

India's Fight For Freedom

By Henry Judd

"Sir T. B. Sapru, liberal leader, received today a reply at New Delhi to his message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, urging major governmental changes in India.

"Mr. Churchill replied that Britain had already complied with one of Sir Taj's requests by offering India representation in the Imperial War Cabinet. The pressure of public business, he added, prevented him from providing Sir Taj with a more complete reply at this time." (New York Times, February 21.)

The British Empire, tottering from continuous defeats, was forced last week by the exigencies of the military situation to consider some sort of "concession" to India.

Britain has met defeat after defeat. It has been driven out of Europe and its Middle East position is threatened. In the Far East Japan has dealt some mighty blows. Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma, the East Indies... British prestige among the subjugated colonial peoples would sell for a nickel a ton right now!

Budd Workers Win Case

Special to LABOR ACTION

PHILADELPHIA — Last week the Budd workers won the first round of their fight against the E. G. Budd Co. In a sweeping decision handed down by the NLRB, the Budd company was ordered to cease and desist in its vicious anti-union campaign among the workers. The company was ordered to cease from discouraging membership in the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO.

The company was also ordered to stop encouraging membership in the notorious Employees Representative Association (ERA), the company union which is directly under the thumb of the management of Budd's. From this date on, Budd is directed to void all agreements between himself and the ERA. He must also withdraw all recognition from the ERA as the representative of the Budd workers in the handling and settling of any grievances that the workers have. Nor are the matters of hours, wages, rates of pay or any other conditions to be treated by the ERA as representatives of the men.

Next the company must reinstate with full privileges of seniority Patrick J. Nelligan, Walter Weigand, Raymond Weigand, John F. Brown and Milton T. Davis. These workers were fired almost a year ago by the company because they joined the CIO and attempted to unionize the plant. Now the company is ordered to reinstate them to their former positions and also restore to them their

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Naturally, plenty remains of the empire. Built up after 300 year of toil by the "blood, sweat and tears" of its 500,000,000 oppressed people, the British Empire cannot vanish overnight.

What remains still untouched by actual battle is India, described by Churchill as "the brightest jewel in the crown of the empire." If this were to fall it would mean the virtual finish of the empire. For Britain's world might was built on the wealth, resources and labor concentrated in India.

But even India—this "brightest jewel"—is dangerously threatened. A vast two-pronged Axis pincers threatens to meet in India. Already one prong, the Japanese drive in Burma, is drawing closer every day. India has become one of the focal points of the war.

Even the dim-witted, decadent, old school Tories have begun dimly to grasp the fact that if India is to be held its people must be won over to active support of the British fight. They begin to understand that the lowly natives whom they have so long oppressed, so long enslaved, have now become a key factor in their imperialist war.

(A sad thought for the British imperialist, is it not, that his war should depend so much on the attitude and actions of a nation... of "beggars!")

So the British Tories have dug into their hearts—and offered India two seats on the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council.

The Indian people cry out for bread, for land, for national independence. Instead they are offered... an opportunity to have some Indian politicians sit on the council deciding the conduct of the very im-

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LABOR ACTION

MARCH 2, 1942

A PAPER IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

ONE CENT

F.D.R. PROMISES LONG WAR

Humanity Faces Slaughter If Imperialism Continues

While the daily press, with characteristic exaggeration, has attempted to inflate the fireside speech of President Roosevelt into a prediction of rapid Allied victory on the basis of the phrase "Soon we, and not our enemies, will have the offensive," a study of the speech proves that if the war continues as it is today—a struggle for world mastery between two imperialist camps—humanity faces a terrible prospect of destructive warfare for a very long time.

This terrible prospect of a world imperialist conflict in which two halves of the world proceed to destroy each other physically, is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the speech. We hasten to add the all-important qualification: this is the perspective for the world IF the war continues as an imperialist struggle and the workers do not take their destiny into their own hands.

For, when we disregard the thick servings of rhetoric with which the President dressed the rather bitter contents of his speech, what is the essence of his message?

The Allies, at present, continue to fight a defensive war; they shall continue to do so until they have the overwhelming superiority in war materials necessary to launch an offensive; and in the meantime they attempt to maintain their lines of communication and supply, or otherwise they will be isolated and smashed by the Axis and never even be able to start their contemplated offensive.

The above, we believe, is a fair summary of the military sections of FDR's speech. What then flows from this?

The inescapable conclusion to be drawn is that the Allies must necessarily have a perspective of a very long war. At present, despite the phrase about "Soon we... will have the offensive," the Allied forces are fighting for mere survival; they are trying to prevent a German-Japanese meeting in Asia; they are trying to keep the Atlantic lifeline open, etc.

Before the Allies can even think of the tremendous military projects of an invasion of Europe and the reconquest of the Far East, years must pass in order for them to build up the overwhelming military superiority necessary for such a project.

Prime Minister Churchill, who used to speak about taking the offensive in 1943 now no longer mentions that date. In a speech before the House of Commons on February 23, he spoke instead of "the tide turning" in 1944 or 1945.

This estimate of course is influenced by the well known (Continued on page 4)



Dynamite in Numbers!

"Not nearly has the whole story been told on war profiteering... There is information that certain big-money executives of war production firms with huge cost-plus orders killed their salaries sky-high. The government pays all the freight; so these self-given boosts come out of the taxpayers' pocket... In one case the head of an aircraft company gave himself a raise of \$35,000 a year. Another increase doubled the boss' salary—from \$25,000 to \$50,000... The Army and Navy resorted to cost-plus to expedite production. But many contracts were so loosely drawn up by the business-minded military bureaucrats and dollar-a-year 'experts' that the government has practically no protection against gouging."

From the column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round," by Pearson and Allen, February 19, 1942.

Dynamite, hidden in big numbers, has been appearing in the obscure nooks of the financial pages of the daily press. Dynamite exposing still more the greedy war profiteering of the American capitalists; dynamite confirming once again the assertion previously made by LABOR ACTION that this war is—as Woodrow Wilson described the last war (after it was over and corpses littered Europe)—"a war of business."

The dynamite of which we speak is the reports which the large corporations are publishing of their annual profits for the year 1941.

Of the first 71 corporations reporting 1941 profits, the New York Times says: "Industrial profits in 1921 were second only to those of 1929 and, for some groups, exceeded the record of that boom year by a comfortable margin."

Calculation of total profits for

these corporations reveals that 1941 profits were 16 per cent higher than 1940 profits and 77 per cent higher than 1939 profits. Additional confirmation of record profit comes from the latest issue of the magazine of the New York Stock Exchange, which reports that more companies paid dividends in 1941 than ever before in history.

The table accompanying this article (see below) shows how net profits of ten outstanding corporations increased in 1941 compared with the previous year. Note that most of these corporations are doing work on war contracts. This means that their profits come from taxes which you and I pay.

Assume Added Significance

The tremendous profits shown in this table assume added significance when three factors are realized:

First, it should be remembered that the table shows only how 1941 profits increased over those for 1940. If 1941 profits were compared with profits in 1939, the last "normal" peace year, the increase is much larger.

Second, these figures indicate net profits after all taxes have been deducted, which is but another instance of the ludicrous ineffectiveness of the present so-called excess profits tax.

Third, the profit figures are those submitted by the companies themselves, which, in order to forestall popular discontent, try to make them appear as small as possible by deducting abnormally large sums for depreciation, insurance, contingency reserves, and inventory reserves, etc. If these reserves were added to the stated profits—as they should be—then you'd see a true picture of how the bosses are enriching themselves on this war.

Proof of Profiteering

The following table shows how ten important companies doing war work have increased their profits from 1940 to 1941. These profit figures are in round numbers and are calculated after tax deductions.

Company	Total 1940	Total 1941	Per Cent Increase
Atlantic Refining	\$6,219,000	\$14,348,000	130
Bell Aircraft	284,000	1,970,000	591
Bliss Machinery	1,510,000	2,051,000	36
Du Pont Chemical	86,945,000	90,401,000	4
Goodyear Rubber	10,309,000	12,831,000	24
Interlake Iron	829,000	2,406,000	190
International Harvester	23,161,000	30,634,000	32
Republic Steel	21,113,000	24,038,000	13
United States Steel	102,200,000	116,700,000	14
Vultee Aircraft	374,000	3,100,000	723

It should be noted that the most important rises in profiteering take place among the large corporations. For instance, a 4 per cent increase in profit for U.S. Steel is more significant than a 190 per cent increase for Interlake Iron, for the obvious reason that U.S. Steel represents a far greater capitalization than Interlake Iron and hence a 4 per cent increase in the profits of U.S. Steel involves many millions of dollars more than a 190 per cent increase in a company like Interlake Iron. Which is not to deny that the smaller fry are raking in the gravy as well!

Everyone Knows About Pearl Harbor Except The American People!

"Definitely, a loss of confidence is spreading through the country. Because the public never was told the full, sickening truth it does not realize why the Navy has not been able to help Singapore, why we cannot reinforce General MacArthur, why we could not even send a rescue fleet to the Marines at Wake Island..."

"The tragedy is that almost everyone except the American people knows the truth about Pearl Harbor. An American ambassador who just flew back from southern Europe reports that the French, the Italians, even the Arabs know the full details of our losses."

—From the column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round" by Pearson and Allen in the New York Daily Mirror.

