

# REVOLT

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## Army Jim Crows Draftees

ALL MEN ARE created free and equal in the United States—except Negroes.

Negroes get the dirtiest jobs, lowest pay and worst conditions.

Negroes are compelled to live in black ghettos in the worst buildings, and pay high rents. In the south they can't sit in the same part of a train, a bus or a street car, or theatre as a white man. They can't eat in the same restaurants.

If they protest they are lynched. Most lynchings are not reported.

If there is democracy in the United States it hasn't reached the Negro.

**YET THE GOVERNMENT** is drafting Negro men to "defend democracy."

Does the Negro worker find equality in the army? No, he's Jim Crowed in the army as he is in civilian life.

The policy of the War Department, says a news dispatch, is not to intermingle colored and white personnel.

To change this, says the news dispatch, would be detrimental to... national defense.

It sure would. No doubt about that. National defense and Jim Crow go hand in hand.

That's why anyone who is interested in helping the Negro win his liberty must be against national defense.

# U. S. ARMY: STEW AND COLD FOR SOLDIERS FINGERBOWLS FOR OFFICERS

PEACE TIME conscription, said the President, is democratic.

The papers are running pictures and stories showing how the rich are rubbing elbows with the poor at the draft boards.

Workers and farmers assigned to training as National Guardsmen and volunteers have been finding out for themselves how democratic the United States army is.

Draftees will now have the same opportunity to discover for themselves how their President and the papers lied to them.

National Guardsmen, in famous Fort Dix, New Jersey, have discovered that the rank and file soldiers are workers and farmers; officers are business men, business men's lawyers, employers, politicians.

The boss in the factory and his kind turn out to be the bosses in the army.

STORIES ABOUT conditions in Fort Dix have been killed by the capitalist papers but have been published in labor papers. Pay envelopes distributed to the soldiers were have been either empty or contained less than the amount they should have received.

There were no reports of shortages in the officers' mess.

Some worker-soldiers reported that the sacrifice they were making for national defense was too steep. While the officers were in camp they were getting a non-payment of rent.

Nice going.  
And very democratic!

An attempt by the soldiers to protest en masse was met by their officers with orders to disperse.

To their credit, the men refused to do so until all their complaints had been registered.

DIET FOR soldiers is a monotonous diet of stew.

Officers don't eat at the same mess with the men.

Reason: They don't eat the same food.

Officers pay for their own food. They can order what they want.

If the worker—and farmer—soldiers were given the right to pay for their own food it wouldn't do them any good.

When they signed up or were drafted for a year's training they gave up their jobs. Uncle Sam pays them only \$21 to \$31 a month. They couldn't buy the steaks, chickens, ducks, turkeys, fine wines, liquors and cigars rich business-men-officers can afford.

FROM TEXAS comes word that Guardsmen have been living in unheated tents. Stoves have just been put in. But there aren't enough tents and stoves to accommodate all the men expected as the draft boards begin to fill their quotas.

Workers are busy constructing barracks. The barracks are reported to be made of boards covered with tar paper.

Tents and barracks are not far from the well constructed and heated quarters of the officers.

Dust has been a big problem, covering everything and getting in the stew. If the mess kitchens could be moved to a grass covered field the food could be kept

free of dust.

Nearby is a glistening green field.

But the mess kitchens can't be moved there.

It's a polo field.

Guess whose!

Right! The officers!

SOLDIERS HAVE to eat dusty stew and like it. Army regulations don't provide for collective protests and bargaining. In the army the employer-officer gets his revenge on the unionized worker-soldier.

That's the way it is in this man's army—for the soldiers.

But there's a different arrangement for the officers. They not only eat what they want. Uncle Sam goes out of his way to see that officers are refined gentlemen.

Said the *Chicago Herald-American* on November 9

One of the largest silverware manufacturing companies in the country is so busy it is having trouble filling orders. The company is making silverware for the U.S. Navy and Army to be used for officers' mess. One order now being filled is for 72,000 finger bowls.

Squads right!

Squads left!

Front and center!

Corporal Violet!

Yes, sir!

Send a detail to polish the Colonel's fingerbow!

Yes, sir!

And see that they don't scratch the monogram.

Company, dismiss!

## Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before Them

ADDRESSING the convention of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, in Chicago

November 14, chairman Russell McKay said:

*The committee recognizes the forces which might lead to higher prices such as higher labor costs, shortages various lines which have a tendency to hold up the production of certain goods, the diversion of an increasing amount of raw materials into armaments, shortage of labor in some lines, and increasing costs of production.*

The language is fancy—of course. But the newspaper reporter says bluntly that this Savings League expects generally rising prices during the next year. He could have pointed out that prices in the last year have already increased, while wage levels have remained more or less stationary.

McKay also said real estate prices were expected to increase. This means higher

rent. And the cost of living will go up even more.

McKAY explained very bluntly what would happen in war time.

*If this country enters into war on a scale that involves the actual life or death of our national existence we could expect a rigid and almost dictatorial federal control of every phase of our life.*

Read it again; DICTATORIAL FEDERAL CONTROL OF EVERY PHASE OF OUR LIFE!

Some papers have been whooping it up for dictatorship. Take the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger* which said editorially on November 15.

*Is there anything in law or ethics which says that sabotage should not be regarded as treason?*

*Most dangerous threats to our ability to arm ourselves at top speed are the saboteur and the fifth columnists.*

*Why should not these men be declared guilty of treason and the penalty for their crimes made death?*

WHO IS a saboteur? The *Philadelphia Ledger* doesn't say. But it's a sure thing it doesn't mean the manufacturer who chisels on the wages and hours provisions of the Fair Standards Act, the employer who hires thugs to beat up union organizers, the boss who sabotages collective bargaining. Not by a long shot!

The *Ledger* may mean agents of the German government. But it isn't really worried about them. Even the FBI is chalking up the recent string of accidents in industrial plants to accidents. (What the FBI should say if it told the truth is: speed-up, carelessness with workers' lives, lack of adequate safety precautions).

