

Army Builds Men? What About Camp Upton?

SEE COLUMN ONE

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

We Won't Die For Boss Profits

Let Bankers Fight Their Own Wars

Vol. 2, No. 1, JANUARY 1941

Monthly Organ of the Young People's Socialist League (Youth Section, Workers Party)

Price 2 Cents

YOUTH! DON'T LET WALL STREET SMASH OUR UNIONS!

Army Life Proves to Be No Bed of Roses

It's not taking the conscripts long to learn that life in the Army is no bed of roses. Uncle Sam's in such a confounded hurry to build himself an army he hasn't bothered about little things like adequate equipment for the reasonable comfort of the men. He has other things on his mind.

A newspaperman writing from Camp Upton in New York gave an indication of what it's like to be in the Army. "Most of the recruits who arrived yesterday (at the end of November) reported that they slept well despite the temperature which ranged from 16 to 18 degrees above zero. Their laundry stove, with which the tent is equipped, did the trick, they said, although they did have to tend them through the night." That's doing the trick, all right. "Newspapermen encamped with them fared not quite so well, although they had two captains and three privates ministering to their stoves which, all too often, were as cold as the newspapermen." The boys had no captains attending to them. We have a shivery feeling that they were cold.

Up at Fort Dix, a few days later, they had the men sloshing around in the thawing snow and mud without overshoes. They're not included in the equipment issued to the conscripts. At Camp Upton they had them doing the same. The quartermaster should have told the boys there was a plentiful supply of overshoes that weren't being issued to them. They would have liked that.

The boys may be cold. And they're too far away to have their love to keep them warm. But the camp towns are swarming with 50,000 prostitutes. So says Major Bascom Johnson of the American Social Hygiene Association. They're digging in for a long winter, it seems.

It's a great life in the Army, all right. If you get sick at Fort Dix, they've got about 650 tents in the division isolation camp. They'll take 4,000 men. But they're located in the muddiest spot in camp. The company streets haven't even any gravel yet. Everything's so make-shift. What with the mud and the fact that soldiers aren't allowed within the boundaries of the isolation camp, the men have dubbed it the "leper colony" and "skunk hollow." It's a great life, all right.

It seems like pre-historic days when everybody was hoping his number wouldn't be drawn. You'd never know it though. Nowadays, when you're drafted, they don't say, "Too bad, buddy, too bad." The local Chamber of Commerce or the Kiwanis congratulate you. They call out the brass band and they con-grat-u-late you. You heard me.

"You lucky fellow!" they say. "Why don't you go, then, if I'm the lucky guy? Mister, you can have my number anytime you want it! But nobody wants it." "You are going to defend your country." (And

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Draft Reveals Poor State of Youth Health

"The army builds men," So the recruiting posters tell us. But the army doesn't mean to take any chances on some of the physical wrecks the draft has brought to light. Just where the building comes in on a battlefield where shrapnel is flying in all directions isn't made plain. But one thing is plain. Long before the bullets start flying many of America's youth are seriously wounded.

The army doctors had been pretty optimistic about rejection of draftees for service due to physical defects. They hadn't expected there would be many. They figured on something like a 2% rejection rate. Instead of two out of every hundred draftees being rejected on grounds of physical disability fifteen have been rejected. That came as a bit of a surprise. Actually, the rejections are even higher than that! The fifteen rejected by the army doctors are fifteen out of every hundred passed by the draft boards doctors. Of those reporting for the first time some 60% are finally rejected. And this is the cream of America's youth.

Actually, there is nothing surprising in this. Only army doctors could be surprised. The youth who have been called up under the draft are the youth of the depression. They come, in good measure, from the "one third of the nation" that is ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. It's not surprising if these youth who have not had proper medical or dental care, who have suffered from malnutrition, who have been raised in old and decrepit houses and poorly clothed—it's not surprising if they're not exactly Tarzans.

The Army made it plain when the draft went into effect that nobody would be excused from serving Uncle Sam unless he really was in bad shape. "Minor" ailments would not be considered. So those rejected need treatment. But we have a feeling that Uncle Sam is much too busy building an army to find time to build men.

Cuban Students Strike

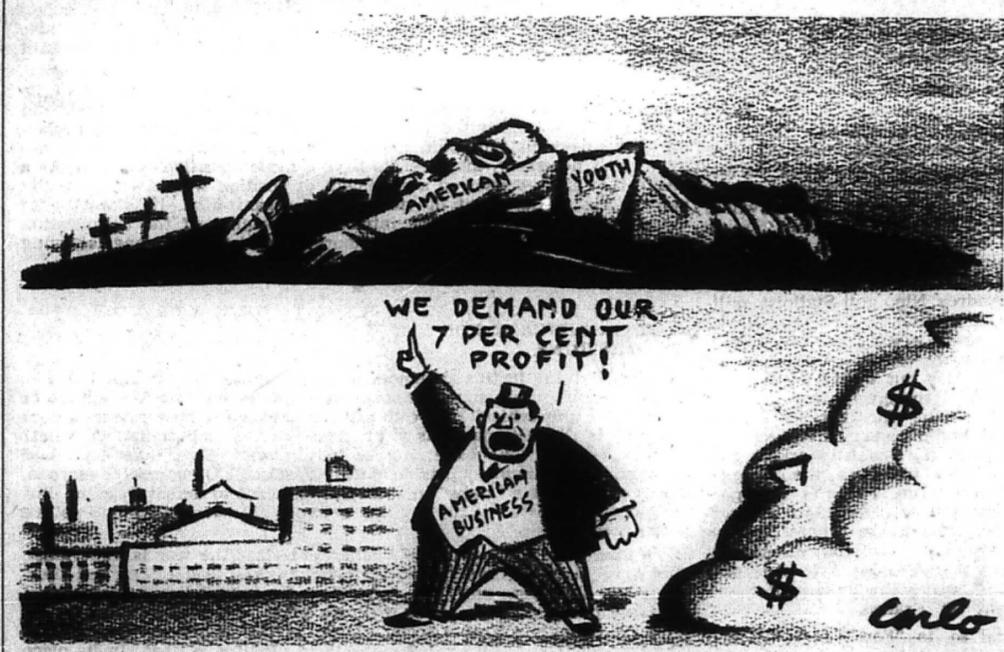
HAVANA—Cuban students have gone out on strike in almost every school in this country demanding better educational facilities. The strike at present seems air-tight; the students seem determined to stay out until they get decent educational facilities.

"Labor Must Sacrifice." "The 40 Hour Week Is Ruining the Country." "Unions in Defense Industry a Menace." "Labor Must Sacrifice." "Labor Must Sacrifice" . . .