THE WORLD AT WAR

Red Army 24th Anniversary -- From Champion of Socialism To Agent of Imperialism

By SENTINEL

Twenty-four years have passed since the founding of the Red Army. During this time the pendulum of history has swung from world revolution to world reaction. The Red Army of Stalin has no resemblance to the Red Army of 1918, the army that Lenin and Trotsky forged in the fires of the Russian Revolution.

Twenty-four years ago the Red Army fought on 22 fronts against a united front of capitalist nations, most of which today are the allies of Stalin. The Red Army of that period fought with little equipment against a background of starvation and economic chaos inherited from czarism. In those days its main weapon was the banner of socialism and world revolution, but that banner brought victory.

Today the Red Army is acclaimed by Roosevelt, Churchill and their generals. Winston Churchill, the leader of the capitalist interventionists of 1918, is in the fore with his congratulations.

Latest Tintype of Sir Stafford Cripps

The British ruling class knows what it's about when it appoints "socialists" like Sir Stafford Cripps and Attlee to the Churchill cabinet. They know that these reformist fakery are dedicated to supporting the imperialist status quo. An example of this knowledge is what the British Broadcasting Co. says about the new "white hope" of imperialism, Stafford Cripps:

"The appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps will be applauded in this country. He is universally credited with one of the best brains in Britain and he is extremely public spirited. He is a first-rate parliamentarian and also a socialist. The word socialist, however, is far from meaning that he is attached to any special economic theory. He is a British socialist. After all, Bevin and Attlee are British socialists too."

The Red Army is no longer the ragged citizen army. Today its millions are trained and well equipped. More than any other Allied army it demonstrated its material preparation and knowledge of the blitzkrieg methods of waging war. Hitler himself admitted that he underestimated the quantity and quality of the Red Army's tanks, airplanes and guns. To accumulate this vast equipment the Russian bureaucracy took not only the means for its own privileges but prepared for the war that it feared. Even before Hitler's invasion the Russian budget for 1941 included war expenditures amounting to 60 per cent of the Russian national income.

Churchill and Roosevelt have acclaimed the might and the fighting power of this Red Army. They do not fear their powerful ally of today. Twenty-four years ago world capitalism, though stronger than today, stood in mortal fear of a starved nation in arms and tried to overthrow it. In those days the Red Army was known as the revolutionary army of the world working class. That is why it was called the Red Army. Today the Red Army is red in name only. The word "socialism" has been expunged from its vocabulary. Today Stalin refers to it as the Red Army of the Russian "motherland."

Churchill and Roosevelt have not changed, but Stalin has. The Second Imperialist World War, which Lenin would have castigated, finds Stalin in the camp of the Allied imperialists. Instead of exposing them, he hails the Allied imperialists as co-liberators against the common Axis foe. And he has the effrontery to say in his order of the day: Under the banner of Lenin, forward!

Friend of Allied Imperialism

The Allied imperialists have good reason to support Russia to the full. The war has revealed the complete decadence of capitalism. To the masses of the world both imperialist camps have nothing to offer except a new imperialist set-up pregnant with the seeds of another world war.

Indeed, the Allied war camp acknowledges its debt to Russia. In a

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Vast Anti-Labor Drive Begun by Big Business

Big business, supported by the Roosevelt Administration, intensified its war on the home front against the entire labor movement this week in a series of important skirmishes.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., bloated with war profits, declared its opposition in advance to any "maintenance of membership" or partial union shop decisions of the War Labor Board, and provoked a strike among CIO shipyard workers on the West Coast to show that the steel barons were as determined as ever to smash the unions and all union standards.

Bethlehem Ship Workers Strike In San Pedro

BULLETIN

SAN PEDRO, Feb. 23—An almost 100 per cent response has come from the workers of Bethlehem Shipyard to the call of their CIO union not to work more than the eight hours per day as stipulated by their original agreement. This solidarity with the union, in face of a national concerted drive to smear the workers, was seen as especially significant in view of the fact that this action was taken on Washington's birthday, a legal holiday, when the men get double pay.

Two stories giving the details of the situation follow:

SAN PEDRO, Feb. 22—After the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard in San Pedro had violated its contract with the International Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local 9 (CIO) and departed from the Pacific Zone standards of the Shipyard Stabilization Committee by establishing two ten-hour shifts instead of three eight-hour shifts without consulting the union, and had refused to negotiate the same, the union voted unanimously today at a special meeting to instruct the men to leave the job after eight hours of work, beginning tomorrow.

Six months ago, the IUM&SW won by a 95 per cent majority a National Labor Relations Board election held at the Bethlehem plant and was certified as the bargaining agent. For months the union has been trying to get a signed agreement with the company while operating under

the National Association of Manufacturers came out with a big blast against the closed shop or any wage increases, taking its cue from Leon Henderson, Roosevelt's price administrator, who opened fire on the labor movement the previous week with a similar statement against wage increases.

The New York Times editorialized against any wage increases and ridiculed the idea of unions trying to maintain or increase their standards during wartime.

President Roosevelt in his Monday night address told labor its main task was to work uninterruptedly, and to sacrifice!

But none of them had a word to say about the fabulous profits the big corporations are making, about the new millionaires being created while soldiers die and workers slave themselves to death!

The tons of propaganda printed in the newspapers against the labor unions are an effort to whip up so-called "public opinion" against labor before the War Labor Board meets this week to decide the CIO demands for a union shop and a dollar-a-day wage increase in steel and other industries.

Since the CIO leaders have accepted fully the Roosevelt war program they are stuck with the consequences that flow from being part of the war machine.

What can the CIO leaders do if the War Labor Board decides against the CIO demands or "modifies" them till they are unrecognizable? Phillip Murray, and other CIO leaders, know what a spot they'll be on.

But there are increased signs of restlessness in the ranks of labor. The spontaneous strike of the CIO shipyard workers in California, the two Ford sit-down strikes, the aluminum strike in Detroit are instances of the growing impatience of the workers for a satisfactory solution of their just demands. And they intend to fight for these demands—without pulling any punches.

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Europe in Revolt

News from the Socialist Third Camp

THE GROTESQUE RIOM TRIALS BEGIN

The press, reporting on the sinister trial of Blum, Daladier and Gamelin now taking place in Riom under the auspices of the Vichy government, explains that this is the trial of democracy, that the accused are innocent victims of devilish fascist intrigues and that they are martyrs to democracy and freedom. And, indeed, there is something true in that description; they are, in a certain sense, representative of THEIR "democracy."

They are true representatives of this Third Republic which, in a mess of rhetoric about the rights of man, covered up for decades the plutocratic reign of finance capitalism. True representatives of a regime which wrote "liberty, equality, fraternity" even above the entrances to its state prisons.

Who are the accused? Daladier is the gentleman who fled ignominiously in 1934 when a fascist gang invaded the Place de la Concorde; the gentleman who, later, seeing that the tide had turned, became one of the leaders of the Peoples Front, only to forbid, afterward, all independent labor organizations and imprison thousands of trade unionists and radicals when he became the first war Premier.

Blum is the gentleman who, as leader of the Socialist Party which was brought to power by the irresistible tide of the workers' uprisings in 1936, proceeded to betray the Spanish Revolution by his policy of "non-intervention." It is he who assumed responsibility for the shooting of French workers by the police force of Clichy and was one of the leading spirits behind the campaign urging the French workers to return to work and give the factories back to the capitalists after their magnificent strike movement of 1936, thus helping to choke the potential French revolution.

No, the real issue of the Riom trial is not at all the fight between democracy and fascism; what is now being staged in the courtroom of this little provincial French town is merely a climax of the deadly fight which has been going on in France for the past ten years between opposing cliques of the French ruling class. The cleavage between them was unusually profound, so deep that it prevented any decisive initiative and action on behalf of this ruling class as a whole.

Never were they able to agree on even one of the decisive political decisions of the past several years; the disagreement within the capitalist class of France which the bickerings and quarrels of the politicians reflected was so strong! The decadence of the French bourgeoisie, and it might even be said of French society as a whole, was profound.

A RULING CLASS TORN WITH DISSENSION

The class struggle had assumed violent proportions, but the working class was not able to seize power and the capitalists, in turn, could not crush the workers. One clique of the ruling class was for instituting some form of fascism, another for a "parliamentary dictatorship" and still a third relied on the support of the reformist politicians in an effort to continue bourgeois democracy. One clique was for war with Germany as quickly as possible, another for appeasement.

The real cause of the subsequent debacle in the war was that neither faction was able to impose a clearcut policy as the dominant and exclusive policy of the French ruling class and its government. Every government in power was forced to adopt a policy of expediency, a "juste milieu." The state apparatus of the Third Republic was rapidly disintegrating and becoming incapable of any real effort; inefficiency was not a phenomenon springing from some mysterious factor in the "French mentality" but rather the effect of complete decay of the whole structure of French society.

Military and political leaders, rightist and leftist politicians, are now busy trying to shift responsibility for the disaster from one to the other, but they are all incapable or unwilling to give the real reason.

There were but two ways out of the impasse which France had reached—either revolutionary socialist victory or totalitarian reconsolidation of capitalism. The strike movement of 1936 provided the first steps to a revolutionary solution of the crisis, but Stalinist and social-democratic (Blum) reformism succeeded in halting the upsurge, which could have changed the whole pattern of European history.

In this sense, then, Blum is indeed one of those mainly responsible for the defeat. By thwarting the rising proletarian revolution, which could have given new energy, purpose and strength to France, he paved the way for the subsequent disintegration. For this he can and should be judged before the tribunal of the working class. He can be accused of treason to the working class, of which he was a leader, not of treason to bourgeois France. To bourgeois France he has remained faithful to the end.

