

Stalinists Forget Murder of Panto

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AUTO BARONS SMEAR LABOR

3,000 Picket Meeting Of Fascist In Oakland

Special To THE MILITANT

By Robert Chester and Della Rossa

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Over 3,000 marching, singing, chanting, booing anti-fascist workers and youth last night picketed "Fuehrer" Gerald L. K. Smith's meeting across the bay in Oakland's Technical High School. Chanting "Who Pays Smith?", "Down with Fascism!", "Drive Smith out of California!" the united front of unions, fraternal organizations, workers' political parties and students gave Smith, No. 1 American Fascist, a hot reception similar to those he recently received in Detroit and Los Angeles.

The picket line, called at 24 hours notice, filled the whole block before the school and encircled the wide center area leading to the school steps. With high spirit the marchers kept up an almost continuous chant that reached its climax of boos, catcalls, and derisive cries of "Hell Smith" when America's most notorious fascist, escorted by his bodyguards and police, skirted the line and hurried up the school steps.

This same treatment was given to the 75 or so Smith followers who ventured through the lines. The meeting inside, which, after the entrance of many hecklers, reached a possible maximum of 150, was often drowned out by the noise of the pickets.

LABOR SOLIDARITY

Represented on the line were the placards of Pile Drivers Local 34, Office Employees Locals 29 and 207744, Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Na-

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William Patterson Ends Prison Term

Special To THE MILITANT

By Eloise Gordon

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Nov. 1.—William Patterson, Pennsylvania coal miner imprisoned in June under the notorious Smith-Connally anti-strike law, was released from the Fayette County Jail at Uniontown at six o'clock this morning. I had the privilege of being in the welcoming group that greeted him at his release.

As we drove later into the

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BRITISH DOCK STRIKERS AGREE TO MONTH TRUCE

The brutal strikebreaking policy of the Attlee Government has compelled the national strike committee of the rank and file British dock workers to recommend a "30-day truce" in the strike which has paralyzed British shipping for some seven weeks.

The longshoremen agreed to go back to work on November 5 to "give the Government a chance to adjust differences, but declared they would go out again and carry with them all dock workers, if negotiations failed."

The vicious attitude of the Attlee Government was revealed, however, in the declaration of Minister of Labor, George Isaacs that the strikers' decisions would not change the Government policy of dealing only with the recognized union, the Transport and General Workers Union.

USING SOLDIERS

The heads of the TGWU opposed the strike from the beginning and unsuccessfully attempted a number of times to start a back to work movement. The strikers were forced to bow to superior power, when the Attlee Government increased the number of soldiers ordered to act as strikebreakers to 20,000 and announced this number would presently be doubled. Previously, spokesmen of the Attlee Government had tried to defend the use of the armed

Civil War Flares In Northern China

American forces are directly involved in the civil war which broke out last week in north China. On October 27 soldiers of the Fourth Army, which is commanded by the Stalinist Yanan regime, fired on the barge of an American Admiral. The fire was returned by the barge. This exchange symbolized what may now occur on a wide scale.

The extent of the war between Chiang Kai-shek and Yanan became known October 28. Stalinist sources, quoted by the United Press, said "undeclared civil war was raging in at least 11 provinces of North China." The Chiang Kai-shek government "has concentrated 800,000 troops in the area to wipe out communist forces."

The Chiang Kai-shek government admitted that in one two-week's battle alone, 15,000 government troops were killed. In North Shansi 50,000 Yanan troops were attacking the Tating rail junction. In Suiyuan province another 100,000 Yanan troops opened a general offensive.

According to Marshal Yen, one of Chiang Kai-shek's henchmen, who gave a press interview recently, "the Communists massed 64 regiments against Changchi and took the town in fighting that started September 21 and October 8." Marshal Yen declared that "there are records of from 40 to 50 engagements in a single day."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S STRATEGY

The New China Daily, organ of the Stalinists, said that Governor Fu Tso-Yi of Suiyuan province, was the "starter of civil war."

The paper declared that Chi-

ang Kai-shek's strategy was to occupy the strategic points, obtain control of the railway lines and then move out into the surrounding areas.

What is particularly ominous about the developing civil war is the participation of United States armed forces. At least 60,000 American troops are stationed in the area. It is only a question of time until they become directly involved. By October 30 U. S. Marines at Tientsin were "alerted," and a high American Army officer at Shanghai admitted that American marines "cannot continue without serious trouble."