These are the headlines you see more and more frequently in the yellow boss press, aren't they? They tell the story of the greatest anti-labor, anti-union drive in recent American history—a drive sponsored by the most sinister figures of big business and Wall Street. Bawling "SACRIFICE for National Defense" at the top of their lungs (even though they are raking in millions in war profits) these labor-haters and war-mongers have begun a drive to smash union standards, to repeal the Walsh-Healy Act which sets a 40 hour week for work on government contracts, to smash the minimum wage and other gains of labor.

But where does American youth come in? Here unfolds a tale of Wall Street intrigue as filthy as any in recent years. Listen: Wall Streeters have made the union movement in defense industry the main object of their attack. They realize that this is the best way—from THEIR point of view—of beginning a drive against all of American labor: by playing on the patriotic prejudices of the American people. Thus, for example, they tried to utilize the recent strike in Vultee Aircraft to begin an anti-union drive. They also realize that a large majority of the workers in defense industries are youth, who are usually the most militant unionists. So, figure these Wall Street Brain-Trusters, a way has got to be found to utilize the youth to smash the unions. And here it is:

The "National" Sacrifice



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The National Association of Manufacturers, the "union" of the bosses, has decided to organize a youth company union. The name of this slimy outfit is "Metropolitan Junior Achievement." Controlled lock, stock and barrel by the big-shots of the NAM, this outfit serves to recruit young workers into its ranks to teach them "the point of view of capital." As its announcement states:

"What happens when misunderstandings with labor arise if you have such entrepreneurs among your employees? They act as a leaven among these employees who have never had to meet a payroll.

"They act like Junior Achievement graduates did when Meyer Shoe Box Company employees decided to call a strike. They got over capital and management's point of view to fellow union members, and there was no strike."

Or in plain English, they serve as stool-pigeons and company spies for the bosses. Now, can you see how valuable a few of these Junior Finks would be, say, in a place like Vultee Aircraft when the young workers there decide to go out on strike—valuable from the BOSSES point of view?

The answer of the union movement must be plain: ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED YOUTH! SMASH THIS UNION-BUSTING OUTFIT! DEFEND YOUR UNIONS FROM BOSS ATTACK!

Youth must be in the front lines fighting for its unions. It must not allow itself to serve as the stooge of Wall Street against the unions. OUR PLACE IS WITH THE WORKERS!

"Metropolitan Junior Achievement" is only a small part of a larger picture. It is part of the organized and vicious attack against the labor movement which was begun by A.P. Sloan of General Motors more than a month ago and which is now reaching a climax. The National Association of Manufacturers, with the help of the

(Continued on page 4)

Rapp Coudert Committee-A Threat to Higher Education

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Rapp-Coudert committee of the New York State Legislature, investigating "subversive" activities in the New York school system, heard the testimony of several witnesses early this month. Several teachers who had been subpoenaed refused to appear before the committee and were cited for contempt of court.

The Rapp-Coudert committee is out to smear the educational system in New York as "red." In this way, it hopes to pave the way for educational retrenchment. Its witch-hunt, begun with an attack upon the Stalinists, will soon extend, if not successfully combatted, to other radical or progressive tendencies.

In his testimony, Dr. Bernard Grebanier of the Brooklyn College English department corroborated evidence previously gathered by the committee purporting to show that certain members of the Brooklyn College faculty are members of

the Communist party. Grebanier, who was subpoenaed by the committee, is a former Stalinist.

A statement issued by the Young People's Socialist League (Youth Section of the Workers' Party) at Brooklyn College said, in part: "Professor Grebanier is a stool pigeon. Subpoenaed by the Rapp-Coudert committee, he has locked arms with its witch-hunting reactionaries in their attack upon civil liberties and academic freedom. . . Nothing, absolutely nothing, can excuse that."

The statement pointed out that the Rapp-Coudert committee cannot aid the progressive foes of the Stalinists. "Although the Communist party is an agent of Stalin's foreign policy, it is still a section of the labor movement. An attack upon the Stalinists is only the first part of a general assault upon the labor movement and civil liberties." Pointing out that the Stalinists

Announcement!

The Challenge of Youth has come through again. This time with a sensational subscription offer. We are offering a six month subscription to the Challenge for ten cents.

Ours is the only anti-war, anti-fascist youth newspaper published today. It contains stories about young people in every field of work throughout the United States. You can't afford to pass up our offer. Fill out the subscription blank on page 4.

have not hesitated to use slander, terror and even assassination, the YPSL refused to identify itself with them. "The Stalinists attack Grebanier not because they are for democratic rights but because it is their democratic rights which are being violated. . ."

"The Rapp-Coudert committee is part of a nation-wide drive to still all voices against the war." The student body, the statement concluded, must "fight for its democratic rights and for the preservation of free educational institutions by united action."

Movies

By KARL KRAMER

THE LONG VOYAGE HOME
with Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter and John Wayne.
Directed by John Ford.

There have been stories of the sea before. Ever since the very dawn of history men have told of the sea and its never ending fury. Few have told their tale with the power and truthfulness of John Ford's triumph, "The Long Voyage Home."

The sailor's voyage never ends. Once caught by the sea, he cannot extricate himself. The exception—and in the picture, John Wayne, as Ole, is such an exception—only serves to emphasize the rule. The sailor is not caught by the "romance" of the sea; his trap is much more real.

The sailor hates the sea, its monotony and its harshness. He hates the rusty decks painted with dull "red lead", the cramped and dirty living quarters, the faded tan coating scaling off aged and dented bulkheads. But he leaves the ship only to spend what he has earned on the voyage and get riotously drunk with some harbor slut. He returns to the ship for another trip. They "go down to the sea again" not because they like the look of the stars in mid-Atlantic but because their pockets are empty.

"The Long Voyage Home" is melodrama. A ship laden with dynamite feeling its way through a war zone. A mysterious seaman known as "Smitty" whom the men suspect of being a German spy. A ship bombed by a plane in mid-ocean. But Ford can make melodrama seem like the stuff of everyday existence. Wet cobblestones gleaming in the wet and foggy night become a commentary on the tragedy of man's existence. Ford is melodramatic

and sombre but he speaks the truth. See "The Long Voyage Home."

THE LETTER

with Bette Davis, James Stephenson and Herbert Marshall.

The steady readers of the "Challenge" are no doubt aware that it supports neither side in the present war. Nobody, therefore, can accuse us of anti-British bias. But if there is one thing we can't stand it's the confounded phlegm of the British... at least, of the movie kind.

Only a week or two ago we saw a Britisher in one of those international intrigue things. This one mixes it up with unscrupulous spies and assassins while his little daughter is in imminent danger of being, as the Americans put it, bumped off. Does he so much as bat an eyelash? Not on your life! Carry on, old boy, and all that sort of thing. And his wife shoots right past their darling daughter's little head to plug the killer. Whatta woman!