Pétain and his rotten clique seek scapegoats to strengthen their weakening hold over the French people; they try very hard to place the responsibility for the loss of the war on the heads of the accused. But a class society has always the representatives it historically deserves: the bourgeoisie in its ascendancy produced Danton and Robespierre; the bourgeoisie in its decline produces Daladier, Blum and Laval.

WHO SHOULD BE THE ACCUSED?

The real trial of France cannot be staged at Riom because, in addition to Daladier, Blum and Gamelin, there must stand Pétain, Darlan, Laval and also Thorez and Cachin in the gallery of the accused; and the judge must be the now downtrodden workers.

No matter how discredited the political prestige of the accused might have been before, there is no doubt that the result of this trial will be to make it soar considerably, if only because of the fact that they sit in the jails of the hated Pétain and his Nazi masters.

The Pétain clique has done itself slight service by staging this trial. It has given Blum and Daladier the opportunity to don the cloak of martyrdom and to stir the nationalistic, anti-German and anti-Pétain sentiments already so strongly entrenched among the French people.

As far as we are concerned, while we reserve every right to condemn those on both sides of the Riom courtroom for their political crimes, we shall not say, as Blum did of the Moscow trials, that we have no definite opinion about this trial; we are unconditionally opposed to political witchhunts, be they staged in Moscow, Berlin or Riom. We demand immediate freedom for the accused: Blum, Daladier and the others.

Europaeus.

Good Shepherd Center Yields to Jingo Pressure

CHICAGO—For several years, the Good Shepherd Community Center, founded on the South Side of Chicago through an endowment by Marion Anderson, eminent Negro contralto singer, has been used as a regular meeting hall by trade union locals, workers' forums and action committees. It has provided worker groups with a light and pleasant atmosphere far superior to the usual store-front and broken-down halls which the landlords of Chicago have reserved to the Negro people. With rents as low as 50 cents an hour for evening meetings, it has fulfilled a much needed function in the Negro community.

Today workers' groups are being told that all future arrangements must be cancelled because of the "lack of space" and that the management is closing its facilities to all except its own recreational classes and theater groups. On February 8 the Washington Park Open Forum, which has been holding regular Sunday meetings at the Community Center, was asked to vacate. This Forum has for many years been known on the South Side as a platform where liberal and labor elements have a voice.

On February 20, the Labor Action Institute was refused the use of the premises in the future. The same empty excuse regarding "lack of space" was offered. Tomorrow, or perhaps even today, union locals will be told that they must go elsewhere for their meetings.

Thus, the Good Shepherd Community Center, having yielded to the "patriotic" pressure of its Negro and white bourgeois trustees, will become nothing but a social center for fashionable teas.

Chicago Forum on Trade Unions

CHICAGO—The Chicago Labor Action Institute held its regular meeting at the Good Shepherd Community Center on February 20th, discussing the topic, "The Negro and the Trade Unions."

The audience, composed of Negro workers, was also asked to support LABOR ACTION because, as a weekly paper going to thousands of white and Negro workers, it was telling the story of Jim Crow and showing the need for unity among all workers, regardless of race, color or creed. The significance of LABOR ACTION's role in breaking down race prejudice among workers was immediately recognized by a Negro trade unionist in the audience who came up after the meeting and asked to subscribe.

Red Army - - From Socialist Champion to Imperialist Agent

(Continued from page 1)

London celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, General Sir Hubert Gough asked "where Britain would be today if it had not been for the Red Army?"

The British rulers are playing up to Russia as never before. They have taken that "symbol of Russian and Indian friendship," Sir Stafford Cripps, and made him the second most important member of the British war cabinet. Cripps' recurring theme has been greater co-operation between Russia and the Allies, not only during but especially AFTER the war. Cripps' appointment is considered a guarantee that Russia's wishes will be complied with.

So far all of the talks between Russian and Allied statesmen that have touched on Russia's place after the war have met with sympathetic response in all the Allied capitals. No doubt these understandings are still far from complete. On one thing, of course, they agree—the complete defeat of Germany and her shackling in the straightjacket of a super-Versailles.

Return Visit

The visit of Eden to Stalin may be returned by Molotov. Reports from London diplomatic quarters say that Molotov is expected to be in London soon. According to these reports, the discussions will take up not merely matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war but those points which relate to their respective positions in the post-war world.

These reports list nine points that Stalin is said to have laid before Eden in Moscow. These points have appeared before in the press. However, they are here for the first time systematically arranged.

"1. Russia has no interests to protect in Turkey. As regards the question of control of the Dardanelles, Russia's only desire is that free access to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea shall be guaranteed through the Dardanelles for all commercial shipping.

"2. The delineation of the Russian-Rumanian frontier of the future shall include the provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina in Soviet territory.

"3. Russia desires the re-creation of a strong, independent Polish state.

"4. The re-incorporation of the Baltic states in the Soviet Union is considered desirable.

"5. Russia desires a free and independent Finland, the future frontiers of which, however, cannot be fixed without taking into account the duration and amount of military aid that that country has or will have given Germany in its fight against the USSR.

"6. The Soviet Union must have guarantees that at no time in the future will Iarn serve as a springboard for an eventual attack against the USSR.

"7. The Moscow government has no interests in Africa.

"8. Britain's bid for a dominating position in the Mediterranean is acknowledged as legitimate.

"9. Russia welcomes the British policy that seeks to assure that at no time in the future will either North Africa or northern France serve as jumping-off places for an eventual attack against British imperial interests or the British Isles."

Stalin's Reactionary War

It is absolutely clear not only from this report but from Stalin's entire conduct of the war that Russia is committed to the reactionary imperialist aims of the Allied camp. The power of the Red Army, the tremendous sacrifices of the Russian people, is being used to defend a reactionary Russian nationalism and a bankrupt world capitalism. Just as in the capitalist countries, the masses of Russia are made to believe that the despotism of Hitler is the only alternative to dictator Stalin. Naturally against this they fight with the greatest determination as did also the Greek people. Most fanatical of course is that 15 per cent of the Russian population which makes up its privileged bureaucracy and feels that, above all, has something to fight for. Nor are there any private property restraints in Russia to an all-out fight. Here is the answer to the question of Russian morale.

This hasn't wiped out internal opposition to the regime, however. The widespread social inequality

that exists in Russia has not disappeared with the war. Even such a stalwart supporter of Russia as Cripps admitted that there was "general criticism of Premier Joseph Stalin's regime in so far as 'details' are concerned." We can just imagine what those "DETAILS" are.

But what about the morale of the enemy? Considering Russia's military position, this factor is all-important and may indeed be decisive. Stalin, in his order of the day, admitted that the Germans are not yet beaten and a stern struggle is ahead. This is certainly a fact. As Hanson Baldwin points out in the New York Times of February 23:

"The situation in Russia has continued encouraging from the short point of view and discouraging from the long point of view. Unless the Russians are withholding important news for today's anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, the Russian gains of the last few weeks have not been definite or impressive. The key points that can be used as possible springboards for a spring or summer offensive are still in German hands.

"The Russians have a foothold in the Crimea, but Sevastopol is still besieged and most of the Crimea is in German hands. Kharkov and Orel and Smolensk and Vitebsk are still under German control, and the siege of Leningrad—though it has been lightened—has not been completely lifted. German resistance to Russian outflanking maneuvers has increased and the Nazis are clinging tenaciously to the important strong points. And the weeks of winter are now numbered."

Russia Still Losing

As Stalin's uninspiring order of the day contained no surprising news of important Russian gains, the Russian situation remains pretty much as Baldwin has stated it. So far the Russian war may show that in their entire winter counter-offensive the Russians have reclaimed only about one-fifth of the territory conquered from them by the Germans. Compared to Russia, German war production is greater than ever before even with the aid that has been sent to Russia by the United States and



Lenin and Trotsky Salute the Red Army—When It was Still a RED Army

Great Britain.

German morale will not be undermined by Stalin's statement to the German people that it is a lie that "the Red Army aims at the destruction of the German people..." or that "it is probable that this war will bring about the end of Hitler's clique, but it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German state. History teaches us that Hitler comes and goes, but the German people and the German state remain."

The German people will remain indifferent to Stalin's "magnanimous" offer not to destroy them. As though anybody imagines or plans to destroy physically 80,000,000 people! What the German people do fear however are those other ways of destroying them as a people. What they have scarred upon their memories is the humiliation of Versailles, the back-breaking burden of the reparations, the inflation and ruination, the starvation and unemployment which were brought about by the economic chaos of the last war.

It is this kind of a German state that Stalin promises them. What they want is not a new super-Versailles German state which will breed another Hitler but a socialist Germany. To promise that would have been a revolutionary message to the German people that would have cut the props from under Hitler's armies.

There was a time when the Red Army of Lenin and Trotsky proclaimed this message so loudly that it found its way into the trenches of the German soldiers who were on Russian soil fighting the Russian Revolution. Typical of this kind of a message was a leaflet scattered over the German trenches by the revolutionary Red Army of 1918. On this leaflet was a picture of the German embassy in Petrograd, with a big Soviet banner on its front. Underneath this picture were these sentences:

"See this great banner? It is the word of a famous German. Was it Bismarck? Was it Hindenburg? No. It is the call of the immortal Karl Marx to international brotherhood—'Proletarians of all lands, unite!'"

