstration of workers' power and might on the picket line.

Determination, militancy and organized aggressiveness is the only language that the basess understand. It is the only language that Knudson and Hillman, Congress and Research can under-

The kind of action that the Luckewanne start workers engaged in knocks the capitalist proce on its back and throws these steepes of the become into fits of raving, meaning and wailing about "holding up defense," attacking "our system of free enterprise" and interfering with the "Amor-

All this sterm and fusy is raised newadays every time workers make the most simple demends on their employers: the right to organize and baryoin collectively; the right to receive a larger share of the wealth they create; decent and civilized working conditions and hours. This is chaut all the workers are calling.

Yet when they make these simple and elementary democratic demands they are met with a fixed of anti-Lober adirectal scribbling, demands for sending in state troops, for increasing the number of deputy sheriffs, for a 30-day "cooling off" period, for compulsory orbitration, mediation beatide, and cuti-Labor bills in Congress from every jacking and paid-for congressmen who has learned how to get the floor in the Hasse or Senete.

A part of this compaign of the basses is more bluff. They know that there is great strength and power in the weeking class. The becces knew that if we ste solidly organized economically and politically we will be invincible. They know that if the workers in the mass production industries ere ergonized in militent industrial unions and fighting together on the picket line they can win her wages, sherter hours and for botter working conditions.

That is why the besses conspire today to wipe out all Labor-protecting legislation and substitwie, in its place, anti-strike laws. That is why, when the besses are not bluffing or meneuvering behind the scenes to wreck the unions, they approach us through various channels with "patrictic" appeals and heneyed words intended to throw as off guard and make as willing sheep for the imperiodist was rioughter new being speedily prepared.

Our enswer to the besses must be simple, positive and direct: We demand a progressively

increasing shere of the wealth which we create. We create the wealth and you take it. You should be happy that you get capthing at all. Some day, perhaps, the workers will take it all. Some day we'll put you in overalls and let you live in the shacks we live in new.

The only ensurer to the present anti-Labor drive of the besses and their steepes of the press and the government is increased union organization, the pressing of the workers' domends and backing up of those demands with strike ection.

Aircraft should be selldly organized. The westper are ready to join the union if they have the

Ford front to appoint the plant of personal tran his things and guarant has escaped

The drive in Bethinhem should be carried through to victory. The workers at Leckewanne

made the correct beginging.

Organize the war industries; domand recognition; fight for higher wages and shorter hours; hit the besses in the pecket: STRIKE!

CIO, AFL Oppose Model Fink Bill

Bill Sponsored by FBI and Reactionaries Would Be Used to Suppress Union Activity

sponsored Model Anti-Sabotage Law. drafted by a Harvard professor and adopted by the Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, is now being actively pushed in the various state legislatures.

At current hearings on the law introduced in New York, both AFL and CIO representatives expressed their strong opposition to it. Known as the Thompson bill here, it has also been introduced in the states of Washington (S. B. 99) and New Jer-

The more significant provisions of ally makes or causes to be made ing strikes" is not exempted from the the proposed statute fellow:

ally destroys, impairs, injures, interferes or tempers with real or personal property with reasonable graunds to believe that such act will hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defemse or ! ! war, or with the procecution of war by the United States, shall be pumished by imprisemment for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more then ten theusand dellars, or both." Section 3: "Wheever intention-

senable grounds to believe that such article or thing is intended to be used in connection with the preparation of the United States Section 6: This response the com-

pititipmal privilege against selfincrimination by giving immunity from procession to the witness. Section 9: "Any individual, partnorship, association, municipal cor-

reration or state ... owened in ... the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or any of the states for dofense or for war or in the processtion of war, or in the manus transportation, distribution or sterage of gas, ett, cool, electricity or water, or any ... public ntillity, who has property so used which he or it believes will be endangered if public use and travet is not restricted or probibited on one or more highways ... upon which such property abuts, may patition the highway authority . . . to elego . . . said highways to public use and

Section 11: Hora it is provided that nothing in the set shall curtail the rights of workers to bargain collectively.

Labor organizations are aroused over the implications of this bill which purportedly aims only against foreign and domestic agents of foreign powers as is claimed by Prof. Warner, who wrote it. However, he considers that "damage caused dur-

of LABOR ACTION we will publish an analysis of Russis and her rite in the present stage of the war sapecieffy with reference to the Bulgarian and Turkish developments. There will in addition be many artists of more than ordinary interret: the sacand in J. J. Johnson's motion on Ethiopis and the Negro Straggie, News from Our Wast Count Correspondent

or emits to note on imspection any act if it is done intentionally and interfere with national defense. In fact, Section 11 gives no protection to Labor at all. Guaranteeing collective bargaining is meaningless if the weapons of the strike and picketing are forbidden. And Sections 2 and 3 "are of such a mature that they could be readily used to suppre pirikes or other union activity to maprove wages, hours and working conditions. Reactionary local astherities would try to invoke the penalties of this bill upon the ground that labor union action resulted in interference with national defense production."-(CIO President Philip

Murray.) Section 9 of the bill, giving authority to close highways adjoining factories, opens up a strong possibility that this power will be used to keep workers from picketing struck plants. That this is not an idle threat is illustrated by a recent occurrence is Suffolk County, N. Y., where the superintendent of highways and the district attorney, anticipating the act, closed the street next. to the struck plant of the Fairchild Engine (Continued on page 8)

We Must Answer Their Appeal!

Last week, LABOR ACTION printed an appeal to its readers for aid to a group of West African Vegre militarts who have been imprisoned by British "democracy" for their opposition to imperialism and war. We have just received another urgent request from England, addressed to us by a reliable friend on bohalf of the prisoners.

"Don't fall un with the money." he writes. "The boys, especially the work, need support. We are proud that we have stood the test when so many chalter-boxes have fallen by the wayside."

The IMMEDIATE need is about \$100. The bourgeoiste is working hard to give "aid to Britain" so that the empire, and British rule over its hundreds of millions of imperial slaves, may be preserved from German imperiations. We should not be behind-hand in showing our international class solidarity by giving "all aid" to the revolutionary victims of British imperialism. Our Workers Party is contributing an initia' amount to start off the fund. Every American salitiest who is worth his salt will promptly add to that contribution 99 that at least the sum mentioned above is raised and sent off right an av.

Let us show how interpottonalists rise above the tidal waves of mational. inm, war and colonial oppression how they demonstrate their fraternity, in deeds, with their brothers in other lands, even if separated by thousands of

Do not delay. Send your contributions, large and small, to Jack Mann. e/e Labor Action, 114 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y. He will be response ble for sector to it that the fund goes where it will do the most good

Democracy in the Armed Forces? The Men Don't Think So mocracy was recently fired as head By FRED MORRIS A number of recent items in the

press, which rarely carries news unfavorable to the operation of the draft law, indicate that things aren't going as well as they might. A letter sent in to the New York Daily News comments: "I see by the papers that the glamor boys from Park Avenue are being sent to Camp Stewart, which Col. Ralph Tobin calls the finest encompanent I ever have seen. Whet I want to know in. why must we, the poor or middleclass boys, be sent to Camp Dix, a frozen mudhole, while Mr. Swank gets sent to 'the finest encampment'? Are the Park Avenue boys soft, or can't they associate with us common people? REX." Burns Mantle, well known dra-

matte critic, writing in the same paper, tells about the show put on at Camp Dix by the cast of the musical comedy, "Hellzapoppia." Beats were on pale at 55 cents for draftees but when it was seen that "the ensulate crowd" wouldn't nave enough room. many tickets were cutted back and resuld to officers at double and triple the price. Mostle writest "Lots of growing about that he sump... lbs show was given ... mostly ... for the

officers." (My suspinguis.)
What notes About miss may expect is illustrated by the return of Cel. Raymond W. Combs to active serv-

of the Colorado Industrial School by the Civil Service Commission for ordering the flogging, chaining and solitary confinement of a number of boys from 11 to 15 years old. The Jim-Crow problem came up again, this time in Connecticut, when

a member of the draft board had to fight against several army colonels over taking Negroes into the Army without a quota system. This time, the first time, the stirrers up of race discrimination in the Army lost out. Dissatisfaction has also spread to the CCC camps. Six boys from Tennessee went on a "sit-down strike" at Camp Arboretum in Oregon because they wanted to go home. They were jailed until the officers decide what to do with them. Sixteen boys in a camp in the state of Washington refused to obey orders and were also jailed. Although accused of drunkenness by Col. Dougherty, he had to orden an investigation into charges by the youths that the food was "rotten" and that they had been kicked by their commanding officer.

These incidents are revealing as indications of how much worse con-Mond will be when the draft program really gets going, and the hand of the military is more uncontrolled, with the progress of war hysteric leading to more rigid control and suppression of the dissettaffed and inwilling soldiers.

In the Next Issue

a servey of Barid Coolings's recently completed tour for the Workers Party, etc., etc.

In This Issue of Labor Action

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The First of a Series of Articles on the Ethiopian Question

Negroes! Beware the Imperialist Use of Ethiopia!

your commember bearing he the morning house not so long ago a cheer of Raile charte orguateing his force to make an account on Patiens in Ethiopia. British offices surremented him. he waycled in a British plane. Britale is belying blen to regain his throne: that is the manage of this piece of war propaganda. Some movie audiences applauded. Some Negroes, though not all, have expressed satisfaction. But after what happened in 1935 with the League of Nations and Ethiopia, we should have no hesitation in denouseing as apporant or treacherous scoundrels anyone who joined the imperialists in preaching that Britain is belying Ethiopia to regain independence. A little bistury will help us to understand better mucher typical pirec of imperialism.