"The Letter" is full of the British. That is to say, there's not a scream to a climax. A man is killed; a lawyer risks his professional reputation and runs the risks of a prison term; a woman admits to her husband that she is an adulteress; and nobody raises his voice above a whisper. "Swonderful!"

This is the season for melodrama. "The Letter" has secrets and exotic Oriental females... and everything. But it's good melodrama, thanks to Bette Davis and James Stephenson. Herbert Marshall does his customary bit as the uncomfortable corner of a triangle; he should be suing the studio any day now for making him wear the cuckold's horns so often. If you don't mind boloney when it's well sliced (and thick) you ought to like "The Letter." We did.

Where Hitler and Churchill Meet

By BERNARD PASTON

Despite their many disagreements, Hitler and the "democratic" imperialists do agree on one important thing. They both hate internationalism. Hitler makes long and frenzied speeches in which he denounces internationalism as the corruption of Judaism. The Allied diplomats, politicians and journalists view it as the propaganda of "fifth columnists," as a monster that threatens their very existence.

Now, what's all the fuss about? Why should the leaders of

whole countries take fright at a single word? What is internationalism and how does it threaten the ruling class?

One of the most important things about modern society, everybody agrees, is that it is international. Every country is bound to every other by trade and commerce. Raw materials flow from the colonies to the great imperialist countries, to Britain and Germany and the United States. From the technically advanced countries come tractors and screwdrivers, pencils, typewriters, chewing gum, lipstick and turret lathes. Also from the advanced countries of Europe and North America comes the capital for the creation of new industries in the relatively backward countries.

Even under capitalism, with its restrictions of national borders, the labor of the world has been geographically divided. True, for nationalist reasons, this is not permitted to grow to its full extent. That is one of the reactionary features of capitalism. Germany pro-

duces costly and inferior ersatz for war purposes. The United States erects tariff barriers against cheap Argentinian meat to protect its own cattle owners. And so it goes. Nevertheless, even under capitalism, each country tends to produce what it can produce best.

Now, you may say, what's wrong with that? Nothing at all. As a matter of fact, we're all for the international division of labor. What's wrong is that capitalism divides the world into separate and hostile national areas of imperialist countries and their colonies. These areas are the preferred and even the exclusive territories of the national ruling classes. The British Empire, for example, is forced to take goods made by English capitalists even if some other capitalist could, if tariff barriers were removed, sell the same thing more cheaply. Capitalism doesn't carry the international division of labor far enough.

Now this may all seem a far cry from Hitler's speeches but it isn't

really. Capitalism is international but it's not internationalist. The countries of the world are linked together. But because the capitalists of each country strive for profit they are not linked together to the fullest possible extent. More than that, for purposes of profit, to capture colonies and new markets for goods and for capital investment, the great countries go to war. They disrupt international production and trade; they destroy millions of lives and billions of dollars worth of property.

The revolutionary socialist opposes such wars because they are in the interests of the ruling class, not of the people. The workers of all countries should unite, regardless of nationality, in the struggle against the ruling class, in peacetime and in wartime. The nations of the world, its people, can and should live together in peace and cooperation. What stands in the way is the ruling class, its desire for profits and its national imperialist states.

Now we can see why the imperialists of all shades, fascist and "democratic", hate and fear internationalism. Internationalism means the collaboration of the workers of all countries against the rulers of all countries. It means opposition to the present imperialist war. It means peace and the cooperation of nations. It threatens the profits of the ruling class; that is why the rulers of all countries denounce it. For the people of the world, it

opens up the possibility of new growth, of a fuller, more democratic civilization. Internationalism is a great ideal but it is an ideal made possible by the growth of the economic system to international proportions.

The capitalists of the imperialist states enslave the workers with the idea of "national defense." But they don't give a tinker's damn for the nation. The nation is the people. The capitalist cares more about his profits than he does about the people. Take Marshal Petain, for example. He prefers Hitler to the French workers because under Hitler the French capitalists enjoy at least a part of their former profits. The Russian capitalists and landowners, after the Bolsheviks overthrew them in 1917, collaborated with the imperialist countries of the world—even with Germany, their World War imperialist enemy—rather than accept the rule of the Russian workers and peasants. For the capitalist, his profits always come before "national defense."

The capitalists of all countries do not hesitate to unite against the workers of any country. The workers, in turn, must not fight against each other in defense of the capitalist states. They must be internationalists. In such a course lies the solution for a world torn by war. Internationalism is the road to a new society, to socialism. It is the road the workers will take despite the fulminations of Churchill and of Hitler.

Books

By HAROLD ANDERSON

For Whom the Bells Toll — Hemingway and the Stalinists

Hemingway's novel about the Spanish Civil War is, from the point of view of style and technique, one of the finest we have read in a long time. It is an action story about Robert Jordan, a young American volunteer in the Loyalist Army. Jordan is ordered to blow up a bridge behind the lines of the fascists. With this always in the background, Hemingway skillfully tells a thrilling story about guerilla warfare, the plight of the Spanish people and even a wistful love tale.

The novel is important not only because it is well written. Its importance lies in the fact that it tells part of the truth about the role of the Stalinists in Spain. Hemingway is salving a very guilty conscience.

Throughout the Spanish Civil War the Stalinists worked to kill the Spanish Revolution. The Loyalist People's Front government, with their support, restored the land which the peasants had seized to the landlord owners. Many workers were killed in Barcelona in May of 1936 when the government and the Stalinists disarmed the workers and repossessed the factories which were under workers' control. Scores of anti-Stalinists, some of them the best anti-fascist fighters, were imprisoned and even assassinated.

When the Trotskyists, the anarchists and other anti-Stalinists

told the truth about this campaign of murder and counter-revolution the Stalinists, and Hemingway with them, called it all a "Trotskyist-fascist lie." At last, in 1940, Hemingway has decided to "tell all." He describes Andre Marty, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, a chief-tain of the Loyalist Army, whose interest lies not in killing fascists but rather in hunting down rare specimens like Trotskyites. We learn of the Stalinist hand in the murder of Andres Nin, anti-Stalinist militant, from the lips of the cynical Red Army officer, Karkov. (From Hemingway we did not learn of the murder but of Nin's "flight to Paris.") Hemingway tells of the hotel of the Russians in Madrid where Stalin's agents lived in comfort while the Spanish workers give their life's blood in the struggle against fascism. There is even gossip about the woman Stalinist leader, La Passionaria, whose Spanish son remained safely out of the way in the Soviet Union "studying dialectics" while the masses of Spain fought off Franco.