No, the *Ledger* is gunning for different game. It's after strikers, union organizers, grievance committees in the plants. It wants to strike down every obstacle to

the unlimited power of the employer in the factory. It wants to clear the way for unrestricted speed-up.

IT WANTS the employer to become once more the dictator of his plant. Because that's the only way he can take advantage of the present opportunity to coin big profits out of defense orders.

Every time you see big business getting hot in the collar about patriotism, and shouting for the blood of saboteurs and fifth columnists, it isn't because they're really worried about the imperialist enemy outside of the country as much as they're up to some dirty work against labor.

For those who know their way around politically the *Ledger* bleat and all the other bleats of the same kind in all the other papers are a warning that if labor doesn't make some defensive preparations to protect its wage and hour standards the employers will unload a blitzkrieg that will shoot wages way down and raise hours sky high.

## Aircraft, Steel, Aluminum Workers Strike Defense Plants; CIO-AFL Conventions Reaffirm Industrial Peace Policies

AT THIS WRITING the Vultee

Aircraft strike in California is still being negotiated; the Crucible Steel strike in New York State has just been settled; and the workers of the main plant of the gigantic Mellon Aluminum Corporation in New Kensington, Pa., have voted to continue the strike which began forty eight hours ago. All three unions involved are in the C.I.O.

The strikes of the aircraft, steel and aluminum workers have three essential things in common.

1. They are strikes in plants and industries which are

working either directly on national defense orders placed by the government or on materials vital for the fulfillment of such orders by other plants in other industries.

2. They reveal an aggressive attitude on the part of the workers toward their employers. They show, as in the case of the aluminum strike, that the dissatisfaction of the workers with the way things are going under the new prosperity era for the employers, already is so great that they are eager to take action to adjust grievances.

3. This action is widespread both geographically and in the industries affected. It may be the first swell in a gathering strike wave. IT IS NOT THE APPLICATION OF A PROGRAM OF ACTION ON THE PART OF THE OFFICIAL LEADERSHIP OF THE CIO. The action is either spontaneous, or the result of pressure from the rank and file.

The present series of scattered strikes may soon develop into the most powerful strike wave in the history of the country. As the staggering orders for national defense pile up huge profits for the

owners of industry the share of the worker, despite small wage increases, is falling. He is being asked for sacrifices in the name of patriotism. But somehow, as he sees it, all the benefits are finding their way into the pockets of the employers.

Two things aggravate this dissatisfaction: there are still ten or more millions of unemployed. Expanding production, soaring profits, conscription, all together are not absorbing the unemployed. Nobody takes seriously Hillman's promise to absorb all the unemployed during 1941. Not even Hillman. There is hardly a work-

er in the country who does not have unemployed relatives or friends, in most cases, both.

AND, the cost of living is rising. The increasing tax load and the astronomical federal debt are burdens which are skillfully manipulated so that in one way or another they are borne by the great masses of workers. The cost of food and clothing is rising. Rent will follow.

The fact that these strikes are taking place while the CIO and AFL Conventions are in session enables us to see these conventions in their true light. Both conven-

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# French War Guilt Trials Set Stage for Fascism

**THE FRENCH** war-guilt trials were brought closer to a climax with the arrest, on November 17, of Leon Blum, Edward Daladier and former Allied Supreme Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin. Former President Lebrun and former Premier Herriot are to be arrested shortly, the press reports.

Daladier, Reynaud, and the other conservative leaders are charged with having plunged France into the war before she was prepared, and some of them with desiring to continue the war when defeat was imminent. Lebrun and Herriot, it is reported, are to be charged with illegally bringing France into the war without a vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

The chief official charge against Blum and other ex-Popular Front leaders is that they undermined French preparedness by limiting production in the days of the capitalist Popular Front from June 1936 to April 1938.

In the U. S. the National Manufacturers' Association and the press over which it exercises considerable influence say that France could not fight Hitler effectively because her strength was sapped by the Popular Front with its labor laws, the 40-hour week and the vacations with pay. They aim to repeal New Deal labor legislation, lengthen working hours, forbid strikes, and decrease wages, all in the name of learning from France and speeding national defense.

Why these trials?

Is it because the Nazis are seeking revenge because France included in the Versailles Treaty a clause calling for the trial of the then German leaders on charges of being responsible for the war and the consequent destruction of life and property? (Incidentally, the trials of the German leaders never came off, being interrupted by the series of revolutions in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc.).

**THE ANSWER** can be given in one sentence: Great defeats need scapegoats so that the masses' loss of confidence in the ability of the government to defend them is diverted to some of the former leaders of the government. In a large sense these trials are a desperate measure of a weak government to stave off revolution.

To understand the reason for the trials it is necessary to understand why France lost, why revolution did not break out in France after the defeat, and how similar trials were used in France and other countries to direct the justifiable hatred the masses develop for the government against a few individuals of that government.

Was France unprepared because the Popular Front reduced production?

Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator declared at the October convention of the International Association of Machinists:

*It is said in high places that the liberal government of Blum and the French labor leaders so reduced the industrial productivity in France that she could not turn out the machines necessary to meet the German mechanized warfare. But the truth is, as every American newspaper man in France knows, that actually the opposite is true. Under the liberal government of Leon Blum, the output of French industry was the highest it has ever been in French history....*

**MCNUTT'S CLAIM** that under the Popular Front the output of French industry was the highest in French history is not strictly true.

But it is true that under the Popular Front **PRODUCTION INCREASED.**

French electrical production in 1928 was 12,976,000 kilowatt hours, rising to 15,339,000 in 1930, falling to 13,592,000 in 1932, and under the Popular Front **RISING** in 1936 to 16,300,000, in 1937 to 17,600,000, and in 1938 to over 18,000,000 kilowatt hours, the highest in French history.