A Scromble for Territory

The war in a wrendile for territory, particularly in Africa. Fifty years ago the European powers sat down areand a table in Bertin at the invitation of Bismartk and praceably divided Africa. But before twenty years had passed they were at each other's throate. Nearly all Africa was gone and it wasn't enough. All Africa except Ethiopia. And Ethiopia was skuated on a high plateau, was difficult of approach and was defended by a body of force warriors. Italy, however, wanted a colony. Italy had become a unified nation only in 1870 and was late in the African scramble. But as soon as Staly and find, Crismi, the Italian dictator, set out to uset a piece of Africa. The French wanted Rhippia for theansther but as they couldn't get it, they were determined that Italy should not have it. So they helped Menelik, the Ethiopian Emperor to train his Ethiopian troops and the Ethiopians gave the Italians a terrific beating at Adows in 1896. Italy had to attack in a harry hecause tsarist Russia was trying to get a piece of Af

Ten years later, in 1906, Britain, France and Italy met together and divided Ethiopia into three parts; the agreement was known as the tri-partite agreement. They called the parts "spheres of influence." They then sent the agreement to Menskik. Monelik knew what this subcres of influence business means. He replied that they could divide as they liked on paper, but he would fight anybody who attacked the independence of his country. The three handles (all of them were "democracies"; then decided to walt. They were busy preparing for the war of 1914; they couldn't trust one another

When the man of 1914 hegau. Italy kept outbargaining with both sides. This was not due to say

ner al wichedness of the Italian proper. Italy is in the center of the Mediterranean, which is an impor test see for Britain. Italy also searches Frame on the over side. Germany on the other. It can belp either eith in a war, consequently both groups of imperialinto are always offering the Italians besty to stay on one side, or desert one side and go over to the other. The poor Italian workers and peasants, of course, knew nothing about this. Italy stayed out till 1915, Bargaining. Then she came in became Britain and France belled her with promises of plumber, smong which was territory in Africa. Ethiopia was not mentioned by name but all who were in the secret knew. There was a fikhy scandal about this even during the last war, for one day early in 1915 Mr. Lloyd George, the British lander, made a speech in which he swore that Britain and her allies were fighting for freedom, democracy, etc. On the same day he made the speech, the Manchester Guardian, a Liberal English paper, get hold of the secret treaty with Italy and published it with Libyd George's queech in the same issue of the paper. But in Italy and Britain, of course, the politicians all awore that they were merely defending thremselves and fighting for freedom.

Play Politics with Ethiopia

When the war was over. Britain and France chested Raily. They have her some desert in North Africa, but refused to let bur take Ethiopia. All three of them were watching one another like cuts over this rich assembl. In 1922 Italy went fascist but Britain, still the great "demoscacy," plotted with Massallmi, the fascist, to divide Ethiop a and leave Frame out.

France, to safeguard Ethiopia from them, pat Ethiopia in the League of Nations. Britain was furious. Britain was hostile to France in these days and preferred to share Ethiopia with Itshy, the weather power. So in 1926 Sir Austin Chamberlain (Unthrella New Me's brother and Mussolini made unother agreement dividing Ethiopia, and presented this agreement jointly to Haffe Sclassie, threatening him if he did not accept. Haile Schoole raised a hase and cry and warned that he would fight. He reported the matter to the League. All the small nations protested. France. was glad to keep her two rivals off, and ofter a lot of talk Britain and Italy said they hadn't weant any thing. But this thing couldn't go on much longer.

Finer now the Japanese. They were busy penetrating into Africa and to establish thermolves in Ethiopia they proposed a marriage between an Ethiopian prince and a Japanese princess. Musicilla and that if the marriage took place he would consider it

an unfriendly act, and the loving couple were parted.

Space 1928 at least. Musealini was glanning to get at Ethiopia. After the world thereadon in 1920 this position at home was ware them over. But Britata and France were weething them. We get his chance in 1933, for when Hither cases to power Prench imporialism tried to make an alliance with Italy against Hitler. Mussolini demanded Ethiopia as the price of friendship and France agreed. With this guarantee Manchini quenty prepared to attack. Britain at firest tried to batterin with Mussellini for ther share. She wanted the area around Lake Tsana and she wanted also to have certain safeguards against Italy becoming too strong and threatening Britain's African and Eastern possessions. Mussolini, however, was determined to get all he could and get it how he pleased. So the old imperialist bergaining went on, while the British and French politicians talked about the defense of "democracy,"

As beginning Proposal

Must the masses of the British people didn't want any more of this imperialist bargaining. They stated an application for the League of Nations to selle quintiens. Many workers in France were saying the saste. So Britain and France played a double game. In making they threatened Mamelian with especious, this is to say, to refuse to sell him any goods. That with he find the people. But in private they margalant with him how to divide up the country. Thathy they washed out a solution which deserves distrainedal attended today. For it shows exactly what does com-unprot from democratic imperialists. The school was the walk of a Committee of Sive spoken to the dame.

−By J. R. Jehnson

trib romander proposed what? It was and the divide Whiopla Into three paths, giving Mannilla the must insportant Britain to fame her dette, Britain to have hers. The same thing they had done to 1906, in 1915 and in 1926, they were tholog in 1985. But instand of old-fashioned imperialism, Edwinnia was to have League of Nations imperialism. The Empower would remain, but he would have a League of Notions adviser. This man would really be ruler of the country, for under the terms of the agreement the Emperor would not have been able to appoint one single official without the consent of the League repvestments. The Ethiopiane would have been colonial slaves as much as any other African people. Haile Selassie agreed. He had to. Britain and France, to he one the Schoole would do whatever they wanted, had refused to sail bim any arms, although they had sworn to supply Policiples with areas applicat an eg-

Sclassic agreed to the plan, but Massolini returnd. Museulipi was very engry became the Buthish, who, In 1986, in 1915, and again to 1986, and pletted with him to fintroy the indispendence of Ethingle, now not orily water making appropriate at labor, colliber him on aggreatur, but wanted to use the League of Nations to come in and share on aqual recess after bisaschioi had had all the tredible. And on nound, the British were planning to rome and best.

(Continued in Next Issue)

Preserves of Our Amoreon Gestass

ST. LOUIS-The Cartine-Wright Airplane Company here has been checking up on its employees by souling out questionnaires to their former employers, asking, among other things, if western are known to have "residual confloracios." "Rasilical tendencies" is apparently being worked up into a crimp in the same entegory as

In East St. Louis, Hi., FBI agents have been busy "interviewing" lorence assembers of the Communist. Party, trying to persuade them to turn stool-pigeon. In one one, the FBI man indignantly sh' cool to the time of the term "steel-pigeon," impleting that such a term could only be applied to meashers of what he collect the "criminal classes." In East St. Lewis, an important industrial center with a large Negro population, the FMI

in showing special interest in the state of wind and general terdency of the Negro masses.

In Minsouri, a full has been introduced to the State Lagislature which starts out by forbidding the entrying of any symbol or insignize (with the "Red Phys" specially mentioned, of course!) which many indicate "disloyalty" to the government. Thus, after this preliminary shadow-boxing, course the real liber: the distribution and circulation of all pumphilits, transfellie, etc., that promote "disloyalty" is lowbidding; and "disloyer" arguminations are dissolved.

cheand false in user industries are expected to open up in this area by the end of the summer; and Thirty bottomed folio in war industries are expected to open up in this area by the end of the antistration our open the interior and in that the workers don't get any larry ideas so to keep and for officen instrumy, aheads the stands

Knitgoods Union Protests the Turning Over of German Exiles to Gestapo

The recent action of the French government at Vichy in handing over to the Gestapo two German labor leaders, Rudolf Hilferding and Rudolf Breitscheid, called for a protest from the Knitsonds Workers Union, Local 155, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL.

The union sent the following the green to the Possich Bubancy in Wash-

Please convey the following message to your government at Vichy: Our union vigorously protests the action of the French government in turning over to the Gestapo the German suits, Statistic Erelitacivatil and Rushill Wilers were the staunchest friends of the French people among the Germans. They have now been consigned to certain torture and death. This is not in consonance with the great tradition of asylum of independent France. We call no your government to coase turning over to their being governments German, Spanish and other democratic exites. Organized Labor in the United States will watch and remember the actions of the French government.

(Signed) Knitsoods Worker: Jnion, Local 156, International Ledies Garment Workers Union Louis Levinson, President Louis Nelson, Managar."

With the Party

New York Labor Action Institute

The Workers Party in New York. has just completed a highly successstifted. the yearty school. Four each, on the following subjects: American imperialism; Maratan and the World Tuday: The First World Revolution—8017 to 1600; and Pasciam. Decemently and the State.

One brandred twenty-five students red for the echeel and main-Latered a comparatively steady attendence through the six weeks cousin. Meet of the students took mere them one shoes, embled to de so by the bow rates offered. A biblieuwester for each of the classes was man kucture writes on Truth About the War." hold just prior to the opening of the school term, the classes were also finale-

The New York perty is now proconding to ' a organization of study groups in each branch, with some of the branches organizing more then one in midition, a city-wide class for party members and the YPOL in Marstein economics will be held.