And so, in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," Hemingway makes his confession. We might legitimately ask him: "Why so late with your story? Time was when the only stories you sent out of Spain were rehashes of Stalinist policies with a literary touch added."

But the novel is here. Despite Hemingway's jumbled politics it should be read.

Army Conditions

(Continued on page 2)

the village undertaker measures your height from a distance with a shrewd and calculating look. "You are doing your bit for the defense of democracy." ("Then why don't they ask me if I want to go?") Uncle Sam is recruiting a conscript army for the defense of his profits abroad. But he doesn't seem to have much concern for the welfare of the cannon fodder that will do the fighting. Why should he? He doesn't care about that cannon fodder when it's in the factory or when it's unemployed. The soldier is still the same worker even if he is in uniform. Uncle Sam remembers. The brass hats remember. And that's what Joe Conscript's got to remember too.

The CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

Subscription: 25c a year
Published monthly
Vol. II, No. 1 (New Series)
(Whole No. 35)
JANUARY, 1941
Organ of the
YOUNG PEOPLES
SOCIALIST LEAGUE
YOUTH SECTION, WORKERS PARTY
114 W. 14th St. (3rd Floor)
New York, N. Y.
Editor: Bernard Paston
Bus. Manager: Edith Carlton

Will Avukah Support the War?

No Compromise With the War!

By IRVING HOWE

Among the few radical groups which have until now resisted the pressure of the imperialist war and have retained an anti-war position has been the organization of left-wing Zionist students, Avukah. While never expressing a rounded revolutionary point of view on the war question, Avukah has established a good record as one of the few campus forces which moved towards the socialist struggle against imperialist war—though on a narrow campus scale. But in periods of crisis, those who have not thought problems through to the end—like Avukah—and taken an intransigent clear-cut position usually find themselves moving closer towards the support of things as they are. The enemies of imperialism yesterday become its supporters—half-way and hesitant—of today.

Avukah illustrates the above process admirably. A number of its leading members have recently arrived at the opinion that their old position of condemning the war as imperialist on both sides and declaring that only socialism could really smash the fascist menace, is inadequate. It is necessary, they feel, to have a more "positive" position. As a result, they have drawn up a statement of position which will probably become the official point of view of the organization. It is worthy of comment, both because of the intrinsic importance of the organization and the fact that it symptomizes a more general trend among left-wing youth.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FOR ITS OMISSIONS

Most striking in this statement is its omissions. No attempt is made, as any serious programmatic document must, to indicate the nature of the war towards which we are to take an attitude. Whose interests does it serve? Is it reactionary? Is it progressive? Is it imperialist? Or what?

We are told: "We have a stake in this war. Ways must be found to organize maximum efforts to defeat Fascism." Of course! Everyone, like it or not, has a "stake" in the war. We want to defeat Fascism. But the question is: what is the relation between this desire and the nature of the present war?

We say—and until recently Avukah did—that the war is imperialist. That is no mere abstraction to which the Avukah leaders can nod their heads and then pass on. That is decisive. By imperialist we mean that the basic motive springs of the war are those of a society which is reactionary. Capitalism, as a social system aiding in the development of man's power over nature and his ability to produce, is dead. In its place is capitalism in its imperialist phase, warring and destructive, in permanent crisis. As an international system it cannot provide a solution for any of the basic problems of society. Depression, war, unemployment, insecurity and cultural decline: these are the links in a growing chain of reaction. Hitler merely represents a few links further down on the chain than Churchill.

All this is very concrete. It may be right or wrong. We think it is right. So did Avukah. On that basis it determined its anti-war stand. Now its leaders propose to change its stand without in any way indicating their attitude towards these basic considerations which determined their previous stand. The reason is that they are incapable of showing 1) that the present war is not an imperialist war and 2) that it is somehow possible to "progressively" support a reactionary, imperialist war.

ROLE OF APPEASERS IN THE WAR

These Avukah leaders attempt to construct the following analysis: The "democratic" countries are divided into two camps, appeasers and those who want to fight a "total people's war against Fascism." The statement supports England whose people "at the 11th hour... awoke to the peril of appeasement." But who are the appeasers and how are they different from the Churchills? The appeasers are merely those capitalist spokesmen who, perceiving the military superiority of the Fascist foe, tried to gain time by making concessions. That was Chamberlain's role. The Churchills are those capitalist spokesmen who, either when forced to or when ready to fight, conduct the struggle of Britain for the maintenance of its imperialist domination of half the world. Sometimes, the same people play both roles. Chamberlain, the appeaser, became a supporter of Churchill's war. Unlike the Avukah leaders, he understood that the war was in the interests of his class and his class alone. Likewise in America, Roosevelt, the great anti-appeaser, may find it necessary tomorrow—if England is smashed—to appease Hitler in order to gain time to prepare the war of his imperialist class.

But both appeasers and non-appeasers represent the same reactionary social force. Neither can fight a war (or maintain a peace) which in any basic fashion helps the masses.

The statement continues with advocacy of a people's army to conduct the war against Fascism. It gives as an example of such an army the English "home defense guards." But this statement must be classified as either confused or evasive. For we Trotskyists, who are against support of the imperialist war, are also for a People's Army. We are for a People's Army which will represent the struggle of the working class against its capitalist oppressors, at home and abroad. We say that only a People's Army, which would be the military adjunct of a Workers Government, could smash Fascism. Fascism is a product of capitalist decay. Fascism will sprout regardless of which side wins the war. In order to remove the fascist weed it is necessary to tear up the root. But the "people's army" to which the statement points, the "home defense guards" are, at present, merely a military adjunct of the imperialist government. There is a difference between these two kinds of People's Armies, is there not? And no verbal sleight of hand or sloppiness of formulation can remove that difference.

Another indication of the confusion in this statement is the demand for socialization of industry, definite war aims of a new social order, and freeing of colonies in order to really conduct a successful struggle against Hitler. Fine, fine. But if you are to socialize Britain's industries you have to expropriate its capitalists; if you are to declare for a new social order as the war aim you have to remove Churchill and his class who are fighting for the retention of the old social order; if you are to free the colonies you have to remove the imperialists. In brief, you have to conduct the class struggle. That is what we "impractical" Trotskyists advocate.

But that means struggle against the very government whose war you propose to support. Do you think Churchill (or his Privy Seal, the labor betrayer Atlee) will socialize industry, or free the colonies? If, as you say, these policies are the only way to stop Hitlerism, then you merely buttress our contention that only a Socialist Government, replacing Churchill and overthrowing Churchill's class, can conduct a real, successful anti-Fascist war.

The leaders of Avukah must answer this question: Suppose some British workers decide to fight for socialization of industry and thereby have to begin a life-and-death struggle against Churchill's government—which will you support? If you support the workers you come into conflict with the government whose war you are supporting and thereby, to a degree, "sabotage" this war. If you support the government, you impede socialization of industry.*

FOR OR AGAINST IMPERIALIST OPPRESSION?