In 1928 France produced 224,000 automobiles. Under the Popular Front the figure remained about the same.

Iron ore production in 1929 was 17,000,000 metric tons, highest in French history; it fell to less than 9,000,000 tons in 1932 and rose to slightly over 9,000,000 tons in 1935 just before the Popular Front came to power. In 1936 under the Popular Front iron ore production rose to over 10,000,000 tons; in 1937 to almost 12,000,000 tons, and in 1938 to over 12,000,000 tons.

Likewise in the production of pig iron, the figures rose from the low of 5,789,000 tons in 1935, to over 6,000,000 metric tons in 1936, 8,000,000 in 1937, and almost 9,000,000 tons in 1938.

**IN STEEL**, backbone of the war machine, production increased from the 1932 low of 5,638,000 metric tons, to 6,703,000 in 1936, 7,902,000 in 1937, and almost 9,000,000 in 1938 under the Popular Front.

In agriculture, textiles, shipping and other industries under the Popular Front production increased!

But despite these increases in production under the Popular Front it is a fact that France was not prepared economically to fight a war against Germany. But that is not the fault of the Popular Front. That is because France industrially is only about one half as strong as Germany.

In electrical production Germany produced three times as much as France during the Popular Front. Germany produced over 1½ times as many automobiles; twice as much pig iron and almost three times as much steel. Even in domestic oil production Germany surpassed France, producing 4,074 42-gallon barrels in 1937 to only 516 42-gallon barrels for France. And Germany's industrial superiority was greatly increased by the conquest of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Norway.

In her vastly superior industry and its political direction by the fascist state are to be found the causes of Germany's victory and France's defeat.

Leon Blum's ministry took office June 1, 1936, in the middle of the biggest stay-in strike in French and world history. Two million workers had paralyzed French industry by occupying the factories. One more step and the third French revolution would have begun. Enter Judas Iscariot Blum. French capitalism was saved—for Hitler.

**THE POPULAR FRONT** prevented the working class sit-down and stay-in strikes in 1936, from developing into revolution thus directly paving the way for the victory of Hitler and fascism in France.

The Popular Front went out of office in April 1938 when the conservative parties took the helm. Production was maintained at Popular Front levels. But labor's gains were systematically attacked.

May 10, 1940, the blitzkrieg of the Low Countries and of France started. On June 5, the Germans having crushed the Low Countries began the Battle of France in earnest. June 14 France surrendered. **AS BARRICADES WERE BEING ERECTED IN THE STREETS OF PARIS** (Time, June 24, 1940). An immediate armistice was declared.

The Petain cabinet was formed, dominated by military men. Petain stated openly **We were afraid of revolution if the war continued.**

Petaim's fears were well-founded. Resentment among the French workers against the government had been accumulating since the smashing of a December general strike.

This war was not like that of 1914-18 when cheering throngs lined the streets to watch the soldiers march to war, when every rifle had a flower in its muzzle. The war of 1939-40 was not wanted by the masses. They had fought the first World War to save democracy from the Kaiser. Almost seven million French dead, wounded, prisoners, and missing, was their reward.

**OVERWHELMING** defeat by Germany revealed to the masses the incompetence and treachery of their officers and government leaders.

The ruling class itself had no longer any confidence in its ability to control the masses and conduct a war.

No less an authority than Pertinax (Andre Geraud), outstanding French journalist, says

**The fear of radical social changes that war seemed likely to bring in its trail, had preyed tremendously upon the propertied classes ever since 1918.**

Pertinax obviously refers to the hundreds of mutinies in the French Army during and after World War I under the influence of the Russian revolution of 1917, the revolutions in Germany and other countries, and the starvation standard of living at home.

Pertinax points out that

**For more than a century the upper and middle classes had had to put up with the existence and, sometimes, with the intense activity, of revolutionary groups, for instance, between 1830 and 1849, and in 1871.**

In addition, the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, writes Pertinax, impressed them tremendously.

**THE FRENCH** ruling class, Pertinax continues, decided **THAT THE INTERNAL ENEMY WAS TO BE FEARED MUCH MORE THAN THE EXTERNAL ENEMY.**

That sentence explains the enormous growth of the French Fifth Column. The French capitalists preferred making a deal with Hitler by which they could retain some of their profits, to carrying on the war and thereby accelerating the development of the revolution which would have taken away all their wealth.

Once before, in 1871, the French ruling class saved its skin by surrendering to the Germans. They acted as a fifth column for Bismarck.

The revolution—the Paris Commune—had begun. started as **DEFENSE OF PARIS AGAINST THE INVADER AND AGAINST "THEIR OWN" GOVERNMENT BY THE WORKERS** who refused to cease the war even though Thiers and the French capitalists had tried to disarm them. The bourgeoisie was not interested in war against Germany any longer, but in crushing the revolution and saving part of their profits. They begged the German rulers to help them disarm and crush the French workers. Bismarck obliged. The Commune was drowned in blood.

1940—History repeated itself. But the French bourgeoisie had learned a valuable lesson from 1871. They surrendered as soon as they ascertained that eventual defeat was inevitable.

Despite their speedy surrender the French ruling class could not have staved off the revolution had not the Germans assisted. Hitler too has learned from 1871 and 1917. The Germans divided France into two parts, the ancient potent strategy of divide and rule. Unoccupied France (except for Marseille and Lyon, is mainly agricultural. The Germans placed the northern industrial area, three-fifths of France, where the most militant and best organized section of the French workers, are under military rule. Another part of the explanation for no revolution is the lack of a party and a program to lead the French workers against the Nazis—and the French capitalist government.

**ONCE BEFORE** in French history the ruling class in a crisis had utilized a show trial to divert the attention of the masses to a few scapegoats who were held responsible for improper conduct of the war, thereby diverting attention from the government. Clemenceau, the old "Tiger of France," who in the first two and half years of World War I was the outstanding critic of the French conduct of the war, succeeded in becoming Premier. He seized his opportunity to dispose of his political opponents, with the claim that they had not conducted the war against the Kaiser with the necessary vigor.