The City Education Department has been trying out new types of educational programs for the branch

manthers. Last work all branch hold a quit on the contents of the latest four issues of LABOR AC-TION. Five of the twenty questions und were the following:

"What 'stab in the back' did Bill Green deliver to the Ford organisation drive?" "Where in the British Empire was

these recently a general strike, and over what temper? "Station's Cosmoli of Cove recently issued these sett-leber do-

cross. Oive one of them." "In what diff we Magra dam. dwellers especial over eases of children bitten by retal

"Where did a deaft beard three

openity to compresint strikers?" Asother program being arreaged deals with criticisms of Marrison recently published. Buserpes from ti me will be missegraphed and distributed at the educational mostings for smallysis and substation by the bracela escrebera.

The Party and YPSL have had published a coss book, contr workers' energy, some of which have not expected to a cong-brok before It is trail mirrosgraphed; sense of the many are accompanied by the meste; all bound in a twoprinted cover. Its title is "BING!" It cam be had by LABOR ACTION readers by mailing ten conts.

Branches outside New York can set contes at the rate of five cents for bundles of ten or more.

Door Mores

You remember I wrote you that Ted had a scheme to propose to the union for getting that raise they have talked about so much. At the beginning of last month the union committee discussed raises, drew up demands which were small hourly rates for cook desertment. They have been sitting in with management absent wealthy for over a month and have get newhere. Finally the union decided to tay Ted's scheme—to stap work as hour essay each day, walk out of the shop and go home. For instance, the first day they walked out at 2 p.m. About 65 per cent of the shap came out. The committee met after this and decided to verse out the saint day two becare waity. The third day they decided to come out three hours early. Today is the third day and they are still 65 per cent strong.

orders," etc. Mewever, the bops em we aren't interfering-in the first place we are willing to work, but we want minimum which range from it cents for economon balon to 65 cours for skilled work. And we want on and to the were on day work only. We want pleas work minimum a They have best, getting as low as 28 cents per bour on place week.

Took to all exercised about this. He says that beginning bemore with statement down the smaller of the says that beginning become they will state exercise the same the same the same the same than th on state of the strength of the colors and its determination to stick tagether until they get what they went. And I think he is right. These are three posublistes invelved. One, the company may look them est. This I don't think will be stown as it would seem that the company was interdecing in your ordown Secured at may beed to a real strike had the top now not become so there are alleger of prefere on head and plants of material to All the arrives Through, the company may give in and this is what I think will happen. They may have to commerce the on the demands, but I think they will get codestan tially what they ask for

Of course you can't prophesy, but I'll let you know just what happens Oh yes, smother thing happened yesterday—the boss posted notices on the bulletin bounds that anyone leaving fife meistake before eight bound was up would be fired. And in the force of this the whole 95 per cent walked and stating at the meeting following that if one man was fired it would mean an immediate strike. So you can see the boys are determined

Distribute Workers Party Anti-War Leaflet at Dorethy Thompson Maeting MT LOUIS Fob ST_h

to Mt Louis Branch of the Workers Party last night distributed over 500 t the new printed build Down With the War Dichetorthip" (heard by the National Office of the W. P. at a big Dorothy Thompson meeting at the Municipal Auditorium here. The meeting was speakered by the Lassass of Women Voters and the women's division of the Committee to Defend America by Licking the Bacts of British Issuerialism. The Workers Party was the only commization to attempt any kind of pro-

Extreme cold and police interfer-

For Odell Woller

ing against the execution of Odell Waller is being held on Thursday. March 11, at 8 00 pm at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 5700 S. Proj-

the Workers Defense League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is to chaired by Ira Williams, president of the Chicago NAACP. The second. ers include Abraham Plotkin, midwest organizer of the ILGWU, Ernest Calloway, educational director of the Red Caps, Michael Mann, or ganizer for the United Retail and Wholesale Employees, CIO, Henra Ross, midwest secretary of the WDL and Richard Smith, secretary-treas-

Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO- A mass protest meet-

rie Ave, on Chicago's South Side. The meeting, jointly sponsored by of the Dining Car Employees.

distributing the leaflet. Although the Workers Party has many times before distributed handfalls, etc., in front of the Auditorium, without interference, police dreve the W. P. representatives off the sidewalk.

The W. P. representatives made trip to politic headquarters to question the eastain elect this police action and were there informed that there was no city ordinance against distributing anything in frost of the Auditorium, but that the manager of the Auditorium could set distribution of handbills, etc., stopped, if he so requested. It turned out that he

had so requested. Not willing to give up so easily. the commades retired to a convenient tavern until the meeting had adjourned and then posted themselves on strategic corners in the vicinity of the Auditorium and in a short time had passed out a total of over 200 of the leastets.

Dotty's admirers, who had paid 25c to 20c to bear her, were mostly middle-aged, well-dressed business and professional people. (The papers placed her audience at \$,000, but that appears granewhat over - generous) They thou the leaflet eagerly, in most cases, although sometimes, with the guilty appearance of one expecting Dotty to reach over his shoulder and sternly match the "subversive" leuflet est of his hands. However, there were many excessions of indignation that any group should take its democratic rigists so seriously as to dare to object to the Lend Lease Bill especially with Miss Thompson

Phila. Budd Workers Lose \$300 Yearly Because They Den't Belong to a Union

PHILALELPHIA - The workers of the Budd plant in Philadelphia are beginning to understand that not to have a union means a thinner bankrull every week They get \$200 a year less than their brother workers in the Budd plant in Detroit. The work is the same and the hours are the same, yet the organized workers of the Detroit plant get 78 cents per hour while the unorganised workers of Philadelphia get 60 versu per per hour

The militant struggles of the United Automobile Workers, CTO, brought the auto workers of Detroit more money and better working

Every worker in Philadelphia knows the fearful conditions under which the Budd workers labor

Speed up, low pay, dangerous work, have given Budd's an unsavory reputation as a butcher shop. The men who have been musilated in the Budd plants are legion.

It is up to the Build workers to put an end to the slavery that exists eround them. Only through unionization under the barmer of the United Aptumebile Westvers of Amerion can they got better wagen better werking conditions and seem ly

The Budd workers are beginning to understand that and because they are beginning to understand they are

READ, SUBSCRIBE TO NEW INTERNATIONAL

Model Fink Bill. --

(Continued from page 1)

and Airplane Corp. "at the request of officials of the concern. " (N Y Times. Jan 7, 1941. We see here what will develop once the states adopt the "model" act

Warner copies from the Wagner Act the section gustanteeing collective bargaining. But he, oh so carelessly, omits to include the additional provision reading mothing in this Act shall be construed so as to intertere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike"

Free speech is definitely threatened A writter or union organizer advising westers as to methods of Impartition that the second conditions may enddenly find himself considered a "mabotaur" No one knows) was what acts are covered by the word "subotage," a fact which opens up the technical legal argument that the act is unconstitutional as being in violation of the Pourteenth Amendment because it does not give sufficient notice of what coastituies the forbedden crime, an argument which is even stronger when we con-

sider how broad and vague the la: stude is in general Unfortunately as some lawyers who support antilabor legislation have pointed out "expertence of the World War indi rates eligibt notice in given to remstimulational technicalities in times of While Reputitic Steel Bethlehen,

Ford and other concerns flag-antly violate the recent labor laws, the patriots are toing their utmist to upuse new legislation which under the guive of it tecting reminer activi lake places in the hands of Laburg enemies the power to aboush demo ratic rights and civil libertics and to crush the organized Labor raye next. A form of determine according le preferred would be the mouse from of criminal penalthee for viola tion of the Wagner Act. the derivaof lines to carriers or affiners f firms not obeying the law the extenw 15A rough bas sees W set to note cial security and public historial and the the of the engine we was a reduct a see see see of the see of speed of divicends. We after these as " Weathing to the "patre to who see a con surround about the operacy far

Philadelohic Business Men Promote Jim-Crow 'Union'

SEE A DEED TRA-A 188W "Welod" as /sphine 189 to Philadelphia —a unida had by chargemen, business and city officials; a union whose purpose it is to drive the Negroes back to the slums; a union which has already saised a sum of \$15,000 for that purpose.

the essentiation took root, shout a year also, in the activities of one Ray, Maguire, who, together with a Rev. Love, his immediate superior. heads and easily the Church of the Gers, he the 8th St. and Girard Ave. area where the movement began, but also many of the activities of the Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

His first attempt was to prevent prominent Negre club frem obtaining a swetten place in that district a mixed neighborhood in which the Negro population had been rapidly growing. Unsuccessful in this, he was responsible for the organization of a protest rally to keep them from meeting the e

From these sordid beginnings, the group grew, slowly but surely, as a semi-secret organization.

The first public information came when, semething over a month ago, a celored realter in the neighborhold, Leaste Roberts, made public a list of transactions ongineered by the "union," preventing Negroes frem buying any property there. The Pittsburgh Courier followed it up with a thorough investigation and discovered some startling facts.

The \$15,809 which had been subscribed for the purpose of buying any property desired by the "black invaders" had been contributed not only by the Church of the Gesu (\$1,800) and its spiritual leader. Love (\$890), but by Girard College, a tax-free institution, through its passident, Dr. Merle Odgers, and with the authorization of the Board of city Trustees (\$1,000), and by such asserted groups as protestant ministers, neighborhood realtors of every faith, local business men, and the congregations of the churches whose leaders had contributed.