Again, you say you are for freeing the colonies. But that requires struggle—against the British Empire. Don't forget that Britain owns India, not Germany. On whose side do you stand: with the Indian nationalists who attack Britain's imperialist war or with their jailers, the Churchill government?

That is the issue. You cannot be both for and against imperialism. Either you support British "democratic" imperialism (Zionists should certainly have a vivid memory of how "democratic" Britain is towards its colonies) and, by the way, its Fascist allies like Greece or you stand on the side of the working class struggle against the imperialist war, for a Workers Government as the only realistic method of fighting Hitlerism.

Politics takes its strange twists. I remember only last July, before the Avukah conference, holding a discussion with one of its leaders who had been the outstanding defender of the anti-imperialist war position of the organization. He expressed his fears to me about the danger of a pro-war tendency arising in the organization. I told him that the only way to combat such a tendency was to continually educate in socialist principles on war and not to indulge in any tricks or maneuvers which would obscure the then anti-war position of Avukah. He could not see his way clear to conducting an open struggle against the pro-war Zionists; he desired to straddle the fence, to retain the revolutionary Socialist ideas on war and to retain the friendship of the bourgeois Zionist officialdom... Today this leader is the inspirer of the drive to make Avukah a pro-imperialist war organization.

The lesson is a sad one, but important. The leadership and membership of Avukah still retain the opportunity to join in the great struggle against the war and for a new world. They cannot compromise; they cannot dilly-dally. If they today adopt this position of half-support of imperialism, they will find themselves tomorrow to be full-blown chauvinists and war-mongers. If, on the other hand, they return to their old anti-war position and develop it to its full political and organizational conclusions, they can yet play a significant and honorable role in building up a youth movement for freedom and peace.

A PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN THE CIO

1. A minimum wage of \$24 for a forty hour week.
2. The machine facilities in the shops shall be available to the union after working hours for the instruction of the Youth in skilled trades.

Organize the Young Workers Big Job for American Labor

Young Metal Workers Can't Learn Trade

In spite of the so-called boom in employment in the metal trades, young workers in these factories are as poorly paid as ever. Their wages range from \$14 to \$18. They have little chance to learn a skilled trade.

The Everlast Aluminum shop is an example. Johnny Williams was hired there in May, at the beginning of the season. Everlast is a union shop, signed up with the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 1225, New York.

Johnny started at \$14 per week. After six weeks he was raised to \$16 by the terms of the union contracts. In a week or two the season ends and he will be laid off.

Johnny is a Brillo boy; he does unskilled monotonous work. There are several lathes and milling machines in Johnny's shop, run by skilled men. But Johnny never gets a chance to operate these machines.

All around him, young fellows who have had a few months of training as machinists or sheet metal workers are getting jobs at \$20 per week in non-union shops.

The demands of the Johnnies in shops like Everlast all over the country could become the program for recruiting millions of youth into the CIO:

1. A minimum wage of \$24 for a forty hour week.
2. A few hours of training on the machinery in their own shops each week so that they can learn a trade.

Shipping Clerks in Tough Spot

The shipping clerk's job, once a good beginning for a Horatio Alger career, is today the beginning of years of drudgery for thousands of young fellows in New York. Local 65 of the Wholesale and Retail Employees' Union has organized these youth into an industrial union which should be able to go places. Yet the union has been marking time.

The biggest complaint of the union shipping clerk is his wage, \$14 to \$18 per week. A short time ago one of the union business agents pulled a trick which happens too often. He promised a shop of thirty young fellows a raise to \$18 per week when they came up to join the union. He signed a contract with the boss for \$16.

There were no youth from the shop on the committee which negotiated this contract. The business agent himself was the sole member of the committee. The fellows felt that they had been sold out, resolved to put "one of their own guys" on any future negotiating committee and began attending union meetings to see what could be done about a higher scale.

No Youth Scale

They soon discovered that there is no scale for youth in industry. Young workers are hired at all kinds of low wages because of their anxiety to get almost any kind of job, just to be able to be a little independent of their families.

With fat contracts coming in from the war industries, the time is ripe for a drive to achieve a minimum wage for the shipping clerks. And even more than other young workers the shipping clerks feel the lack of an opportunity to learn a trade and advance themselves.

The Young Peoples Socialist League offers a program of action to the youth of Local 65 (see article elsewhere on this page) for a drive to raise wages.

By EUGENE VICTOR

The fellow under twenty-five with a wise crack at the tip of his tongue and his fists in his pockets made the CIO unions the mass unions they are today. He did the fighting and the talking; he whistled in the dark and cheered when he saw light.

Of the eleven million youth employed in American shops, factories and farms, fewer than twenty per cent are organized in the CIO. Yes up to and including its recent convention the union has not taken sufficient recognition of that fact. Of course, the AFL, because of its policy of catering to the skilled workers, cannot be a great factor in organizing the youth.

Young workers in the CIO are concentrated in a few of the mass industries. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America embraces the hundreds of thousands of unskilled and semi-skilled production workers in the radio, electrical and metal factories.

The United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers' International Union covers the thousands of small toy and novelty factories where so many girls and fellows learn the monotony of operating a foot press.

The United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America organizes the shipping clerks and warehouse workers of various kinds.

The New aircraft industry which is being organized by the United Automobile Workers of America employs mainly youth under twenty-five.

The salaries of the unskilled youth working under union contracts range from fourteen to twenty dollars per week, most of them working for sixteen or eighteen. Only in semi-skilled jobs on the assembly line in aircraft or auto do their wages exceed twenty-dollars.

They are not a little envious of the skilled workers, the mechanics who earn almost twice as much and more. They all feel that, given a chance they could develop some skill and command a higher wage.

These are problems that the CIO Convention did not discuss to any great extent. Two resolutions were passed in Atlantic City dealing with the problems of the youth. One concerns itself with the unemployed and advocates passage of the very inadequate American Youth Act.

A resolution was carried dealing with the question of Apprenticeship which resolves "that this Convention urge upon those unions affiliated with the CIO their cooperation in the establishment of apprenticeship systems in industries where necessary under the joint control of organized labor and management."

Most of the manufacturing and jobbing bosses have taken advantage in some way of the fat profits to be gained by war orders, directly or indirectly, from the small machine shop with twenty employees which sub-contract for aircraft motor parts to the fly-by-night jewelry novelty shops making regimental badges for army uniforms the manufacturers are "getting theirs."

Youth in these factories, as well as the shipping clerks who are handling these products on their way to the army feel that they have a right to ask something of their bosses. But newly signed contracts are still being negotiated for sixteen dollars a week. And while machinists are in demand everywhere the average young worker can't get training on a lathe.