Gravest of all is the fact that American planes and American troop ships are being used to rush Chiang Kai-shek's troops into these areas. This constitutes the clearest possible evidence that Wall Street is backing Chiang Kai-shek.

U. S. IMPERIALISTS INTERVIEW

A Yanan official, asked what could be done to avert the civil war, declared: "Among other things it depends on the attitude

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Huge Picket Line Against Fascist Meeting In L.A.

Bulletin to THE MILITANT

By Lois Saunders

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—Between 25,000 and 30,000 workers, youth and members of minority groups formed a mass picket line around Polytechnic High School here where Fascist Gerald L. K. Smith was speaking tonight. In addition many hundreds entered the hall, booing the speakers, applauding lustily at the wrong places, and finally making a demonstrative exit as Smith himself took the microphone.

Police were everywhere in evidence, armed even to helmets and gas masks. Some 500 of them forced the picket line to form into two sections, leaving the entrance clear for Smith's followers. They also prohibited picketing on the school grounds and the use of sound trucks.

Inside the meeting, police were standing shoulder to shoulder, lining the walls of the auditorium and filling every aisle both downstairs and in the balcony. Anyone who booed or made any remark against the speakers was promptly yanked out by hulking policemen. Many were shoved and pushed so that they could scarcely keep from falling downstairs.

In the early summer, Smith was able to attract an audience here of more than 5,000. At his meeting tonight there were scarcely a thousand after the demonstrative exit of hundreds when Smith began to speak.

Anti-Smith leaders arranged for a meeting at the nearby Olympic auditorium, following termination of the picketing at 9:00 p.m. Approximately 7,000 people gathered in the hall, giving further expression to their anger over Smith's appearance, and protesting the action of the school board in permitting him use of the auditorium.

A resolution, passed unanimously, commended the school

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Forging New Chains



Truman Says Labor Must Accept Reduction Of Take-Home Wages

President Truman's October 31 radio speech and directive on administration wage-price policy has spread more confusion than light. Anyone can interpret it the way he sees fit and everyone is doing so.

To the main question before labor, what is the attitude of the administration on labor's demand for the maintenance of wartime take-home pay, Truman answered:

"We must understand that we cannot hope with a reduced work-week, to maintain now the same take-home pay for labor generally that it has had during the war. There will have to be a drop."

Truman failed to state how much of a drop. He merely added: "But the Nation cannot afford to have that drop too drastic." He did admit that the total wage and salary bill now faces a \$20-billion slash.

Truman made his speech in the midst of a tremendous strike wave that has swept this country ever since V-J Day. All efforts of the administration to halt this upsurge of labor struggle have proved fruitless. The workers are determined to maintain their standards of living—even at the expense of the accumulated titanic war profits of the corporations.

EVASIVE STATEMENTS

Truman's speech was therefore calculated to give some assurance to labor that its demands for higher wages would receive some consideration. That the workers are in a position and mood to enforce their demands

ENEMIES OF LABOR INCITE GARY STUDENT RACE-HATE

Special to THE MILITANT

By Robert L. Birchman

GARY, Ind., Nov. 2.—Race hatred burst into the open here this week as white pupils at Froebel High School for the second time refused to attend school because they must share school facilities with Negro students. Their anti-Negro action is being supported by a parents' committee of 13.

The present truancy has been termed a "boycott" against Principal R. A. Nuzum, who had been exonerated of previous charges of "maladministration" preferred by students and parents. Negro student activities had been segregated at Froebel. Negroes were not allowed to take part in the school band, orchestra and dramatic club. Nuzum has attempted to end this segregation gradually in re-

cent years. His attempt to develop student activities on a non-segregated basis is back of the charges against Nuzum.

In the first mass truancy, from September 18 to October 1, the anti-Negro students demanded the removal of Negro students from the school, dismissal of Principal Nuzum and the end of interracial experiments.

On the first day of the present race-hate action, led by the same elements as in the September action, each white student was handed a mimeographed announcement of a meeting that night of white parents of Froebel school children and property owners at Spanish Hall. The 400 parents in attendance at the meeting were urged to pay \$1 to join the association

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Instead, Secretary of Commerce Wallace issued a report in which he stated that the corporations could pay a 10 per cent increase generally and 15 per cent in the auto industry. Without taking official responsibility for fixing a limit on wage increases, the administration is clearly attempting to establish a maximum bargaining point for the unions at a half to two-thirds below the 30 per cent increase the unions generally are demanding. In this fashion, the administration is attempting to force labor to accept such wage increases as the capitalists themselves are prepared to grant unions.