Immediately following these disclosures, a local Negro paper, the Philadelphia Tribune, took up the matter in a review of articles by Roberts, the realter, and Arthur Huff Eposet, principal of the all-Negro Douglass-Bingeri School.

In the mountiese the secretary of the Philadelphia breach of the NAACP, Theodore Spaulding, took Roberts' Met under advisement to determine whether there was any basis for lossi action

Seat St was the article in the Tribuse which anothy brought some action Carrinal Rossman, of New Yeek, resident of the situation there. discussed the matter with the head of Prieseletto Rouse in Harten This woman, noted for some time for her work in Rearbons, and known to be somewhat of a personal emissary of the Cardiomi's to bis colored congreand had a long talk with the respon at bile eterrey ramen.

The stage has been long part, how even, at which action of this sort might prove of value to the situations. The ball bee been rolling for person firme more and could continue merrily on its way even without the crossration of ministers Love and Margaire. The only people who can step it were are the residents at the space of the crime. Negrous had whites in that neighburhood, neither of whom stead to gain saything by the secondary of race betred There easy the easty once who can suc restrictly overry through a strictle of this sort and it is up to them to recognize the meaning of it all and to shoulder the resp neithbour

Worcester Group Hears Coolidge

WORCEST PR Mass A F A group if winters gathered last with to listen to the opposit of Partial 'w litge's tour full tre spine for a of two houses on The Withers and the War showing just was this AME IS NOT THE WAT NEW THE LAT THE perial st care on are full line will be cht to exploit the workers for printed out that he matter at a ithe wine we will endinue to with part for attle money and the braces will continue to nwn the Gara of whether and to make more in the work He als warned against the nominals that we now have a service ur cont timer on and table of atts the told us that we could be property to a the first of the CHILD IN AN IN SEC.

The Lifewers were just to Alreport to the special of the deal was in the shape by winge and tries and at The state of the s CONTRACTOR OF STREET

Contract to curs at sec. 10.0

The following article was withen specially for LABOR ACTION by the well-known Negro revolutionist, GEORGE PADMORE, who is were in England. Padmore was formerty head of the Colonial Division of the Communist Interesticate but broke with the C.I. after observing the effects of the Papular Front policy in the coloniss. He is the author of vaveral tooks on the colonial question, among them: "How Britain Rules Africa and "Africa and World He is the 'seed of the INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN SERVICE BUREAU which is dedicated on the organization of the African people for their ith. eration from imperialist rule.

What are Britain's war aims? What are the colonial and subcompressof the Empire going to get out of the war? Three and in questions are actively exercizing the minds of the colonial the ples even the black bourgeouse, colonial chieftains and other and lackeys of British imperialism.

Politically advanced Nationalist and Socialist elements in India Mica. Ceylon, Burma and the West Indies know that while the sar is being waged under the slogan of democracy against Hitler nd fascism, it is fundamentally an imperialist conflict. Mr. churchill himself, that stalwart champion of democracy -but, inderitally, a great admirer of Mussolini, whom he deplores as a great man gone wrong-has stated quite bluntly that the present anflict is but a continuation of the World War of 1914-18. And every schoolboy knows that that war was fought primarily for tarkets sources of taw materials, spheres for the exploitation of unimer capital. In short, for the domination of the world.

All colonial peoples, regardless of their political ideology—Feudalist. Capitalist, Nationalist or Socialist-hate and loathe fascism and all it symbolizes. To that extent they support the struggle ignost the German and Italian dictators, for they know only too aril what dictatorship means to them.

Slaves in Their Own Countries

The conditions under which the colonial masses live, especially in Africa and the Crown Colonies of the Empire, are nothing less than colonial fascism. In South and East Affica the indigenous populations have been expropriated of their lands by British gualeiters, who have distributed these territories among European settiers and turned the native peasants into a landless proletariat, consigned to live in reserves and locations which are nothing less than glorified forms of concentration camps.

Colonials Ask Britain's War Aims

The Africans are cagregated in every walk of life. They are deried education and political representation in government. They in debarred from economic development by color bar regulations. They are hunted from birth to death by tax collectors, labor exphotors and pass-law supervisors, who make them slaves in their

in Son hanguage, the Africans have been reduced to that degranted from at veryitude which Hitler is now trying to impose upor the Poles and other European tribes which the Nazis seek to

"When Are We Fighting For, Anyway?"

Consumus of the fact that the British imperialists cannot prelead to be fighting those "evil chings-brute force, bad faith, injusthre appreciation and persecution,—to use the grandloquent expression of our later lamented appearer, Mr. Neville Chamberlainand at the same time practice Hitler methods in the volonics, the native press is everywhere demanding their "trustees" to state

What are we fighting for?" asks the West African Pilot organ of Nigerian nationalism.

"Before September 1, 1939," writes this paper, "the firmament of world politics was clouded by a conflict of nationalisms, imperialisms, racialisms, etc. It appeared as if mankind must be distinguished only by their pigmentation, by the colors of the shirts they wore, or how they used their hands in greeting one another, or how they shouted to greet their tribal chieftains. The strong held sway over the weak. The 'Haves' decided the course of world solities and diplomacy, and the 'Have-Nots' entered upon an era of intensive and extensive preparation in order to transform themselves into the category of the 'Haves."

Millions of lives were lost during the last World War, which was fought, it was alleged, to make the world safe for Democracy. But it was discovered. 21 years later, that the world was just as unsafe for Democracy as it was 4241 B.C. The overtion appeals to the African 'savage' thus:

What are we fighting for, anyway? Are we fighting in order to preserve the status quo? Are we fighting to strengthen the strong in their grip-hold over the week? Are we fighting to continue the lore of imperialism—to the victor belong the spoils? Are we fighting in order to substitute the brand of brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution as conceived of and practiced by the enemy for our own brand? Are we fighting in order to demonstrate our invulnerability and our capacity to take publishment and to their net publishment to our adversary? Or are we fighting to exterminate the law of the jungle from the realm

of international relations, by deed and not by world? "He matter what we are fightless for, unders the entriesce of Ethiopia and Liberta as independent African political entities is safeguarded, the African will always doubt whether war sima, as are usually promulgated, are not plous platitudes to nuit the entgencles of national politics and policies."

What About After the Worl

In another issue, the West African Polit refers to the disappointment of Progress to regard to Abyssinia.

"The Negrees of the world," it affirms, "would like in have the impression original off that Maile Setassio is testing used, or may be used, as a cottiper to drive off Museolini and so force linky to disgorge her loot, but that efter this is accomplished Halle Selassie may rule over a protectorsie or mandate, or whatever is left of his fermer territory after European 'spheres of influence' shall have been rearriged east."

On the Gold Coast of West Africa, even the black capitalist press finds itself compelled to voice similar sentiments. The Spectator, bending journal of this territory, posses the query: After the war, what?'

And it replies: "We have heard eloquent and inspiring speeches on what is to happen to Barope. Hitler's new order has wen a merited contempt. The Domintons are on equal facting with Britain; India has been promised a Dominion status after the war.

What of Africa? What of the Gold Coast, for instance?" This same newspaper elsewhere raises the question of war

aims, on which it communes as follows: "So far as we are concerned in West Africa, Parliament's discussion of war aims has passed in a scarcely felt-whill of mers generalizations. It is all very well to talk about freeden for sil peoples. We in West Africa, in the Gold Coast at any rate, are not interested in this all-peoples affair.

. But we cannot expand in the trammels of the spiritless, unprogressive Crown Coleny system. No people can. It is a system of rule that does not allow of growth. We call for an homorable death for it and a quiet burial."

The leave: Socialism or Fascism

In the West Indies similar demands are being raised. In this part of the Empire the labor and national liberation movement has reached greater maturity than in Africa, and the leadership is definitely committed to a Socialist new order. Voicing these sentiments. The Prople of Trinkind, poses the issue equality as one

between Socialism and Fascian. The appeal to patriotic sentiment is not enough." it maintains, What is necessary and urgent is a transformation of the political, social and economic structures of those parts of the Empire... and of the attitude of the Mother Country towards them that will produce instant and enthusiastic response to the anti-Pascist crusade which is being so bitterly fought at the present moment. "As matters are, there have been no changes in the status quo

since the war. Proceeding in its comment on the attitude of the British Colonial Office, The People continues: 'It is fair to say that so far as the West Indies are compared, nothing in the recent behavior of the Colombal Office would lead the people of these islands to be-Here that there is any change in the attitude of their rulers to their also and aspirations. There has been the usual flood of fine speeches and even finer promises, fulsome and colorful, but the old vier marches on insocciantly. It is difficult to go by on promises, and even the most patient and credulous of us at some time opens

has eyes and says, "Look, it's about time!" "It should be patent that a people who are politically inarticulate cannot appreciate the true meening of democratic government. Unless Democracy, some of it at least, is tasted, its true values

remain vague and meaningtess... It has been said again that this war cannot be fought according to the precepts of the old order and that a change of spirit alone can save us from the dissetts that has overtaken so many countries of the world. The time has come when a statement of war aims for the Cotonial Empire should be made. The old order has failed; to think in its terms a: the present time would be tragic. By same and civilized action at the present moment the whole course of history may be swerved sately away from the dark prospect that confronts all humanity."

For an incre can be no doubt about indialn's war alms. Since war to a continuation of possition by other manner, an imperialist war can only be fought for importalist ends. Sully a westing class government can formulate and earry out war and peace class that will achieve a victory for the dominion people at being and through-out the Empire. Only such a victory will abound Manam, Faccions and importation and liberate the column and subject peoples and lay the foundation for a United Sustainst Goundanies realth of Free Peoples ecoporating in the construction of d toru world order that will finally eradionto trave and give estimate bootstly and MEAL freedom to all position regardism of reso, other or ereed.

