

Expropriate War Industries, Run Them Under Workers' Control

Time to Kick Out War Profiteers!

An Editorial

During his anti-labor speech on Army Day last Saturday, OPM Director Knudsen mentioned two true facts which every worker should know and understand.

1. "We are all in the Army now... The technical progress of making war," said Mr. Knudsen, "has advanced to such a stage that ONE MAN in the field requires the backing of TEN MEN at home."

That means that ten out of eleven men in the "national defense" forces are working under the dictates of Eugene Grace, Henry Ford, Max W. Babb of Allis-Chalmers and others of the same stripe.

It means that "national defense" is at the mercy of the Fords and the Graces, men addicted to the most autocratic rule—except as their arbitrary power is limited by the successful growth of the trade unions in their factories.

And for what do the Graces and Fords use their power? To bring the maximum amount of blood-money out of creating instruments of death. From the first trickle of war orders in 1940, 230 corporations increased their "earnings" for that year 70.77 per cent over 1939, the April 6 New York Times reports. The twelve leading steel companies in 1940 more than doubled the profits they had made in 1939. Aviation companies tripled, quadrupled and quintupled their previous profits. What these war profits of 1940 mean was demonstrated recently by a CIO analysis: General Motors netted a profit of \$977 per employee; American Telegraph and Telephone, \$528 per employee; U. S. Steel, \$420 per employee; DuPont, \$2,200 per employee; General Electric \$826 per employee; Standard Oil of New Jersey, \$2,000 per employee.

By their autocratic rule over ten out of eleven men in the "national defense" forces, the Graces and Fords really control the destiny of the nation and dictate whether we shall live or die. It is to their interest that there be war booms and wars. Out of our mangled bodies they coin new and greater profits.

2. "During the last seven months," said Mr. Knudsen, "we have actually started and more than 60 per cent completed new factories at a cost of over two billion dollars, of which a billion dollars and a half was furnished by the government and the balance privately financed."

That means that the government paid 75 per cent of the cost of expanding the empires of the Graces and Fords. They get not only war profits but also new factories for nothing!

After all this Mr. Knudsen, in attacking strikes, has the gall to say: "I am getting all out of patience with all this talk about money. This is no time to ask for quotations on the defense of the United States... This job can't be handled with money. It must be handled with our hearts." That \$977 per employee that Knudsen's General Motors netted in profits in 1940 was just incidental to a labor of love!

Yes, after all this the Knudsen and Stimson and the rest of the bosses and their political agents in Washington, have the effrontery to propose to "settle" strikes by cracking down on the unions. None of these gentlemen even breathe a suggestion of cracking down on the Graces and Fords.

Secretary of War Stimson, Senator Connally and others have proposed what they call "the government taking over" struck plants like Allis-Chalmers. In reality they are proposing nothing but a strikebreaking scheme. The war profiteers wouldn't suffer a bit. The government would pay the bosses handsomely for the use of their plants, expand the plants at government expense and eventually turn them back to their owners. The workers, on the other hand, are not only not promised a settlement or recognition of their union when the government takes over, but Secretary Stimson and Senator Connally don't even promise to reinstate the workers in their jobs!

But, as John L. Lewis has put it: "The time is not here yet, and methinks it will not come in America, when an act of Congress may be passed that will make indentured servants out of 45,000,000 American workers." Law or no law, the workers will strike against bosses who are renamed "government representatives" just as they strike against the uncannouflaged bosses.

In full confidence we say to the bosses and their political agents: You cannot fool or scare the workers. You cannot use the smokescreen of "national defense" to cover up the war profiteers. You can't hide from the workers the fact that "national defense" is being used by Big Business to make billionaires out of millionaires and to try to crush the trade unions.

Do you really want to leave money out of it, as Knudsen pretends? Do you really want uninterrupted production?

Then let the government take away the war industries from the Henry Fords, Eugene Graces and Max Babb, but let the workers take full charge of the expropriated plants.

Democratically-elected factory committees, will run those plants as they should be run. Out of the workers, freed from the dead hand of the oppressive bosses, will come creative energies such as this continent has never seen.

There are more than enough specialists, sincerely devoted to the people, to serve as consultants to these factory committees. The best of the accountants, statisticians, engineers, scientists, would prefer to work under such factory committees rather than to serve the brutal and ignorant bosses who have hitherto bought their brains. For the workers, having no interest in profits and throttling new inventions, will really give free scope to science and technique, which have been thwarted by the crises and profit-seeking of the capitalist system.

With magnificent courage the workers have stood by their demands and backed them up with heroic strikes. Now it is necessary, while continuing these strikes, to do more: to give a positive answer to the strikebreaking threats of the bosses and their political agents. An answer which will show the workers are not only defenders of their rights but the rightful leaders of the nation. An answer which will not only guarantee uninterrupted production, but which will take away from the Graces and Fords the control of the country's war production:

Expropriate the war industries and operate them under workers' control.

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FORD IS SHUT DOWN AT LAST

On The War Fronts

Hitler Forced To Open New Front

Balkan Campaign May Cost Hitler Dearly; Stalin Will Not Fight For Yugoslav Ally

By GEORGE STERN

Hitler last week unloosed his military might on two more European nations,

Yugoslavia's resistance to Hitler was determined in part by the lessons of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. These countries capitulated without a struggle to the Nazis in order to keep out of the war. All they accomplished was to be occupied by the Nazi army and to become in effect provinces of the Nazi Reich.

The lively nationalist traditions of the Serbian officer caste and middle class and the warrior traditions of the Montenegrin peasantry proved fertile soil for British encouragement. The decision was taken to resist.

If Hitler can complete the Balkan campaign in a matter of weeks with a minimum of cost to his military machine and a minimum of disruption in the Balkans, generally, he may still be in a position to complete his postponed schedule for an assault on the British Isles.

DANGER TO HITLER

Should the campaign stretch out over a longer period, however, it can mean his ultimate defeat in the war. Concentration of Nazi power in the Balkans until the fall or winter can conceivably give Britain the respite it needs to allow time for the American war machine to gear into action.

In any case, however, the Balkan campaign may cost him dearly. The Balkans are still the principal granary for the Reich. That is why Hitler tried by every means to assure his conquest of the Southeastern nations without resort to military force.

There is, further, the plight of Italy. Mussolini has some 300,000 men bottled up in Albania. Unless Hitler can complete the conquest of Greece and Yugoslavia with unimaginable speed and decisively defeat the British expeditionary force already on Greek soil, these Italian forces are doomed to another debacle.

So long, however, as Hitler can feel assured of eventual Balkan victory, fresh defeats for his Italian ally are not overly serious for him.

The other principal elements in the new Balkan war are Turkey and the USSR. Turkey is still sit-

ting tight. It has become apparent in the successive stages of the war that Turkey does not have enough confidence in its military strength to venture an offensive policy. But a policy of waiting means eventual envelopment by Hitler.

STALIN'S ROLE CLEAR

In the new Balkan situation, the USSR has taken a further step along the line already suggested by its recent moves. When Bulgaria was occupied, Moscow sent a feeble note of protest to Sofia. Two weeks ago the USSR and Turkey issued a new declaration of friendship and understanding which was interpreted as a Soviet pledge to extend friendly help to Turkey in case it is attacked. Now, a few hours before the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia, a pact of friendship and non-aggression between the USSR and Yugoslavia was signed.

These moves do not indicate any breach in Nazi-Soviet relations but they definitely do represent further worsening of those relations. Stalin has felt compelled at each stage of Nazi Balkan penetration to make some move which would impede Nazi advances without, however, embroiling the Soviet Union in the war.

Stalin's policy will not, if he can help it, expose him to the feared Nazi attack. He will continue, however, to do everything he dares to impede and make more costly Hitler's steady advance toward complete domination of Europe and toward eventual invasion of the Soviet Union. Once more those who hope Stalin will take up arms against Hitler are doomed to disappointment. Stalin's policy remains one of fearful defense. He seeks ways of warding off blows, not of dealing them.

(See editorial, "Stalin's Latest Pact," page 6.)

How Union Officials Are Used To Cover Up Gov't Strikebreaking

Not a single capitalist spokesman or newspaper has attempted to answer on its merits John L. Lewis' criticism of the National Mediation Board.

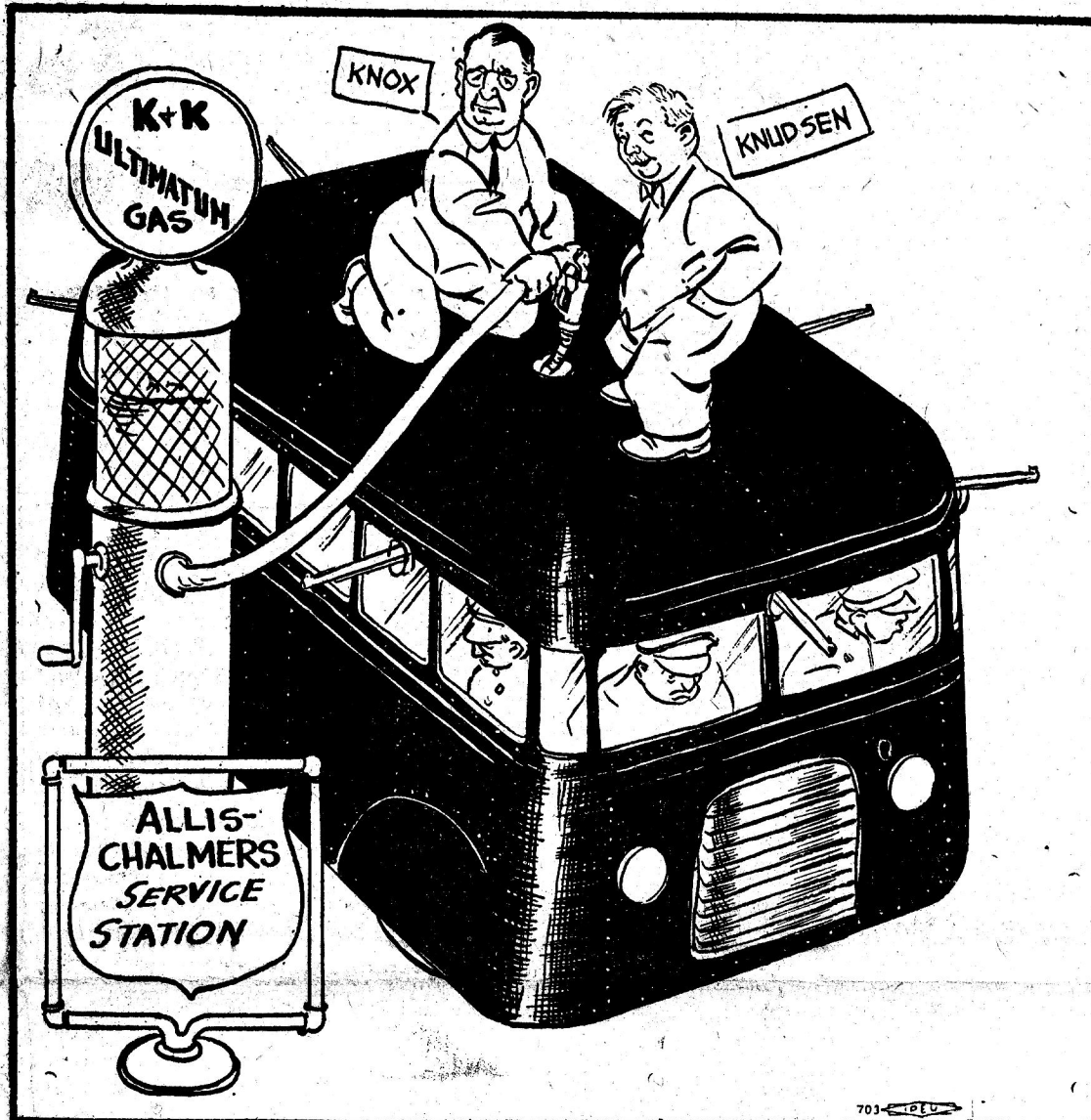
The "cleverest" of the boss papers, the New York Post, ducked Lewis' specific criticism with the help of this formula: "If they—Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy—have taken their places on the National Mediation Board with good will, and believe in mediation, have they not been wickedly insulted by Mr. Lewis, who has recklessly bracketed them with strike 'busters'?" (New York Post, April 4.)

Thus the Post, instead of answering Lewis' indictment, hides behind the backs of Murray and Kennedy. The backs of Murray and Kennedy are broad, indeed. Not only the Post, but all the employers' and "public" representatives on the Mediation Board are hiding behind them.

That, in fact, is why the bosses and their political agents wanted Murray and Kennedy on the board — as fig-leaves to cover up the anti-labor acts of the board.

And that's why every unionist should demand the withdrawal of all union officials from the board, and from all government posts.

They Provided The Gas



This striking cartoon, published in the weekly organ of the CIO, the April 7 CIO NEWS, shows the two government strikebreakers, Knox and Knudsen, providing the fuel for the armored car used against the Allis-Chalmers strikers. But the union won anyway!

Big Loophole Made In Excess Profits Tax Law

Congress Quietly Adopts Amendments To Tax Law To Relieve "War Baby" Industries From Paying Hundreds Of Millions

Recent amendments to the Excess Profits Tax Act have demonstrated the hypocrisy of the Roosevelt administration's loud talk about taking the profits out of war and "equal sacrifice" for capital and labor.

Under the guise of taking care of certain "hardship cases," involving an "unjust" application of the Excess Profits Tax to small concerns, Congress on March 7 quietly passed certain amendments which will save tens of millions of dollars in taxes for the major corporations. Expert estimates place the tax reductions for the big corporations in general, under the amended law, at no less than \$150,000,000 annually.

The immediate service rendered by the amendments to the big trusts and corporations is indicated by the following figures:

UE General Board Halts Carey's Red-Baiting Move

President James B. Carey's proposal to launch a red-baiting drive in the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (CIO) was rejected by the General Executive Board at its quarterly meeting, March 22-23 in New York.

Carey, who is also secretary of the CIO, had proposed to authorize all locals to oust Communists from official posts. Only board members Block and Campbell voted with Carey.