"This is not merely a pretty decoration of the German embassy. In all seriousness the Russians have raised this banner, and to you Ger-

mans they hurl back the same words that your Karl Marx gave to the whole world seventy years ago. "At last a real proletarian republic has been founded. But this republic cannot be secure until the workers of all lands conquer the power of government."

"The Russian peasants, workers and soldiers, will soon send a socialist as ambassador to Berlin. When will Germany send an international socialist to this building of the German embassy in Petrograd?"

Stalin in his order of the day referred to the fact that the Red Army fought the Germans once before in 1918. But not a word did he utter about the internationalism of that period about which the then German commander, General Hoffman, said: "It was Lenin and the Bolsheviks that broke our morale and gave us defeat and the revolution..."

Instead of this Stalin inadvertently testified to the high morale of the German troops today who believe that Hitler is saving them from another Versailles. In the same order of the day Stalin reports that: "In recent operations the German garrisons in the towns of Klin, Sukhinnich, Andropol and Toropets were summoned to surrender. Life was promised them; they refused, and many Germans lost their lives."

That is exactly the way troops fight who have high morale. They would rather die than surrender. Their hopes are all with Hitler, since Stalin and his allies give them no hope. Yes, Stalin's Red Army is no longer the Red Army of Lenin and Trotsky. Were it so it would have aroused not only the peoples of Europe but also the colonial peoples especially, those who would listen to the socialist message as never before. The war has shown that the imperialists are no longer able to hold them down. Allied with the oppressed of the world, the Red Army of Lenin and Trotsky would have been invincible!

That Red Army is not dead. It will rise again against the reactionary banner of Stalin and for the banner of Lenin and Trotsky. This we say on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, whose founder was Leon Trotsky, the Leon Trotsky who was murdered by Stalin.

Bethlehem Workers Strike - -

(Continued from page 1)

an oral agreement.

At the special meeting called today the union officials, the negotiating committee and the representatives of the War Labor Board who had been present during the negotiations, agreed unanimously that the company had not at any time showed any evidence of negotiating in good faith. The company admitted only that it might "possibly" have been better had it consulted the union before instituting the ten-hour shifts.

When the union offered to submit the question of the ten-hour shift to a secret ballot conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the company flatly refused. The company also refused to allow a notice of the

special union meeting to be posted on the bulletin board at the plant.

The government representatives of the War Labor Board had put pressure on the union to refrain from taking any action in regard to the change in hours until the next meeting of the Stabilization Committee, scheduled to take place February 25, but at the special meeting today the union was informed that its request was no longer valid because Bethlehem had withdrawn from the Stabilization Committee.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. claims that increased production is its only aim. The government has asked that the shipyards work on a continuous 24-hour basis. Through the change to the two ten-hour shifts the com-

pany is not only losing four hours of production time a day but has put 117 men out of work. It has been pointed out that Bethlehem is also actually saving money by the new hours—by eliminating the one-half hour bonus formerly paid the swing shift, and the one hour bonus plus the 15 per cent bonus paid the graveyard shift.

It would seem that this is the latest move in a national campaign of the Bethlehem Steel Co., as it has already attempted to institute the ten-hour shift in its Hoboken and other East Coast yards. There the men also have refused to work more than eight hours and in at least one yard have forced the company back to the three eight-hour shifts.

Background of the Bethlehem Situation

LOS ANGELES—Bethlehem Shipyards last week pulled a fast one on the union (International Union of Machinists and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO) and ordered a ten-hour day in its yards before resuming contract negotiations which it had stalled for a month.

Whether the men will take to the 10-hour day or not remains to be seen. They are, however, burned up with the loss of bonus pay under the new 10-hour-two-shift day, which it is believed actually SAVES money for the company despite time and a half pay for the extra two hours.

Under the Pacific Coast zone agreement signed last year by the shipowners, the government and the AFL—with the CIO sitting in as observer—the day was divided into three shifts, with wage scales and starting time set for each. The day shift received eight hours' straight pay for eight hours' work; the swing shift received eight hours' pay for 7½ hours' work, plus a ten per cent bonus; the graveyard shift received eight hours' pay for seven hours' work, plus a 15 per cent bonus.

Bethlehem did not sign this agreement, but it carried its provisions out in the main. In fact, it signed a separate agreement with the AFL in San Francisco embodying the same terms as the PCZ agreement. Under the new plan in the local Bethlehem yard, the day shift works part of the day on what is recognized in the PCZ agreement as swing shift time, with no bonus; and the night shift works half of its time on graveyard time, with only a 10 per cent bonus. In other words, the average hourly wage of the men is reduced though their pay envelopes may be fatter as a result of the longer hours. The bonus is either eliminated or reduced

and there is no time allowance. A good many of the men object to a 10-hour day as too long and destructive of their health. However, even those who are anxious to work longer hours to store up a little money for the crisis—most of them feel is sure to come—even these feel cheated out of what is justly due them.

The company pretends that the move was made necessary by the lack of adequate supervision to operate three shifts. In answer, the men contend that there are many skilled workers in their ranks who are completely fit to serve in a supervisory capacity.

The union opened negotiations with the company for a signed contract on January 14. The company

stalled on continued negotiations until February 9—the very day when the plant began operating on the new 10-hour schedule.

The union wants a signed agreement (in place of a verbal agreement many times violated by the company) embodying the main provisions of the closed shop contract it holds with the Los Angeles Shipyard and also embodying the best provisions of the PCZ agreement—with clarification of its clauses. It is also demanding: one week vacation with pay after a year in the yards, and two weeks after three years; a clarification of the seniority clauses; hiring through the union hall, with mandatory clearance cards from the union for all workers; and a general raise to meet the rising cost of living.

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Striking Workers Threatened with Draft Shift

Despite the fact that the National Labor Relations Board has certified that the company had refused to mediate its labor dispute, the workers of Columbian Bronze Co., Freeport, L. I., were threatened with draft reclassification if they continued their strike. This action has created a national issue since it raises the possibility of a threatened draft reclassification wherever workers attempt to better their conditions by striking.

The New York State draft headquarters had instructed the local draft board to hold up its order of reclassification, but the national draft director, General Hershey, tacitly approved the local board's action in a subsequent statement.

The workers of the Columbian plant asked George Seaver, executive vice-president and son-in-law of the president, to listen to grievances. He refused and the men struck. Seaver then fired the shop steward and threatened to have the strikers investigated for "sabotage" by the FBI.

Previous to this outbreak, the AFL Machinists Union had been attempting to improve conditions in the plant by calling for an NLRB election. According to the testimony of Mrs. Elinore Herrick, regional NLRB director, the company has refused to meet the NLRB "face to face" since last July, when attempts at mediation were first begun.

When the workers, sick of run-arounds, finally struck for better conditions, they were assailed as "saboteurs" and threatened with reclassification. It is clear that this case is of national importance; the government and the bosses are beginning to hint that any worker daring to strike will be reclassified.

If you strike for a decent wage, you may be reclassified. If you are a boss and chisel millions in war profits, you may get a medal for patriotism.

PRESS ACTION

LABOR ACTION's friends will be pleased to learn that our appeal to former readers of the American Guardian met with an excellent response.

To date approximately 25 subscriptions have been received from these readers and more continue to come in every day.

We have received letters—most of them friendly, some critical of our policies—from many of these people. All are interested in reading LABOR ACTION.

Next week we will begin to report on the progress of the LABOR ACTION and NEW INTERNATIONAL subscription drive. Our literature agents are first beginning to write us about their plans and progress.

Remember! LABOR ACTION and THE NEW INTERNATIONAL—\$1.00.

Shachtman Speaks In Chicago

CHICAGO—Stressing the imperialist character of the present conflict between the United Nations and the Axis, Max Shachtman, national secretary of the Workers Party, spoke for over two hours to a closely-attended audience of almost 70 people on the subject of "Labor and the War."

The audience, made up of Negro and white trade unionists and workers, showed an active interest in the political stand taken by the Workers Party and participated in a question period which lasted three-quarters of an hour. Many men and women were present who have never attended such meetings before. Copies of LABOR ACTION and The New International were distributed and sold.

Of Special Interest To Women

By Susan Green

A reading of John Gunther's "Inside Latin America" leaves the decided impression that our southern neighbors are suffering from extreme nausea induced by too much sugar in the economy. In a word, there is lots of sugar in the places where this country buys it.

Corroboration came this week from U.S. Representative Celler of New York. He said there is "plenty" of sugar in the Caribbean islands, and that Congress could increase the import quotas if there was a shortage.

"But there isn't," declared Mr. Celler.

So there is no shortage in this country, and if there were, more can be gotten in a jiffy.

Why, then, the rationing of sugar?

Another instance of official bungling. The ONLY answer indeed.

Washington has been literally moving heaven and earth in its effort to get the people "to make sacrifices." Mrs. Roosevelt, as OCD official, has been talking about nothing else. Aided and abetted by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, she warned housewives that they may have to "sacrifice" by "sharing their sugar with America's allies." The First Lady was merely talking for effect.

But the housewife responded in the natural way—she started to buy up a supply of sugar to help her out when need came. The stores of course could not stand this sudden abnormal demand. But this did not mean there is a shortage of sugar any more than a sudden run on a solvent bank means the bank is insolvent. In the confusion that ensued, sugar rationing emerged.