-"WHAT'S ALL THE SHOOTIN' FOR?"...THE MAN FROM MARS IS PUZZLED -

Roosevelt - Churchill State Their War "Aims": -- To Win the War

By Dwight Macdonald_

President Roosevelt has dispatched as U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James a simon-pure, all-wool, gold-plated 140 per cent. liberal John G. Winant, former head of the International Labor. Office in Geneva. The rejoicing in the camps of the liberals and New Dealers is tremendous: not only is Mr. Winant a guaranteed "beral a Friend of Labor, but he even looks like Abe Lincoln! But the rejoicing is maybe a little premature. Roosevelt, who never lets his liberal idealism run away with his common sense, took care to send along with the Lincolnesque Mr. Winant one of the richest business men now serving the New Deal: W Averell Harriman, board chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad. It will be atr. Winant's function to make the "feches and Mr. Harriman's to olan the hard details of Anglo-American economic cooperation. A sensible division of labor.

President Roocevelt also revealed he is keeping his feet firmly in the ground when reporters asked him last week whether Ambassador Winant was taking with him any proposals for the kind of a peace the two great "Democracies" will establish when and if they win the war. Mr Roosevelt replied," reports the New York Times, "that the first thing was to win the war, making clear that peace proposals and an outline of the basis of peace must come

The Chambertain-Churchill-Roosevelt Formula

Already the Lend-Lease Bill is in its final stages. Already Loosevelt is gathering together the vast quanties of arms and supplies which will begin to flow to England once the bill is passed. And already, in government circles in Washington, the pretense is being dropped that the Lend-Lease Bill will not for all practical cal columnist. Arthur Krock, wrote last week: "At the end of many Papen saying: "It is quite clear what Germany is fighting for. It again as it was a century ago? What sort of governments will be

months of official unrealism...the Administration is aquarely facing the prospect of war. It is conceding, almost openly, that the United States cannot give to Great Britain the degree of assistance required to defeat the Axis and deny, as during the emipsign, that war can be a consequence."

Thus, on the eve of taking the United States into the war, Roosevelt dare give no more explicit or satisfactory definition of American war aims than that we are going to war... to win the war. This is also the way that Churchill has been handling the delicate matter of war aims ever since his government went into office last May-and, before that, it was the best formula that Chamberlain could devise. Periodically, Labor and Independent Labor Party members get up in Parliament and ask for a statement on war aims. The best thuy have gotten so far was Churchill's cryptic reply last fall: "I don't think any one has the opinion that we are fighting this war merely to maintain the status quo, but we are among other things fighting it in order to survive." He refused to specify what the "other things" were and "showed a touch of displeasure at the revival of this campaign."

Our Friend from Mars

If the Man from Mars were to descend on this earth today, he might well repeat George M. Cohan's famous line: "What's all the He would find both sides in the war insisting they are fighting for the same things. He would hear Ernest Bevin define this as a war to establish "social security," and he would also hear Bevin's opposite number, Dr. Ley of the German Labor Front, assure the German workers that they will Thave it better after the victory." He would listen to British Minister Herbert Morrison: I conceive us to be aiming at an international cooperative system.... This depends on and involves the end of selfish he would hear Wari Ambas

is to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of Versailles and to build a better Europe.... England proposes a European commonwealth for the future. She has had ample time since the last war to establish it. Now it will be Germany's turn to look after this plan. Our friend would probably go back to Mars convinced that the present war is a competition between rival philanthropists as to which shall have the honor of bringing happiness to the world working class and of building a nobler and finer post-war Europe.

A Few Hard Questiens

It is hardly necessary, in this country today, to spend any time showing that Hitler's war aims are freeduless, that a Nasi victory will mean what it has meant already in the occupied territories a regime of terror and starvation. But the equally vague and equally fraudulent promises of Anglo-American statesmen are taken quite seriously—as yet—by the majority of the American people. We should ask ourselves, however, some of the questions that are keeping the more far-sighted democratic statesmen awake these nights. For example-

In the event of an Anglo-American victory "Il India be freed? What about the rest of the British Empire? ciple of self-determination of nations be applied not only to the Furopean continent but also to the colonial areas of the world? What will the victorious British-American armies he used for if a working class Socialist régime artses in Germany after Hiller's collapse-to support it or to suppress it? Assessing that Angle-American capitalist democracy will be no more friendly towards a German working class régime than it was after the last war towalds such a régime in Russia, what other form of government will the victors try to impose on Germany? A second Weimar Republic? A second Hohenzollern monarchy? Or will, as has been seriously proposed, Germany be broken up into a desea small states established in other European countries? (There would not be much popular enthusissm for the royalist régime De Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, will want to install in France, or for the kind of régime the reactionary Polish government-in-exile would try to impose on Poland.)

If the petchwork of European nations set up by the Versailles Treaty is to be restored, according to the principle of self-determination of nations, how will it be possible to escape the economic strangulation of Europe by national boundaries and tariff walls which has been largely responsible for the present war? Above a.i. what role will American emperialism play in the post-war set-Hement? Will it philanthropically finance the reconstruction of Europe and then withdraw? Or will it make another attemptcontrol the new Burope to mean a Work can the elashing importalist interests of the British Empire and .his country be peacefully resolved after their joint victory? Ac. etc.

The fact is, of circiss, that there are no satisfactory answers within the framework of democratic capitalism, either from the viewpoint of the masses or of the present ruling classes in England and America, to these questions. The masses will find that the Angle-American answers will be indistinguishable from those the Nazis would give in the event they had won the war. And the ruling class likewise will find that to solve these problems in a way favorable to themselves will mean treading the same totalitorium path Hitler has stready taken.

The on'y satisfactory snawers to such questions as these, so far as the great majority of the British and American peoples are concerned, are those that will be given by a revolutionary Socialist movement in power But it is precisely that perspective which really slarms the Cherchill-Bevin-Recesvelt crowd and which produces their strange inarticulateness and paralysis when the simple

British Workers Demand More Pay

SHIPBUILDER SAYS: "Why Should Workers Do All the Sacrificine?"

We are today in the midst of one of the most terrible periods that the human race has passed through. At the behest of their perial masters, the workers of the world are butchering each ther by methods of destruction which even the most bloodthirsty er sonal would regard with horror

Our pars have grown accustomed to the scream of the sirens watning us that hostile aircraft are overhead preparing to drop their cargoes of death. We have grown familiar with the nervehaltering detonations of bursting bombs. People are daily being endered homeless, thousands are manned, blinded and crippled, whilst the mangled bodies of men, women and children show the extent to which the rival capitalist rulers are prepared to go to maintain their interests. What a terrible indictment of modern

The ruling class is taking advantage of the war situation to undermine the very foundation of Trade Unionism. The rights and privileges for which our foreigibors suffered imprisonment and transportation, and which have been maintained only by a century of struggle, are being steadily filohed from us.

The Trade Union Movement is in a perilous position. Only by he united efforts of the men and women in the factories and workhope figani ed through their Shop Stewards and Works Committes linked ip with an all-in Shop Stewards Committee, can it

may ve and function as a bulwark in defense of our class. his state of affairs is particularly noticeable in the engineerthe and shippointing industry. How often have we been told that we are the key it en that our services are of vital importance to ne nation." How often have we been patted on the back and coiled for its one on and cruftsmanship?

Our bosses are quite prepared to do all these things provided that we do not and for betterment of our working conditions or an increase in wages. Immediately we do this, a great outery goes up. Wr are denounced as fifth columniate and saboteurs

The cost of noing has mereused, according to official statistics, 33 24 per cent since the end of 1939. We have received only a of the live in ling of screens in our wages. This means, as anyone of parting see that our standard of life, that is, our real wages, are need transiterably reduced.

But that goes to the profits have been colling in, and, fespire he excess points tax our employers are on a wave of prosor is give to that any save experienced for many years the screen as also badly hit by the purchase tax and the

annessed for occurre tax the amount anding Unions for 10 shillings a week time and I would never be Union for three pence per hour and increase in the true sense of the word, pol that sai wagen are represented by what ... ind. after getting the ten shillings.

that would still be far below what it was before the war. Our demands, far from being unreasonable, are, in my opinion, med-

We are told that everyone must sacrifice, but we know from bitter experience that the people who do all the sacrificing are the workers. The history of our class is a history of sacrifice.

The time is here for the workers of the world to unite to abolish this rotten system and out of its ruins to build a system where war shall be a thing of the past, where the nations of the easth shall extend to each other the hand of friendship, where the workers shall own and control the machinery of production and distribution and where the exploitation of man by man shall have vanished from the earth.

Every struggle for better conditions and workers' rights is a stage of our march forward to Socialism. Let us, therefore, stand firm for our ten-shilling demand. Let us take common action with our brothers, the engineers, and with the railwaymen and all workers who are prepared to stand as one.

W. CAMPBOLL /Clyde Area Shop Stewards' ('comesti

ENGINEER SAYS: "Our Demand for un ticrosso Must Be Granted"

The AEU National Council, without prejudice to freedom if action, has referred our claims for three pence an hour increase and the restoration of the curts made in 1991, to the National Arbitration Tribunal.