Aluminum Corporation of America has been saved \$800,000 in excess profits taxes for 1940.

North American Aircraft and United Aircraft each benefit to the extent of \$2,000,000.

The Glen L. Martin Co., aircraft manufacturer, two weeks ago announced to its stockholders that the new law has enabled it to add \$1,118,000 to its 1940 net income.

Douglas Aircraft is expected to gain a tax savings of \$1,400,000 for the current fiscal year.

The neat little device for keeping the profits in war, is contained in a trick little clause

This — clause (f) section 713 of the amended law—permits corporations to figure the base profits, on the excess of which excess profits taxes must be paid, by a new method favorable to the "war babies" industries. The old method required averaging the profits for the four years 1936 to 1939. The new method permits a corporation to name as its "regular" profits the highest single annual profit of any year in that period.

Thus, if the average annual profit over the four years has been \$1,000,000, but the highest single year's profit has been \$1,500,000, excess profits taxes are now levied on the excess over the \$1,500,000, rather than on the excess over \$1,000,000 required under the old law, \$500,000 more goes untouched by taxes into the corporation's till.

Even in its original form, the 1940 Excess Profits Tax Act was

so complicated that no ordinary worker could make heads or tails of it.

The new amendments are even more complicated. But the big corporations have figured their meaning out to the extent of a huge reduction in taxes, rather than the increase in taxes which the entire law was supposed to effect.

These new amendments were put through Congress in record time. There was practically no newspaper publicity on the changes made in the old law. There were no Congressional hearings or debates. It was all done with apparently calculated secrecy.

The bankers and industrialists don't like much light to be shed on the "equal sacrifices" the government is exacting from them!

Farrell Dobbs To Speak On The Latest Strikes

Farrell Dobbs, National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, will report and analyze the Ford and other strikes, upon his return from Detroit.

Dobbs' lecture, "The Great Strike Wave," will be given Wednesday, April 16, at 8:50 P.M. at a special session of the Marxist School, Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City.

Bring your shopmates to hear Comrade Dobbs!

Ford Workers Show Hank Their Power

Bold And Confident, Workers Stand Firm; Not So The Leaders

Story on strategy used to shut down the River Rouge appears on page 4—full page.

DETROIT, April 8—The great Ford strike, now in its seventh day, continues with all production completely shut down.

This strike, aimed against the symbol of the open shop, against the "old American way" in industry, is symbolic of what American workers understand by a fight for democracy, and what they feel is worth fighting for.

Those outside this area, who are reading about the strike in the daily press and hear about it on the radio, receive a warped picture of the actual state of affairs. They hear the venomous statements of the paid company hirelings, read the slanders and lies of the newspaper columnists, get a picture of the army of government mediators and their barrage of governmental pressure upon the Ford workers.

They imagine, from all this, that the Ford workers must be overcome by the sheer weight of the pressure brought to bear from all sides.

But the workers of Detroit are in a different world. They dwell apart from the venal columnists and the babbling flunkys on the radio newscasts.

The men on the Ford picket lines are cheerful optimistic and above all determined.

The Ford workers know only the justice of their case. They are oblivious of all the high-pressure attempts to demoralize and defeat them. They are swimming in a sea of solidarity, and are insulated by the sheer massiveness of their strength from the pricks and jabs of their enemies.

The strike leadership, unfortunately, does not lie in the hands of a broad and representative strike committee. It is in the hands of a few top figures such as Michael Widman, Jr., director of the CIO drive, R. J. Thomas, UAW President, George F. Ades, Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW, Alan Haywood, CIO organization director, and one or two other individuals. This leadership has a psychology different from the militant and confident ranks.

UNINSPIRING PUBLICITY

In greatest contrast to the spirit and strength of the ranks is the publicity department. There is an ample volume of publicity pouring out of the strike headquarters, but in its content the publicity represents the most backward sector of the strike. The union radio talks are a repeated blather about the patriotism of the Ford workers, about the refusal of the Ford company to put out Rolls Royce engines for Britain, for which the strike leaders had volunteered to send in workers.

Repeatedly, day after day these talks reiterate the same (Continued on Page 3)

Four IBEW Men Framed In Queens Strike Trial

Jury Of Businessmen Openly Show Bias As They Convict Local 3 Strike Leaders

By the Queens Correspondent

QUEENS, New York City, April 5—Four of the 16 members of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on trial for striking against the Triangle Conduit Cable Co. last August were convicted yesterday in one of the rawest deals handed out by capitalist justice.

The four were Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager of Local 3, Charles Mangano, a shop steward, Robert Reade, and Rudolf Jaklitsch.

As reported in the March 30 issue of THE MILITANT, the trial, which grew out of attacks by police and strikebreakers on the picket lines of Local 3, had all the earmarks of a frameup. The testimony of the last two weeks should have removed the last lingering doubt from any fair-minded person's mind.

To this correspondent the frame-up was so obvious that he thought there wasn't a chance of convicting the union men. But the business men who constituted the jury were influenced by other considerations than fairness.

In their eagerness to convict the strikers, they found them guilty of charges that did not even appear in the indictment and after freeing one defendant found him guilty!

PROSECUTION LIES

As the trial proceeded during the past two weeks, state's witnesses accused Van Arsdale and Fred Hansen of inciting the strikers to riot by their speeches at a union meeting. However, Thomas J. Lyons, head of the State Federation of Labor, informed the court that this was a physical impossibility, since both defendants were attending the State AFL convention at the time they were supposed to have addressed the meeting.

Another defendant, McAlin, proved the prosecution to be lying again in its accusation that he had instigated the men to utilize "rocks and stones" if necessary. McAlin was nowhere near the plant at the time the strikebreakers and police attacked the picket line. He was attending a meeting of the National Labor Relations Board.

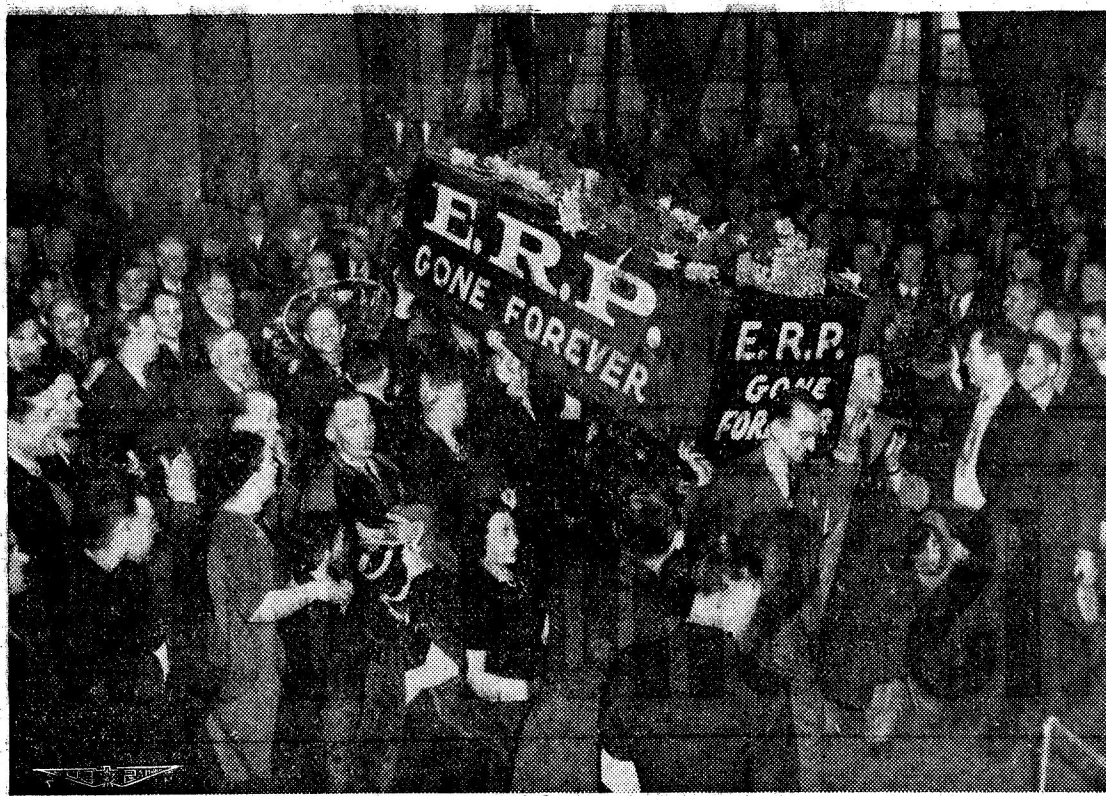
The role of the strikebreakers was brought out clearly by Louis Waldman, attorney for Local 3, when he showed that the "riot" charges were part and parcel of the company's plan to break the strike.

A PAID FINK

Waldman cited the case of William J. Flynn, whom the prosecution had not hauled up on trial. Before the strike, Flynn was a shop foreman at the Triangle outfit. He cultivated his leadership among the men and became a member of the Negotiations Committee. When the strike vote was taken at the meeting where the prosecution contends violence and rioting was incited, Flynn was Chairman. After Triangle had been shut down because of the picket lines, Flynn was in charge of picketing. Then like a bolt from the blue, Flynn became a scab inside the Triangle plant. "If this isn't the role of a fink," demanded Waldman, "and a paid one, what is?"

Through the role of Flynn as a witness against the strikers the

The Corpse Of Company Unionism



Bearing a coffin containing the "corpse" of the Employees Representation Plan, Bethlehem Steel's company union, jubilant members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) are shown celebrating at their victory meeting after their two-day strike at Bethlehem's big Cambria works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Government Intent On Deporting Bridges, Hearing Makes Clear

Deportation Would Be Blow Against The Whole Labor Movement; Government's Chief Witnesses Are Renegades From Stalinism

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6th—The War Deal is now working in dead earnest to deport Harry Bridges.

A contrast between the present hearings and those conducted two years ago shows that the gloves are off:

In the first hearing—July 10 to Sept. 13, 1939—the government to comply with the statutes of the then prevailing immigration laws, had to prove Bridges a member of the Communist Party at the time the warrant for his deportation was served upon him in 1938.

The present hearing is governed by the Alien Registration Act of 1940, which forbids aliens to cooperate in any way with "subversive" movements. All the government need prove is that Bridges was at any time since he entered the U. S. connected with a so-called subversive organization. It intends to show that he held membership in the I.W.W., Marine Workers Industrial Union and Communist Party.

In the present hearing, moreover, the government need not prove membership. "Affiliation," a vague term which can be interpreted any way the powers-that-be want to interpret it, is enough.

The first hearing was held under the auspices of the Immigration Department with the "liberal" dean of Harvard Law School presiding and the "liberal" Madam Perkins rendering the final verdict. That hearing was, indeed, nothing but a sop to reactionaries in and out of Congress.

Now Roosevelt is driving the nation into war. A hard-bitten Republican judge presides over a trial conducted by the Department of Justice. A new law, liable to sweeping interpretations, has been enacted. The defense gets little or no latitude. Final decision rests with Attorney-General Jackson who is now hot in pursuit of "communists," "fifth columnists," militants in trade unions.

Waldman moved that the court set aside the verdict on the ground that the first count was deficient and the second changed. But Judge Bailey decided in favor of the Triangle Company. Waldman declared that the whole action of the jury was reversible and that he would take an appeal. Judge Bailey remanded the four for sentence on April 15.

WE MUST DEFEND HIM

If the Roosevelt Administration succeeds in deporting Harry Bridges the citizenship of scores of naturalized labor leaders and trade union militants, who were at one time members of the I.W.W. or some other radical organization, will be jeopardized. By the same logic, if a unionist not a citizen can be deported, why cannot a native-born American be flung into prison?

The Bridges case is therefore a vital issue for the entire labor movement. His deportation can be prevented only by the mass pressure of the organized workers; his lawyers will be of little avail this time.

There are, unfortunately, militant workers who refuse to defend Bridges because of the great damage the Bridges machine has caused, especially to West Coast unions. The damage is a fact. But they are blind who cannot see that the government and the bosses do not intend to help the labor movement by deporting Bridges. On the contrary the deportation is sought by those who want to intimidate labor and paralyze its militancy.

The government attacks Bridges because he is most vulnerable.

is time for the rank and file of the AFL to make itself heard.

In the first week of the hearing the prosecution has marched to the witness stand a motley crew of renegades, rats and stool pigeons.

Who are these witnesses against Bridges?

PRODUCTS OF STALINISM

They are the ripe fruit of Stalinism. Trained in an autocratic organization, driven and cheated by Stalinist bureaucrats, cynical and betrayed, their criticism stifled in their throats, taught a philosophy alien to the great principles of revolutionary socialism, they finally turned not against Stalinism alone but against socialism itself.

Star performer for the prosecution is the renegade Benjamin Gitlow.

GITLOW'S RECORD

A revolutionist when he helped found the Communist Party, Gitlow then became an instrument of Stalinist policy in the American Communist movement. He joined in the witch-hunt against the Trotskyist opposition in the Soviet Union and participated in the expulsion of the Trotskyists from the Communist Party of this country. Together with Lovestone, he was responsible for the hoodlum attacks, burglary and similar underworld tactics against the Trotskyists — methods which the Browners and Posters continued.

In 1929 the coalition leadership of Stalin and Bukharin began to crack up. When the Lovestone-Gitlow clique heard rumors of the impending change they rushed to jump on Stalin's bandwagon despite the fact that up to that time they had supported and were supported by Bukharin.

It was in the name of Gitlow that a cablegram was sent to Moscow violently repudiating Bukharin and urging that measures be taken against him. But it was too late. Stalin wanted tools unconnected previously with his Russian opponents. Refusing to be anything but the top leadership, the Lovestone group was expelled by the Stalinist Comintern.

For almost five years following the expulsion Gitlow remained a member of the Lovestone organization, which continued to support Stalin's policies in the Soviet Union and remained bitter foes of the Trotskyists.

WHERE GITLOW ENDS UP

When Gitlow left the Lovestone group his familiarity with Marxism and with the real cause for Stalinism was little improved.