Joseph Caillaux, Minister of the Interior, was banished. Briand escaped a hangman by a hair's breadth. Hundreds of lesser figures were sacrificed. In times of mortal crisis a parasitic ruling class has need of scapegoats.

In the face of threatening social explosions the French capitalists are throwing the responsibility for the failure on their former parliamentary representatives. They accomplish two things by offering up the ex-leaders as a sacrifice to appease the disillusioned and embittered masses: first, they create the illusion that only these leaders were responsible for the war; second, they conveniently get rid of men who are living symbols of French democracy with its parliamentary traditions and civil rights, and set the stage for the transformation of France to a fascist state.

This transformation is far advanced. German authorities have now prohibited the activities of all unions, societies and other associations of a similar character in occupied France; meetings and processions and parades are banned. The Vichy government has followed with a de-facto forbidding national unions in its territory and requiring government approval of union officials. The press is rigidly controlled. Anti-semitism is part of government policy.

France the home of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—the slogans of the bourgeois revolution of 1879—is dead.

The Riom trials are part of the burial service for the old democratic capitalism that was France. Fascism is burying it.

The courageous workers of France, who made the revolutions of 1830, 1848-49, 1871, the mutinies of 1917-18, the sit-down strikes of 1936-38, will rise again to bury Fascism.

## Italian Defeats Aggravate Axis Oil Problem

**CAPORETTO!** Guadalajara! Koritz!

Roll call of the defeats of Italian armies!

Yet, despite Caporetto, Italy was on the winning side in World War I.

And despite Guadalajara Franco won the Civil War in Spain.

And despite Koritz Italy, with or without Germany's direct assistance should conquer Greece, her strength being vastly greater than Greece's with British assistance thrown in.

Nonetheless the defeats Italy is suffering in this, the first stage of the campaign to conquer Greece, is a heavy setback to Axis plans to reach the Near East. For time, much valuable time, will be lost while Italy reorganizes her in-

vading armies for a second attempt. And time, to the Axis, means, today, above everything else, oil.

**OIL IS THE** lifeblood of war today. The longer England holds out the more oil Germany must use in her continuous submarine and bombing attacks on British shipping, British industry and British cities. Exactly what Germany's daily oil requirements are is not known. But it must be many times the peace time requirements.

Although Germany produces some petroleum in her own and conquered territory, produces more by hydrogenating coal, and imports more from Rumania and Russia, all of these sources together do not account for more than sixty percent of her peace time requirements.

**THE BALANCE** had to be imported from other sources. The British blockade makes that extremely difficult if not impossible. It is known that prior to the outbreak of the war Germany stored huge quantities of oil. But it may be assumed that a very large part of this reserve has been consumed and a part destroyed by British bombing attacks. The longer England holds out the closer approaches the day when Germany's war machine will begin to run on half speed and then on quarter speed and finally come to a full stop.

Italy's predicament is even worse. She is almost entirely dependent on imports for oil. Hence the British blockade strikes more immediately and vitally at Italy than at Germany. It may be that it is primarily lack of oil which accounts for the mysterious shy-

ness of the Italian fleet.

**IT IS LARGELY** to secure additional sources of oil that the Italian campaigns in Egypt and Greece were launched. Both drives seem to form the blades of a pincer which are intended to sever Britain's life line by taking the Suez canal, and to close on Near East oil.

Both drives are floundering. Judging from their present state it would seem that had France not fallen and the French colonies not been eliminated as possible battlefronts, the Axis might not have even seriously considered a large scale Mediterranean land strategy.

The withdrawal of Syria and Algeria created serious breaches in the Allied war line-up in the Mediterranean basin and weaken-

ed Britain sufficiently, in the judgment of the Axis, to warrant the launching of the two campaigns now under way.

**THE STAKE** is considerable. Strategically as well as economically. The strategic significance of the Near East has been explained in detail in the general press. Below are some figures which indicate its economic significance both for production and military purposes.

**EGYPT**

883,000 sq. miles. Population is 15,904,525. Close to 65% are engaged in agriculture. Egypt is the fifth producer of cotton in the world, averaging about 2,250,000 bales a year. Cotton is Italy's third import item and second export item. Cotton is Germany's second import item.

(Continued on next page)

# IMPERIAL MONOPOLY REAL AIM OF U.S. IN LATIN AMERICA

THE PRESS, radio, movies, etc. are busy creating an hysteria trying to prove that Hitler will next invade the Western Hemisphere if Germany wins the Battle of Britain. The German military machine which rode roughshod over a large part of continental Europe, hasn't been able to transport its military superiority over Britain across the Channel. Yet the ruling class in the U. S. is trying to make us believe that German imperialism can transport its military machine across the Atlantic Ocean.

Where Germany (including the countries recently conquered) can produce about 3 times as much steel as Britain, which in a military sense means Germany is capable of producing 3 times as many tanks, cannons, etc; in this country one iron and steel corporation alone, U.S. Steel, is capable of producing almost as much as all of Germany and its spheres of influence. And this one corporation produces only about 40% of the output of the 48 states.

If Hitler cannot transport his military superiority over Britain across 21 miles of the sea, how can he transport his military inferiority to the U. S. over 3,000 miles of ocean and yet win a war?

Hitler has not been able to cross the distance from Calais to Dover because Britannia still rules the waves. But even if the British fleet were destroyed, that wouldn't guarantee a successful invasion. In World War I, Turkey a much weaker power than Britain successfully held off the British fleet. And more recently in Norway, Germany, despite its weaker navy, was able to defeat Britain and France.

In the Battle of Norway, the plane operating from the bases, proved itself the master of the warship in narrow coastal waters of the Norwegian Fjords. But in spite of the Nazi supremacy over Britain in the air, Germany has not been able to land an army on the British Isles.