Reporting the quick U. S. recognition of the new Venezuela government, which overthrew the previous regime in a violent coup d'etat, the N. Y. Times, October 31, relates: "The action of the United States had been forecast almost from the first, when investigation by our Ambassador in Caracas, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, reported that no difficulties appeared in sight with respect to oil properties or other matters involved in our relations with Venezuela."

Short But "Sweet"

Admiral Halsey, commander of the U. S. Third Fleet, told a Navy Day rally in St. Louis that the next war will probably not last six months and that there will be "practically nothing left of the loser."

Food Would Also Help

Gen. Eisenhower, in an address from Wiesbaden, Germany, said "suspicion, hunger, privation, fear of disease and fear of death," threaten world ruin "unless international cooperation meets this challenge with firmness, forbearance and wisdom."

Use Race-Hate, Red-Baiting Against Detroit Workers

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—Class war more bitter and on a scale greater than ever this industrial battleground has ever seen before is developing here in the center of the huge multi-billion dollar, war-profits gorged automotive industry.

The opposing battle lines of the working class and Big Business are being swiftly massed. In the foreground of the aroused Detroit workers are the CIO auto unionists pressing forward for a 30 per cent wage increase in their showdown struggle against the arrogant, power-drunk auto barons.

This week the contending class forces were moving to a climactic engagement on the political field, with all the forces of capitalist reaction, united behind the auto corporations, making an unprecedentedly vicious and scurrilous assault upon labor's campaign to elect CIO United Automobile Workers Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein as mayor in next Tuesday's elections.

HUGE CAMPAIGNS
The financial and industrial overlords have thrown all their vast wealth and resources into the drive to defeat Frankenstein and labor's candidates for Common Council, Doll, Hill and Edwards. Their kept press, their radio stations, their political agents who have ruled this city for decades, have unleashed a campaign of anti-labor incitement of stupendous proportions.

This campaign is being conducted not only through the regular propaganda channels. Big Business is spreading its labor-hate, race-hate incitations through a thousand hidden channels and a multitude of concealed or disguised mouthpieces.

The underworld scum of professional strikebreakers and hoodlums, the fascist rats being mobilized by such elements

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Machinists Strike In San Francisco

Special to THE MILITANT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—A joint AFL and CIO machinists strike, begun October 29, has closed approximately 200 plants here, put 12,000 workers on the picket lines and broken the labor "truce" in the Bay Area. The striking unions' appeal to the Bay Area labor movement and 55,000 other workers affected by the strike to respect their picket lines has been complied with in all but a few minor instances.

AFL Machinists Lodge 68 and CIO Steelworkers East Bay Machinists Local 1304 are demanding a 30 per cent wage increase. When the employers refused anything above a 10 per cent raise, the militant machinists voted to strike, ignoring the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act provision for a 30-day "cooling-off" period.

INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

The industries affected range from 15 shipyards, including five major yards here and seven in the East Bay area, to at least 185 foundries, machine shops, marine engine, rubber, oil and other plants and some warehouses.

Of the "uptown" machine shops approximately 45 employers signed up with the union immediately. This returned some 2,000 machinists to work, but did not visibly affect the wide scope of the strike.

IAM-AFL Lodge 68 has a tradition of militancy that the government, the California Metal Trades Council (employers' association), the AFL bureaucrats, and the Stalinists have been unable to stifle. During the war Lodge 68 refused to surrender any of the hard-won terms of its agreement. It was necessary

for the government and employers to place the shops under Navy control in order to break the strike. From early 1944 to the present, the members of Lodge 68 have been working without a written agreement. Only the complete unity of the rank and file behind their business agents, E. F. Dillon and Harry Hook, has preserved the union.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

Machinists are now demanding signed agreements which include two weeks' vacation with full straight-time pay, nine paid holidays, straight-time pay for the first five days of lost time due to industrial accidents, and a guaranteed weekly income for permanent employees after 60 days on the payroll. The wage demands are 48 hours pay for 40 hours work, to raise base pay from \$1.28 per hour to \$1.65 per hour, and double-time for all overtime and Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The Bay City Metal Trades Council, representing some 270,000 AFL workers in affiliated unions, has in the past negotiated master agreements with the shipbuilders and the WPB's Wage Stabilization Board. The Council's conservative lead-

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Diary Of A Steelworker *By T. Kovalsky*



We had been talking about the standard of living and the attitude the companies were taking concerning the wage demands of the unions, when Slim began to get sore.