Steadily he moved away from the working class movement until today he testifies in court as a state witness to deport a labor leader. In a world at war he can use a capitalist court to say that this system of poverty, mass-murder and fascist fruits, that this sad caricature and fast-disappearing democracy of ours is the most

Militant Salesmen Again Attacked By Stalinist Goons

NEW YORK CITY, April 5. — Orders to use physical violence against Trotskyists appear to have been handed down to members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Last week we reported that Art Walker, while distributing THE MILITANT at the Manhattan Center, was beaten by Stalinists, suffering a blackened eye. Last night John Pollack and Ole Swanson while distributing THE MILITANT at the IWO Center at 381 Rockaway Avenue in Brooklyn, were also attacked.

A few minutes after their distribution, a girl came out of the meeting and ordered them to leave. They declined on the grounds that it was their democratic right to distribute political literature on the public streets.

Within five minutes seven YCLers attacked Comrades Pollack and Swanson, tearing away their literature.

Army 'Explains' Camp Blanding Attack On Negro

Story In THE MILITANT Impels Official "Investigation" Of Fate Of Negro Victim

At the request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the War Department has conducted an investigation of the story in THE MILITANT of February 1, 1941, reporting a murderous assault on a Negro laborer by a gang of whites at the army camp Blanding, Florida.

The MILITANT's detailed account of the horrible assault also told of the generally miserable conditions under which the Negro in the army camps is "kept in his place" by Jim Crow rules and segregation if he is a soldier, and by being given the most menial jobs to do if he is a laborer in the camps during construction. The story was reprinted in several Negro publications.

The general publicity, as well as the pressure from the NAACP, led the War Department to agree to investigate the case. It goes without saying that the whole investigation was confined to one point only: the finding of the corpse.

WAR DEPT LETTER

The NAACP has forwarded to THE MILITANT a copy of a letter from the War Department on the results of the investigation. In his letter Mr. William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, writes as follows: "Dear Mr. Marshall:

"You have requested that this office supply information concerning the alleged lynching of a Negro worker on an Army construction project at Camp Blanding, Florida. The matter was reported in THE MILITANT, the organ of the Socialist Workers Party and in the New York Age, which referred to THE MILITANT as the source of the story."

"The War Department has investigated the matter in detail and at considerable expense. An affidavit executed on February 17, by James B. Henry, the Negro alleged to have been killed on January 8, shows that there was a fight between a colored and a white worker and that several other persons participated in the ensuing fracas. Henry was hospitalized, but seems not to have suffered very serious injuries. Supporting affidavits by several persons, including the Medical officer who treated the injured man, corroborate his story. It appears that Henry is now employed by a contractor working at Camp Blanding."

NOT THE WHOLE STORY

We do not question the possibility that our correspondent was in error when he reported that the Negro worker died at the hospital from the injuries he suffered. He was in no position to carry out an independent investigation. He merely reported the story as told to him by workers in the camp both white and Negro.

But anybody who knows the methods by which the rotten rule of the Southern Bourbons is maintained within a framework of so-called democracy will recognize in the War Department's letter a familiar pattern.

Everything is in it: the white-wash affidavit by the Negro who happens to be the victim; the supporting affidavits by officials or white "witnesses," plus the general formula "there was a fight between a colored and a white worker and that several other persons participated in the ensuing fracas."

What the fracas was about—an attack on a Negro arising out of Jim Crow practices—the letter does not say.

This is the hypocritical type of "justice" by which the Negro is kept in complete subjugation throughout the South and it is in that hypocrisy that this justice differs from the naked brutal rule of Hitler and Mussolini.

The fact that there was an investigation of this incident at Blanding is only due entirely to the publicity given to it by THE MILITANT. As a rule, an assault on a Negro, whether the victim is fortunate enough to recover or whether he dies from his injuries, is hushed up and forgotten.



BOY, ARE WE GOING PLACES!

Two months ago, in the face of considerable skepticism, the business department of the MILITANT proposed to the Socialist Workers Party membership the launching of a short-term subscription campaign based upon a 50c. special sub. Some optimists tremblingly prophesied that we might get as many as 500 subscriptions and — at the rate of a point for each 50c. — 1000 points.

Now we know what a "natural" really is! On the heels of the phenomenal growth in circulation of the MILITANT, the gathering of subs came like better conditions after a successful strike. The forces of the party plunged into the competitive soliciting of subscriptions with such avidity that it took them a full week after the official close of the campaign to put on the brakes. The long skid between March 31 and April 7 brought in 86 subs and 186 points!

Here is the FINAL record for the drive. The SWP membership has brought a blush of embarrassment to the cheek of the skeptics. When a party can do this in two months without urging or high-pressure there is only one deduction possible: it's got what it takes!

And it isn't going to stop. Subscriptions are our life-blood and the party is ready to supply us with the means of keeping the six-page MILITANT in the hands of every militant worker in the country.

	Subs	Pts	Total
Minnesota	48	106	383
Chicago	8	21	73
New York	15	23	85
TOTALS	86	186	884

When it comes to mass circulation, the party measures up to the quality of its performance on the subscription field. The last two issues of the MILITANT have been the largest and heaviest in the history of the paper (with the exception of the Leon Trotsky Memorial issue). On two successive mailing nights, the loyal volunteer mailing crew has worked straight through without interruption until six in the morning to send out on time the more than a half-ton of MILITANTS headed for every strike-area in the country.

The MARXIST SCHOOL

Lectures for Sessions—Week of April 14th

MONDAY
7:10 to 8:40 p.m. by William M. Ward
The Second American Revolution: The Role of the Industrial Workers during the Civil War.

8:50 to 10:20 p.m. by Lydia Beidel
The American Federation of Labor: Its Founding and Development.

WEDNESDAY
7:10 to 8:40 p.m. by Jack Weber
Italian and German Fascism and the War.

Special lecture to start at 8:50 p.m.
Labor's Challenge to Capital
By FARRELL DOBBS

A Marxist analysis of the wave of strikes now sweeping the country.

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Rowan Ave.
Sam Smit's Newsstand 5th
& Main St.

City Hall No Friend Of Newark's Negroes

Both Political Machines Responsible For Jim Crow Practices In City Departments

By GEORGE BREITMAN

(Socialist Workers Party Candidate for City Commission)

Newark's 45,000 colored people represent one-tenth of the city's population. In every sense, they are the most exploited and oppressed people in the city.

They are locked out of most of the big industries, forced to serve as janitors or porters or as domestic workers. Only in some of the steel and allied factories are they hired, and then almost exclusively as laborers, doing the heavy and dirty work.

The big corporation, Public Service, which milks the public out of millions each year, refuses to hire them except in menial jobs such as cleaning toilets or digging ditches.

The Brewster Aircraft plant of Port Newark, invited here by the City Commission under very favorable tax and rent terms, refuses to hire a single colored laborer. Prudential Insurance company, one of the biggest in the world, which gets millions from its colored clients, will not hire any.

Consequently, a large part of the colored people are forced onto the relief rolls, or, if they are a little more lucky, onto WPA jobs, at standards which make it practically impossible for them to bring their families up under healthy conditions. This explains why the flu and pneumonia epidemics each year start sooner and are more malignant in the colored neighborhoods than elsewhere.

CITY HALL NO BETTER

The overwhelming majority of the city departments, although they are supposed to be conducted under civil service, maneuver to have only one or two, or no colored employees at all.

The City Hospital refuses to employ a single Negro doctor or nurse, although many are eligible and one fourth of the hospital's patients are colored.

Thus the City Commission itself, including the representatives of the Ellenstein-Franklin and the Byrne-Clee factions, help to propagate the theory of "white superiority," and furnish the employers with an example of job Jim Crowism which the bosses are only too glad to point to and follow.

HOUSING PROBLEM CRITICAL

A survey of housing in Newark's Third Ward three years ago brought to light a few of the facts on housing in those neighborhoods to which the colored workers have been segregated and from which it is so hard for them to escape.

Out of 2,010 homes that were inspected, it was found that 1,874 showed violations of the sanitary code. In addition, about 300 were declared to be "unfit for use," about 800 were said to "need major repairs," and close to 800 others were in need of "minor repairs."

And yet the Department of

Health, run by Commissioner Franklin who is desperately seeking the Negro vote, declared: "Economic conditions have persuaded this department to be somewhat lenient with the owners of the buildings insofar as ordering drastic alterations and improvements are concerned. . . . To overburden these property owners with expensive alterations is not a solution to the problem."

In other words, Franklin, the self-advertised "champion of the underprivileged," is really champion DECEIVER of the underprivileged, and "lenient" friend of the landlords who charge such high rents for unhealthy fire traps maintained in open violation of the sanitary and building codes.

VICIOUS INEQUALITIES

The colored workers' economic problems are directly tied up with the problems of social equality. There can never be real economic equality for them as long as they are not permitted into certain places like others, for the Jim Crow bars in public places do their share in contributing to the idea that Negroes are inferior, which is used as the basis for denying them equal opportunity to jobs, relief, housing, etc.

A vicious Mason-Dixon line running through Newark confines the colored people to one or two areas. And even inside these areas they face insult and segregation every day in the year.

Just a few weeks ago five colored women went into the luncheonette owned by one Max Grundfast on the edge of the Third Ward. He demanded 40c. for a cup of coffee, and then physically threw them out of the place, setting his dog and his son on them.

Last week a man who tried to get a drink in a tavern in the same area was beaten up and thrown in jail under \$1,000 bail. Theaters in this area refuse to permit Negroes to sit in the orchestra, selling tickets to them, only for the balcony, in violation of the weak New Jersey Civil Rights Act.

(Next week: The Role of the Colored "Leaders" in the Elections)

Martyrs Of The Working Class



Scene outside the Harlan Hospital, Harlan, Kentucky, where striking members of the United Mine Workers (CIO) are gathered as four dead and five wounded union brothers are being brought in after being machine-gunned from ambush by mine guards and Bloody Harlan officials at the Crummiel Creek Mine. Thus four more names are added to the long roll of martyrs whose sacrifices have helped build the UMW union in the United States.

Miners' Strike Wins \$7 Day Wage Demand

Speedy Victory Comes When Miners Refuse To Go Back To Work Without A Contract

The 400,000 striking soft coal miners of the eight-state Appalachian region appear to be headed toward a major victory. This was indicated in the announcement, Sunday, that the Northern operators, employing at least 65 per cent of the miners, have agreed to sign a contract granting the demands of the United Mine Workers (CIO) for a general dollar a day wage increase and paid vacations.

The strike began on April 2 in defiance of an attempt at last minute intervention by Roosevelt, who tried to induce the miners to continue work against their traditional policy of refusing to enter the mines without a union contract. The old contract expired March 31.

Outstanding feature of the strike was the blunt refusal of the miners, headed by UMW president, John L. Lewis, to accept the strikebreaking method of Roosevelt's new Mediation Board to continue work without a contract.

Underlining this position, Lewis declared in his April 2nd speech before the Tri-District Anthracite Miners' Convention in New York City:

"We are not going to follow this new formula that seems

to have been discovered by the Mediation Board in Washington when they wire strikers to go back to work and bust their strike and then come to Washington and mediate for the remnants of it. The United Mine Workers of America do not mediate that way, and this present stoppage will not be settled that way."

The gains already won have confirmed the soundness of the UMW position on the Mediation Board. Within less than a week, this strike has won improved wages and conditions which unquestionably would have been delayed for months or lost altogether had the miners yielded to Roosevelt's and the bosses' pressure and continued to work while the questions of their contract was left in the hands of the employer-dominated Mediation Board.

For the first time in the history of American coal mine labor, the miners have won paid vacations. The Northern operators, it is reported, have agreed to grant the miners one week's vacation with pay.

Because of the iron-bound solidarity of the miners, the strike has been completely effective. The coal operators and government

The Miners Helped

The New York Times, April 6, in an effort to play down the victory of the soft coal miners strike, starts its story on the strike settlement as follows:

"Yielding to pressure from the Federal Government, representatives of 65 per cent of the nation's soft-coal producers agreed yesterday to sign a new contract with the United Mine Workers tomorrow."

We respectfully submit to the Times that perhaps the solid strike of 400,000 bituminous miners "also" had a "little" bit to do with bringing the operators to terms!

have not dared to attempt to open the mines with strikebreakers and armed force.

Only in "Bloody" Harlan County, Kentucky, where murderous violence against the miners is traditional, was there any open acts of violence against the strikers. There four miner pickets were murdered, and five others seriously wounded, when they were machine-gunned from ambush by company guards at the Crummiel Creek mine.

Transport Union Fights Strikebreaking Bill

La Guardia Sponsored The Bill, As Part Of His Vicious Drive To Destroy The Union On The City's Subway Systems

Acting at the direct instigation of Mayor La Guardia, the New York state legislature on April 2 passed what the New York Times (April 4) frankly called "The Wicks Anti-Transport Workers Union Bill." This bill is designed to help break the impending June strike of 27,000 TWU-CIO workers on New York City's municipally owned subway systems.

State Assemblyman Zimmer recorded the sole opposition to the measure. He is a representative of the American Labor Party. The bill was introduced and steam-rolled in such unholy haste, without debate that Zimmer didn't know what was happening.

As soon as he had time to collect his wits and study the bill, he publicly denounced the bill as a strikebreaking measure. The bill has not yet become law, as a vigorous protest from the IWW and other labor organizations has compelled Governor Lehman to withhold his signature from the bill until a public hearing has been held on it in Albany, April 14.

THE BILL'S PROVISIONS

The bill amends the present state railroad "anti-sabotage" law to make it an offense subject to five to 25 years imprisonment for workers on bus, trolley and subway lines to leave "unattended" any car, bus, or other transit facility or equipment given into his possession or care as an officer, employe or agent of any such privately or publicly owned or operated railroad, street railroad or bus system."

Among other offenses made punishable as felonies are: throwing stones or other missiles in the vicinity of a transit line or "cutting off motive power (in the tower houses)."

The Wicks Bill is the provocation answer of the city administration, backed by the state government, to the request made by the union on March 31, asking La Guardia for a conference to negotiate a new contract to replace the present subway contracts which expire June 30.