HENRY FORD claims that his company alone can produce 1,000 planes a day, which is many times what Germany can produce running at full speed.

Since both the motors of a plane and an auto are gas engines let us look at automobile statistics in order to determine whether Ford's claim is an idle boast. The Ford Company produced more autos in 1923 than in any other year of its existence. That year 1,917,353 Ford motor vehicles were produced, or 36,872 per week; and since then Ford's capacity has increased tremendously.

But even if we were to grant that Ford couldn't produce 1,000 planes a day, the figures show that Ford alone can produce more automobiles and trucks than all of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Oceania combined in 1937.

Canada was 1,365,674 or more than less than Ford produced 17 years ago. Since this country produces a little over 20% of the motor vehicles of this country it becomes obvious that Hitler can never obtain aerial supremacy in the Western Hemisphere.

Without this aerial supremacy Hitler could never invade these shores even if Germany was mistress of the sea. In this field the U. S. has little to fear in the long run. In naval construction the U.S. can outstrip the world, for near the end of World War I when every nation was building ships at top speed, this country produced almost 60% of the world's total. And where Britain depends upon naval supremacy

to keep its food lanes open, this country, even if totally blockaded would be able to produce more than enough for itself.

If blockaded the 48 states could produce not only as much steel, coal, and oil required but as much or almost as much as the rest of the world combined. See the table below:

	STEEL		COAL		OIL	
	Millions of tons	%	Millions of tons	Millions of tons	Millions of tons	%
U. S.	57.3	40%	552	37.71	1,278	63%
Germany*	35.0	24%	374	25.52	65	3%
Russia	18.0	13%	127	8.72	200	10%
Britain*	13.2	10%	263	17.87	178	9.8%
Japan	5.0	4%	42	2.92	—	—
Rest of World	13.0	9%	108	7.47	319	15%
TOTALS	141.5	100%	1,466	100%	2,840	100%

\*Includes spheres of influence.

Roosevelt has pronounced himself the paladin of democracy in the Western World. Hitler hasn't landed on these shores but in Brazil, Peru, Cuba, Haiti, Venezuela, there isn't any democracy. Yet Roosevelt doesn't lift a finger to overthrow these governments.

The real aim of the U. S. ruling class in the anti-Nazi campaign is not to defend democracy. Batista in Cuba who is dominated by Yankee Imperialism is ruthless in the destruction of democratic rights. What Wall Street wants is to eliminate competition in the New World. In Canada, Germany is no threat to the U. S. For where the U. S. supplies Canada with over 60% of its imports of capital and good, Germany has practically no investments in Canada and supplies Canada with only 1 1/2% of its imports.

IN LATIN America, however, Germany is quite a factor, and since Hitler came into power Germany has made tremendous gains at the expense of Uncle Shylock and John Bull. Hence the anti-Nazi campaign in non-democratic as well as in the "democratic" nations of Latin America.

In 1929 Germany supplied 20 Latin American nations with 10.8% of their imports. In 1938 this sum had risen to 17.1%. During this period the U. S. which still remains the greatest exporter of goods to Latin America fell from 38.7% to 35.8%, and Britain which was the second largest exporter of goods to these 20 nations relinquished that place to Germany. See the table below:

	% OF IMPORTS FROM			% OF IMPORTS TO		
	U.S.	G.B.	Ger.	U.S.	G.B.	Ger.
1929	38.7	14.9	10.8	34.0	18.5	8.1
1933	29.2	18.1	11.5	29.4	22.1	6.9
1936	31.5	13.5	15.4	32.9	18.8	8.0
1937	34.3	12.6	15.3	31.1	17.6	8.7
1938	35.8	12.2	17.1	31.7	15.9	10.3

About 18% of U. S. export of goods and 43% of American investments abroad are placed in Latin America. If Hitler is victorious in Europe and Japan should dominate Asia then an even larger part of American export of capital and goods would go to Latin America. Therefore the U. S. which can produce as much or almost as much as the rest of the world combined must increase the exploitation of Latin America in order to make up for the possible loss of markets elsewhere.

Latin America produces 15% of the world's oil. The world's largest producer of copper next to the U. S. is

Chile. Latin America is one of the large producers of lead and tin. In addition to copper Chile is the world's largest producer of nitrate. And outside of lead Germany is forced to import all these commodities. In return for these goods Germany could send manufactured products.

But that is precisely what Yankee imperialism opposes. For 83.1% of our shipments to southern North American and 94.8% of our shipments to South America were non-agricultural. Agricultural exports to Latin America have fallen in the last 30 years. Where in 1910-14 finished manufactures made up 68.7% of our shipments to South America, in 1938 they made up 81.6%. Semi-manufactured and agricultural exports for the same period fell from 18.1% to 11.7% and 10.9% and 4.3% respectively. Although agricultural exports have fallen, the U. S. cannot import grain and beef, which are the most important exports of Argentina without doing still more harm to American agriculture.

THE U. S. imports copper from Chile, but more copper is exported than imported. This is also true of petroleum from Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and other Latin American oil production nations. Therefore the quantity of imports of these commodities by U. S. must be limited.

Germany, on the other hand, must import almost as much copper as Chile can export and a good share of its nitrates. Instead of reshipping oil Germany could use a good share of the Latin American product. In addition Germany could use a good share of Argentine beef as well as corn and wheat.

Germany by importing commodities from Latin America would help undermine if not break the American copper cartel as well as the powerful oil interests in the U. S.

Although we do not have any official documents on hand one can be quite sure in maintaining that the oil magnates were quite active in the trade of 50 over-age war vessels in return for naval bases on British Islands, for one of these islands is Trinidad, the only British possession in the new world possessing oil.