Those responsible for the bungling figured that people might just as well get used to rationing as one of the hardships of war.

However, normal people are not eager for hardships and certainly resent taking on altogether unnecessary ones. Sugar rationing definitely falls into the latter category.

A fireworks display of political hypocrisy was staged by Congress in connection with the appointment of Mrs. Roosevelt's pet dancer to a \$4,600 a year job on civilian defense.

It is not intended here to go into the question of whether or not dancing is necessary to civilian defense—though it seems offhand to be stretching a point in favor of the "First Lady."

Just remember two things about this whole matter: The worthy congressmen were getting excited about (1) the waste of money, and (2) the favoritism—undoubtedly here practiced by Mrs. Roosevelt.

But if it's saving money Congress is after, why bother with the picaresque sum of \$4,600. There are big, fat, juicy pickings elsewhere—for instance, in the field of war profits. To salvage waste LABOR ACTION would suggest the abolition of war profits running into many billions of dollars—acquired through the still-functioning system of favoritism known as the "dollar-a-year men."

And if it's more favoritism the worthy congressmen are trying to expose, the people would like them to go the whole hog. For instance, what about the favoritism practiced by congressmen?

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in a special document, has reported that congressmen repeatedly help persons "within the draft or military age" to obtain commissions in the Navy "to evade actual combat service." It is further stated that the favoritism used in getting jobs in the naval intelligence service "has become almost a scandal."

Working men and women would certainly like to know more about the "democratic way" in which the draft law appears to be administered. There seems to be some magic formula for evading the draft that congressmen know all about.

It comes to light, from a report in the Amsterdam New York Star News, that Negro women working at the Pictinny, N. J., arsenal are subjected to conditions of almost criminal negligence.

About 3,400 Negro women, between 18 and 45 years old, are working there in three 10-hour shifts, seven days a week. Many of these women—worn and worn from ten hours of toil—are left stranded after midnight without any means of transportation to their homes. They have to resort to begging lifts at that hour of the night—and often pay the price of being shamefully insulted.

The reporters of the Amsterdam New York Star-News state that Capt. Roger Barton, public relations official of the arsenal, promised "the matter would be probed by the Ordnance Department."

This is the sort of "promise" given to get rid of investigating reporters. The health and dignity of 3,400 hard-working women cannot be allowed to remain at the mercy of official indifference. A strong demand for improvement is in order. The demand must be for adequate bus transportation for all workers. And the workers themselves must make this demand.

"No Peace, No Babies!" This is the slogan raised by Mrs. Rena Govern, mother of one son, to rally the mothers of the world to end wars. In moving words, reported by A. M. Wendell Mallett in the January 24 Amsterdam New York Star-News, Mrs. Govern condemns war. She says:

"I think war is cruel and inhuman, and to me does not seem necessary at all. A mother of sons gives much to educate them. When they are ready to make a start in life, along comes war in all its fury to kill, maim and destroy. All she has labored for—love, patience and understanding—are lost. Why try to attain anything if it must be torn apart by gun fire? Why must we give our sons higher culture, simply to be blotted out by war? Women are tired of giving sons for war game."

What mother does not likewise condemn and hate the cynical waste of human life and effort in war. German or British, American or Japanese, black, yellow or white—every mother protests against the massacre of her children.

But the slogan "No Peace, No Babies!" just won't work.

If we look back over the pages of history, we can find no case where human advancement has come by race suicide. Men and women en masse are not able to subvert the overwhelming urge of procreation.

But the masses have been known to change cruel and unjust social systems. That is how human progress has come about. For instance, the tyranny of feudalism that for centuries kept people in serfdom, was swept away by the suffering people. So the capitalist system of today, which, among its other crimes, breeds modern wars, must be overthrown and replaced by socialism.

LABOR ACTION raises the slogan, "P.A.C.E THROUGH SOCIALISM."

Here Are the Facts Which Prove

Labor's Case for a Wage Increase

A whirlwind publicity campaign has been launched by the country's leading corporations, with the aid of its kept press, against the granting of the demands made by the CIO in cases now pending before the War Labor Board. These two demands are:

- 1) An increase of \$1.00 a day in wages, and
- 2) Granting of the union shop.

In the forefront of this campaign are the "Little Steel" corporations, for the simple reason that they are the ones affected in the negotiations with the CIO's Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

These corporations have spread propaganda, which has been plastered on the front pages of the press, against granting of these demands. They have been joined by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, who attacked the granting of wage increases.

In order to give every worker the arsenal of information with which to answer this propaganda and to be able to present labor's case, we print below, in summary form, FIVE REASONS WHY LABOR'S DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES SHOULD BE GRANTED. (Most of the material comes from the CIO's Economic Outlook.)

LIVING COSTS

1) Living costs are up 12 per cent since August, 1939 and are expected to climb another 15 to 20 per cent by the end of 1942. Food prices are up 23 per cent since 1939. This is especially important since the average worker spends 34 per cent of his income on food. These rising costs have largely wiped out recent wage gains.

PROFIT RISES

2) Profits are up 16 per cent since 1940, and 77 per cent since 1939. Rises are most marked in the arms industries, five aircraft firms show-

ing a rise of 38 per cent in the first nine months of 1941 over the same period in 1940, copper and brass fabricators a rise of 71 per cent between 1940 and 1941, iron and steel concerns 36 per cent, etc., etc.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

3) Labor productivity has greatly increased recently, causing labor costs per unit of production to decline sharply. U.S. figures show that industry's overhead has declined 3.6 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

LIVING STANDARDS

4) Most families in the United States make less than the \$2,400 estimated by a University of California study as the minimum necessary for a decent living standard. Of a total of 48,167,000 wage earners, there are 32,263,000 workers making less than this sum. Thus the great majority of wage earners make less than this minimum.

In addition, it must be remembered that taxes are eating into the incomes of the workers—at present those earning between \$1,000 and \$3,000 pay 17 per cent of their wages in taxes.

Also, the increasingly large number of wage earners being drafted cuts away at family income.

HOW WAGE INCREASES ARE SPENT

5) Wage increases are spent by workers on basic needs, CIO studies show. Of an average of \$22 a month raise won recently, \$20 went for increased food, rent and clothing outlays—most of it taken up by increased prices.

All of which points to the fact that the workers of this country must raise their voices high in demanding Point 4 in LABOR ACTION's platform: Wage increases to meet the rising cost of living!

India's Fight for Freedom - -

(Continued from page 1)

perialist war of which they are a victim!

But this offer got absolutely no rise out of the Indian people or the leaders of the nationalist movement. Even Chiang Kai-shek, agent of the imperialist war to India, publicly proclaimed that it was not enough. In a radio address he proposed that the British make "a substantial and generous offer" to the people of India. What that offer should be he forgot to mention.

And then there came the statement of Churchill—which is quoted at the beginning of this article:

"The pressure of public business prevents me from providing Sir Taj with a more complete reply."

Don't bother me, says Churchill. "The pressure of business." I'm in

conference, says Churchill. I can't be annoyed by the complaints of 385 million people. I got other things to think about.

We think the Emperor Nero must have been around with his fiddle when Churchill made this reply. We'll bet he was tuning up to play the "Swan Song."

And who was this Sir Taj that Churchill gave the brush-off to? A radical, red-hot nationalist?

No. He is the leader of the most conservative section of India—the civil servants, the British appointees, the timid Milquetoast "liberals" of India. He is an opponent of the National Congress, of Gandhi and of Nehru.

Was he demanding India's freedom and liberation? No, for Sir Taj ardently supports both the war and British rule in India. He merely

wants the war to be run more effectively and British rule to be "liberalized" (a few more higher jobs for his fellow civil servants).

If HE got such a brush-off, you can imagine what Churchill would say to the demands of India's people. Their demand is not for a couple of seats on this committee or that council. Their demand is for nothing less than complete freedom from British rule—political and economic—and the turning over of the entire country to the people themselves, to be administered in their own name and by themselves.

Yes, the British government may be forced to make some sort of "concession" to India in order to try to gain support for its war. We don't know, as this article is written, what form that concession will take; one thing we do know: whatever the gib

talk of the British imperialists, they will never voluntarily surrender their "jewel," they will never voluntarily give India its complete and unconditional freedom. And the people of India will be satisfied with nothing less. That is why any "concession" made solves nothing.

"Pressure of public business" may keep Churchill's mouth shut tight when it comes to India's liberation, but the boom of cannon and the approach of airplanes must arouse the masses of India to action—action to expel from their country those imperialists who rule it today, the British, and those who want to rule it tomorrow, the Japanese.

The Indian masses must defend themselves from attack! The Indian masses must drive out the imperialists—all of them! That is the road to independence and freedom!

In West Coast Anti-CIO Decision:

War Labor Board Shows True Colors

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21—There's at least one thing to be said in favor of the War Labor Board: IT SHOWED ITS COLORS IN ITS VERY FIRST ACTION. Henceforth labor leaders who agree to certify cases before the WLB ought to know that they are leading with their chins and that they can accordingly expect to be clipped.

A dispute which some few weeks ago came close to strike action has been raging for a long time between the Los Angeles Railway Co. and the AFL on the one hand and the CIO transport workers on the other. Of the 3,500 men employed by LARY, close to half are CIO members. But through the connivance of the company, the AFL and now the WLB, a democratic election to determine bargaining rights has been stalled. In its stead, the company transferred a behind-doors closed shop agreement it had given a company union to the AFL, and this the WLB has sustained.