The union's principal demands for continuation of the closed shop, increased wages, reduced hours, and equal pay for equal work.

LA GUARDIA'S BILL

The New York Times, April 4, said:

"It can be said now that the bill was sent here by the La Guardia administration and passed at its request. The immediate motive was to meet a fear of the Mayor that in the event of a June strike union members would leave buses on the streets of the city, tying up traffic, and would leave subway passengers similarly stranded."

In the recent 11-day bus strike covering 90 per cent of the city's bus transport, no buses were abandoned in the middle of a run, and

there was not a single act of violence. Such violence as might occur during any future tie-up would result from an attempt to operate the subway with strikebreakers. The La Guardia-sponsored Wicks bill means that the city administration is preparing to use strikebreakers.

The provisions of the Wicks bill can be interpreted by willing judges to mean the prohibition of any subway strike as "sabotage." The bill would also facilitate use of strikebreakers, since it provides savage prison sentences against strikers who defend themselves against strikebreakers, while the strikebreakers cannot be prosecuted under this bill for violent acts.

Passage of the Wicks bill coincides with a growing strikebreaking barrage against the TWU by the daily boss press of the city. The papers now carry daily smear stories against the union and editorials calculated to arouse hostility of the more susceptible sections of the public against the union.

Hearst's yellow tabloid, the Daily Mirror, is running a series of full-page articles attacking the TWU. This frenzied anti-labor press campaign is a faint hint of what can be expected if a subway strike is actually called.

The showdown between the TWU and the La Guardia administration over the subway issue has been developing for more than two years. At the time of the unification of the subway lines under city ownership in June, 1940, La Guardia attempted to repudiate the existing closed shop union contracts on the BMT and IRT lines which the 27,000 organized subway workers had won from the private utilities corporations.

All workers on the city-owned lines were transferred to civil service status by a state bill sponsored by the same state senator, Arthur Wicks, who formally introduced the latest "anti-sabotage" bill. La Guardia then asserted — that this civil service status did not permit the city to recognize the closed shop on the transit system.

Strong pressure from the union

compelled La Guardia at that time to accept a compromise settlement whereby the entire contract was continued pending any court decision invalidating any section. Such a court decision has not been given. La Guardia is now seizing the opportunity afforded by expiration of the present contracts on June 30 for an attempt to smash the union on the subways.

In recent months La Guardia and the Board of Transportation have brazenly violated the union contracts with increasing frequency. Wages of hundreds of transit employes were reduced; other hundreds were fired. The Board has refused to promote union men in line with the agreements. Seniority provisions have been flouted. Vacancies have been left open or filled with non-union political appointees.

Discriminatory wage rates have been maintained against women ticket agents, who are paid as low as 39 cents an hour, 11.2 cents less than men doing the same work.

The Board has declined to negotiate in good faith with the union on hundreds of daily grievances.

Since unification of the subway lines under the city, the members of the Board of Transportation have received \$5,000 yearly salary increases over their former \$15,000 salaries.

UNION CAN WIN

The TWU is confronting a powerful coalition of the city and state governments, backed by the Wall Street bankers and the boss press. Nevertheless, the TWU can assure itself of victory in the coming showdown, with the support of the millions of workers and the trade-unionists of this city.

To increase and maintain this support against the anti-strike propaganda of the officials and the daily press is the chief problem of the union.

UNION DAILY NEEDED

A consistent hard-hitting publicity campaign becomes increasingly important as the crisis approaches. Perhaps the most effective way in which the workers and the public in general can be reached, particularly as the climax of the struggle nears, is through a daily union bulletin to be sold and circulated on the streets. This will enable the TWU to answer the boss lies as soon as they are uttered. In addition, the city's workers will be able to make contributions for the paper and thus give direct material aid to the strike.

The value of such a daily union strike paper was demonstrated during the famous 1934 strikes of the Minneapolis teamsters. During these strikes the Minnesota boss press raised the same howls about "public interests" as the New York press is now doing. The teamsters' daily paper, *The Organizer*, served as the chief means in rallying the workers of Minneapolis behind the teamsters' battle.

LABOR UNITY NEEDED

Part of the problem facing the TWU in gaining the support of the workers is to overcome the friction which has existed between the TWU leaders and the Hillman-influenced unions. These differences should not be permitted on either side to interfere with support of the subway workers.

The Hillman-influenced local CIO Unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Retail Clerks, etc. etc., represent perhaps the most powerful section of the CIO in New York City. These tens of thousands of devoted and militant union men and women would be an invaluable aid in the TWU subway fight, and every effort should be made to gain their active support.

In addition, serious efforts should be made by the TWU to gain the active backing of the AFL workers and union locals, such as the teamsters, ladies garment workers, longshoremen, etc. The rank-and-file of these unions are militant and progressive. Given an adequate understanding of the TWU's position, the city's AFL workers will undoubtedly give the subway workers their full backing.

Ford's Empire Is Shut Down At Last

(Continued from Page 1)

uninspiring and worthless trash, the aim of which is to show that the Ford workers went on strike in order to make a good patriot and friend of England out of Henry Ford.

This useless stuff is all the work of the ex-Norman Thomases who have monopolized the publicity department from the first day of the strike. All this so-called publicity meets with a complete lack of interest on the part of the Ford workers, other auto workers in the vicinity and just about everyone else in Detroit.

As soon as the strike was officially called a set of demands was presented publicly to the company, outlining the chief points for which the strike was being fought. These were: bargaining rights, the establishment of a shop steward system; full seniority rights; the abolition of the spy system and the service department, a ten cent hourly wage increase, and the reinstatement of all fired workers.

For the first two days of the strike, however, all union publicity on these demands was couched in very vague terms; it was impossible to determine whether the union demanded a signed contract embodying the demands, or merely an oral agreement.

The Ford officialdom adopted the old Judge Gary formula of sitting tight. They refused to

meet with or negotiate with the union.

The Ford company sent only minor officials and service department men to represent the corporation in meetings with the state and Federal mediators. Harry Bennett confined himself to hurling wild charges of a plot "to take over the Ford factory, destroy the plant and wreck the government."

DEMANDS WATERED DOWN

On Friday, out of a clear sky, the union leaders issued a statement in the form of a letter to Governor Van Waggoner and Federal Mediator Dewey, outlining a new set of union proposals.

These consisted of: Recognition of the union for its members in the Rouge plant; that the company establish standards of wages and seniority, and handling of grievances, which are part of the union's agreements with General Motors and Chrysler; the details of the agreement to be worked out in joint conference within a week. Then this: "Upon acceptance of the above points, operations in the plant to be resumed with reinstatement of all strikers and all workers discharged."

The new set of demands were obviously a step backward from the original demands and reduced the stake for which the men on the picket line were fighting.

Over the weekend, fortunately, the pressure of the many militants on the scene put a little more backbone into the union statements, and once again now we hear talk of a signed contract and a return to the original set of demands.

The union's strength is so overwhelming; the Ford men are so fired with fighting spirit; the auto workers throughout the state are aroused to such a furious pitch! Harry Bennett does not have access to manpower of any significance with which to start a "back to work" movement. Powerless and impotent, he can only wait, snipe at the union and try to gather together his badly dispersed forces which were so thoroughly crushed in the first major engagement.

NEGROES IN THE UNION

Even Ford's ace-in-the-hole, the Negro workers, have become union forces. 1500 of them remain inside the Rouge plant. But that's all. All of Ford's years of effort to form an anti-union army of Negroes, for which he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in propaganda, have failed. This immense mass movement drew them in and thousands have joined the UAW-CIO since the beginning of the strike and many are out every day on the picket lines side by side with the white workers.

The crew of petty-bourgeois Negro "leaders" who tried up to

the last to straddle the fence between Ford and the labor movement, were soon so alarmed at the size and strength of the strike movement that they were forced to back down. The Detroit edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, anti-union and pro Ford all during the Ford drive of the CIO, lost its grip on the public opinion of the Negro community of Detroit.

The doctors and lawyers among the Negroes called a meeting under the auspices of the Plymouth Junior League, the NAACP and the leading Negro churches. The overwhelming majority of the audience, comprised of workers, howled down Albert Cleague, of the Plymouth Junior League, when he tried to throw the blame for the situation on the CIO. That meeting revealed the cleavage between the masses of Negro workers and the petty bourgeois elements of the race.

Emil Mazey, recently defeated President of the Briggs Local in Detroit, has been placed in charge of the Negro Division of the Ford drive. Special Negro literature is being distributed throughout the Negro districts of the city, pointing out the need for solidarity of all races in the struggle for jobs, decent wages and working conditions.

Harry Bennett is attempting to gather a new strikebreaking army together. Utilizing the huge financial resources of the Ford Mo-

tory Company, he is trying to buy an army of thugs of sufficient strength for an effective back-to-work movement.

In this nefarious scheme he has the aid of the American Federation of Labor, which has set up an "Organizing Headquarters." William Green is repeating his scabbing on the General Motors strike, when he wired Governor Frank Murphy at the crucial moment of the negotiations, demanding the corporation not sign with the UAW-CIO. On Friday he wired Governor Van Waggoner demanding that the rights of his non-existent AFL workers be protected.

Homer Martin, who was driven out of the labor movement by the auto workers, became a paid agent of Ford, negotiating as representative of the Ford Motor Company with union committees on grievances now suddenly turned up as official head of the AFL's Ford "organizing drive."

DETROIT AFL PROTESTS

This brazen act of treachery so incensed the local AFL membership that Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, was forced to wire Green and every single member of the Executive Council of the AFL to demand that Martin be removed. By Friday Green reluctantly withdrew Martel's credentials, and appointed John Murphy to take the helm of the strikebreaking attempt.

Murphy spouts his fink program every day on the radio.

The AFL top hierarchy is today committing the blackest crimes of its foul career.

But in spite of the services of the AFL, Bennett and his service department's back to work movement is thus far bereft of all results.

UNION GROWS STRONGER

The UAW-CIO gains in membership every day. The statement of an assistant organization director of the drive that "there aren't many more members to sign up at Ford" is no exaggeration.

The CIO called a mass meeting of Ford strikers at the state fair grounds Friday night. In spite of a heavy downpour of rain, some 20,000 Ford workers thronged the huge Coliseum.

The AFL foolishly attempted to do likewise with a meeting Saturday, and drew an audience of from 300 to 500 people at most, mostly Ford Service men.

THE MAIN DANGER

This is a solid strike. It is enthusiastically backed by the overwhelming majority of the workers of Michigan. The auto workers all over this area will come out if necessary and fight the strike to a finish. In view of this unprecedented solidarity it is safe to say that the main danger right now does not lie in the company's attempt to smash the picket lines

with a head-on back-to-work attack.

THERE IS MUCH MORE DANGER OF THE FORD STRIKERS BEING TRICKED OUT OF THEIR GAINS THAN IN BEING WHIPPED.

To give the greatest amount of morale to the strike, and to provide the leadership with a transmission belt into the heart of the ranks, many locals are demanding that a broad strike committee of Ford strikers be set up to meet and set policy from day to day. They are also demanding that the union stand absolutely pat on the original minimum demands, and that this strike continue until Ford signs his name on a written contract.

A step in the right direction, reflecting the pressure for a voice on the part of the broad mass of strikers, was taken Monday by the calling of departmental meetings of the Ford workers.

Through these meetings the voice of the Ford workers must make itself heard loud and clear, so that the spirit and the wishes of the men on the picket lines make themselves felt at the conference table and the deepest wish of the men is fulfilled: that the great Ford strike continue solid and strong until senile old Hank comes out of hiding and puts his signature on a signed contract with the UAW-CIO.

How The Workers Shut Down Ford's River Rouge

A Simple But Effective Strategy Closed The Plant-- And Kept It Closed

DETROIT, Mich., April 7—The immediate incident which precipitated the Ford strike was the discharge of eight union committeemen in the rolling mill of the River Rouge plant. At 3 p.m. Tuesday the 6,000 men in the rolling mill stopped work to protest the discharges.

The discharges were a deliberately planned provocation by the Ford management.

In the past two weeks the UAW had won bargaining rights and shop concessions in department after department by means of its militant sit-down strikes. Thousands of Ford workers were daily joining the union.

The Ford system of slavery and naked terror was on the skids. The formerly cocky and bullying service department, Harry Bennett's brass knuckle brigade, was being reduced to helplessness by determined committeemen backed by the solid support of their departments. The billion-dollar empire which Ford had kept hermetically sealed from unionism for 38 years, was now crumbling and toppling under the blows of the UAW-CIO.

FORD CHANGES STRATEGY

The Ford management had originally planned to stall for time indefinitely. But after the events of the last two weeks it felt it could not afford to waste a day if it was going to be able to smash the union.

The NLRB vote was due. That meant that in about 60 days the Ford workers would vote to determine a bargaining agent. Bennett himself conceded the CIO would win. Ford, judging by the rapid growth of the union during the two weeks before the strike, feared that in 60 days the union would be absolutely invincible.

If he waited for a vote, Ford would not only give the CIO time to grow more and more powerful, but would suffer the additional onus of the CIO winning a decisive majority in the vote.

Ford therefore decided on immediate desperate action to wreck the union in a showdown fight. His agents were ordered to provoke a fight. The eight committeemen were fired.

HOW FORD RECKONED

If the UAW would strike, Ford still thought his service department could wipe a strike out in blood. Or if the union didn't fight back against the discharges, then the union was finished.

When the union committee in the rolling mill tried to negotiate the case of the eight men, the company refused to meet with it. The company would meet with no one about anything.

The rolling mill stopped waiting. The showdown fight with Ford was on its way.

Governor Van Waggoner of Michigan immediately called together his state mediation board, and rushed to Detroit in an attempt to settle the fight. James F. Dewey, "ace" mediator of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, was rushed to Detroit.

Dewey and Van Waggoner

rushed around from the company to the union in fruitless negotiations. The company was absolutely adamant. Bennett announced that the eight men would never work at Ford's again.