"Those lousy companies don't give a damn if you starve or not," he exploded. "We ought to have a revolution and shoot 'em all like they did in Russia."

I almost jumped. "Holy smokes, Slim! Where did you hear all that baloney?" I asked. "Look," I added, "I'll tell you what happened in Russia if you'd like to hear about it."

"It was twenty-eight years ago, Wednesday, the seventh of November, 1917. The people in Russia—people like you and me, working long hours for low pay, fighting in muddy, watery trenches for the capitalists—well, they got sick of the way things were going and decided that they were going to run the government their own way and have peace, good working conditions, plenty to eat, security, and happiness for all people. So they got together and took over the government. There was a little scuffling, a handful of people—only a few—got killed. And that was the Russian Revolution."

"Are you kidding?" Slim asked.

I grinned at him. "What do you want for your money—mass murder?"

Jimmy had come up while I was talking, and he now joined in. "You see how easy it is, Slim?"

In answer to Slim's distrustful expression I went on. "Of course, it wasn't quite that simple, Slim, but it wasn't a massacre like the boss press makes out. And the Russian people weren't led around by the nose by a little gang of fanatics, either.

"Here's how it was. There was a revolutionary party called the Bolsheviks, and they wanted a workers' government just like the Socialist Workers Party here in this country does. At the start of things they were just a small group. But when the people got together in March, 1917, and kicked out the Russian czar, the Bol-

sheviki began growing pretty fast.

"The people had set up what they called 'Soviets.' That's the Russian word for Councils... you know, something like the CIO Council, where all the different local unions from the plants around here are represented by elected delegates. Well, these councils, or Soviets, had representatives of the soldiers as well as the workers, so the great majority of the Russian people had a voice in what was going on in the councils.

"Now, since the czar had been kicked out by the combined might of the people, who left their jobs in a big strike, held demonstrations against the monarchy, and forced him to abdicate, the government was in pretty tough shape. None of the so-called leaders dared to set up a real people's government. They were sort of like Murray, Thomas, Green, and the rest of our labor leaders who don't dare to come out for a Labor Party, because they are afraid of the workers' strength.

"But the people were clamoring for action. They looked more and more to the Soviets for leadership and less and less to the national government. The Bolsheviks raised the slogan of 'All power to the Soviets,' and the people began to say the Bolsheviks were right. Finally, on November 7, after the great majority of the workers, peasants (you know, small farmers), and soldiers were on their side, the Bolsheviks, who were now a majority in the Soviets, proclaimed the Soviets to be the national government."

"But how about all the fighting?"

"Well, Slim, nobody gives up privileges without a scrap. The capitalists, who had been kicked out, raised up an army and made war on the Soviet Government. America and Britain and the other big countries financed the reactionaries in Russia; you can thank them for the bloodshed in the Civil War. But the Soviets won out. That was the revolution. What happened later is another story.

"The Bolsheviks under Lenin and Trotsky led it in Russia. The Socialist Workers Party led it here. And when it happens, we'll just take them over and run them for ourselves; and we'll have peace and plenty for all of us."

Shoptalks On Socialism *By V. Grey*



"You spend all your time agitating for socialism, and what does it get you? You're always worrying about the other guy. Me—I'm looking out for myself and my family."

But how can a working man look out for himself anyway? These are the only recipes that I can think up:

1. He can forsake the working class and be a capitalist.

2. He can forsake the working class and be a capitalist. Or, 2 (B). He can be a capitalist stooge—job-killer, peg-setter, scissorbill or scab.

3. He can advance the struggle of his own class against the boss class—making all the working people including himself and his family better off.

There is only one way for a worker as a worker to look out for himself. That's No. 3. Any other way is to desert his class.

But what's wrong with getting out of the working class, you might say? It's a free country, they tell you, and who wants to work for a living anyway?

I guess the caverns of hell don't grow any deeper just to accommodate the scabs, skunks, and ne'er-do-wells that try to leave the working class. And maybe it's all right if they can get away with it. But the point I wish to raise is that they just don't get away with it—at least not very far.