LABOR ACTION has reported how the company fired CIO members who refused to accept the back-door AFL agreement, how the CIO threatened to strike to maintain its rights, how Labor Conciliator John R. Steelman stepped in at the last moment and persuaded the union to call off its strike and how the issue was finally sent to the WLB for adjudication. That's where the CIO transport workers led with their chin and that's how they came to be clipped. Anybody who knew the facts about the WLB should have known that this would happen; but if the CIO leaders didn't know it before, they have mighty little excuse for not knowing it now!

The case went to the WLB as its first job in settling a labor dispute. It settled it all right—to the complete satisfaction of the company and

the AFL officialdom (who, incidentally, are keeping up their various ends of the bargain by helping the company in its efforts to raise the fare). The WLB met in secret session, held no hearings—at least none to which the CIO was invited—and then SUSTAINED THE BACK-DOOR AFL AGREEMENT, generously providing, however, for the rehiring of all CIO members who sign up with the AFL.

An Invalid Legal Claim

The important issues are these: What attitude shall labor take toward the WLB? What attitude shall labor take in defending its own interests during the war? On both these the CIO leaders were taught a lesson but they evidently chose to ignore it. Reporting to the CIO council in this city, "Slim" Connelly, secretary of the council, told the delegates he was shocked by the action of the board, and then complacently conceded defeat. He was furthermore shocked by the fact that the decision of the board was drafted by Wayne Morse, "who has always been fair to labor."

All that remains to be done now, said the council secretary, is to take it on the chin and to hope that maybe Harry Bridges (who indignantly woke Morris at three o'clock in the morning) or the other CIO leaders will persuade the WLB to change its mind.

In any case, the first phase of the dispute is over and nothing can be done about it because the transport workers have agreed not to hold up the war effort by resorting to the only weapon left them: strike.

Some of the delegates present understood the issues a thousand times better than did the secretary of the council. They took the floor in the

lengthiest discussion held in recent months at the weekly council meeting. Delegates from the shipyard workers, the auto workers and other unions rose to protest that the CIO has no reason to take the decision lying down, that yielding on this now will lead to greater defeats—eventually to the total shackling of the labor movement. Against them were other delegates who justified the disgruntled acceptance ("constructive criticism of the board," it was called) of the slap in the face on the grounds that the war came before the democratic rights of the workers here in the United States.

A Significant Case

The LARY case may be a small one; it is nevertheless a significant one. The WLB proved to be, "even" in the person of "Friend of Labor" Morse, what LABOR ACTION has said it is: another government instrument to uphold the interests of big business, and to hell with labor.

Corporation after corporation is taking advantage of the war to squeeze labor dry in the confidence that the workers will "patriotically" cut their own throats and stay on the job. The WLB counted on that, too. Had they had the knowledge of CIO determination to go through with a strike, their decision, whatever their wishes, might well have been different. As it is, they knew IN ADVANCE that they could count on certain of the labor leaders to do nothing more serious than to wake up Morris at three o'clock in the morning (a big achievement!)

The CIO leaders are indignant because they were obviously disregarded and insulted. But their indignation, however, is apparently far too much directed at the humiliation suffered in not being invited to tes-

tify and too little at the real blow received by the transport workers, who had every reason to expect that the CIO would stick up for their interests to the bitter end.

The Los Angeles CIO decided to send a strongly worded telegram of protest to the WLB in Washington. Something more than a telegram is needed, however, to uphold the interests of the transport workers in this city and through them the interests of the labor movement as a whole.

Budd Case--

(Continued from page 1)

full wages for the period of time that they were out of work.

The company is also ordered to post conspicuously on its bulletin boards the decision of the NLRB, also to post notices for sixty days advising the men that they are free to join the UAW-CIO.

There is no doubt that the Budd workers have won a great victory through the NLRB decision, BUT it is only the first round of a real fight. We cannot emphasize this too much. The Budd workers would make a grave error if they relaxed and thought the victory complete. It definitely is not. The decision, although favorable to the men, can be nullified by Budd in a thousand ways if the workers are not organized in a militant and conscious fashion, organized into a union that will fight to ENFORCE the decisions of the NLRB.

The first step of the Budd workers today is to march to the headquarters of the Budd Local 813 and to join up. This must be done immediately, now, this week.

This done, the Budd workers must prepare for an election to choose Local 813 as their representative for collective bargaining. Everything must be done to insure the success of the election. All workers in the plant who have hesitations and doubts must be convinced by the more alert workers as to the necessity of a union that will protect the elementary rights of all workers in the plant.

Once these first two steps are taken, the third and most important action of all remains—to draw up a series of demands that will raise the wages of the men in the plant, better their living standards, end the terrible speed-up and all other vicious practices that have made Budd a hell hole for its workers.

This series of demands which must be drawn up by the Budd workers themselves, based on their past experiences in the plant, must be the central and main objective of the workers.

Missouri Anti-Negro Terror Continues

An Exclusive Report

MISSOURI—Some weeks ago we reported that the Sikeston, Mo., lynching was merely an incident in a chain, that both before and since the lynching the underlying tension breaks out in violence. We reported also an unconfirmed account of the shooting in the face of a Negro in Catron. It is now fully authenticated. Here are the facts:

The victim is Dave McGinnis and he has been living in Catron, in southeast Missouri, on the estate of Paul Carruthers. (Barton, farming 55,000 acres, is the biggest landowner in the area, and Carruthers, with some 30,000, is the next.) McGinnis got a fairly nice cabin to live in and he and his wife were fairly prosperous; they even had a radio. One of the white bosses could not stand him because he was not only prosperous but acted independently. This man's name is Paul Rooten.

On February 3, McGinnis was talking to a friend, a fellow worker, and Rooten told him not to talk so loud and not to curse so much. McGinnis protested that he was not cursing. Rooten shouted back at him: "You're a smart n..... Get moving." McGinnis stood his ground and Rooten hurled a hammer, striking him on the chest.

McGinnis ran into his cabin, got out a blackjack and struck Rooten with it. Rooten fled shortly after. Walter White, a plantation overseer, knocked at McGinnis' door. When McGinnis opened the door, White fired a shotgun into his face. McGinnis ran back into the house and White fired again, hitting him in the arm.

THROWN INTO JAIL

Paul Carruthers heard the firing, came to investigate and ordered McGinnis to the hospital. Instead he was thrown into the jail in New Madrid. There he remained for four days with his wounds unattended. (When LABOR ACTION published the first report, no one knew where he was.) After four days he went through some sort of trial and was sentenced to five years for assault. However, he was paroled on condition that he stay out of the state. But when New Madrid authorities discovered that he was still in the state, i.e., in a hospital in St. Louis, a sheriff was sent for him to arrest him for breaking parole.

Here you have a perfect example of the gangster organization of Southern society, where overseer, landlord and government are leagued together to exploit economically and terrorize by violence, private and public, the millions of Negroes in the South.

We who know the situation in southeast Missouri know the Cleo Wright lynching in Sikeston for what it is, an indication of an unbearable social tension.

A SMOLDERING FIRE

In the St. Louis Call of February 6, Chester E. Stovall, the editor, writes as follows: The mob that went on a rampage to lynch a man is only a public demonstration of the smoldering fire that has been burning for a long time in Missouri's southeastern boot-hell tinder box."

Immediately after the lynching, the NAACP sent representatives to investigate the circumstances of the lynching. Their report was made public last week. It points out: "Fear of Negroes, the need to 'keep the Negro in his place' and the feudal nature of southeast Missouri, where a very few people own all the land and the rest are vassals, are behind the story of the brutal lynching."

The federal government has ordered the FBI to carry out an immediate investigation into the lynching. Residents of Sikeston threaten that, first, nobody will testify and, secondly, that if the investigation continues there will be a race riot in Sikeston. The Negroes in Sikeston know who the mob leaders were but are afraid to identify them. They know that whatever the federal government says or does the Negroes who testify are to be hounded out of the state.

In the meantime, the task of the Negro "croppers" and farm laborers remains the same as before: Not to be deflected into racial hatreds, but rather to continue the basic tasks of union organization; to work together and to win the confidence and trust of the white day laborers in order to win better wages and conditions. It must be pointed out that if the planters are allowed to create an atmosphere of racial hatred between Negro and white worker, both will suffer through disunity when the time for trying to get better wages in the cotton chopping season rolls around. Only union organization can solve the problem. That's the only way.

In Future Issues

Next week LABOR ACTION will print of the first of a number of articles exposing the character of the so-called governments in exile of the occupied countries of Europe. Each of these governments in exile will be dissected to show the reactionary character of its leadership and principles. We already have set in type one article in this series exposing the Greek government in exile. More will be forthcoming. Don't miss them!

Due to the need of printing material of a more pressing topical character this week, the third in the series of articles by Sylvia Merrill on American Labor in the Last War could not be printed this week; it will appear next week.

In the next issue, we shall also feature a political sketch of Pandit Nehru, the Indian Nationalist now in the international limelight, as well as give editorial consideration to the problem of colonial participation in the war.

Also on deck for next week is considerable material on the anti-labor drive now gathering steam in Washington.

Honor the Minneapolis Defendants!

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Aircraft Workers, Attention!

Here's still another in the list of aircraft companies which have been raking in the war profits while pleading they "couldn't afford raises."