THE TACTIC OF '37

Meanwhile the union men in the River Rouge plant took hold of the situation and showed what the workers can do when the decisions are left up to them. The strike spread through the departments like a prairie fire.

The UAW workers used the tactic so skillfully applied in the 1937 sit-down strikes. They began in the best organized key department, where there was the largest number of trained and loyal union men. Gathered together and semi-armed with clubs of various kinds, they marched through the huge plants and gathered support, closing down department after department.

The best organized departments were shut down first, and as the army of union men grew bigger and more powerful, when they were at full strength, they marched into the tool room, where some backward and timid workers were located. Here the union army forced the scabs and stoolpigeons to leave, and the department was shut down.

ALL WHEELS STOP!

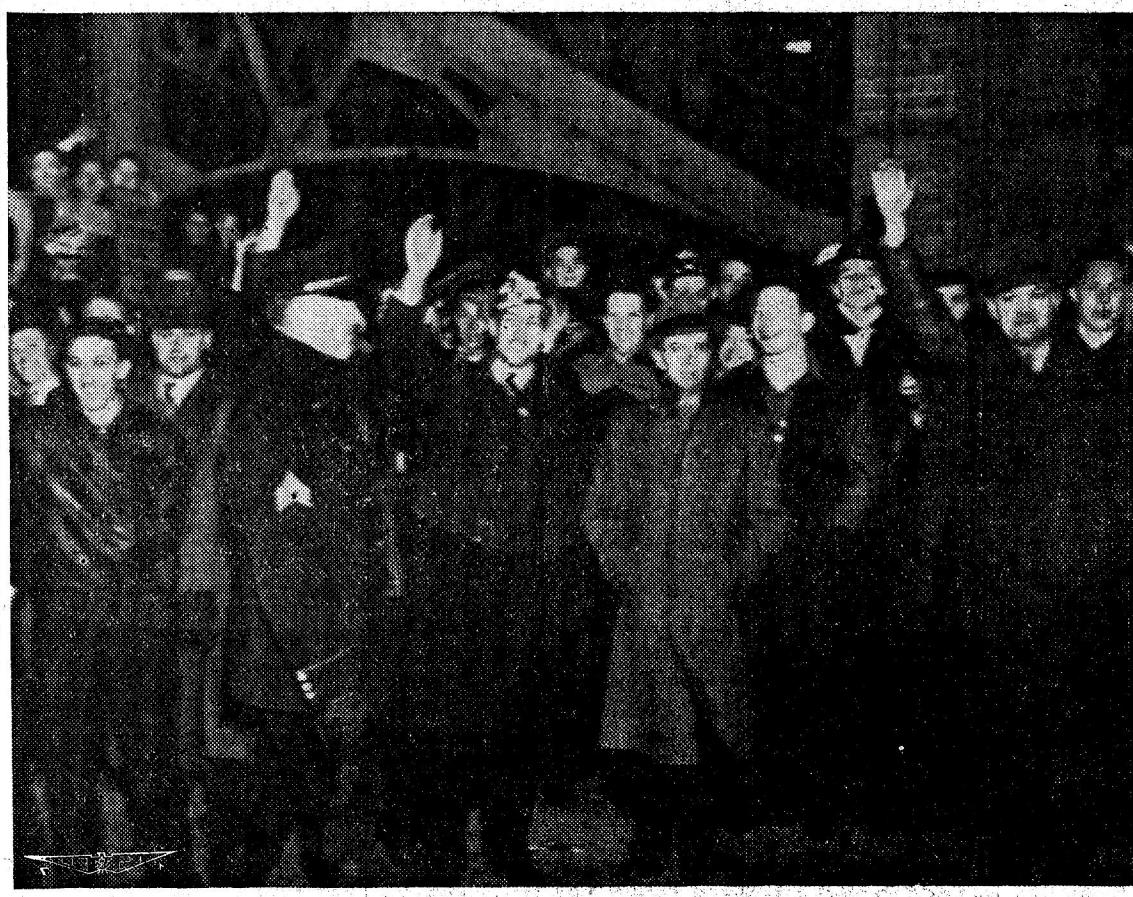
Those who marched out of the plants, upon learning that there were still some departments running, marched right back in and spread the word and, incidentally took care of any company agents who were trying to stop the walk-out by strong-arm methods.

In a few hours, this effective tactic had shut down the River Rouge plant as tight as a drum.

The killing pace of the production line had been slowed to a dead stop. The murderous speed-up was ceased. The whip-hand of Harry Bennett was now feeble and powerless, and the fortress of fear and intimidation was humbled. The great myth of Ford's invincibility was washed away in the great sea of union solidarity.

Bennett now began howling for "state troopers to clear the illegally seized plants."

Wednesday 12:15 A. M., fully nine hours after the original disturbance in the rolling mill, the



A group of Ford workers, massed at the foot of the stairs leading to one of the overpasses into the River Rouge plant, cheer the news that the Ford Motor Company strike has officially begun. Several of the workers are wearing the famous United Automobile Workers (CIO) caps.

top union officials, unable to get into the plants or meet with the company, confronted with the newspapers playing up the red-scare statements of Harry Bennett and storming about "illegal seizure" of the plants, were finally forced to take action. An official strike was declared at that hour and all workers ordered to leave the plants. Great parades of UAW workers marched out of the River Rouge plant singing "Solidarity."

FORD'S PLAN

The Ford Service Department, and Ford's equally private army, the Dearborn police, prepared their forces for a bloody settlement.

Harry Bennett confidently put a notice in the papers calling upon workers to report for work in the morning "as usual."

Ford's "service" men got set to smash the union forces in a decisive battle in the morning; it was routine to them . . . they would do in Ford what Girdler had accomplished in Little Steel. They were all set to wipe out the CIO in blood.

THE MILITARY PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE STRIKERS

But some of the UAW-CIO militants in Detroit had previously studied the difficult military problem presented by the peculiar geographical conditions at the sprawling Rouge plant, and by the presence of a trained army of five thousand service men and they had worked out a strategy to cope with the situation.

Here was their problem: The Ford plant resembles a fortress-island, surrounded by an ocean of roads. No structures of any kind surround the main portions of the huge

River Rouge factory, all of which lies within Dearborn, Ford-controlled municipality. For over a mile along Miller Road is the plant, and on the other side of the road is the big private parking lot which is the property of Henry Ford. The situation is similar on the side entrances, Schaefer Road, Dix Road and Rotunda and Airport Drives.

Half the Ford workers come to work by private autos, which are parked in the company parking lot across from Miller Road. Others use the buses and street cars which park directly next to the overpasses on Miller Road so that workers step directly from bus and street car onto the overpasses.

Obviously with 5,000 armed gunmen, prepared and trained for violence, supplemented by the Dearborn city police, and particularly in view of the lack of union preparation and organization for a strike, the union would have to pay a heavy price in wounded, and even in death, to stop the scabs, stoolpigeons and the Service Department.

Taking these facts into consideration a strategy was worked out, based on the experiences of the great General Motors strikes and the Toledo battles of previous years in the fight for auto unionism.

Experienced strike leaders knew how to defeat the movement of strikebreakers entering in cars: by the combined use of the greatest militancy and mass picketing, and a blockade of the roads with automobiles. This kind of blockade slows up the cars arriving in the vicinity of the plants, and they are at the mercy of the massed pickets. It scatters the police force, and gives strikers a command of the situation based on superior numbers.

Such a plan was used at River Rouge.

The moment the Ford workers marched out of the plants, they were told to report to union headquarters. Barricades of automobiles were set up; at Eagle Pass and Wyoming Avenue, commanding entrance to the vicinity from that side; at Miller Road and Airport Drive, at Schaefer Road and at Dix Road. These barricades blocked the main arteries leading into the Ford fortress.

Later the pickets took control even of the drawbridge, owned by the county, thus preventing delivery of supplies by water on the River Rouge.

At each place from 30 to 60 cars were parked bumper to bumper, forming an impassable barricade, and supported by throngs of hundreds and thousands of pickets.

FORD'S PLAN RUINED

As 6 A. M. Wednesday approached, the hour the morning shift reports for work, the service men were waiting at the gates of the plant in full force, ready for action, and bristling with arms.

They waited and waited, but nobody came. Nobody could get through the barricades to the plant gates. The Ford Service Depart-

ment, trained for a decade in the art of smashing unions, prepared for almost a lifetime just for this crisis—this most powerful strikebreaking private army in the world found itself outwitted and beaten by a simple and effective strategy.

By 6 A. M., all the entrances to the vicinity were blockaded by barricades and the area was commanded by picket squads each numbering from several hundred to several thousands, armed with pipes, baseball bats, clubs, and most of all armed with a grim determination to finish with Ford and to win a victory.

SOME DELUDED WORKERS

Most of those who reported for work and found the strike in progress reported for duty at the strike headquarters, others turned around and went home, others immediately joined the picket lines. But about 2,000 Negro workers, who had for months been pumped full of anti-union propaganda by Ford and his agents, and who had been threatened and intimidated into support of the Ford anti-union policy, who had gotten into the plant before the barricades were formed, charged out of Gate 4 and precipitated a battle with the pickets. These men charged three times at the pickets.

In the first charge, made from both the ground level gates and from the overpass the strikebreakers, armed with iron bolts, three foot steel bars, hammers and wrenches, started a free-for-all battle.

They were driven back by the strikers at the cost of many injured. Once again the scabs charged. And again they were driven back. After the third charge, they gave up the fight and retired inside the plant. The union suffered 36 injuries in this battle.

That was the last large scale battle. After that no one got through the now fully formed barricades.

ORGANIZING THE WAR

When the whistle blew for work to start . . . River Rouge, the biggest plant in the world, the hell hole of the auto industry, lay silent and lifeless as if it had been abandoned for a hundred years.

The life of the Ford workers

Report Roosevelt Sending Troops Into Dearborn

Reports that Roosevelt is preparing to send federal troops to Dearborn, Michigan are given credence in the April 7th New York POST story on the Ford Strike.

Maureen McHernan, POST staff correspondent, writes as follows:

"One more thing—the reports of arrangements for bringing U. S. troops here (Dearborn) are partly correct. Some 'stand-by' orders have been given, and the troops could be moved immediately if the present calm should be succeeded by violence."

Start Eating Those Words, Hank

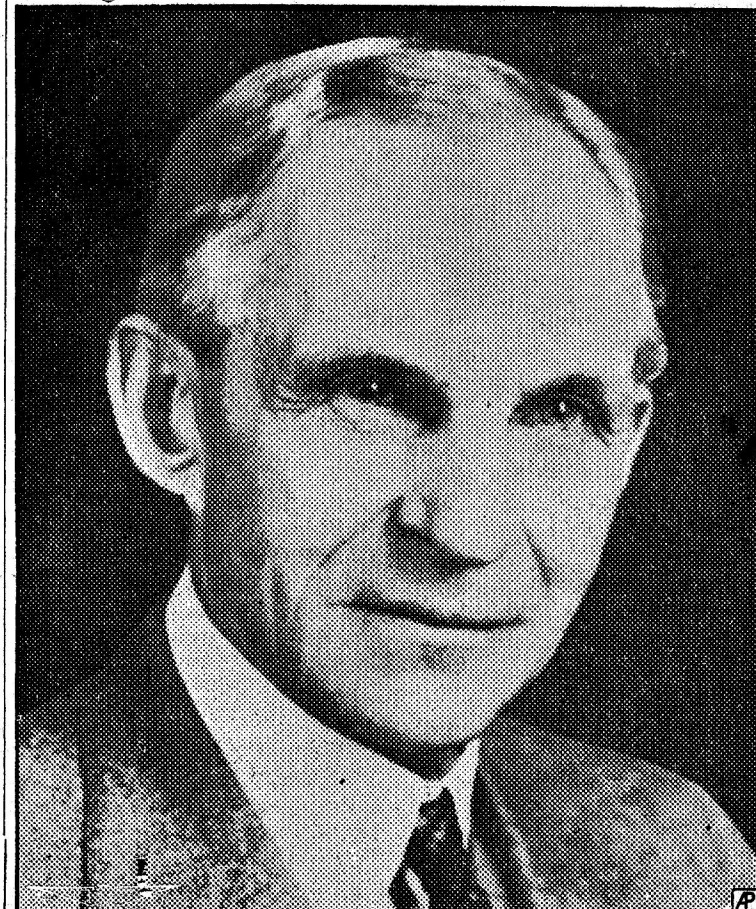
We know old Henry Ford has a lot of worries these days, what with the River Rouge plant shut down by the United Auto Workers (CIO). But we'd like to intrude on his troubled moments just long enough to remind him of his statement to the Associated Press a month ago.

We quote the interview as reported in the NEW YORK TIMES:

"WAYS, Ga., March 8 (AP)—Henry Ford said today that he believed unions were 'losing ground' and that he had no intention of recognizing them as bargaining agencies for employees of the Ford Motor Company.

"We do not intend to submit to any union . . ."

Those are mighty tough words to eat, Hank. We suggest you chew them 60 times before you swallow them.



Henry Ford's greed, cunning and cruelty are visibly stamped on his face, in the expression of his narrow eyes and tight, thin lips. The "Flivver King's" 35-year reign of industrial tyranny is being smashed by the militant strike of UAW-CIO workers who have closed down Ford's huge River Rouge plant for the first time in history.

was not inside, being sapped and sweated out of them for Henry Ford. The life of River Rouge was now centered at 9016 Michigan Avenue, the union's strike headquarters.

With the giant now still as death, the strike began organizing itself for a long battle.

Local union leaders from dozens of the local unions poured in and offered their services. Experienced men who had captained picket lines before were sent out to organize the picketing. When they reached them, however, they found everything under control. Leaders had sprung up from the ranks. Orders were given, jobs assigned, order maintained, and the Ford union was already functioning on the picket line.

Two huge strike kitchens were set up, one on Schaefer Street and one on Fort Street, and began serving up thousands of sandwiches and hot food, delivered by truck to the strikers.

A publicity department went into action with a special Negro paper and later a daily strike bulletin. Radio broadcasts were arranged eight times a day.