Take No. 1—the worker who becomes a crook. That is, a legitimate crook—one who steals and calls it stealing—a second-story man, pickpocket, penman, etc. Modern capitalist police methods, fingerprint bureaus, prison and parole systems, are organized to the nth degree with millions of dollars and thousands of cops arrayed against the individual worker who tries to escape his chains of slavery alone. "Crime," as the capitalists smugly say, "does not pay."

Take No. 2—the worker who becomes a capitalist to live comfortably off the backs of the workers. Of course that's only in the movies. And even there it's not an ignorant mechanic

or steel worker, like you or me. It's a clean-cut young college boy, poor but honest, who meets a nice girl, falls in love with her and then wakes up to find himself married to a million dollars, etc., etc.

Or take the worker who takes that movie seriously. He scrapes together a few hundred bucks to start a gas station and run it up into a whole chain of stations just like Clark Gable or somebody did in the movies. Well, he works fourteen hours a day and makes his wife and kids work too, and after ten years they're still working fourteen hours a day on the same corner—if Standard Oil hasn't run them out of business.

No. 2 (B) offers the surest immediate cash payment. But you have to have certain qualifications. Your knees and backbone have to be well oiled and very limber. While it's easy to be a stooge, it's hard to be a successful one, because the competition is very severe. And working people aren't trained for it like the more educated middle class.

It seems as though the surest bet is No. 3. That's what the majority of working people seem to think today anyway. When they vote as high as twenty to one for strike, it shows they know where their bread is buttered. It's buttered on their own side, and not spread with the phony baloney of capitalist wish thinking. Their self interest is the interest of their CLASS.

The worker on the picket line sees where his bread is buttered, too. As he fights for his class he fights for himself and his children. If his children grow hungry in the long strike he fights more fiercely against the boss class which starves them. He fights for higher wages and shorter hours, so his children, when they go to work, will be less slaves than he.

Millions of workers are like that. And yet only a few today are revolutionary socialists. But these millions will become revolutionary socialists as they begin to see that socialism means a better world for their children and the end of slavery altogether. And they will make great sacrifices of time and energy precisely BECAUSE they look out for themselves and their families.

Postwar Notes For Seamen *By F. J. Lang*



Ship operators and their Admiral friends are afraid the U. S. Maritime Commission may be absorbed into some other federal agency—probably the Department of Commerce—under powers which may be granted to President Truman by government reorganization measures now pending in Congress.

Admiral Vickery of the Maritime Commission rebuked the ship operators at their recent Merchant Marine Conference in New York's swank Waldorf-Astoria for their apparent lack of interest in the fate of the Commission. The Admiral had good reason to be peeved, considering the billions in government funds he has helped divert into the coffers of private shipping companies. "To jealously watch the factors that basically are going to effect the industry which supports you," the Admiral told his friends, "is the least you can do."

As if to show the Admirals that the ship-

"owners" are not asleep where their interests are concerned (regardless of the Maritime Commission's fate), Basil Harris, president of the U. S. Lines Co. and spokesman for bigtime operators who enjoy heavy government subsidies, has listed six demands. Among them is the demand for representation in Truman's Cabinet through creation of the office of Secretary of Transportation. Harris says his demands "might be termed a Bill of Rights founded on past experience and future well-being of our industry."

Past experience shows that the ship operators have always found an open door to the federal treasury. The old Dollar Line was notorious for its raids on the public treasury after World War I, and exposure of its steals threatened to scandalize the entire industry. This outfit is now laying claim to the government-built and government-owned American President Line which has been reorganized since 1938 by the Maritime Commission from the remnants of the bankrupt Dollar Line. R. Stanley Dollar now claims that he is the "owner" of APL because an original four-and-one-half million dollars in government loans has been repaid from wartime operating earnings of APL. No mention is made of the fact that the government loans were repaid with more government funds. However, all action on sale of APL is being held up while Truman makes a personal study of reports from Attorney-General Clark and the Maritime Commission on the Dollar claims.

The ease with which the ship-"owners" are able to get the President's ear seems to indicate that these people are hardly in need of a "Bill of Rights." What they need is a Bill of Particulars, listing their thievery, profiteering and exploitation of the workers, and this should be drawn up by the maritime unions.