The net profit for Bendix Aviation Corp., after deductions for taxes and "contingency reserves," was \$13,545,995, as compared with \$9,310,074 for 1940, an approximate increase of 45 per cent.

Editorials

LABOR ACTION'S PLATFORM

Against Both Capitalist War Camps! For the Victory of World Labor and the Colonial Peoples! For the Victory of the Third Camp of Socialism!

LABOR MUST DEFEND ITSELF!

- Hands off the right to strike! For the defense of civil rights and all workers' rights! Against any wartime dictatorship measures!
- Thirty hours a week; thirty dollars the minimum wage; time and a half for overtime! Rehire the jobless millions by a six-hour shift!
- Wage increases which meet rising costs! No sales tax on consumer goods; no taxes on wages! Freeze rents and food and clothing prices at the 1940 level to stop the rise in the cost of living!
- No government contract without a union contract! The closed shop in all war industries!
- Maintain and increase all government social services!

SOAK THE RICH—LET THEM PAY FOR THEIR WAR!

- A government levy on capital to cover the costs of the imperialist war! Confiscate all war profits!
- Conscript all war industries under workers' control!
- Expropriate the "Sixty Families"—the 3 per cent of the people who own 96 per cent of the national wealth!

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS TO THE DRAFTEES!

- The right of free speech, free press and free assembly for the men in the armed forces!
- \$60 a month minimum for draftees.

SMASH JIM CROW!

- Down with Jim Crow and anti-Semitism! All discrimination against Negroes in the Army and Navy, or by employers in industry, must be made a criminal offense!
- For full social, economic and political equality for Negroes!

BE PREPARED!

- For Workers' Defense Guards, trained and controlled by the unions, against vigilante and fascist attacks!
- For an Independent Labor Party and a Workers' Government! No political support to the Roosevelt government!
- For Peace through Socialism! For immediate independence of all colonies! Only a socialist world will destroy capitalist imperialism and fascist barbarism. For a League of Socialist Nations!

LABOR ACTION'S Tax Program:

A 100% Tax on Incomes Above \$20,000

This is the fourth and last of a series of articles explaining LABOR ACTION'S tax program:

- A 100 per cent tax on all war profits.
- A capital levy on accumulated wealth.
- A stiff tax on corporate undivided profits.
- A 100 per cent tax on all personal incomes over \$20,000.

This week we discuss our fourth proposal.

During the next few weeks, millions of workers will rush to their post offices in order to pay their 1941 income taxes. Some four million of these workers will be paying an income tax for the first time in their lives, thanks to the iniquitous tax bill passed by Congress last September, which lowered the personal income tax exemptions from \$2,000 to \$1,500 for married persons and from \$1,000 to \$750 for single persons.

But bad as these taxes are, Congress will soon begin hearings on the new Treasury proposals to still further lower the income tax exemptions and increase the income tax rates in order to raise additional revenue to pay the tremendous cost of the imperialist war.

Workers must oppose every attempt to increase the already overly heavy burden on the low income groups because higher taxes are the direct equivalent of wage cuts and mean less food, less clothing and less of every necessity. Already in 1941 the workers and others in low income groups were paying over half of the federal tax burden while the share paid by those making high incomes and possessing large fortunes declined.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR TAXES

Studies of the TNEC showed that in 1939 approximately one cent out of every five earned by the low income groups was spent in paying a direct or indirect tax of some sort. Because of heavy new taxes levied

since 1939 it is estimated that low income groups now pay approximately one cent in taxes of every four they earn, that is, 25 per cent of their incomes. For the great majority of American workers, this 25 per cent of their incomes paid in taxes represents a lowered standard of living. Since 85 per cent of the American wage earners make less than the \$2,400 estimated as necessary to support a family at a minimum standard of health and decency, it is clear that this overwhelming section of the population should not be further taxed, but should rather have its taxes drastically reduced.

Instead of increased taxes of the poor, LABOR ACTION proposes a 100 per cent tax on all incomes above \$20,000 a year. This proposal is based on the simple proposition that \$20,000 is more than plenty for any person or family to live on.

We offer this figure merely as an example of the principle we want to propose—taxing the rich instead of the poor—and not as a definitive proposal. Further investigation may indicate that, say, \$10,000 would be a better figure. In any case, what is important is this: the wealthy must be made to stand the burden of their war at a time when the mass of people are being conscripted at \$21 a month.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSAL

The chief advantages of this proposal as well as our three other proposals—are: 1) its fairness, based on ability to pay, and 2) its great revenue producing potentialities. The only people who would be affected by our proposal are the 75,000 individuals with incomes exceeding \$20,000 a year. This handful of wealthy represents less than one per cent of all income recipients in the country. This group includes America's "Sixty Families," America's forty-three persons with incomes over \$1,000,000 (in 1939) and the few presidents and executives of the large corporations who annually re-

ceive fabulous salaries for sitting comfortably in their offices, directing production by swinging golf clubs. The Securities and Exchange Corporation (SEC) annually reports the salaries of corporation presidents. Its last report, of May 9, 1941, shows as among the outstanding salaries of the year 1940 the following:

- Louis B. Mayer, manager of Loew's: \$697,048.
- Eugene C. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel: \$478,144.
- George W. Hill, president of American Tobacco: \$456,415.
- Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel: \$345,400.
- Walter L. Gifford, president of American Telephone and Telegraph: \$210,150.
- C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors: \$100,670.

These huge incomes represent only salaries and bonuses, but do not include profits from dividends, rents and royalties which actually increase the income of these men to even more fantastic sums. An example of the true income of these corporation big shots is the recent statement of Walter Reuther, UAW official, that the four leading executives of General Motors received \$6,644,000 in 1940.

There is absolutely no justification for such profits when workers barely have enough to live on.

LABOR ACTION therefore proposes to take away all income of these wealthy individuals in excess of \$20,000 a year by imposing a 100 per cent tax on them. Such a tax should yield at least \$1,000,000,000 yearly in federal revenue. This calculation is based upon U.S. Treasury Department statistics showing that the 75,000 persons with income over \$20,000 in 1939 had a total income of approximately \$3,000,000,000, of which only about \$600,000 was paid in federal tax.

Strikes and Mediation

Conclusive confirmation of LABOR ACTION'S claim that if the labor movement surrendered its right to strike it would thereby lose its most powerful weapon to improve its conditions, was given last week by the announcement that in New York City an increasing number of employers are refusing to arbitrate labor disputes, or are stalling them off indefinitely.

An outstanding example of this is the case of the Remington Rand New York plant, which has consistently stalled the CIO Electrical Workers Union in the latter's attempt to arbitrate its complaints against the company.

The tactic of the bosses is very simple. Before the war, when labor leaders had not yet voluntarily given away the strike weapon, bosses tried to substitute arbitration for strikes; but the threat of a strike was often enough to force a boss to accede to the workers' demands through arbitration.

Now, however, that labor has surrendered its most powerful weapon, the strike, the bosses feel they have nothing to fear; they can stall and stall and even refuse to submit to mediation because they know that labor leaders won't back up their case with a strike.

When the labor leaders surrendered the strike weapon, not only did they thereby give up labor's greatest weapon but they also weakened labor's chances of getting any gains, even through arbitration.

The Specter of Censorship

A bill is now pending in Congress which would make it a crime, punishable by imprisonment, to disclose or publish any material of a governmental department not released by that department itself.

This bill, known as the "War Secrets Bill," is a considerable threat to freedom of the press. While masquerading under the guise of protecting military secrets, it would make possible a situation, as numerous Washington correspondents have pointed out, whereby a writer could be sent to jail for exposing a departmental secret which reflected unfavorably on the way that department was being conducted.

Thus, for example, I. F. Stone, Washington correspondent for the newspaper PM, could be jailed because he revealed, without previous authorization, that America and Britain were still sending valuable war materials to Franco Spain.

This bill would reduce the reporters to errand boys transmitting the government "handouts" to their papers. What an opportunity for the blundering department heads to cover themselves up under the cloak of "war secrets."

This fits into a larger and more important picture—the picture of increasing censorship, both official and "voluntary," throughout the nation.

Elsewhere in this issue we reprint a quo-

tation from Pearson and Allen's "Washington Merry-Go-Round" which broadly hints that the truth has not yet been told about Pearl Harbor. Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says as much in his column.

Krock also tells of an experience he had. He was looking for statistics on the apparently innocent enough topic of the status of women in war industry, and was informed by the War Department that that was a closely guarded secret. The next day he was supplied by another Washington agency with an elaborate set of statistics on that very matter.

It is this stupid, inept censorship, today gradually choking into the Washington scene, which presents a real danger to the American people. It is likely that as the war progresses attempts will be made to find scapegoats for military defeats, and internal critics, especially if they be radicals, who are easier to lick than the external enemy of the Washington government, may get it in the neck.

Already the book publishers have instituted a "voluntary" censorship; they don't publish anything which they think might be "inadvisable" to print. Thus they have put a virtual ban on all books critical of Stalinist Russia; not only Trotsky's biography of Stalin, but also books by Alexander Barmine, former Stalinist leader, and G. E. R. Gedye, former New York Times Moscow correspondent, have been denied previously scheduled publication because they criticize Stalin... "our ally."

This is a dangerous trend. The labor press, which has most to lose from censorship since it has most reason for criticism, cannot afford to be silent. It is necessary to speak up before it is no longer possible to do so.