A hospital was set up with a full staff of nurses and doctors, at the DeSoto local's headquarters near the Ford strike headquarters. Special ambulances were put into service.

The local union leaders who immediately came to the aid of the Ford strike brought with them their union loudspeakers and sound cars which had not seen much use in recent times. The Briggs, Dodge, DeSoto and West Side and other locals sent their loudspeakers over, and they all blared away with up-to-the-minute news and directives.

INSIDE THE PLANT

Those inside the plant, numbering about 2,000, including many who had just been hired during the previous week for strikebreaking purposes, were now in a panic. They had no food, the huge fortress was shut down . . . all was not as Henry had told them it would be. Now they feared the anger and hatred of the union men.

Drunk and armed to the teeth, they drove around inside the gates in Blitzbuggies intended for the army, and in new Mercury cars, with no oil in the cars, wrecking them in a drunken orgy born of panic and excitement . . . and being paid \$8.00 a day by Bennett for this work.

By this time the UAW-CIO had complete control and was the sole policing force of a 10 mile area in Dearborn surrounding the River Rouge plant, with pickets, wearing the UAW overseas-type cap, directing traffic.

In solidarity, UAW members at the Budd Wheel and Murray Body plants, working on Ford parts, downed tools and refused to work on material for Ford.

The Teamsters Union, AFL, pledged the UAW-CIO it would not move materials to Ford for the duration of the strike.

MAYOR DEMANDS TROOPS

The Ford fortress was besieged. Dearborn was in the control of the UAW. And the bosses and their political agents began to howl.

When the capitalist police and Ford thugs had beaten up union men in Dearborn for wearing a

union button, or passing out a piece of union literature . . . that was "law and order."

But now, when the UAW took over control, kept order, with perfect discipline . . . that was "anarchy."

"Dearborn this morning is the scene of flagrant disregard for all rights of citizens," said Mayor John L. Carey of Dearborn, howling for troops. What about the bloody beatings of union organizers? — those were the good old days, when "good government" reigned and the mayor said nothing.

THE GOVERNOR'S DILEMMA

Governor Van Waggoner was in a tough spot. April 7, a few days away, would be election day, with many important state, county and municipal posts at stake. He was afraid of too openly taking strike-breaking action. He moved into the Statler Hotel, and conferred constantly and furiously with Dewey, who had flown to Detroit with instructions to get the Ford workers back to work.

The mediators darted from what company officials they could contact, to the union, and back and forth again.

"TRUCE" IS CALLED

The UAW had so completely taken control, they were so obviously victorious in striking the plant, that the company agreed to a "truce."

The agreement provided that the union clear the roads of barricades, allowing traffic to resume, while the company agreed not to operate the plant during negotiations. Picket lines of from 50 to 500 men were now stationed at every entrance to the River Rouge plant.

It was an historic sight never to be forgotten by eyewitnesses on that sunny Thursday morning. It was an inspiring and unforgettable thing to see

the huge humbled giant of a plant, and the thousands of laughing, cheering victorious pickets, freed from the tyranny of Ford—the symbol of all the enemies of labor.

An historic sight . . . the long expanse of Miller Road, usually buzzing, now quiet and dead; the Ford plant like a huge monster asleep, not moving a muscle; cars parked right under the no-parking signs as though in mockery of the little pseudo-Fascist administration of Dearborn; some strikers even parking their cars in the private parking lot, Old Hank's private reserve. The whole road with the appearance and the spirit of a Mardi-Gras, a great holiday. Thousands of cars, decorated with streamers and UAW posters and signs, slowly cruising back and forth, loaded with pickets who poke out their heads, and cheer and joke and laugh with the squads of marching pickets at the gates.

THE SPIRIT OF '37!

At the same time there is a certain grimness in the air . . . picketing goes on despite the fact that Ford has pledged not to reopen the plant while negotiations continued. These Ford workers are smart. They do not trust the word of Ford or Harry Bennett. . . they know it would be kept only if they continue to show and use their organized power.

For the first time since the General Motors strike, huge picket lines appear in auto. Here again is the enthusiasm, the self-confidence, the unmatched courage of 1937.

Here, once again, is a body of tens of thousands of auto workers, unorganized yesterday . . . but already proving that they are going to make some of the best men in the mighty ranks of the United Automobile Workers of America.

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The Negro Struggle
By ALBERT PARKER

Pickens Gets the Booby Prize

The most disgusting article of the month by any Negro was the one by William Pickens in his column for A.N.P. "Views of the News."

In it Pickens complains that during a recent speech someone in the audience asked a question, trying to discover how he explained the fact that the most outspoken enemies of the Negro people, the Southern Congressmen in Washington, were like himself violently in favor of the passage of the Lend-Lease Bill.

Pickens attempts to dodge the question by poking names and jibes at the person who asked the question. This is easy to do, for it is true, as Pickens says, that because your enemy stands for one thing, you do not necessarily and automatically stand for the opposite.

But still, when your enemy says the same thing as you about something that concerns your fate, it is necessary to stop and think about it and figure out why. Maybe he is wrong in taking that position — and on the other hand, maybe you are.

But Pickens does not do this. Instead, in order to justify his stand, he launches into a defense of the Jim-Crow, poll-tax, lynch-mob lovers who sit in Congress as representatives of the South! He says:

"Without the almost solid South behind our defense movements, the President would never have been able to make any progress with that movement. The southerners are Americans, and it happens to be that they are American next to the Negro American himself. The rest of the country is largely European and of other more recent foreign origins. And the southerner is a much older American, on the whole, than are the whites of the rest of the land.

"When it comes to an international problem, the southern whites and the blacks, if they use their heads instead of their gall bladders, are most apt to agree together. In defense of America the Negro, when he thinks, will be second to nobody, and the whites of Texas and South Carolina will be second to no white people. There is no great room for differences; the southern whites want to keep their national freedom and their rights — even their rights to keep trying to keep the Negro down. And the Negro wants to keep his American rights — his rights to fight like the devil against being kept down. Under Hitler or any foreigner, both of these Americans would lose their good American rights — for the foreigner would keep BOTH of us down — white and black."

What does all this blather of Pickens mean? This garbage about the Southern Negro haters being the best Americans? This bosses' argument about the Northern and Western workers, who hate war, being of "more recent foreign origins," being aliens and so on? This fear that the Southern ruling class that oppresses the Negro people may lose its rights to oppress them? This false posing of the problem that if you are opposed to helping England win the war to control the 450,000,000 colored people now under his heel, you are automatically in favor of having Hitler win it?

It means that Pickens is so bankrupt in his politics and his defense of the war plans of the Roosevelt government that he has to throw overboard everything he has been saying for the last 25 years. There is no other way to account for his defense of the Southern Bourbons and his veiled attacks on the progressive workers in the North. And there is no better example of our contention that you cannot at the same time logically be for the war and against the institutions which the war is intended to preserve. Only those who oppose the war can effectively fight for full equality for the colored people.

In the last six months Pickens has written far more words in defense of the war plans of the government than he has written against the Jim Crow system the government upholds, he has written far more against Hitler than he has written against Bilbo.

And he is the man whom so many people, just a few months ago, were pushing forward to receive the Spingarn medal for having contributed more than any other for the advancement of the Negro people!

In his article, Pickens attempts to deride the person who asked him the question by telling the story that "Booker T. Washington used to tell about the old colored man's politics in 'Reconstruction' days: The old man would go down to the town square, before election times, and lean against the telegraph poles and listen slyly to the talk of the white people, to hear how they intended to vote, and when asked about that interest, he explained it thusly: 'Well, you see, I'm tryin' to find out how I must vote, and when I learn how the white folks is goin' to vote, I know that I must vote agin' it.'"

Pickens tells the story, not only to sneer at his questioner, but also to sneer at the old man in the story, who doesn't have his education and his standing as a "leader."

But the old man, in my opinion, had a better grasp of politics, instinctive as it was, in his left foot than Pickens had in his whole body.

Help Publish Our Pamphlets!

We wish to repeat our appeal of last week to readers of THE MILITANT. Our party is preparing to issue three badly-needed pamphlets: the first on "The Negro In The War," by Eugene Varlin; the second on the struggle for jobs in the war industries; the third, a basic and comprehensive work, explaining the program for the real emancipation of the Negro people.

The only thing holding us up is the money. If you want to see thousands of Negro workers receiving and reading this literature that will help to clarify their views and bring them over to the militant struggle for equal rights, you should contribute as much as you can afford — from a quarter to a \$10 bill.

Send all contributions care of Albert Parker, 116 University PL, New York, N. Y.

Who Owns The United States?

A Government Body Describes Monopoly Domination Of Our Lives

By BERNARD FORREST
In April, 1938, Congress established the Temporary National Economic Committee to investigate the concentration of economic power and the nature of America's economic ills. After three years of hearings and investigations, the committee has reported.

Unfortunately, the committee began its work as the New Deal was placed in its grave. Today, with the War Deal triumphant, no one takes the report seriously. Not even the committee's chairman: "... Little attention is likely to be paid for the present to what we may offer" (Senator O'Mahoney's Speech to the Committee, Jan. 15, 1941).

Nevertheless, the hearings uncovered a great number of important facts vindicating the Marxist analysis of contemporary capitalism. The reports and hearings depicted the concentration of American industry into huge monopolies, the centralization of ownership in the hands of a few families, together with the pauperization of large sections of the proletariat.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION DESCRIBED BY COMMITTEE

In 1937, 477,338 corporations reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Of these, the 394 largest corporations owned almost 45% of all corporate assets, although they constituted less than 11% of the total number of reporting corporations.

For manufacturing industries, the figures are very revealing. "Although central office establishments were only 3.8% of the total in 1937, they employed 51% of all wage earners, paid 55% of the total wage bill, produced 61% of the value of all manufactured products, and accounted for 56% of the total value added by manufacture."

In addition to the above, a Department of Commerce study analyzed a cross-section sample of

of all the Lake Superior iron ore reserves. In 1937, the two largest companies shipped 64% of all ore from the region (TNEC hearings, Part 18, Page 10425).

The ten largest companies own 88% of the funds invested in the iron and steel industry. U. S. Steel alone has 40% of all the invested capital and produces approximately that proportion of the industry's total output. Next in order is Bethlehem with 15% of the invested capital and steel production. The other eight companies range in size from 2% to 8% of the total invested capital (Hearings, Part 18, p. 10408).

The copper industry follows suit: In 1935, three companies — Anaconda, Kennecott, and Phelps Dodge — produced 27% of all copper mined in the U. S. In 1937, the same three companies produced 78% of all copper mined. (Hearings, Part 25, p. 13394).

The above facts present the situation in four basic industries. Similar conditions exist in the major branches of American economy, excepting agriculture.

SOME FIGURES ON THE BANKING MONOPOLY

The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a statistical release dated March 7, 1941, stated that 377 investment banking firms had participations in underwriting security issues. Five firms underwrote 22.4% of the total number. Five firms managed 52.5% of the total amount of issues.

In a release dated Feb. 21, 1941, in connection with the McKesson and Robbins case, the S.E.C. revealed that 70 accounting firms out of 750 in the U. S., were em-

ployed in flotation of stock and bond issues from July, 1936, to Dec. 1938. Of the 70, four firms acted in 69.7% of the total amounts issued. Likewise, the seven leading firms certified 52.9% of all financial statements filed with the SEC in 1937.

The figures on the distribution of income are even more revealing. In 1935-36, about 2% of all income receiving units including persons, partnership, etc., in the U. S. had incomes over \$5,000, while only 1% had incomes over \$10,000. Nearly 70% on the other hand, received less than \$1500 in that year, and almost a third received less than \$750.

Of the 192,028 corporations which in 1937 reported incomes 248 — or 1.1% — had 40% of the total net income that was reported by all.

WHO GETS ALL THIS MONEY?

To whom did these profits go? According to the capitalist propagandists, industry is owned now by everybody, and profits go to the poor widows and orphans. The facts are: 75,000 persons, less than 1% of all American corporate stockholders, receive one half of all the dividends paid in this country. Furthermore, within the dividends-receiving group, one fourth of the recipients received more than three-fourths of the dividends paid, and 11% received approximately two-thirds (TNEC Monograph No. 29).

SAVE YOUR MONEY IF YOU CAN!

Individual savings are likewise the property of a very small group at the top of the pyramid. In 1936, the bottom third of the nation went into the red to the extent of \$1,207,000,000, and the middle third went into debt for \$252,000,000. The top third, on the other hand, saved \$7,437,000,000.

To put this in another way, if the whole population were divided into equal numerical groups of 2,750,000 each, the top 10% with incomes over \$4,600 saved 86% of the total savings while the second group, with incomes ranging from \$3,100 to \$4,600, saved 12% and the other 2% of savings were accounted for by the remaining 90% of the population.

As a matter of fact, in 1938-39 those with incomes of more than \$5,000 a year, constituting only 2.4% of all consumer units in the country, were able to save more than \$5,000,000,000 or one and one quarter billion in excess of the total savings of the 97.5% who received less than \$5,000 per year (Monograph No. 3, TNEC, pp. 6 and 7).

The government is openly aiding the trend toward concentration. In the period from June 1, 1940, to March 1, 1941, "defense" contracts amounted to \$13,343,000,000. Four states — California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York — received 38.7% of these four states, with two additional states, received 52.6% of the total. In fact 81.4% of the total went to only 15 states.

The geographical concentration, however, is the least significant aspect of the defense picture. An analysis of the contracts shows an even more amazing economic concentration, for approximately 45% of all contracts were awarded to six closely interrelated corporate groups. Moreover, according to the statement of Chester C. Davis, a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to the Conference of Southern Governors in New Orleans on March 15, 1941, 62 companies or interrelated groups received 80% of the total." (Final Report).

GOVERNMENT SPEEDS UP TREND TO CONCENTRATION

The committee knows what causes the evils of capitalism. Senator O'Mahoney in his January 15 speech stated:

"Our economic ills arise from the fact that in the modern industrial world men do not and cannot own the tools with which they must work. Thus we have seen develop a society composed of persons who, though they are politically free, are economically dependent, persons who are unable to provide themselves with work because the tools of industry can only be produced and owned by large groups or organizations which can control the huge accumulation of capital, the huge plants and the reserves of raw materials which are today essential."