Uncle Shylock is opposed to a Germany victory for Wall Street realizes that Germany with control of Europe will be a most powerful rival not only in Latin America but all over the world. Although the ruling class of this country is opposed to a German victory it is not for a British victory either. The U. S. wants to swing the world balance of power and this can best be accomplished if neither power wins decisively. Since Germany is holding all the aces at present Wall Street is "aiding Britain."

In order to "defend" Britain from Germany, this country sent 50 over-age battleships and in return Britain practically had to give up a number of her Western Hemisphere islands to the U. S. This isn't the first time that the U. S. aimed at Germany and struck at Britain.

A few years ago, in order to protect Brazil from Nazi "invasion" the U. S. wanted to lease six over-age vessels to Brazil. It wasn't Hitler who put up a howl but Argentina, which is dominated by British capital. And at all the Pan American conferences it was Argentina which has been the bone in Wall Street's throat. At the last conference at Havana Argentina played ball—this was the price Britain had to pay for American support.

Underneath their democratic mask American capitalists are as imperialistic as German and English capitalists.

Roberts

# Division Hurts Waller Defense

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Today is the deadline for filing an appeal against the death sentence handed to Negro sharecropper, Odell Waller, in Chatam, Virginia, by a lily white jury of landlords. Waller was charged with murder after his white boss, Oscar Davis, was killed in a dispute over payments due him by Davis, out of which Davis was trying to cheat him. Waller shot him in self defense. Waller who is 23 is sentenced to die in the electric chair on December 27.

The trouble began when Davis ploughed under crops worked by Waller on share, in order to qualify for benefits under the conservation program of the Federal government. Davis refused to compensate Waller for his expenses and labor.

The fight took place early in August. Waller fled to Ohio but was extradited in a few days. Trial took place shortly after. A lynch atmosphere was worked up against him. The judge refused a change of venue, and allowed

the defense only a few days' time for preparations. Negroes were barred from the jury.

THE DEFENSE was handled by Attorney Stone of Richmond who was assisted by two other lawyers.

The November, 1940 issue of the Bulletin of the Workers Defense League says

The Workers Defense League has taken over the case of Odell Waller... and will appeal the case first to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and then, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court.... The decision to handle the case (in co-operation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) came after a conference Nov. 2 with Thomas H. Stone, attorney for Odell Waller, and with representatives of many Negro and white organizations.

But the Workers Defense League is not the only organization

active in this case. A national Waller Defense Committee with affiliates in various cities has been organized on the initiative of the Fighting Worker group, which was the first labor organization to interest itself actively in the case. A prominent member of the national Waller Defense Committee, which is situated in Richmond, Virginia, is Attorney Stone.

BOTH DEFENSE bodies contend that they have authorization either from the prisoner or from his attorney, Stone, giving them exclusive direction of the legal defense and fund-raising activities.

Neither body takes formal notice of the existence of the other. But the Fighting Worker group has conducted a campaign of "exposure" of the Workers Defense League. It attacks the Workers Defense League on the ground that it is an instrument or tool of the Socialist Party. And it offers to turn the case over to the Workers Defense League if that

body, among other things, would agree to set up an "autonomous sub-committee" of the WDL to be known as the Waller Defense Committee. Since this would require the WDL to change its structure and violate its constitution it refused.

THE WDL, on the other hand, follows a policy of seeking exclusive direction of the defense in cases in which it is active. This precludes its participation in formal united fronts with other working class organizations.

The result thus far has been a division in the defense movement which has hampered its growth and is distinctly not in the interests of the prisoner. A united movement would stand a much better chance of arousing enough protest in the working class and in the labor movement to compel a reversal of the death sentence by a higher court and secure Waller's life and freedom.

REVOLT SEES no good reason for this division in the defense movement. It would like to see

one united movement. Thus far its approaches to both sides for cooperation between them have been fruitless. But because it is anxious to contribute what it can to the defense of Waller the League has offered to cooperate with the Workers Defense League.

It made this offer to the WDL rather than to the Waller Defense Committee not because it endorses the policy of the WDL in this case, as it has been revealed up to now, but because it knows from long experience that cooperation with the Fighting Worker group or in any set-up dominated by it is impossible. Moreover the Waller Defense Committee, in its opinion, does not offer any possibility of solving any of the practical problems connected with the defense of a man condemned to death.

It hopes that if the Workers Defense League accepts its offer of cooperation something useful for the defense of Waller in the construction of a broad labor defense movement will result.

# ITALIAN DEFEATS AGGRAVATE AXIS OIL PROBLEM

(Continued from page 2)

Egypt grows about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat; 60,000,000 bushels of maize; 17,000,000 bushels of millet; 10,500,000 bushels of barley; 10,500,000 bushels of beans; 2,000,000 bushels of lentils; 725 metric tons of rice; 251,220,146 ganters (little over 82 lbs.) of

sugar cane.

## PALESTINE

27,009 sq. miles. Population in 1939 was 1,466,536. 70% of exports are citrus products. In 1938, 2,079,081 tons of crude oil were transported thru Haifa.

Haifa is the terminus of the

pipe line from Kiruk oil fields owned by Irak Petroleum Company. Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. is constructing refineries and storage facilities.

## IRAQ

116,600 sq. miles. Estimated population, 1939, 3,560,456. Great potentialities.

Soil rich. Vast territories need irrigation.

Chief winter crops: wheat and barley.

Fats and wool important.

OIL PRODUCTION in 1938 was 4,272,000 tons. Operating Companies are: Kanagin Oil Co.,

branch of Anglo-Iranian British Oil Development Company, Basra Petroleum Company (French) has concession in southernmost part of Iraq.

Imports: Iron and steel, machinery, cotton goods, silk and rayon

(Continued on next page)

# In the Richest Country in the World

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9. (AP).—Doris Duke Cromwell, variously known as "the poor little rich girl" and the "richest girl in the world," was on the high seas today, bound for Honolulu, after announcing that she and her husband, James H. R. Cromwell, have "separated permanently."

Doris and Cromwell were married in 1935, two years after she inherited \$53,000,000 from the estate of her father, James Buchanan Duke.