Criminal Election Policy Of N. Y. Stalinists Blocks Step Toward National Labor Party

By Felix Morrow

The New York mayoralty campaign is over, but no worker should forget the criminal policy of the Communist Party which deprived the labor movement of an extraordinarily favorable opportunity for a big step ahead toward a nation-wide Labor Party.

There was little labor sentiment for LaGuardia's choice of a successor, Newbold Morris, and still less for the Democratic candidate O'Dwyer or the Republican Goldstein.

Here, then, was the opportunity for the American Labor Party to run its own candidate. Even if not elected, he would have been certain of a big vote, considering whom he would be running against. At the least, he would do as well as the miserable nobody, Dean Alfange, who got 18 per cent of the New York City vote in the 1942 gubernatorial elections, running as an independent ALP candidate.

Remember, too, that the ALP got that vote despite Roosevelt's appeal to the workers to vote for the Democratic candidate Bennett. And despite the fact that Hillman and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers broke away from the ALP and supported Bennett in that election.

That show of strength in 1942 for an ALP candidate who did not also run on any capitalist ticket gave the ALP the prestige which its leaders have since then been trading away in election deals with the capitalist parties.

This year, with Roosevelt and LaGuardia out of the picture, the ALP had an even better opportunity than in 1942. Nor was there need to run a nobody like Alfange. The candidate could have been the leader of one of the big unions affiliated to the ALP—Curran of the National Maritime Union, Quill of the Transport Workers, etc.

But the Communist Party, securely in control of the New York machinery of the ALP, ruled otherwise. It insisted on making a deal with Tammany to support its man, O'Dwyer, who in the course of the campaign repudiated the councilmanic candidacy of Benjamin Davis, reneged on practically everything.

COVERING UP
On its side, however, the Communist Party carried out the deal to the bitter end, trying to explain away O'Dwyer's anti-labor actions or, where even that

Student Groups Hear Trotskyist Youth Speakers

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 — The Trotskyist Youth Group held highly successful street corner meetings at three colleges in New York last week, to discuss what is at stake for youth in the New York City election campaign. These meetings attracted attentive gatherings of 50 to 150 students at City College, Brooklyn College and New York University.

Members of the Trotskyist Youth Group and the Socialist Workers Party spoke. The audiences were full of young people who were interested in the problems of conscription, war and unemployment. Many young Stalinists and other leftist youth were there. Students were generally attentive and genuinely interested in the Trotskyist program. They asked important questions and joined in discussion. Even many young Stalinists made militant points.

These meetings not only spread the ideas of socialism to hundreds of students, but they also showed clearly that American youth is rapidly becoming disillusioned in American capitalism, which can only produce war, depression, and misery.

Huge Picket Line Against Fascist Meeting In L.A.

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authorities in San Francisco, San Jose and San Diego where Smith was refused use of the schools, and demanded that use of school halls in Los Angeles henceforth be barred to "anyone who spews the doctrines of fascism."

The picket line and the Olympic meeting were both called by the Mobilization for Democracy, which comprises some 200 labor, minority and liberal organizations. Prominent in the group is the Los Angeles CIO Council, as well as AFL and Railway Brotherhood unions.

couldn't be done, simply covering up for O'Dwyer.

The climax of this vile policy came the last week of the campaign when the Republicans, for their own reasons naturally, spilled the story of how O'Dwyer had smothered the investigation of the murder of Pete Panto, militant leader of the Brooklyn Longshoremen. Elsewhere on this page you will read the story of how the Communist Party has covered up O'Dwyer even in this instance, although in 1940 and 1941 the Communist Party itself proved that O'Dwyer had done in the Panto case just what the Republicans now say he did.

As for any claims that O'Dwyer's election would bring progressive results, the Communist Party wound up the campaign with the arguments concerning the horrors which would result if Goldstein got in but with as much silence as possible concerning what will happen when O'Dwyer takes office.

The one half-way plausible argument proffered by the Stalinists had nothing to do with O'Dwyer at all but with the good effect of having as many votes as possible cast (for O'Dwyer) on the ALP line of the voting machine. As one after another of the Communist Party's pretenses of O'Dwyer's progressiveness were punctured, the Stalinists concentrated more and more on the value of a big vote on the ALP line.