One wage increase of five shillings has been obtained in the engineering industry since the outbreak of war. This was half of a wage demand advanced before the war, which was conceded after the war had been on for some months. The lack of wage increases was offset to some extent at the

beginning of the summer by excessive overtime. But recently there has been a steady reduction in overtime, which has coincided with the imposition of the purchase tax, the deduction of heavy income tax from the source, and the unending rise in the cost of living. Don't let us forget, either, the increasing financial commitments brought about by the evacuation of wives and children, by

damaged houses, ruined furniture and spoiled clothes in the heavily-bombed working class areas of the big cities All these things have steadily reduced the purchasing power of the workers, and yet the Employers' Federation has refused their

reasonable demand for a wage increase. It is obvious from the feeling in the shops, along with the numerous resolutions which are going through the branches, that this wage increase must be granted. Nevertheless, important as this agitation undoubtedly is, it must be realized that the gaining of wage increases does not ultimately depend upon the number of resultions which find their way from the various Trade Union

brunches to the Union officials, but on the activity and militancy

of the workers in the shops

The fullest unity of all workers in the engineering and allied trades (which includes the suppullding sections, also involved in the claim) swe a 160 per cent backing for the Shop Stewards, are essential if this claim is to be conceded.

Many of us would like to see united action extend to other sections of workers, including the railwaymen and public employees who have put forward a similar demand for a ten-shilling rise, and the miners, who are agitating for higher wages.

The employers are campaigning today for a reduction of the excess profits tax, in spite of the aset that their profits are stendily rising. The same employers rejected our claim, which, had it been granted, would have brought our wages only partly in line with the rising cost of living.

The united strength of the workers, rallied behind their Shep Sewards CAN WIN THAT INCREASE MOWI

DECK DOTALES (Chairman of Works Committee at Parnall's)

BARWAYMAN SAYS: "Industrial Unity Is Mosded For Victory'

The degan of the National Union of Railwaymen emblazoned on all their literature is "Workers of the World, Unite!" What is being done to give effect to this slegen maker present circumstaness?

The attitude of the employing class, whether interested in shipping, mines, engineering, textiles, or transport, is becoming clear. Using every device known to Capitalian and speedily forging others, the employers are determined to show a united front to the demands of the organized warters for an increase of wages.

The shipbuilders and engineers were refused their demends on the plea that it was against the "national interest," and every effort will be made to turn the railworkers down on the same plan. The only "national interest" involved is the embaguarding of the interests of the capitalist class, whose profits are being very well looked after by this "united front" government of Tories, Liberals, Labor and Trade Unionists.

The railway companies, on the basis of the first six months of 1940, are making profits at the rate of 42,218,000 pounds, as campared with the average of 23,830,880 pr unds for the ten years 1939-1938. Obviously, anything that is going to disturb that steady flow into the pockets of railway shareholders is against their interestand they can always bring in the world "national" when it suits

Taking employers generally, up to Movember 8, 1960, some 1,895 companies made 352 millions, as compared with 186 millions in 1900, an increase of 27 millions. Not a bad rake-off in time of na-

The offer several mercent in feeland bec transmid new and leage prepartiens. It is of tremon-dess significance and American workers shalld feltow it electly. Four large sections of British werkers here put in demands for wage increases. Below we point appeals by a shipbullder, an angleser and a railwayman, asking for united action. The appeals produced from the January 25, 1941, large of the British Many Londor, organ of the Independent Leber Party

Now that the issue has been jockeyed into becoming one of "national importance," it is evident that all the powers of the state machine will be brought into play. Propaganda, press, platform, cinema, wireless, will all play their part to organize opinion against the forward moves of the workers. Charges of sabotage, destruction of national unity and many other issues will be raised in an attempt to detract the workers from the wage struggle.

Indeed, it would repear that not only will the basses do so but they will call in many prominent men and women in the Lator and Trade Union movement to do the worst work for them! The railworkers have raised the demand for an increase of ter shiffings per week. This is being supported by the three principal

When the Trade Union Congress wanted to get a certain decision on the conscription issue they called in the executives of the Frade Unions. Why cannot the three railway Trade Unions take a similar step now and call a meeting of all the executives of Unions

railway Trade Unions and by a host of Unions catering for shop-

who are prepared for battle on this wages issue? The owners are sheltering behind the National Tribunal, who according to the Daily Telegraph, is now charged with the task of determining this wages issue not on the ability of the industry to my, or on the merits of the case put up, but by the way in which

will affect the nation. The early answer to capitalist attack is for the workers to preneed a solld from to the challenge.

If the Union executives will not f. e up to the issue in this way, and still rely on their own attlity to meet opposing forces, then it is time for the rank and file of the Unions to gaine their volves. The pressure must come from the bottom. What about it you drivers, signalmen, porters, carters, clerks, permanent way men, etc? Why not force your Unions into taking the productive and attempt to forge such unity?

The slogen of "Workers of the World, Unite" should be made a real live issue in the coming wage struggle. Only in this way can victory be secured and another nail knocked into the coffin of exortalism.

W. BALLASTINE

(Chairman of the L remotive Section of the NUR!

OUR PROGRAM AGAINST THE WAR

- 1. Not a man, not a cont for Wall Street's war. All war funds to the unamployed.
- 2. For a rising scale of wages to most increasing cost of living. Thirty-Thirty—430 weekly minimum wage—35-hour weekly maximum for all workers.
- 3. Exprepriete the Staty Families. For Googramont ownership and works control of all war industries and tion utest, chemicals, referends, public
- Let the people vote on war. For the right of youth to vote at the age of 18.
- 6. Abolish secret diplomacy. Open the files of the State Department.
- 7. Withdraw all armed forces from territory autoids the United States. Free the colonies. Hands off Letin America.
- 8. Against compularry military training
- 9 For the defence of civil liberties and workers' rights. Stop the personation of aliens. Against the M-Day Flans and war-time dictatorship.
- For full social, economic and potation equality for Nagrous. End discrimin-ation against Nagrous in Industry and trade unions.
- 11. For an independent Labor Purty. 12. For Workers' Defense Guarde against
- Fascist and vigilante attacks 13. No confidence in the Recession ges-
- and a people's army. 14. For Peace through Socialism. For the Socialist United States of the Americas, for the Socialist United States of Europe, and for the World Socialist

Bethlehem Lesson Number One!

Among the many lessons to be learned from the Bethlehem strike, one stands out in sharpest proof: Labor can rely only on its own militant action to accomplish its

However many the favorable statutes, however "friendly" the government, Labor must resort, in the end, to union action to enforce its demands. Labor statutes are effective only to the extent that Labor is ready to back them up on the picket line Anti-Labor statutes (of which the number is daily growing) are ineffective only to the extent that Labor is ready to block their enforcement, and compel their and it is: by taking to the picket line

Item 1. Under severe Lober pressure Congress passed the National Labor Refs tions. Act designed to guarantee collective bargaining, that is, designed to guarantee the right of a union to speak in negotiations with the boss for the men in the plant. bethlehem openly flouted this law. Bethletiens retisted to sit down and discuss with the in the bottom as Bethlehem was conever the law was a dead letter. And the given by third damn little touchange its ** workers at the Lackawanna part of Bethlehem had to go out on strike to force the Bethlehem bosses to discuss with the union representatives. Workers' action did it!

Item 2. The Walsh-Healy Act provided for certain minimums in pay. Bethlehem disregarded the Act, paid what it thought it could get away with-and the government did . . . exactly nothing. The men had to go out on strike to force the company to discuss wage increases among the other things. Workers' action did it!

Item 3: By law, war contracts are supposed to be denied to companies violating the Labor laws. Bethlehem, however, has been getting its juicy share of the war contracts. In fact, virtually all of its work now is on war contracts. And it was given these contracts by the government despite the rules and regulations on the books. The workers had to go out on strike to force Bethlehem to recognize the Labor laws. Workers' action did it!

LABOR ACTION

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Regulered so second class matter May 24, 1946, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 8, 1879.

In every case, workers action did it! And the same can be told of every victory wan by Labor in over a hundred years of union struggle in the United States. Sometimes the threat of action is enough to get results. In other cases, the men had actually to ACT! In either case, it was the working class itself who forced the victory.

Whatever the intentions of this or that individual in the government, the government itself remains a boss government dedicated to the preservation of the system of boss rule, dedicated to the exploitation of Labor.

Lobor gets from the government or the bosses what it is prepared to take by strike action. That's what the Bethlehem strike teaches: Militant union action does it!

Willkie Reports

There is a story going around that the main purpose of Willkie's recent visit to England was to see for himself and for Wall Street-just how much fire there is beneath all this smoke in the liberal press about Bevin, Laski and the other "left" Labor Party leaders plotting to create a Socialist England after the war.

What Willkie saw and heard seems to have convinced him there was not much fire, that the Labor Party bureaucracy could be trusted in the future, as in the past to remain loyal to . . . the bourgeoisie. He is said to have reached the conclusion that the Churchill-Beaverbrook Tories are using the Labor Party leaders, and not viceversa. Hence, runs the tale, his all-out enthusiasm for the Lend-Lease Bill the instant he set foot back in America.

This interpretation is borne out by a recent interview with Willkie, reported in Time for February 24. Here is what he

"British industry socialized? Certainly not-neither during the war nor after it, in my judgment. . . . The wealth of the old aristocracy—the income of the dukes and the duchesses living off the estates—will be a thing of the past when the war is over. And the fruits of the industrial system will be better distributed . . . as they should be. But industry will remain privately owned and capitalistic.