Winston Churchill On India

Winston Churchill, arch Tory, today faces the necessity of making some sort of a paper concession to the Indian Nationalist movement in order to win the support of the Indian people for the badly battered British war effort. One thing we may be certain that Churchill will not voluntarily give to India and that is what India wants—its freedom.

Twelve years ago Churchill made a speech that summed up the attitude of British imperialism toward India. Since then many things have changed; but British imperialism, as reflected in the two most revealing paragraphs of this speech, made on December 12, 1930, has not.

"The truth is that Gandhi-ism and all that it stands for will sooner or later have to be grappled with and finally crushed. The loss of India would mark and consummate the downfall of the British Empire.

"We have no intention of casting away that most truly bright and precious jewel in the crown of the King, which more than all our other dominions and dependencies constitutes the glory and strength of the British Empire."

(Continued from page 1)

Churchillian optimism which translates every military defeat into a rhetorical victory. Other more realistic observers see an even longer war. The competent correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, George Weller, now stationed in Java, says that if the Allies lose Java—the war may be prolonged for 10 to 15 years!

But regardless of the actual number of years estimated, a long war is in prospect. Think of what that means. The casualty lists, already numbering in the millions, will mount in a monstrous procession of corpses. An entire generation will literally be wiped out. The earth will be left a shambles of destruction, the productive forces of humanity, the conquests of the labor of generations, will be wiped out. What little remains of democracy in the Allied camp will fall victim to the increasing regimentation of the tightening requirements of the war. Standards of living, working class rights—what will these mean to the imperialists hell-bent for world conquest?

A Terrible Impasse

It is to this impasse of incredible madness, destruction and horror that capitalism has brought the world. Can there be any more eloquent testimony of the decadence of our social system than this terrible impasse to which it has brought humanity?

This is the perspective that flows from President Roosevelt's speech. Is it then the only road, is it then the terrible sacrifice that MUST be made in order to smash fascism?

If it were, if that were the only way, we would say: Very well. Let us do it. But it is not. How can this be considered a war to smash fascism, a war for freedom, democracy and national independence, when there are so many doubts?

These are but a few of these doubts: The Allies never gave a hoot about the horrors of Hitler's fascism in Germany but began to use it as bait for their peoples when they went to war to prevent German imperialism from taking their conquests. The Allies, always interested in a good profit, were themselves mainly responsible for the rearmament of Germany and Japan. The Allied powers, while talking about freedom, keep enslaved in colonial subjection half of the world—India, Africa, etc. Fighting in the "democratic" Allied camp are the semi-fascist government-in-exile of Poland, the dictators of many of the South American countries (Vargas, etc.), the reactionary, dictatorial government of China.

Experience of War

But we shall leave these doubts alone for this occasion. Let us turn to the experience of the war itself:

1) Why have the Allies been unable to win the support of the colonial peoples in the Far East? Such support could have stemmed the Japanese tide. The answer is that the colonial peoples are at present enslaved by the Allied powers and they know what a mockery all the talk about freedom and democracy is!

How can the people of India be rallied to support a war of "democracy" when the people who conduct this war are their own slavemasters?

2) Why have the Allies been unable to dent German morale and why in all his calculations does not President Roosevelt even consider the possibility of revolution from within Germany?

The Allies can't crack German morale because the German people,

though a majority of them undoubtedly hate Hitler and yearn for his overthrow, see no alternative if there is an Allied victory but a new Versailles with all the horrors which that entails. How can Churchill, the ruler of the British Empire, convince the German people that he stands for freedom? And how does the Sikeston lynching impress the German people?

The German people fear the consequences of an Allied victory because the Allies do not promise them freedom, but dismemberment and economic exploitation.

The Allied imperialists, on the other hand, do not count on a revolution in Germany; they fear to stimulate it—it might bring the true freedom of socialism.

How to Shorten the War

Let us now tie up our previous discussion about a long war with these two points we have just made. What do we see?

We see that the only way to shorten the war and win a decisive victory over fascism would be to be able to 1) win the confidence of the vast colonial masses and their military support; and 2) win the confidence of the German people and thereby crack the Nazi machine from within.

But that is precisely what the capitalist governments of America and England cannot do! Neither can the reactionary Stalin government of Russia which has agreed to every Allied political proposal (the meaningless Atlantic Charter, etc.) and has not had a word of socialist criticism. These governments cannot do it, even if they so desired.

That is why Roosevelt, in his speech, sees only the prospect of a long war; he cannot use these two great weapons which might shorten the war. He and his Allies can neither win the support of the colonial world nor the confidence of the German people. That road, the road of victorious liberation, is closed to any

capitalist country in the war.

Only a workers' government, a socialist government, could achieve this objective. Only a workers' government which would grant the colonial peoples immediate freedom could rally their support. Only a workers' government, which would say to the German people: We are your brothers; we fight not for a Versailles, but for socialist liberation. And only such a government could sweep aside the profiteers, with all the waste and inefficiency of capitalism, the native undercover fascists, and proceed to conduct a genuine revolutionary, anti-fascist war.

The need for a workers' government is acute and immediate. It is the only way to stop this mad world slaughter. It is the only way to forestall a situation whereby the world may drown itself in a murderous war.

It is the road to that peace and security for which the people of the world yearn.

New International In New Format

The latest issue of The New Internationalist, dated February, is off the press. Dressed in new type and a modern format, this issue is one of the most interesting yet published.

It contains a review of Davies' Mission to Moscow by Max Shachtman, a criticism of Partisan Review by Irving Howe, an article on labor unity by Jack Wilson and the second sections of Zinoviev's What Is Imperialism? and Trotsky's The Right-Center Bloc. Also included are Notes of the Month and book reviews.

The next issue, dated March, will soon be off the press. It will feature an Economic Review of 1941 by Albert Gates, articles on the national question in Europe and problems of the Indian revolution as well as a discussion of plans for post-war reconstruction.



WHO WANTS TO KNOW?

In the period after the Russian Revolution, Lincoln Steffens visited Russia and obtained an interview with Lenin.

Asked the American liberal: "How many people were killed by the Red Terror?"

Answered the Russian revolutionist with a great attempt at self-control: "Who wants to know? The gentlemen of London and Berlin who have just ended a war that slaughtered millions!"

MAN-HOURS LOST

The naval officers in charge of the Normandie were probably too busy figuring the number of man-hours lost by strikes to take the necessary precautions against fire.

BRITISH MILITARY TRADITIONS

Some of the difficulties of the British army officers in the East can be understood more readily when we realize that their past experience has consisted primarily of shooting down crowds of unarmed native demonstrators. Stopping the well-armed Japanese army was a little different from massacring the Hindus at Amritsar.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT

The British military police in India receive special training with long, steel-tipped bamboo poles, which are used to break the knee-caps of rioting natives. The British explain that this is not as brutal as firing on them and far more terrifying. We suggest that the military police be mobilized immediately to stop the Japanese invasion, that is, if they can get close enough to use their poles.

"No Jews Wanted" in War Plants

NEW YORK CITY—Jews as well as Negroes are getting the short end of the stick in the handing out of jobs in war industry. Young Jewish workers, testifying before the Committee on Fair Employment Practices holding hearings in this city, cited many cases of a "No Jews Wanted" employment policy.

In some plants the discrimination is openly practiced. For instance, an applicant for a job gets a preliminary interview to find out his qualifications before he is given an application blank. In this preliminary interview, before it is known that he is a Jew, a Jewish worker is told that the company can use his services. But, after he fills out the application blank and states his religion as "Jewish," he immediately becomes "disqualified."

One witness cited the case where, of a whole class of graduates of a training course applying for jobs at a Long Island plant at the request of the personnel department, only the Jewish applicants were rejected. When the Jewish boys got wind of what was happening, those whose names do not give them away wrote "Catholic" on the application blanks. These boys were not rejected.

WAR PLANTS DISCRIMINATE

Evidence was submitted to the committee showing that the corporations in the metropolitan district holding the largest war contracts and employing the most workers are flagrantly anti-Semitic in their employment policy. Among them are Sperry, Ford Instrument, Fairchild Aviation.

Committeeman Dickerson, Negro alderman of Chicago, had a very effective way of tripping up the company representatives. He first got them to proclaim to high heaven that their employment policy is free of all bias. Then he pointed to the application blanks used by the company, which require the applicant for a job to state his race, nationality and religion.

One flabbergasted attorney, in an attempt to exonerate his company—presumably on the theory that two wrongs make a right—called attention to the fact that the government itself requires this kind of information, as in the questionnaire for the draft. But this unsavory fact only served to emphasize the basic insincerity of the so-called government policy of so-called fair employment practices. Both the government and private industry segregate people into racial, national and religious groups because they both practice discrimination.

ANTI-SEMITISM LESS PUBLICIZED

At the present, there is far less publicity about anti-Jewish discrimination in industry than about anti-Negro discrimination. This, however, does not mean that such anti-Jewish discrimination does not exist. It is more subtle, it is less sweeping, but it is there nonetheless.

One of the reasons for the lack of publicity about anti-Jewish discrimination, as compared with the tremendous amount of publicity about anti-Negro discrimination, is the fact that the Jewish leaders and newspapers themselves, in their anxiety to portray the war as a holy crusade of righteousness, hesitate and often fail to publicize known cases of anti-Semitism in industry.

This, however, should not prevent the working class press from publicizing and exposing the ugly cancer of anti-Semitism wherever it appears. We are opposed to racial or religious discrimination in any form; it must be fought on all fronts.

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