That is a round-about way of admitting that the primary contradiction of capitalism is the private ownership of the social means of production. That contradiction can never be solved under capitalism. To establish the social ownership of the means of production it is necessary that the workers take power and establish their own state.

Histadrut In Its 20th Year In Palestine

By JACK WEBER
Internationalists feel a bond with every group that expresses itself in the accents of labor. Our sympathies go out all the more readily when an oppressed people like the Jews are involved. We have noted with interest that the Palestine Organization of Jewish labor, the Histadrut, is now celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

It would seem from the aims of this organization that we speak a common language. Berl Locker writes in Jewish Frontier: "The Jewish working class in Palestine, however, is to a very large extent self-made; it has come and continues to come into existence by the purposeful resolve of masses of youth in the Diaspora to change the basic conditions of life of the Jewish people by becoming workers in Palestine... Becoming a worker is for them the fulfillment of a great mission in the history of their people... It is this ideal (of work) which inspires them in the daring attempt to create the nucleus of a new economic and social order in the midst of a world built on the conception of personal advantage as the dominating driving force of economic incentive and success."

Good! Here is the desire for a socialist society based on the labor of all. Counting the families of workers, Histadrut embraces in its membership forty per cent of the Jewish population of Palestine. Thus we deal, not with any small Utopian group on the order of a Brookwood Farm or what-not, but with an authentic mass movement. Here we will not raise any question about its accomplishment; nor even about the possibility of building socialism in one country and that country Palestine.

Our attention is drawn, in common with everybody's the world over, by the Second Imperialist War which is affecting Palestine very directly. We note that the Jewish community has hailed with delight the release of the fifty-three youth who had armed themselves for self-defense in spite of the efforts of the British Government to keep them unarmed. Britain now would like the help of these same youth, this time with arms; so it releases them.

Simultaneously, the secretary of Histadrut, Remez, addresses a Jewish unit that is being sent to join Wavell's Army and asks them to remember that they will be "fighting shoulder to shoulder with Britain in the cause of freedom and democracy". Shertok, head of the Jewish Agency tells us that "the issue of the participation of Jews from Diaspora countries in the war effort alongside Britain, has not yet been dropped." That is, the formation of a European Jewish Legion. How does all this jibe with the ideal of Histadrut?

Britain Is No Friend Of Jewry

We must ask a few questions. Is Churchill interested in Palestine in order to permit Histadrut to build socialism? Is he even faintly interested in a homeland for the Jews? What country can we blame most of all for hindering the development of both Jews and Arabs in Palestine — if not England! You propose to fight for Churchill's democracy: that is for capitalism but, far worse, for an imperialism that refuses any kind of democracy to half the world's people. Is India so far off that you cannot hear its voice demanding freedom from that self-same democracy you propose to defend?

The youth in Palestine have come from every corner of Europe. They had to flee from the most unbearable conditions, not only in Germany and Austria but in Poland before Hitler took it over and in all the so-called democratic countries. Do you absolve England from having, with all its imperialist policies, maintained these conditions in Europe? Who created post-war Europe in the first instance? Was it Hitler or Lloyd George? And finally as to Hitler himself, who gave him aid? You are far too intelligent not to know that Churchill would as soon support another Hitler in Germany than permit the workers to take power there.

What are the aims of Churchill and of Roosevelt too? Will they set up, if they win, another Poland? Is that what you defend? Of course you will tell us that you don't propose to defend imperialism and its purposes. You want to defend the future of the Jews in Palestine. The trouble is, however, you are not under labor's orders but under Churchill's. Least of all can you defend your future that way! For the future holds in store the sweeping away of all imperialism and with it, all that clings to it.

What you Zionists say to Churchill is virtually: "Churchill, we will put ourselves at the disposal of British imperialism if you will just let us go on with our purposes. You may do as you please with the rest of the world but help us in Palestine." That is the obvious contradiction into which you fall the moment you support, under whatever false guise, British "democracy". That means that you become so absorbed in the single problem of Jewish emancipation that you fail to think through the entire question correctly.

Jewish emancipation, and the sweeping away of anti-Semitism which Palestine alone, as you admit, cannot possibly solve, is bound up with the sweeping away of all imperialism, the fascist type and the false-faced democratic which will soon turn its authentic hideous face to the world.

You are correct when you seek salvation in labor. But you must seek it not merely in Jewish labor in Palestine. You must seek it through giving aid and tying the Jewish movement to the world's working class.

Only the proletariat can emancipate all the oppressed thru the proletarian revolution. Your "leaders" like Remez and Ben Gurion are playing power-politics. They should study more carefully the fate of the Russian Revolution to see what happens when the historic interests of the proletariat of the world are sacrificed for an apparent temporary "realistic" gain. You must break with such leaders.

The Seamen Face Regimentation

And The Fight Against It Is Not Aided By Patriotic Speeches

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reports in government circles persist to the effect that merchant vessels necessary for the transportation of materials vital to the war program are soon to be requisitioned. Along with these reports there is a revival of activity in the halls of Congress for legislation leading to the regimentation of seamen.

The bill known as H.R. 2662, presented by the notorious Rep. Dirksen of Illinois, appears to have been temporarily shelved, but numerous other bills are making their appearance, among them one by Rep. Izac, calling for the withdrawal of licenses from "subversive" elements among the radio operators aboard commercial ships.

With talk of the imminent requisitioning of cargo ships, there is also a revival of schemes for compulsory enrollment of seamen in the Naval Reserve, the establishment of exclusive Government Hiring Halls, the institution of Continuous Discharge (Blacklist) Books, etc. The seamen may very well become the first body of organized labor in the country to undergo the "experiment" of large-scale government regimentation.

In the past few years, the seamen's unions have made great steps forward, obtaining the closed shop from the overwhelming majority of shipowners through the Union Hiring Halls, boosting wages to a living standard, improving working conditions aboard the ships.

In fact, conditions for workers in the maritime industry are now at about the highest point in their history. All these great gains of the seamen stand the peril, however, of being wiped out at one blow by Government regimentation, in one degree or another. So far, the seamen to a man have resisted every attempt, every hint at regimentation.

STALINISTS PAVED WAY

In the days of the "People's Front," when Moscow was flirting with a Washington alliance, the lackeys of Stalin in the leadership of the National Maritime Union (N.M.U.) carried out a policy of government cooperation which threatened to hasten regimentation. Curran and Company gave their consent to the setting up of the union-busting Maritime Commission hiring halls; ordered the N.M.U. membership to accept the notorious Copeland Fink Book and endorsed the Maritime Commission Fink Training program.

At that time it was the militant Sailors Union of the Pacific which gave the lead to seamen on all coasts by militant picketing and the threat of tie-ups which eventually forced the registration policy of the government to be withdrawn.

Now, with the increasing involv-

ment and its form of government are far superior to any other country in the world." That sounds deal like one of Harry Bridges' speeches in 1936. As in Bridges' case, Lundeberg's seemed to be an attempt to appease the government, to get a break when they start to crack down on the unions, to play the role of "100% Americans." Only Lundeberg went even further, for he said:

"In dealing with the subject of subversive elements, Congressman Dirksen did not mention the Nazis AND THE COMMUNISTS as subversive. We'll go him one better. The Union I represent and the seamen I represent are bitterly opposed to anyone following and anyone peddling any of Joe Stalin's or Adolph's phoney doctrines here in the United States or elsewhere. We are probably more in favor of getting rid of these disrupters than anyone else in the country, etc., etc."

LUNDEBERG IS MISTAKEN!

Does Lundeberg hope, by conjuring Communists with Nazis, by joining in the witch-hunt against the misguided rank and file followers of the Stalinist party, to save the SUP and the seamen in the organizations he represents from the danger of regimentation? It is not by accident that Dirksen did not mention "Nazis and Communists" as subversive in his infamous Bill. He, together with every other war-mongering capitalist politician, intends to dupe every militant union seaman who stands up for his rights as "subversive."

More than that, these people intend to smear all those union-minded seamen who resist regimentation and stand up for the conditions they have won in bitter struggle as "Communists" and even as agents of the "Nazis!"

It is undoubtedly a necessary job for the union to ferret out finky Fascist or Nazi rats from their organizations. It is undoubtedly necessary for the union to expose to broad daylight the union-wrecking intrigues of the Stalinists in its ranks.

But, to give reactionaries in the government like Dirksen an opportunity to incorporate actions against "Communists" or even against Nazis, in a Bill dealing with conditions affecting seamen and their work, means giving the Dirksens a knife with which to cut the union's own throat. The

URGENTLY NEEDED TO AID A REFUGEE FAMILY

- Kitchen Table and Chairs
 - Other Furniture
 - Pillows, Linens
 - Dishes and Dish Towels
 - Pots and Pans
 - Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.
 - Curtains and Carpeting
 - Oil Cloth
 - Clothing for Girl (10 yrs old)
 - Clothing for Boy (4 yrs old)
- If you have any or all of these items which you are able to contribute for the aid of this refugee family, kindly communicate at once with
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PROGRAM FOR TODAY'S FIGHT

1. No union fig-leaves for government strikebreaking. Demand that trade union officials resign from all posts in the government, including the OPM and the National Mediation Board.
2. Organize the picket lines for all-out militant defense against the thuggery of company hoodlums and government cops.
3. Organize Union Defense Guards to protect the picket lines and union halls against 'law and order committees,' and all other anti-labor bands.
4. Call an immediate halt to all acts of hostility between the AFL and CIO which serve the bosses' strikebreaking.
5. Demand the unification of the AFL and CIO on the basis of preserving and extending the industrial form of organization.
6. Independent working class political action. Build an Independent Labor Party.
7. Expropriate the war industries and operate them under workers' control.

Stalin's Latest Pact

The American Stalinist leaders are basking comfortably in the praise which the "democratic" bourgeois press is bestowing upon Stalin for his treaty of "friendship and non-aggression" with Yugoslavia. Class-conscious workers, however, will not join the "democratic" capitalists in that chorus of praise, for the Stalinist policy in question is reactionary to the core.

In every country the Stalinists are shouting for a "peace alliance" with the Soviet Union as the way to salvation for that country. If anyone needed to be convinced that a treaty or alliance with the Soviet Union cannot bring peace to a country, the Yugoslav instance should be sufficient.

The Yugoslav government entered into such a "peace alliance." The ink on the treaty between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was hardly dry when the German army marched into Yugoslavia and thus demonstrated the helplessness of Stalin's "peace policy."

Previously the Stalinist press had blamed the plight of Bulgaria on the fact that Bulgaria had failed to turn to the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia did turn to the Soviet Union and that didn't save her. The Stalinists accused Bulgaria of extending the war by permitting German occupation. Taking "extending the war" in that same sense, did not Yugoslavia extend the war by forbidding the same kind of occupation? The simple truth is that, whichever way Bulgaria or Yugoslavia turned, they would have been drawn into the war.

It is that simple truth, true also of every other country, which must be understood by every worker. No country and nobody can escape this all-enveloping war. The way out of this war lies not in pacifist illusions but in a clear understanding that in this epoch of universal war and militarism all questions will be solved arms in hand. This war is an imperialist war on both sides. Freedom for this world can come only when the workers take the power into their own hands and then wipe fascism off the face of the earth. Instead of furthering this proletarian military policy, the Stalinist "peace alliance" policy spreads confusion and pacifist illusions.

Furthermore this Stalinist policy obscures and covers over the imperialist character of this war. Having preached the policy of "peace alliances," the Stalinist press, not only in Russia but here has, perforce, praised the "peace alliance" Yugoslav government for its desire to remain at peace. To do so, however, the Stalinist press remains silent about the definite British and American orientation of the Yugoslav government; remains silent about the fact that the struggle of the Yugoslav government against the invasion is not a separate war but is inextricably a part of the larger battle between the two imperialist camps. By the logic of the Stalinist line, the Stalinists must now support this particular sector of the imperialist war as a progressive war—while in Greece the Stalinists are committed to a policy of condemning Greek participation in an imperialist war!

And what will Stalin do to help a peace-loving people? In the treaty he promised to continue a policy of "strictest friendship" toward Yugoslavia in case of an attack by an aggressor. But if the Yugoslavs try to lean on that reed, they will find it weak indeed.

The pact with Yugoslavia, like the note that

Stalin sent to Bulgaria several weeks ago chiding that country for permitting German occupation and the Moscow-Ankara neutrality declaration, indicate Stalin's fear of Hitler and his hope that by these indirect and cautious moves he might help in staying Hitler's hand. These moves in no sense mean that Stalin is preparing to come to grips with Hitler. Today as throughout this period, Stalin seeks at all costs to keep out of the war. His bureaucratic regime has wreaked such havoc on Soviet industry and the Red Army that he fears the test of war above all else. Stalin aims only to save the Soviet bureaucracy and its privileges. He incarnates that bureaucracy and its narrow outlook.

Not from the Kremlin or its foreign apparatus, the Communist International, will come the necessary inspiration and leadership to show the Balkan peoples the way out. The Balkan peoples require the Soviets which Stalin has extirpated in the Soviet Union. The Balkan peoples require the revolutionary internationalism which Stalin has outlawed. The Balkan peoples require the perspective of the Socialist United States of Europe which Stalin works against.

Instead of these, Stalin offers the Balkan peoples "peace alliances" which are not worth the paper on which they are written. Far from hindering Hitler, Stalin's policy only serves everywhere to confuse and disorient the workers who alone can destroy Hitler, Hitlerism and the capitalist system which breeds fascism and war.

The Ford Strike

The known facts clearly indicate that the Ford strikers are in a position to wrest from old Hank an excellent contract, signed, sealed and delivered to the union, including union recognition, a ten cents an hour blanket wage increase, the shop steward system and other grievance machinery, and the abolition of the Ford spy and "service" department.

Only one thing should determine the nature of the settlement in such a strike: the power of the strikers and their union. That power, as the dramatic but soberly factual stories we publish elsewhere in this issue demonstrate, is definitely sufficient to force Ford to sign a decent contract.