"The way Bevin, the Trades Union Conaress and all British Labor are workingwith British business is wonderful . . . Some Labor men say the truce is only for the duration, that after the war business and Lapor will be fighting again. . . . But . . . whatever Churchill's past mistakes, today he is the perfect rallying post. The cabinet is cohesive. And the King-duty sticks out all over him. He mixed a Scotch and soda for me himself."

Dirty Business

In 1932, Congressman Emmanuel Celler referred to wire tapping as "the dirty business of wire tapping." In 1940, the same Hon. Mr. Celler introduced a bill, H. R. 2266, legalizing government eavesdropping on phone conversations when so authorized by the head of a government investigating body (e.g., the FBI)

The purported purpose of the measure is to guard against sabotage, a word used as a cover for many anti-Labor measures recently introduced into Congress. Even J. Edgar Hoover, FBI head, once attacked a similar measure because "the abuses arising therefrom would far outweigh the value which might accrue to law enforcement as a whole." But now, of course, conditions have changed. The atmosphere is different, and, under the cover of the war drive, reaction thinks that it can put through all the anti-Labor, anti-Democratic laws it has always favored.

However, no one is fooled as to the real aim of "such dirty business, such iniquities ... " (we quote the right honorable and late Justice Holmes). As the CIO says, passage of this bill "would bring back on instrument susceptible to the uses of tyranny, of blackmail, of oppression." The various railroad unions and the AFL have taken a similar position as expressed by their attitude to what is in essence the same bill under another name, that is, the Hobbs Wire Topping Bill, introduced by one of the most anti-Labor congressmen, Hobbs of Alabama, a "Democrat."

That the unions have much to fear from wire tapping is shown by the case of the president of the Oil Workers Union (CIO) whose telephone wires were tapped by a man who had learned to tap wires in a government police bureau. The unions realize this and there'll be a hot fight before the Labor haters succeed in foisting this Labor spy measure on the American worker.

Editorials _____ Trade Union Policy, United Front and the Stalinists

The amateurs of the Socialist Appeal-Militant, who are running the trade union policy of the Socialist Vorkers Party in the absence of their leader, who at least has some idea of what it's all about, are doing their utmost to work themselves up against our party and its paper, LA-BOR ACTION. In their current issue, amateurs Morrow and Hansen grow virtuous and critical about the policy we have advocated in the fight over New York Local 5 of the Teachers Union.

We are guilty, it seems, of deserting the "bona fide union of the teachers," of deserting "in the face of the class enemy," of a "prior agreement with the warmongers of the Executive Council." Of wrecking, sabotag-

IMPRESSED BY SPIRIT

Dear Comrade Editor:

fight them."

IN BETHLEHEM STRIKE

Our Readers

I was at the headquarters of the

SWOC in Lackawanna the nigh. of

the final preparations for the strike,

and was very much impressed by the

attitude of the men towards the

strike. One worker was telling a

group of others, "Delay, delay, de-

lay, all we do is delay. What we

ought to do is to start MOVING....

If it's a fight they want, they'll get

it.... All we've got to do is stand

firm." This attitude seemed to pre-

vail among all the workers. As one

worker said, "Yes, sir, we've got to

This feeling, together with the

wonderful solidarity that exists be-

tween the Negro and white workers,

makes it a cinch that Bethlehem will

The letter from the woman share-

cropper in the issue of LABOR AC-

TION dated Feb. 24 asking us for

material aid, is heart-breaking, but

I have foreseen the condition she

writes about and stressed in my

speeches before various locals of sharecroppers the necessity and duty

of collective union action for govern-

The details of the situation are

about as follows: When in January,

1940, another highway demonstration

became necessary, due to evictions

which in turn were due to a change

in method of operation of cotton

plantations (from sharecropping to

making a crop with day labor) Gov-

ernor Stark of Missouri promised the

leaders of the Missouri Agricultural

immediate construction of 1,000 port-

able homes together with a subsist-

ence acreage. The union leaders were

forced to accept this compromise be-

cause of their willingness to alienate

public opinion. Had the offer been

turned down the Governor could

have (and I am sure would have)

accused the union leaders of will-

fully exposing their membership to

a shellerless existence in the month

of fanuary. Of course, the landown-

ers played hand-in-glove with the

Governor and did not at once exe-

cute their eviction notices. More

thun a year has elapsed and 510 port-

able homes have been constructed.

Most of them are now occupied or

But while the question of a roof

over the heads of 519 families is

solved (20,000 are still living in

shacks not fit for cattle) the question

I constantly asked these people

who were to move into these port-

able homes: "What are you going to

cat when you move in!" There was

hununity most of these ex-croppers

thought that day labor would at once

be available to them. I knew (and

so did many of the local union lead-

ers) that this would not be the case

for the majority. In fact in several

locals there was a decided reluctance

among the membership to move into

There is now but one answer to

the question of Mrs. N., the ex-share-

cropper who asks for our assistance.

She should go before her local and

get a committee to visit government

relief headquarters and stay there

There is food in abundance in

Southeast Missouri, even as else-

where I know the landowners are

not letting their hogs and cattle

starve, but they must be made not

to let their human cattle starve.

Only collective, demonstrative, union

action will solve this problem. We

can send Mrs. N. semething to est

and 20,000 requests will pour in on

us. We won't have solved anything.

This problem is a union problem

and easy of solution with collective

We both agree and disagree with

Millon Renchell.

these portable houses at all.

until relief is furnished.

S. Louis, Feb. 28.

With the unfailing optimism of

unly one answer to that question.

endy for occupancy.

of bread remains.

Workers Union (UCAPAWA) the

her request should be refused.

A Buffalo Worker.

have a tough time on its hands.

DIFFERS WITH US ON

SHARECROPPER LETTER

Take the Floor ...

and diversionist activities there is—thus far—so mention, although they would probably be covered under the additional charge made against us of "conniving at the de-

struction of Local &" A comparison of the policies followed by us and the trade union "experts" of the SWP is in order in spite of the blustering abusiveness which increasingly characterizes the Can-

Teachers Local 5 has for a long time been under Stalinist domination and whoever knows beans about the Labor movement knows what this means. A small, rather loose opposition bloc has fought for years for a measure of democracy in the union, and for breaking the thor-

stituted for organized mass action.

But here we are up against a spe-

cific and, as you say, a heart-break-

a working woman is compelled to

appeal to her class brothers for help.

The working class, acting especially

through its unions, must help those

members of the class who are de-

prived of a decent sustenance by the

rotten system of capitalism. At the

name time, and with increasing vigor,

the unions must carry on militant

activity to ferce the government and

and shelter for the whole of the

wering class. Yes, Mrs. N. should

demand of the union local that it

present her problem to the state au-

thorities, and demand action. That

may, however, he a lengthy dispute

and Mrs. N. needs help right away.

We therefore repeat our request to

our readers that they send us clothes

for Mrs. N. and her little boy.-The

The following letter from a draftee

So very sorry for not writing

much sooner, but you know how it

is in these places. There isn't any

news worth writing about. Things are pretty monotonous. All we do is

march all day long and when we

come in at night we are so tired that

we usually hit the hay because 5:39

However, we are not doing so

badly down here at the present time.

The food is getting better every day.

Maybe it's because the draftees came

in last week. A few thousand of

them come in every two weeks or so.

poor boys. They never wanted to

come down here in the first place.

A lot of them are very dissatisfied

They are also very homesick. At

least, I had a pretty good idea of

what I was coming into, having been

in the CCC. I hear they are grab-

bing men left and right up there in

N. Y. I guess it looks pretty bed.

They had a lot of strikes and neti-

tions here already. We have a man

arrested and court-martialed pretty

near every day for refusal to work

orders from higher ranks. Over 17

men have deserted since we came

down here. Not one of them has

been caught yet. I wouldn't contem-

plate a thing like that. I have no

big reasons to leave here. If you get

I am detailed as latrine orderly to-

day, which is the softest job in camp.

The poor men are out on a 25 mile

hike. I always get out of as much

work as possible and I usually get

out of it quite amiably. Why should

I break my back for a buck a day?

All I do is mop up one latrine and

then I have the rest of the day off.

will not go to war before the end of

this year. The war machine is just

in its pioneer stage. The new men

haven't any snoes or overcoats as

vet so how are they going to fight?

I wonder how much longer this war

How is your young daughter? I

guess she is getting quite heavy by

now. I suppose you haven't much

free time on your hands with the

new arrival. I hear the weather is

pretty sloppy in N. Y. The weather

is fine here at the present time. The

at home (if I were there) this win-

ter. How hard is it to get a job in

N. Y.? Has the present supply of

draftees leaving there increased the

haven't heard of any Easter fur-

here four months by then and they

will probably be given one as were

we. I don't know if I would go home

or not, however. I'll write again

amount of job openings?

guess I wouldn't be doing much

temperature is about 5 degrees.

will last. Have you any idea?

I am pretty sure that this country

caught it's too bad for you.

Most of the men refuse to take

or "agitating."

with the whole outfit in general.

It must be pretty tough on those

comes pretty early in the morning.

was received by two of our readers

and sent to us for publication:

DRAFTEE WRITES ON

ARMY CAMP LIFE

Dear J. and F.