For years the Electrical and Radio Workers Union has discussed the problem of a uniform minimum wage in the industry. Until now very little has been done to provide for one. Now is the time for such a drive.

Members of the Young Peoples Socialist League who are members of these unions are loyal and faithful union brothers. As such they propose the following two demands of the young workers as a basis for clauses in each contract negotiated from now on:

1. A minimum wage of \$24 for a forty hour week with graduations for the semi-skilled and skilled workers and holidays and vacations with pay.
2. The machine facilities in the shops shall be available to the union after working hours for the instruction of young workers in the shop in skilled trades.

The Young Peoples Socialist League proposes a national drive in the following unions for these two demands: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers' International Union; and United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America.

The unions must be wide awake to the reason for the Emergency National Defense Training Program for mechanics in the metal trades. The unions know that there is no real shortage of skilled mechanics. The reason for the expenditure of huge sums of money is the prospective shortage. By flood-

Food Workers Fight For Decent Conditions

By A. ROBINSON

The situation that exists in the food industry is far from perfect. At this time it is particularly bad for the unemployed whose chances of getting jobs are even slimmer due to the addition of former World's Fair food workers. Hundreds of men and women flood the union hall each day from 6 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon. Of these, a sizable number are given extra slips, and a mere handful receive steady slips. Further aggravating and disquieting is the discriminating manner in which slips are distributed. Men and women who have been known to oppose the viewpoint of the Labor Chief and his associates have been literally "sat on the bench" for months. To offset this reaction, some locals, for example 302, have formed unemployed committees consisting of the most discriminated against, and most militant of their number. The committee's power is small, but its agitational force is greater—for it is through committees like these, that the existing order of corruption is brought to light.

Desperately in need of money, counter-men, who earned from \$22 to \$30 a week, are compelled to take jobs of a lower caliber: bus-boy, porter, dishwasher, or vegetable-man, all of which pay only \$16 a week. And of course men who have held these miscellaneous jobs for years, stand little chance for advancement.

Women, unlike men, are less discriminated against by the Labor Chief, but are more exploited by the bosses. Counter-girls have been forced to do counter-men's work without any increase in wages. When this is brought to the attention of the corrupt business-agent, in many cases nothing is done. Bus-girls perform a menial drudgery that is mentally drugging and physically killing, accompanied by the bickering of the slave-driving manager. She has the least seniority, the least pay—six days a week for \$14. The use of trays should be eliminated and substituted by carts. The women should not work more than seven hours a day.

In Local 42 the Progressive Group has ousted the leadership of President Flores henchmen whose reactionary policies they have fought for some time. The election in Local 42 has set the example for their union brothers in Local 302. The task of the workers in this local is housecleaning—and a thorough one at that.

The Astoria workshop is typical of the insincerity and the inefficiency of America's boss class. The boys in this project must demand that the government provide them with the means for learning a trade. They must demand more and better factories equipped with the proper machinery and with enough practical work to enable them to learn the trade.

NYA WORKSHOP - - Or How Not To Learn A Trade

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Astoria workshop is a project administered through the National Youth Administration. The avowed purpose of this government institution is to help America's destitute youth learn a trade.

Several thousand young people who are employed in the factory consider this little more than a farce. The only trade the instructors are teaching the boys is how to stay out of trouble, that is to say "don't bother the machines and don't bother me."

Administration at Fault

The responsibility is not to be placed on the instructors, for in almost every department there is literally no work for the majority of the student-workers—there is not enough machinery and the students are given little to do. In the sheet metal department, for example, the work done could easily be put out by ten men. Nevertheless, there are already close to one hundred boys in the shop with more coming every day.

Another example is that of the cabinet making department. Here, where one would expect to find

the boys learning cabinet making, it is not uncommon to find rows of boys doing nothing but sandpapering chairs and desks until they are but shadows of their former selves.

Another case is that of the automobile mechanics' class. This class is perhaps the biggest farce of them all. In this department, half the boys are busy greasing the supervisors' cars while the other half is aimlessly looking over some broken down engines which look more like ancestors of the Model "T" Ford than modern auto engines.

The only two shops of any value, namely machine shop and welding are closed to applicants. Workers in other departments are forced to sign certificates stating that they will make no requests for transfer to the machine shop.

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Hitler's Ally, Stalin, Goes Window Shopping

Only a short while ago the Stalinists pulled a new trick out of their hat. The "collective security" days when Russia was working hand in glove with the "democratic" British and French imperialists are gone. But the Stalinists have not changed their colors since the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact. The Stalinists raised the slogan of an alliance of China, Russia and the United States.

Molotov Visits Berlin

Then Molotov went to Berlin where he had a little talk with Hitler. He stopped off at the home of Rudolf Hess, leader of the Nazi Storm Troops, to bring him the best wishes of the "Communist" Party of the Soviet Union. Then he had his little talk. After the boys had straightened out some of their difficulties, the Stalinists forgot the Chungking - Moscow - Washington "peace" alliance.

The slogan was a way of showing that Russia is not completely dependent upon Germany; that she stands ready to go elsewhere if somebody will offer her more loot than Hitler. Secondly, it was a feeler to see how the American State

Department and the President would take to the suggestion. Stalin could file that for reference if the arrangement with Hitler should ever go haywire.

Ready to Repeat

Whether or not one takes the slogan seriously, the Stalinists were saying to Roosevelt that if Russia and the United States should find themselves once more acting together against Hitler, Browder stands ready to discover that the English are not really fighting a war for profits. The Stalinists will discover all over again that England is fighting a war for democracy. They will support Roosevelt when he goes to war.

The Stalinists are still ready to serve Roosevelt if the Kremlin says so. They're sold, body and soul, to whatever partner Stalin may have at a particular moment. They are not against the war but against Stalin's foe of the moment.

The Stalinists cannot fight against the war. The only real fight against war is the fight against both sides, for the victory of the workers and colonial peoples over both camps of imperialist oppressors.

ing the labor market with young second class and "helper type" metal workers the government hopes to drive down the wages of skilled men. A drive at this time would catch up the newly trained youth and make them part of the organized labor movement.

The demand for a minimum of 60c per hour is self-explanatory. Almost every shop under contract with the UERMWA and the UPNTWIU has one or more lathes, drill presses and other machine tools which are available for instruction.

Let us see these two clauses a part of every union contract negotiated or renewed in 1941.

which slips are distributed. Men and women who have been known to oppose the viewpoint of the Labor Chief and his associates have been literally "sat on the bench" for months. To offset this reaction, some locals, for example 302, have formed unemployed committees consisting of the most discriminated against, and most militant of their number. The committee's power is small, but its agitational force is greater—for it is through committees like these, that the existing order of corruption is brought to light.