REVEAL OWN ROLE

Precisely this argument, however, reveals the crime of the Communist Party. If a big ALP vote means to draw a distinction from Tammany-O'Dwyer, then it is plain how valuable would have been a big ALP vote for an independent labor candidate. A big ALP vote for O'Dwyer is at best an ambiguous thing, with O'Dwyer's gang being able to argue plausibly that most of such votes are for O'Dwyer rather than for the ALP, that many a good Democrat just happened to pull the first lever he saw marked for O'Dwyer, etc. Whereas votes for an independent labor candidate on the ALP line would have been unambiguous votes against the capitalist parties and for labor's own party.

Such a big ALP vote for an independent labor candidate would have brought powerful pressure on the trade union officialdom to launch an independent labor Party in time to campaign in the next state and national elections.

That this didn't happen is the crime of the Communist Party, which had the power to do it and instead sold out the ALP to Tammany.

Stalinists Forget Murder of Panto In Wild Effort To Cover Up O'Dwyer

By Bill Morgan

NEW YORK.—A shocking and revealing example of Stalinist treachery and degeneration came to light in the recent election campaign mud-slinging between Tammany Hall and the Republican Party machine in this city.

In a frantic effort to smear O'Dwyer, the Stalinist supported candidate of Tammany, the machine politicians of the Republican Party brought to light the unsolved and almost forgotten murder of Peter Panto.

Peter Panto was the rank and file leader of about 1200 longshoremen who attempted to combat the dictatorship of Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and a leading member of Tammany Hall. Panto was a member of the Communist Party. The rank and file revolt against Ryan was given full support by the Daily Worker. This struggle occurred during 1938 and 1939 on the Brooklyn waterfront.

On July 14, 1939 Peter Panto disappeared. No trace of him could be found. The Daily Worker demanded the District Attorney of Brooklyn investigate the case and prosecute the gangsters with whom Panto was last seen in an automobile outside a local office of the I.L.A.

The District Attorney began an investigation and several known gangsters including members of the infamous Murder, Inc. who were involved in the

Veterans Leading Picket Line



This group of World War II veterans hasn't fallen for the propaganda of the corporations. They are leading the picket line in the strike of 8,000 Timken workers in Canton, Ohio.

War Veterans Lead The Picket Line In Walkout At Canton Timken Plant

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ers, tried to pull a fast one. It supplied scab production workers with pink office-help badges and sneaked them into the plant.

VETS SHOW UP BOSS

The strike pickets, among whom were the World War II veterans, soon caught on to this cheap trick and became really angered. The veterans came to the local union hall in a body and asked to be placed at the No. 1 main gate to stop the company's strikebreaking maneuver. They picketed in a group with placards reading: "Are you going to let us down by going through the picket lines?" The pickets showed their contempt for the scabs by tossing pennies at them, shouting, "Here's your carfare, now go on home!"

During this demonstration, one of the pickets, who had fought in Europe, walked up to Umstaad, president of the corporation, and showed him the banner he was carrying. Umstaad sneeringly insulted the veteran. Whereupon the worker-veteran explained the banner to Umstaad and reminded him how he and other soldiers had rescued Umstaad's son from a Nazi concentration camp.

EMPTY PROMISES

Explaining the union solidarity of the veterans, union officials stated: "During the war, Timken Roller Bearing advertised in the daily papers for an entire year, 'We're going to do everything under the sun for the veterans, rebuild and revamp machines so crippled veterans can have jobs, etc.' The company promised double seniority and, in fact, were going to have Utopia at Timken Roller Bearing."

"Since the boys have been returning, all the company has done is try to use Vets against the non-Vets to create dissension. In many instances the company has placed Vets on jobs and then paid them 25 cents an hour less than non-vets doing the same work. To prove this, we have arbitration awards the

WIDE SUPPORT

Some 5,000 Timken workers in Columbus, Ohio, have come out in full support of the Canton strikers. Truck-drivers here are supporting the strikers by respecting all picket lines.

Strikers point out that the issues in this fight are similar to those in the bitter battle against the union-busting International trust, SKF, in Philadelphia. It is urged that local unions pass resolutions in support of the Timken strikers here.

NEW YORK Militant Labor Forum "Results of the Elections In France"

Charles Carsten
National Education Director, SWP
SUNDAY, NOV. 11
116 University Place, 8 p.m.

CHICAGO
Russian Revolution Anniversary Meeting Sunday, November 11
Hear:
JAMES P. CANNON
National Secretary, SWP
BUCKINGHAM HALL
59 E. Van Buren St. 8 P. M.