Editors.

es to provide decest relici

Statinists have had over the local. Two facts have imperiously demanded consideration as the lamer union fight dragged on: 1) the fight becoming increasingly hopeless and destructive under the circumstances, i.e., within the framework of this particular local, dominated as it is by an ironcled Stellmist fraction; and 2) that the masses of unorganised, politically "neutral" or backward teachers simply would not join what in their minds is tentamou to a Stalinist party local. Stalinism which we call the apphilis of the Labor movement, does not have the necessary attractive power for the bulk of unorganized teathers in New York. They are, therefore, prejudiced? backward? bourgeoisminded? Let us great that for the moment. But the fact is nevertheless indisputable, except to the blind and those who have learned trade union policy only from a thesis (and a badly-read one, at that). Tell this mass—as you can, indeed, tell an advanced and conscious revolutionist—to join and "fight the administration on the inside"? Yes, you could tell them that. But masse workers (or even teachers!) have never been organized by that kind ing problem. Surrounded by plenty.

of arbitrary ultimatum. Given this exceptional situation, which means exhaustion of the local by the virulent internal struggle, plus keeping the unorganized in a state of unorganization, we, for our part, advocated an exceptional measure: Set up a second local in New York, not to the exclusion of the Stalinist local, but, so to speak, as a necessary "supplement" to it.

A Similar Situation

But, babble the amateurs, the Teachers' executive council, Counts and his associates, want to expel Lucal 5 and not allow it its rights even e of an additionally char-

Astonishing and pitiable arguments! Reactionary forces have AL-WAYS tried to utilize the Trotskyist criticism and struggle against the Stalinkts for their own ends. The Stalinists in turn, have tried to use this indisputable fact as a refutation of the validity or legitimacy of the criticism and fight of the Trotskyists. And we, in our turn, have always shown the contempt we have for such a typically bureaucratic de-

place, they don't go far enough.

The Cannonites, like ourselves, denounce the Stalinists as a party of totalitarian assassins. The reactionaries propose to deprive the Stalinists of their civil (democratic) rights "because they are totalitarians and assassins." Aren't the Cannonites "facilitating the plan of the reactionaries?" The Cannonites point out that the State Department, in the interests of American imperialism, shuts its eyes to the work of George Mink and other GPU murderers. The reaction "takes up" the cry and demands sanctions against the GPU or the Communist Party, or the Soviet Union. Do the ngitution and policy of the Cannonites "facilitate"

Next week we will return to this question and see how the ever-socritical Cannonites carry out THEIR

oughly distructive stranglehold that

Some time ago, a similar situation

existed in the Office Workers' Union. The small CIO local was dominated by the same gang of Stalinist incompetents and disrupters. The :lght of the inner opposition bloc reached the same futile stalemate that it subsequently reached in Local 5. An opportunity offered itself to the opposition bloc to enter a small AFL local which appeared to have a better chance for recruiting larger sections of the unorganized office workers whom the Stalinists had successfully repelled and alienated. At that time, as now, a red-baiting witchwas on against the Stalinists; reactionary labor leaders were working then, as now, to capitalize on the situation for their own ends. But Socialist policy in the unions cannot be determined by automatic opposition to the reactionary old-line labor leaders any more than by automatic opposition to the reactionary Stalinist leaders. Therefore, on pure ly practical grounds (there was not then, and there is not now, Messrs. Amateurs, any principled question involved). Cannon and all the rest of us in the SWP-Hansen was not yet then its theoretician, to be sure -formally approved the decision of the opposition bloc to quit the Stalinist local and join the AFL.

tered local!

We supported the proposal for a second local. Counts & Co. propose to expel the Stalinist local altogether. Look, look, cry the amateurs, "they facilitate the council's plan to revoke the local's charter." In the first place, the Cannonites should give a credit-line to the Daily Worker when they plagiarize from their type of argumentation. In the second

the plans of reaction?

Only infants believe that the class struggle is a simple problem of my-The summer will fly plenty fast ing "yes" whenever reaction mays down hers. We will probably come "no" and "no" when reaction maya home about the end of September. I "yes." If class struggle politics were as uncomplicated as that, our aimsloughs coming up. I think there will teurs could easily qualify as political be one because the draftees will be litans, worthy of being named in their theoretical organ alongside of the three great Marxist theoreticians of our time, Lenin, Trotaky, Cannon.

> united front policy. M. R.

SACRIFICE?

Make the Bosses Sacrifice Profits

By PAUL TEMPLE

Larry walked into the union hall and found Bill busily scribbling figures on the margin of a newspaper Most of the numbers began with a

doller sign and ended in six zeroes. What're you doing figuring up your income tax?" asket Larry.

Bill finished secribbling and looked up.
"OK, Larry," he said. "You can buy yourself
an auto. I've just doubled your wages." LARRY: Fine! Does the boss know about it

BILL: No, but he'll find out. It's all in this

arithmetic. Take a look. I.A.:RY: Sorry, I never was good at figures. Can't even remember telephone numbers.

BILL: Well, the company just published its profit report for last year. Here it is: \$12,000,000. LARRY: I guess I could buy a car on that, if squeezed a bit.

BILL: No dice, the stockholders need that for new yachts. And here's what WE got: \$10,000,000. That was the total payroll, for 6,000 workers. LARRY: Well, weil! So I got one six-thousandth of \$10,000,000! Sounds like a lot of money, even if it's only thirty a week

BILL: Now look: that twelve-million profit came out of our labor. But who gets tt?

LARRY: The night clubs. BILL: Well, it goes to a bunch of stockholders who think a lathe is something you shave with.... Still, a handful of them get more than 6,000 of us, who do the producing in this plant. What the hell are they getting the fattest cut for, anyway?

LARRY: I get it. They're useless, so we take the \$12,608,009 and double our salaries. Now all you have to figure out is how to do it.

BILL: Wait a minute: There's the president of this company, old man Crossgrain. What's he do for his \$60,000 a year? LARRY: Well, he spent most of last year lob-

bying in Washington, making speeches and breaking our strike. BILL: We could do without that, too. Where

does that leave us? LARRY: I've practically got my automobile now. Thanks, pal. Now all I want to know is: how are you going to pry all that money out of

Crossgrain and the coupon-clippers? BILL: Oh, I'll just visit the next Board of Directors' meeting and make a speech:

"Gentlement in these times when we are all lighting for democracy and the freedom of small nations and for the American way of life and the Chinese way of life and the Turkish way of life. and to save our sharecroppers and shareholders from barbarisms. Gentlemen! In these times, it is

only ideals that ecunt! "We must all sacrises for the Great Cause of Democracy: New my pal Larry and me and the rest of the gang, we haven't got much to exertifice, unions you start taking our life insurance, too. Se bit make this suggestion to you boys: MMA BONA AGO, FRAT ON LINE WOURT YOU'VE''''AURENDY MANAGED TO SWEAT OUT OF US? You don't roully NEED the extra twelve million or no; and anyway the people who do ment of the talking about 'mortfleing'

ought to set an example. How about it?" LARRY: Somehow, Bill, I've got the feeling you wouldn't get Crossgrain to sacrifice two brass

BILL: Maybe you're right. Let's see.... I've got it. I'll go to Washington and look up the workers' friend, Franklin D, and talk to him like a brother. Like this:

"See here. Frank, you're good at conscripting things, aren't you? How about getting after the big boys with the momey?... Just conscript their bankreils-and that'll be letting 'em off easy com pered with a small fellow leaving his job and his family to take a chance of being shot at. Take the war industries away from the profiteers, put them under workers' control and turn the profits ever to the drafters and the workers."

LARRY: Think that'll work?

BILL: Sure it'll work ... if our union and a few million other workers did the "asking" with me. THEN WE COULD DUMP OUT ANY GOVERN-MENT THAT WOULDN'T GIVE US THAT MUCH DEMOCRACY, AND PUT IN A GOVERNMENT THAT WOULD.

Mr. Winchell **And Miss Symes**

Cossip columns have become increasingly popular in the capitalist press of recent years. Not to be outdone by it, The Call, organ of the Norman Thomas group, has opened its pages to the dilule talents of one Lillian Symes, to whom working class politics is a long string of anecdotes and old wives' tales, mainly the latter. In the issue of February 22. Miss Symes gives the elderly ladies who adore her stuff as juicy a tid-bit as can be found in a week of yawns.

There are rumors that the Cannon and Shachle man Trotakystes are about to heal their differences and reunite under one banner, but that the conditions of this reconciliation are a series of selfhumiliations and promises of 'good behavior' on the part of Shachtman. He must admit certain errors and promise never again to conduct a factional struggle against Jun Cannon. If he is sufficiently humble in his abnegation, he may be permitted to edit the party's theoretical organ.

As one of the leaders of the late, unlamented "militant" group in the Socialist Party, Miss Symes need yield to nobody in the rôle of expert on self-humiliation and promises of good behavior. All that Dan Hoan Alfred Baker Lewis, Jack Altman and other eminent warmongers had to do with the likes of Syries was to frown a bit, and they had her dieting on unplucked crow from breakfast to mainight snack. Her reward for being " is the right to give expression to her unique talents in a Call column. With the above quotation from her Winchellian column, it is easy to understand that she has been over-

Upon reflection, however, if this is not more than fair to Miss Symes, it is less than Just to Mr. Winchell There is, after all, a difference between

Mr. Winchell uses a keyhole and he often rethe two. ports accurately some of the things that are to be seen through that specture.

Miss Symes uses a mirror.

you. Individual aid cannot be sub-Feb. 19, 1941.

after I hear from you