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N.Y. League To Hold LLL Meet

The New York Division of the Young Peoples Socialist League (Youth Section, Workers Party) announces an anti-war mass meeting on the occasion of the annual Lenin-Luxemburg-Liebknecht commemoration, to be held on January 17 in Irving Plaza Hall (located on Irving Place and 15th Street.)

The meeting will culminate an intensive drive on the part of our New York organization to rally support among the New York young workers in support of its position of struggle against imperialist war.

Plans for the meeting are very elaborate and indicate a rousing, colorful meeting. The committee in charge announces that the main speakers of the evening will be Nathan Gould, New York organizer of the Workers Party, and Bernard Paston, editor of the Challenge of Youth.

The meeting will also feature a dramatic presentation which will present in visual form the struggle of American youth against war. It will utilize the fascinating screen technique which made such a hit at the LLL meeting 2 years ago.

The price of admission is designed to fit all pockets: 10¢.

HEROIC NEGRO SEAMEN LEAD IN FIGHT AGAINST JIM-CROW

Fight to Free Odell Waller - - Victim of Southern Lynch Justice!

Odell Waller, 23 year old Negro, returned to his Virginia home from Baltimore where he had gone to look for work. He returned to find his wife and mother evicted from the little plot of land they held as tenants. The one-fourth of the crop to which his contract with the landlord entitled him was being withheld.

Waller went to see the landlord Davis. Cursing, Davis refused to give the young Negro his share of the crop. He cut short the interview by reaching for his gun. Waller, fearful, killed Davis in self-defense. The Virginia law allows a man to carry a gun if he feels his life is in danger. When Waller went to see Davis he was carrying a gun.

Hunted by armed lynch mobs and Gops, Waller was caught and tried by an all-white jury made up of ten landlords, a carpenter and a business man. He didn't have a chance.

Waller wasn't tried by a jury of his own "peers." Sharecroppers, who are the majority of the county's residents, were excluded from the jury because they cannot pay the \$1.50 Virginia poll tax. The tax adds up over the years. The poor can never catch up.

An appeal issued jointly by the Workers Defense League of 112 East 19th Street and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of 69 Fifth Avenue, both in New York City, called for funds to appeal the Waller case to the Supreme Court. "The crime for which Odell Waller stands condemned," it said, "is the outgrowth of unbearable conditions facing Negro and white sharecroppers and migrant workers in the South."

The Waller case is one more instance of the horror of America's Black Ghetto. Funds are needed for young Waller's defense. Send your contribution today, either to the above-mentioned organizations or through the "Challenge of Youth." Defend Odell Waller!

Chicago Negro Youth Discuss Housing

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Better housing" and "lower rents" were the demands of tenants as they picketed their building at 4320-22 Forrestville Avenue. This is only one of a series of protests that indicate that the fight against high rents and bad housing has been started in earnest.

The conditions that brought about this action are an old story in this neighborhood. The tenants are required to pay as high as \$37.50 for two run-down rooms and all light and gas bills over \$2.

The first action taken by the tenants to protest against their conditions was to place signs in their windows. It is said that three policemen, Allen, Miller and Curtis of the 48th Precinct, broke into one of the apartments without a warrant and arrested Bennie Forest, a tenant.

Subsequently, a mass meeting was held at which all tenants were present and plans were drawn up for fighting their cause. It was announced that the picketing would continue until the tenants had gained their demands.

SMASH THE BLACK GHETTO!

On this page are printed two stories of the plight of the American Negro. One is the story of Odell Waller, a Negro sharecropper who would not let his white landlord cheat him out of what was due him; the other, of the heroic Negro seamen who have thrown a challenge to the officer caste of Uncle Sam's Navy.

LYNCH JUSTICE

"Keep a nigger in 'is place!" Whole states of our "democracy" live by that motto.

"Ya gotta keep a nigger in 'is place!" Gaunt bodies sway in the breeze, tortured black bodies hanging from the limbs of a thousand trees throughout the South. Shotguns shatter the stillness of the Southern night. That's "keepin' the nigger in 'is place."

An invisible wall surrounds America's Black Ghetto. The wall encircles the cramped tenements of New York's Harlem, the dingy shacks of rural Arkansas, the monotonous white-stooped red brick houses of East Baltimore. . . "keepin' the nigger in 'is place."

The Negro is no longer a slave. But he is condemned to the existence of a lackey. The more skilled and better paid jobs are, for the most part, closed to him. Reserved for the Negro are the porters' jobs, the attendants' and the lackeys' jobs. The Negro is America's servant, America's doormat. Everywhere, North and South, he is made to kowtow to the white. Everywhere he is humiliated. Everywhere he is treated like an outcast, "kept in his place."

The bosses alone stand to gain from the division between black and white. Yet there are millions of workers, of both races, prejudiced against each other. The bosses stand to gain because they can always play white against black, black against white. The AFL craft unions would not permit the Negroes to join. In many cases, when the unions went on strike, the Negro workers scabbed. Who gained from that? Black and white workers must stick together!

FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Right now, it is the black seamen who have shown the way in the battle for democratic rights in the armed forces of the United States. The same officers who have thrown the Negro seamen into the brig for telling the truth about discrimination are the ones who make it impossible for an enlisted white man to rise in the service. The officers are the oppressors of both black and white. Black and white must stick together in the fight against the dandies of West Point and Annapolis.

The Southern landowners, whose latest victim is Odell Waller, want to keep the Negro in his present place. But there is a better place for the Negro. His place is with the white worker, fighting shoulder to shoulder, for the socialist victory of both. White and black must fight unitedly. For in that unity they will find the strength to overthrow the oppressors of both!

South Side Tenants Fight Against High Rents

CHICAGO, Ill.—A joint meeting of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the South Side Action Committee was held at the Committee's headquarters at 3248 Cottage Grove Avenue. The meeting was held as part of the housing campaign of the Council. The South Side Action Committee is a militant fighting housing organization.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Barton, chairman of the Action Committee, called upon Mr. Joseph

Quin, chairman of the Youth Council, to say a few words. Mr. Quin expressed the opinion that witnessing the work of the Action Committee was a great incentive to members of the Youth Council who were present and would surely spur them on in their housing activities.

Mr. Quin is to be congratulated on his re-election as chairman of the Council. His encouragement of democratic procedure and the involvement of the Council in working class struggles has distinguished him as a militant leader.

Fifteen Negro mess attendants on the U.S.S. Philadelphia decided that it was time to let the outside world in on a few facts concerning the treatment afforded America's black sailors.