In 1936 the couple built a \$500,000 home in Honolulu, one of the show-places in a residential section known for its beautiful homes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. (AP).—

The winter, wrote Mrs. Helen O' Neill, 43, mother of two children, foreshadowed "starvation and cold."

The note was nearby when police found her, unconscious, sitting on a chair before the kitchen stove in her third floor Brooklyn flat. All gas jets were open.

She was hugging a son, George, 7, who was dead. Dead, too, in his crib in an adjoining room was Ro-

bert, 14 months. The mother was taken to Kings County hospital in a serious condition.

The weekly allowance from the children's father..... left less than \$3 a week for food and clothing after meeting other expenses.

Mrs. John W. Gary's luncheon guests at the Casino Club yesterday won't soon forget the table centerpiece. It was the fabulous Jonker (pronounced Yunker) diamond which made its first Chicago appearance at the party. Next Tuesday it will be publicly displayed at the St. Luke's Fashion Show, of which Mrs. Gary is chairman, at the Stevens Hotel.

Princess Aleka Rostislav, one of the most glamorous figures in Chicago society has been elected to model the famous jewel—and, amusingly enough, she has chosen a \$49.50 black velvet dress to wear with it. The diamond, fourth largest in the world, hangs on a chain of baguettes, and it can also be worn as a clip.

The huge chunk from which it has been cut was discovered by Jacobus Jonker, in a stream near his home in South Africa after a severe storm. Being a

miner he immediately recognized its value and at night thenceforth his wife slept with it tied about her neck while their four sons stood guard around their home. Mr. Jonker presently parted with his find, receiving \$450,000 for it from a diamond company. Currently it is the property of a New York diamond broker, Harry Winston, who refuses to disclose what he paid for it in the London market. He has, however insured his treasure, which is the largest diamond outside of the crown jewels of England, for \$1,000,000.—Chicago News, Nov. 15.

Missing since Sunday, Joseph Alexander, 32, former radio organizer, was found dead today in a clothes closet in his home, 11341 Church. Police said they believe he took an overdose of a sleeping potion. He had been unemployed. His wife and three children, who for the last several weeks have been vainly attempting to get on relief, will get a relief check soon, the Relief Administration reported. — Chicago Times, Nov. 11.

The scene at the Civic Opera house

last night was unusually brilliant and gay, due largely to the fact that the two choice boxes, the center ones on the main floor, were occupied by army and navy officers and their ladies. The army men, in khaki with sparkling brass buttons; the naval officers, in blue with quantities of shiny gold braid, and their ladies in colorful evening clothes, were the center of attention, and rightly so.

In the navy box were Admiral and Mrs. John Downes and their daughter, Mrs. Philip W. Mothersill, in brilliant scarlet; Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Wolleson and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Alfred H. Richards. Representing the army were Maj. and Mrs. Frederic L. Hayden, Col. and Mrs. Montgomery Taft Legg and Col. and Mrs. Eugene A. Lohman.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 17.

Shot with his own .22 caliber rifle, Wilmer DeWitt, 37, was found dead this morning on the porch of his home at 10638 Hoxie. Relatives told police he had been despondent over ill health and unemployment.... Chicago Times, Nov. 18.

NEW YORK.—You'd be surpris-

ed at the change that has come over the workers in the shop in the last couple months. When the war started everyone thought that now we would get steady work and better pay. Well we got steady work but no better pay. Instead we now find ourselves in such a killing speed-up that it is getting us down.

In every department the speed-up has increased over 25 percent compared to last year. Rush order, boys, says the boss. Got this order straight from Washington for the defense program. Production, production, yells the foreman. Snap into it, gives us a break.

But the only break we got was

We ought to have a defense program for ourselves to protect us from the boss, I told the workers. A union is what I mean.

One day I was working on a special job on the lathe. Along comes the dictator and yanks the shaft to stop my machine. He puts the belt on higher speed and walks away. I'd've spoiled the job if I worked on higher speed so I changed it back.

He comes back with a roar. What's the matter, you want a rest? Get out if you can't do the work.

And that's how it is all day long, someone always on your tail.

While eating lunch one fellow said he would like to get away from it all on a little farm in the country. Another worker said he would like to have a small garage and repair shop in a quiet town.

What would you like to do?, I was asked. I'd like to stay here, I replied. Then what the devil are you squawking about?

I want to change conditions here, I replied, and make it

## SHOP TALK

healthier to work. I want to work under union standards. Then we'll get better paid and throw the pests out. Imagine a job where we can set our own rate of production and don't have to break our humps for any bloodsuckers. Where we'd be treated like men and not slaves.

Gosh, cut it out, I was told, before I choke on this sandwich.

How would you like to eat your dinner at a table in a nice, clean factory cafeteria? And have a pretty waitress serve you? I was interrupted. Yeah and she'll be working for you and not a boss. She won't give you a check, but will ask "Is everybody happy?"

I want Kate Smith as my waitress, said another worker, so I can hear her sing while I eat.

That's fine, I commented, then when she sings God Bless America we'll really believe her.

CHICAGO.—Guess they want everybody in the boss' office, Bill muttered to me as we hurried along with the others from the dustladen stockroom across the crowded factory to the clean office.

All of us crowded in, jamming, pushing, being pushed, complaining, making a lot of noise. Several minutes passed. We began to feel impatient. After all, it was after 4:30 and by rights we should've been on a street car headed home. We stood and wondered what the boss could have to say to us. Girls and fellows at the other end of the big well-carpeted office were

shifting their feet uneasily, complaining about being kept waiting by the big shot.

Another few minutes dragged by. Suddenly the door opened and the boss, his fat stomach, sticking out in front of him like a bumper, waddled across the room to his desk, looking at us with beady eyes. He raised his hands.

Silence please, began pot-belly. A hush fell on the 60-70 workers crowded in his office. Everyone stared at the big shot.