The main danger, as our Detroit correspondents report, comes not from anything Ford can now do, but from the susceptibility of Philip Murray, and the other CIO leaders to government pressure in favor of Ford. This danger is heightened by the bureaucratic method by which strike policy is being determined.

There is no broad-based strike committee, directly representing the strikers, and through which the strikers can at every moment indicate their firm determination to win a solid victory. There is grave danger that the Ford strikers will be confronted by a poor settlement negotiated on top without consultation with the strikers. The strikers will then be asked to endorse such a settlement under conditions where, if they don't like the settlement, refusing it will appear as a repudiation of the official strike leadership. In a word, the settlement negotiated at the top will confront the strikers as an accomplished fact.

If a broad strike committee existed, such an eventuality could be avoided. The negotiators, reporting back constantly to the strike committee without whose approval no point would be embodied in the agreement, would arrive at a settlement which the strikers would then not only endorse, but which they really would favor. The difference between a formal endorsement and genuine approval would not exist if there were such direct connections between the strikers and the negotiators.

The Ford strikers need no period of "fatherly" instruction from Philip Murray! They made this strike, they made it successful, they closed the plant and kept it closed, and they know what they want. Murray is able to talk to Harry Bennett thanks only to the power of the Ford strikers. One might have argued before the strike that the fledgling local of the UAW-CIO at Ford needed parental guidance. But this fledgling has grown to be a giant which had the power to shatter the Ford Bastille!

The Ford workers won their spurs for all time a week ago Wednesday—and they should be allowed to be the masters of their fate.

FDR On 'Cooling Off'

Not the least of the privileges of the President of the United States is that he may not be quoted verbatim unless he explicitly permits it. In addition, his secretaries advise the correspondents who attend the White House press conferences how to handle the remarks of the President—advice which is rarely disobeyed.

In the light of these facts, workers can understand the following paragraph in the Associated Press story of the President's press conference last Tuesday, a paragraph buried well down in the story:

"His comments included: that the labor situation is working toward a law providing for cooling-off periods before strikes can be called. Several bills along this line have been introduced in the Senate and House."

This is Roosevelt's cautious way of letting the right people know that he is in favor of this strike-breaking procedure.

Plan For Federal Sales Tax To Pay For War

Would Follow The Tendency In The States, Where Sales Taxes Are Increasing Enormously, While Taxes On Rich Fall Off

A scheme to place the cost of the war directly on the workers through a federal sales tax is being projected by E. G. Business agencies and has important administrative support in Washington.

The American Institute of Public Opinion, popularly known as the Gallup Poll, has issued the results of one of its "surveys," intended to convey the idea that "public" sentiment now favors a "2 per cent Federal levy on all sales in order to help pay the cost of national defense."

The poll was, however, heavily weighted to reflect the sentiments of the upper income groups, who represent only a small fraction of the total population.

The Gallup Institute statement contains a dead give-away on where the "54 per cent" comes from which favors a sales tax to finance the war:

"Greatest approval of the sales tax," says the statement of Dr. Gallup in the New York TIMES, April 4, "comes from the above the average income groups. The typical voter in these groups feels that the adoption of a sales tax would spread the taxation burden more evenly, instead of placing it largely on the shoulders of the rich."

"As might be expected," ad-

mits the statement further, "the greatest opposition to the sales tax comes from the lower economic levels. In those levels the institutes reviewers found the greatest number of persons saying that 'We have too many taxes now,' and that a sales tax would pinch the poor people more than the rich."

SALES TAXES INCREASE

The move to place the burden of the war on the workers through sales taxes is in line with the tremendous increase of sales taxes in every state during the past ten years.

A report of the Department of Commerce, published in the New York Times, April 5, discloses that average per capita taxation in the United States, has increased from \$66 a year in 1932 for all federal, state and local governments, to \$109 in 1940.

The greatest percentage of this increase has been in sales taxes.

THE TIMES SAYS:

"Overshadowing in absolute volume all other increases in tax yields' was a \$50,000,000 rise in general sales tax collections, the (Department of Commerce) report continued. The total sales tax yield was \$1,647,373,000, an increase of 11.4 per cent over 1939."

The same report reveals that

while the workers have thus had to pay more and more of the total taxes, taxation on property, gifts and inheritances, which mostly affect the wealthy owning class, have declined.

RICH TAXED LESS

"Whereas 1919 property taxes accounted for 45 per cent of the total state tax collections," says the government report, "in 1940 this tax yielded only a little more than 6 per cent of the total state tax collections . . ."

"In almost direct inversion, sales taxes, which were generally unknown in 1919, furnished in 1940 as much as 40 per cent of all collections . . ."

The Roosevelt administration is preparing to extend this policy by introducing a federal sales tax to eat away the workers' meagre incomes, already sliced down by war prices rises, a hundred hidden taxes, state sales taxes, federal gasoline, amusement and tobacco levies, and federal income taxes on wages as low as \$800 a year.

The monopoly corporations, meanwhile, are sharing in this "equal sacrifice" by getting huge reductions in excess profits taxes and billions in government war orders with huge guaranteed profits.

John L. Lewis Speech Attacks Mediation Board

The following excerpts are from the speech of John L. Lewis on April 2 at the Tri-District Anthracite Miners' Convention at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City:

If finance and industry are to have a return upon their investment, if the tax laws are to be set aside as to insure larger returns upon investments, if billions and billions of dollars of the government appropriations are to be given to selected groups or corporations in this country, then I can only say that Labor in America, as I understand it and insofar as my words may influence it, will not forget the basic necessity of protecting its own rights.

Day by day as one reads the financial and market reports, as one reads articles of the economic analysis, as one watches the price trend and demand, we see this constant increase in commodity prices practically without exception from raw materials to the finished commodities and articles which go into the ordinary family home. And under these circumstances, projecting our minds into 1941 and 1942, it resolves itself down to our conclusion that in the anthracite industry and in the bituminous coal industry a wage increase is indicated.

In saying that I do not wish it to be interpreted as being only a wage increase for the anthracite mine workers or the bituminous mine workers, but I say that that increase is indicated for all Americans who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Certain individuals are trying to create the impression that it is the patriotic duty of all men and women who work for a living to continue to work at any wage and under any conditions with or without a union, as the employer may elect, as long as he may grow fat and have his girth increased with the fullness of these government contracts under his belt. We don't think so.

Certain politicians, mostly from the South, where the Democratic Party is in complete control, have risen in Congress and proclaimed that it is necessary to enact laws to take away the right to strike or the right to any freedom of action. Let me say to any statesman who holds those views that the time is not here yet, and he thinks it will not come in America, when an act of Congress may be passed that will make indentured servants out of 45,000,000 American workers.

Another gentleman, a small town lawyer from Texas whose name is Ratton Summers, rises in Congress and he proposes that those workers who go on strike shall be electrocuted . . . I don't think it can be successfully done. They would have to electrocute tomorrow 400,000 bituminous coal miners, and that would be some job. And perhaps on the 1st of May they would have to electrocute 115,000 or 120,000 anthracite mine workers, and if I understand and know anything about the mine workers, I can say, oh, boy,

what a job! In addition to that, I doubt if there would be enough tumbrils to carry these men to the lethal chambers, and in addition to that, who would drive the tumbrils? There's a point for you.

We are not going to follow this new formula that seems to have been discovered by the Mediation Board in Washington when they wire strikers to go back to work and bust their strike, and then come to Washington and mediate for the remnants of it. The United Mine Workers of America do not mediate that way, and this present stoppage will not be settled that way.

1941 Is Not 1917!

—An Editorial—

The New York Times is engaged in an editorial campaign for what it conceives as a simple solution to the present strike situation. It proposes that government, employers and the trade unions get together and repeat what they did in 1917, namely, adopt the same set of "principles" then promulgated by the War Labor Board.

The "principle" that the New York Times is primarily interested in re-enacting from the 1917 code is that which then "froze" the closed shop: wherever the closed shop did not exist no union was to demand a closed shop and, hence, the employment of "non-union" employees side by side with union men was not to be considered a grievance.

As Gompers, AFL head, agreed to surrender any further attempts to establish 100% union shops so, the New York Times proposes, the AFL and CIO heads should now agree.

We confidently predict that the New York Times' campaign will get nowhere.

Yes, Gompers was a Judas who agreed to this employers' proposal. And, unfortunately, there are still Judases in the top leadership of the trade unions.

But there is a profound difference between the trade union movement of 1917 and that of 1941. When Gompers agreed to outlaw the closed shop for all plants that did not yet have it, he was giving away the rights of tens of millions of workers who were NOT in the AFL. The AFL was primarily constituted by the aristocracy of labor in sheltered industries. The as yet unorganized workers in the great mass production industries bore the brunt of Gompers' betrayal.

Today, however, the great mass production industries are on the way to complete organization. The workers in rubber, auto, aluminum, cement, steel, are INSIDE the trade union movement. Had they been inside when Gompers sold them out the story of the trade union movement since 1917 would have been a very different one. Gompers and his kind would have been driven out of the labor movement.

William Green and the AFL bureaucracy may repeat Gompers' betrayal, perhaps, but if the CIO top leaders do so, they will precipitate civil war in the CIO. What Gompers could get away with against the craft unions, Philip Murray will never get away with against the great industrial unions.

And don't think he isn't aware of that!

Where We Stand

By Albert Goldman

The Battle of Yugoslavia

It is quite natural for workers to get a certain feeling of satisfaction at seeing Hitler bump into an obstacle—even a minor one. Since his invasion of Poland the arch enemy of the working class has had easy sailing, riding rough-shod over Europe, and was stopped only by the English channel and the British imperialist navy and air force.

After Hitler knocked France out of the war, one after another of the small Balkan nations capitulated to him. Rumania was easy pickings and Bulgaria was still easier. It cost Hitler nothing to take over these countries. Yugoslavia was to be next and Hitler was satisfied with the course of events until the revolt of the officer caste of the Yugoslav army upset his calculations. He was compelled to use something more than the war of nerves and diplomacy to achieve his ends in Yugoslavia.

Possessed of a certain tradition as fighters for independence the Serbian officer caste was unwilling to surrender to Hitler without putting up some kind of a struggle. The ease with which the Serbian officers succeeded in getting rid of the Cvetkovitch government, when that government signed a treaty putting Yugoslavia under Hitler's control, leads some observers to believe that the palace revolution was staged with the knowledge and connivance of the Cvetkovitch government, and with the British playing the leading role in the whole affair.

The theory sounds plausible but whether it is true or not is unimportant. The fact remains that whereas Hitler and the world in general thought that he had Yugoslavia in the bag, he found himself confronted with the necessity of conquering that country by force of arms.

Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea

The very revolt of the Serbian officers shows how the workers and peasants of the small nations are given the dreadful choice by their governments of either submitting to German imperialism or fighting and dying for British and American imperialism.

How easy it is to recognize the difference between the nationalism of the upper class and the nationalism of the workers and poor peasants! For the upper class Serbian nationalism is a means to guarantee their exclusive right to exploit their own people and to rule over minority peoples such as the Croats and Slovenes. The nationalism of the workers and peasants is based on their legitimate opposition to any foreign exploiter and constitutes no danger whatever to the workers and peasants of another country.

Under present conditions the justifiable nationalistic feeling of the workers and peasants and their hatred and fear of Hitler are utilized by the landlords and capitalists of Yugoslavia primarily for protecting their property interests. The Yugoslav army, composed mainly of peasants, will be fighting and dying to assure the preservation of a system that furnishes them less than a bare subsistence.

In Yugoslavia as well as in Greece the champions of capitalist democracy can look the country over with a microscope and find no traces of the democracy for which they are fighting. The thousands of workers buried in the Greek concentration camps because they fought against their own tyrannical government are sure to answer with a shrug of their shoulders if the favorite question is put to them whether capitalist democracy is not better than fascism. But that after all is immaterial to these champions; they are not at all averse to using dictatorships for the purpose of saving their own hides and their own somewhat democratic and comfortable existence.

Assuming even that the Yugoslavs and Greeks come out victorious in the war against Hitler and Mussolini, the workers and poor peasants can look forward to nothing but a return of the back-breaking toil which characterizes their lot under the regime of their capitalists and landlords. They cannot even look forward to a victory of their own imperialism because in reality their nations are fighting the battles of British and American imperialisms!

If there is anything that is symbolic of the hopelessness of the position of the small European nations, in a world dominated by a few great imperialist powers it is the suicide of Telegi the Hungarian premier. In the hope of saving a slight degree of independence for the cruel and vicious ruling class of Hungary, Telegi decided to play ball with Hitler. But when the latter demanded the right to send troops against Yugoslavia by way of Hungary, thus involving that country in the war, the brave Premier decided to defy Hitler—and committed suicide. Thus did he proclaim to the world that the ruling classes of the small European nations, caught in the struggle between imperialist giants, are completely helpless.

For Revolutionary War Against Fascism

To the workers and peasants of the small European nations, Hitler looms as their great enemy. The "New Order" which he has proclaimed as his aim represents a new slavery for them—or better, an old slavery under a new master. But to fight that enemy effectively, so that he will be completely destroyed without the possibility of being revived, a palace revolution on the part of nationalistic officers favoring Great Britain is useless. The workers and peasants of Yugoslavia, of Rumania, of Greece and of all the Balkan nations can free themselves of the slavery which will be their lot under Hitler in one way and in one way only—by uniting their efforts for a struggle for a Socialist United States of Europe.

This cannot be done by fighting under the leadership of Simovitch, who represents the interests of capitalists and landlords hoping to achieve a degree of independence for themselves by a victory of Great Britain and the United States. It can be done only by a government representing the Soviets of Workers and Peasants of the Balkan nations, appealing for help to the workers and peasants of Germany and France and other European countries. For the advanced workers and peasants of the small Balkan nations the task is clear: the organization of a party of the Fourth International, a party that will turn the struggle against Hitler into its proper channels.

To fight for the independence of their nations, to fight for their social liberation the workers and peasants of Europe must fight for a Socialist United States of Europe.