They hadn't thought that there was discrimination in the Navy. They were wrong, and they wanted the world to know it. A letter signed by 15 colored mess attendants was sent to and printed in the Pittsburgh Courier. It revealed several startling facts about the life on the Negro in Uncle Sam's Navy.

After completion of their training period, the sailors, both black and white, entered the service of the U.S. Navy. But there was one difference upon entering the Navy. The

General Jim - Crow Still U.S. Army Boss

Jim Crow in the United States is not dead. He has merely changed clothes. Not only does he wear civilian apparel but has adorned himself with the uniform of the U.S. army. Facts show that anti-Negro discrimination which permeated the entire American army during the last war has not been eased. Life for the Negroes in the army today is just as unbearable as it was twenty years ago.

With all the talk about national defense one might imagine that the American government would welcome the Negroes into the U.S. army. But, the heritage and tradition of the American officers caste prevents giving Negroes in the military service an equal footing with the white soldiers. On the contrary the Negro has to suffer all and more of the indignities that are his lot in civil life.

NO NEGROES IN AIR CORPS

Recently a young Negro succeeded in getting into the army air corps. Not long after his application was accepted this Negro stationed at Fort Pinkston, Tennessee received the following letter.

"Due to most unfortunate circumstances, your application was allowed to be completed because of our ignorance of your race. At the present time the U.S. Army is not training any except members of the white race for duty as pilots of military aircraft."

The letter was signed by Herbert M. West, Jr., First Lieutenant, Air Corps.

This boy's case was not an exceptional one, for the records show that up to date not one Negro is being trained as a pilot in the Army Air Corps. Even in civilian schools with army supervision, the Negro's application is rejected. The Curtiss-Wright school at Glendale, Cal., for example, has on its application blank, "No applicants of the Negro race will be accepted."

NO BLACK OFFICERS

A statement was issued by the White House recently, revealing what the status of the Negro reserve officers would be. According to the statement, "Negro reserve officers eligible for active duty will be assigned to Negro units officered by colored personnel." But what about the units composed of black troops and officered by white personnel? The Negro reserve officers, according to Washington, should be excluded. They will only be allowed in the units which already have colored officers, of which there are but two in the entire U.S. Army.

But the insulting manner of the U.S. Government towards its dark-

white sailor automatically received a pay raise from 21 to 36 dollars a month. The colored sailors on the other hand, after completing a year's training were forced to take a competitive examination. Only a few of those who came out on the top of the list were given their raise.

But that wasn't all. It wasn't even the worst thing that happened to the Negro sailor. While the white sailors were given normal ship duty, the naval activity of the black sailor or was confined to shining officers' boots, making their beds and waiting on white sailors at the table; this despite the fact that the Negroes passed the same mental and physical examination as the whites. Fights and quarrels between the white sailor and the indignant black ensued. The officers, in a typically democratic manner, invariably arrested the black sailor. In a few months, 9 of the ships colored personnel of 18 found themselves in the ship's prison brig, fed on bread and water.

No sooner had the news of the Negroes' protests reached the ears of the officers, than immediate disciplinary steps were taken. Two of the Negroes, Shannon Goodman and Byron Johnson, were thrown into prison where they now face a court martial. The other thirteen men were placed under arrest and interned on ship. Since then, little information has been received on the case. But already thousands are championing the cause of these brave Negro lads.

Solidarizing themselves with the men of the U.S.S. Philadelphia, Negro mess attendants of the U.S.S. Samson and the U.S.S. Davis have published signed letters similar to the letter of the fifteen. Jim Crow in the armed forces is being given plenty of publicity and the brass hats don't seem to like it.

skinned officers is nothing compared with the conditions of the Negro soldiers. In the December issue of "The Crisis", published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an anonymous enlisted Negro stationed in the northwest describes Negro life in the army. Segregation, and discrimination are to be found everywhere. In the War Department theater, for instance, the Negro regiment of three hundred has a row of fifteen seats assigned "reserved for colored," and a Negro cannot sit in any other section.

Another example of discrimination is the fact that in the army bus Negroes are permitted to sit in the back rows only. There have been many cases of Negroes being assaulted for failure to follow this procedure. Promises to Negroes that they will receive educational and trade facilities are nothing but lies. There are no educational facilities for the Negroes and as for learning a trade, it is nothing more than a dream.

NATIONAL UNITY?

"National Unity"—What does a slogan, inscribed on the banner of every chauvinist politician mean for the Negro? What does national unity mean to a human being who is subjected to the worst discrimination and degradation of any section of the nation?

For the Negro, more than any other group, national unity spells national submission.

But America's fourteen million Negroes in both military and civil life are becoming more and more conscious of their rights and their ability to fight for them.

DEFEND UNIONS—

(Continued from page 1)

army and navy, is putting on terrific pressure to strip labor of the gains it has made.

Under the cloak of "national defense" the bosses hope to repeal the Wages and Hours Act, and the National Labor Relations Act, or at least "amend" them. Using the mounting war hysteria to spread malicious propaganda against labor, big business is feverishly working to deprive labor of its most precious weapon, the right to strike. Its representatives in Congress wax hysterical about the "shamefulness" of labor's freedom to "sabotage" national defense.

They talk about sabotaging national defense and endangering the democratic way of life. What they want is clear—to outlaw strikes and crush the labor movement now, at the beginning of the war, so that their profits will rise unchallenged.

Through the notoriety achieved by Senator Dies and his investigating committee, they hope to establish that strikes are caused by fifth columnists and saboteurs, that they are Communist and fascist-inspired plots to wreck the war machine.

The bosses know what they want and they know how to get it. During the summer they sabotaged the armaments program quite openly and refused to take contracts until they knew what percentage of profit was assured. They want labor to do all the sacrificing. They want to be sure beforehand that it pays. They're pulling the same stunt

again. Business is refusing to bid for government contracts until it gets what it wants: this time, it's the breaking of the labor movement.

Rear Admiral Ray Spear put it very bluntly: the Walsh-Healy Act "continues to be a disturbing factor of some lines of government supplies . . . there are many manufacturers who will not bid and take a contract subject to the Walsh-Healy Act."

Congressional bills to outlaw strikes and union activities are introduced.

At the same time, the press is heavy on the sacrificing refrain: "Sacrifice, sacrifice, sacrifice"—chiefly for the workers. "Just as workers will be asked to work longer hours, so manufacturers will be asked to forgo some profits—" says Secretary Stimson. But we know what that means—the workers will pay, the bosses will profit.

Labor's answer to its enemies both from within and from without must be a vigorous and lusty refusal to surrender an inch of the ground it has gained, and a fierce determination to carry on the struggle. Labor's answer must be that of the Vultee strikers.

I AM INTERESTED

in receiving more information about the YPSL.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____