The boss cleared his throat. My friends, he said bitingly, as you all know very well we are a small organization. Hitherto we have had only some thirty odd employees. But this last week we have had such a terrific rush of business that our working force has been doubled.

Several girls coughed. Pot-belly fixed his tiny eyes on them.

Before I tell you what I think of the work of the newcomers to our fine organization I want to say two things. One is bad. And one is good. The bad one is that some of you, either through carelessness or forgetfulness or for some other reason, have made out your time tickets wrong. You can't get away with it. We know how many hours you worked. We don't have a Superintendent and three foremen walking around this splendid plant for the exercise. They are here to see that you come in on time and do your work right. He paused and repeated, Do your work right, and leave on time without taking anything out of the plant.

We looked at one another,

wondering if somebody had stolen something or had made a mistake on his time ticket.

His voice droned on. Now I want you to be very careful with your time tickets. And I want you to do your work fast and efficient. Fast and efficient. This is not a playground. And I don't want any boys talking to girls. I want production, efficiency, real work from now on. From now on.

A girl giggled. Pot-belly stared at her.

And now for the good thing. We are giving you a raise.

Our faces lighted up. Could it be true? Was pot-belly breaking his heart?

It's the law, said the boss. From now on you get 35c an hour. May you make wise use of this additional money. Well that's the good thing.

Bill whispered in my ear, Old pot-belly tries to make it look like he's giving us something. 35c per hour. And us on the graveyard shift. Nuts.

Sh, I said. He's dishing it out again.

In conclusion I would like to state, declared pot-belly as he cleared his throat after each word, that our old help is doing some pretty nice work, what with the factory crowded with materials and people. And you newcomers especially—he turned his eyes to us—you are doing right well. You have come into our fine organization and have shown a real desire to cooperate. I'm glad of that.

Bill glanced at his watch, nudged at the hands, and made a wry

face.

Pot-belly raised his hands high in the air, then straight in front of him and said, And all of you, my friends, I am glad to say, I'm proud of you. Yes, I'm proud of you. His hands fell to his sides. He smiled coldly. That's all. See you fifteen minutes before bell-time in the morning. Don't be late. Good-night.

We pushed our way through the one door silently. We walked toward the men's toilet. When we entered the others yelled out in unison, I'm proud of you. We all laughed.

That sure was a lot of baloney, said one of the packers.

Yeah and I don't mind baloney, especially when pot-belly dishes it out.

Another worker entered. He said disgustedly, I don't mind listening to this fat bird give us the razzle-dazzle. But not on our own time. Next time it'll be on company time or I'm going home.

Another worker entered. He looked at the wall where somebody was writing in big letters, I'M PROUD OF YOU, YOU CHUMPS.

I'm not so proud of us, he began. We still aint got the unic really started. We still aint got a majority. When we get it then we can be proud. But not before.

Bill and I had signed cards the day before. We walked out. Well we should have a majority in a couple of days, I said. Then we'll tell the boss how proud we are of him and his sneaky foremen.

Boy, said Bill, won't pot-belly be shocked when we tell him next time he wants to spout off it'll have to be before 4:30, on his time. D

## STRIKES

(Continued from page 1)

tions are still in session, so it is impossible to make a final evaluation of their deliberations. That will be done later.

BUT ONE thing is already clear.

Neither convention is making the present situation the basis for its work. Neither convention is concerned with mapping a program to turn the present dissatisfaction of the workers into a nationally organized and directed offensive against the employers. That is the first task of any leadership which is devoted to the interests of labor.

The AFL Convention Resolution Committee has not yet reported. But it is headed by Matthew Woll and John P. Frey, two reactionary capitalist agents.

The most important resolution before it seems to be Dubinsky's against racketeering in the AFL. Dubinsky's whole fight against racketeering and "moral turpitude" is an obscene comedy. His sincerity may be judged from the fact that he comes into court with dirty hands, having just palmed off on the needle trades workers as the Impartial Chairman of the Arbitration Board for that industry, song writer, ex-Mayor of New York City and almost-convicted thief, Jimmy Walker.

ALTHOUGH the Resolutions Committee has not reported it goes absolutely without saying that the policy of this convention will be a reaffirmation of peaceful collaboration with the employers.

As for the CIO Convention, although the trappings are more dramatic the fundamental policy will be the same. Phillip Murray made that clear in a radio speech after his election as President to replace Lewis.

He said that industrial peace was "essential to the prosecution of the federal government's national defense program." And he pledged the CIO to that policy.

He made this speech while labor was on the picket lines in industries working on defense orders, fighting to improve its conditions.

These conventions are side shows. The real issues will be fought out on the picket lines against the employers and the sabotage and treason of the CIO and AFL leaderships.

## ITALIAN DEFEATS

(Continued from page 3)  
piece goods, sugar, clothing, motor vehicles, cement, timber and tea.

Exports: Oil, dates, barley, wool, wheat, cotton, hides and skins.

IRAN

628,000 sq. miles. Population estimated, 1935, 15,000,000; 3,000,000 nomads.

Chief products in 1936-37: Wheat; barley; rice; cotton; dried fruit; raisins; tobacco; dates; beetroot.

CHIEF MINERALS: Iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in 1935, produced 7,487,697 tons of oil; in 1938, 10,195,371.

Imports: Metal and hardware, cotton piece goods, machinery and

tools, sugar, tea motor vehicles, tires and tubes.

Exports: Oil — 80% of all exports, raw cotton, wool, gums, hide and skin opium.

IF THE AXIS can smash Britain by submarine blockade and air attack the Near East may be one of the prizes that will go with victory. On the other hand if the Axis conquers the Near East via Egypt and Greece and possibly other channels, Britain will have been decisively defeated no matter how long it holds out against attack from the air.

The longer England holds out the more important will the conquest of the Near East become. And the more attention will the senior partner of the Axis pay to the solution of that problem.