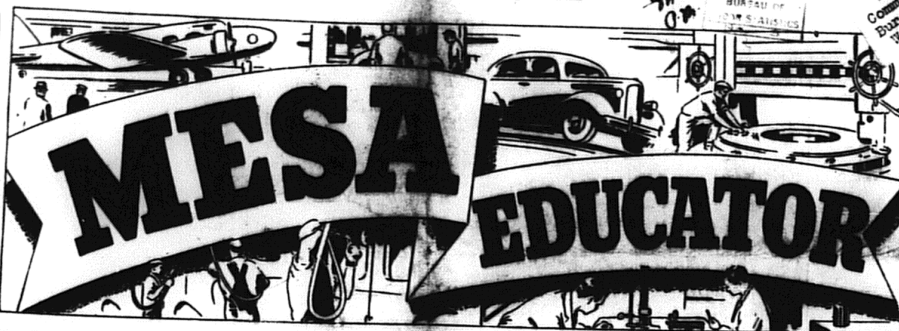


Let liars fear, let cowards shrink.
Let traitors turn away.
Whatever we have dared
to think
That dare we also say
—James Russel Lowell



RECEIVED
JAN 30 1945
BUREAU OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

We pledge ourselves to organize and unite the workers in the automobile, metal and allied industries, in the struggle to increase their power in the national economic life. Our immediate objectives are higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions and the enactment of adequate social legislation. Our ultimate objective is the complete industrial and political freedom of all workers.

VOL. 7

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JANUARY EDITION, 1945

M.E.S.A. FIGHTS LABOR CONSCRIPTION Unions Must Rise Against Slavery

BULLETIN

RUBBER WORKERS RALLY TO M.E.S.A. COMPANY NOTIFIED TO CEASE BARGAINING WITH CIO

A large majority of U. S. Rubber workers have joined the M.E.S.A. Reports from other regions show M.E.S.A. committees functioning in many plants under the heel of the Communist dominated United Rubber Workers Union. The M.E.S.A. has notified the U. S. Rubber Co. of its majority membership.

CLARK CONTROLLER WORKERS FIGHT WAGE CUTS CLEVELAND OFFICE REPORTS MAJORITY IN M.E.S.A.

Another shop in the Cleveland Area that has lined up with the M.E.S.A. is the Clark Controller Co. A majority of the workers have joined the M.E.S.A. and steps are being taken to meet with the Company and establish the M.E.S.A. as the bargaining agent.

N.A.C. TO MEET IN FEBRUARY

The National Administrative Committee of the M.E.S.A. will hold its first meeting for 1945 during the early part of February. At this meeting the men and women who work in the shops will lay down the policy for M.E.S.A. officials to follow during the next three months. In view of current developments in the labor movement and in Washington, this will be one of the most important N.A.C. meetings in recent years.

MORROW PRODUCTS VOTES M.E.S.A.

The M.E.S.A. added another shop to its fast growing list, when workers at the Morrow Products Corp., Moravia, Michigan, voted in an NLRB election to be represented by our Union.

LEFT WING LABOR GROUPS MOVE TO COOPERATION

A conference to consider cooperation on certain specific matters facing labor on both the political and economic front will be held in the near future. Watch the Educator for news and comment on this movement.

INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE OPENED BY M.E.S.A.

A regional office for the M.E.S.A. has been opened at Indianapolis, Indiana. The organizing drive among workers at the Allison G.M. Plant is off to a good start. Allison workers intend to throw off the cloak of company domination.

Senate Mead Committee Exposes Profit Racket

While the Roosevelt administration accelerates its anti-labor drive with a fake clamor about munitions "shortages," the daily press has been virtually silent about the Senate Mead Committee report exposing gigantic war profiteering and waste due to "goodwill buying" by government war agencies.

This report, deliberately buried from public view, discloses that many war procurement agencies have fed unnecessary contracts worth billions to corporations, which have secured vast profits from products which have never been used. These products have been declared "surplus" to be resold at a fraction of their worth.

manufacturing mobile equipment added up to 32 per cent on the price of replacement parts from which they merely removed a sub-contractor's label and then repackaged. Labor, materials and warehouse space has gone to the pile up surplus for which there has been no anticipated need, but which provided handsome profits.

Big business fears that the findings of the Mead Committee on the profiteering and waste encouraged by the government agencies may arouse public demand for a stronger renegotiations law.

I have put this point at some length, because a thorough grasp of it is of fundamental importance. Confusion of mind about it means confused and faltering thinking on the whole economic problem. Clearly see this true nature of the wealth on which the world lives—how it is in constant production and constant consumption, how it is created and used day by day—and the problem of its distribution at once presents itself to you in a clearer light. The error into which people fall is that of supposing that the rich class actually possesses great wealth, and that it is our wish to take it from them and give to the mass of the people. Whereas, I repeat,

Majority At Clark In M.E.S.A.

Clark Controller, one of the final outpost of anti-unionism in the Cleveland Area, is the latest shop to come under the banner of the M.E.S.A. During the past two months, workers in this plant have joined the ranks of fighting Union men which today represents a majority of the workers employed by the Company.

The Clark Controller Co. manufactures telephone equipment and has over a period of years kept its workers happy by playing the game of "its really a nice Company to work for."

Recently there have been some changes in the management at Clark. Not only have the changes affected the workers, but they have also affected the workers. Everything was fine and dandy at the plant until the rule came through from the War Labor Board limiting the total bonus that the workers could draw, to 15% over their set day rate. This meant a little reduction in wages of from five dollars to twenty-five dollars a week.

A reduction in wages doesn't usually excite Clark workers, but this time the reduction was aimed at their own pocket books. If you have ever seen a well broken loose, you would have seen a duplication in the action taken by these workers, who after years of saying, "No the Company wouldn't do that," woke up to find that the Company had done it.

The Company claimed that the WLB had ordered them to limit the bonus. M.E.S.A. officials investigated the case and found that the wage reduction was not instigated by the Board, but was merely approved by the Board when the Company asked permission to do it.

Several meetings have been held with the Clark Controller workers. It is now evident that this will be another plant added to the fast growing list of M.E.S.A. shops. It is our opinion that these boys are determined to see that the Company pulls no more fast ones and that they M.E.S.A. is the best way to have that assurance.

again, the fact is that what the rich possess is power over the flow of wealth and over the process of distribution; so that wealth which does not now exist at all, wealth which will be created tomorrow, next year, next year, counts as their possession, and will flow into their lives steadily and constantly as fast as it is produced.

Rubber Workers In M.E.S.A. Free from Dictatorship Union Record Brings Results

The M.E.S.A. organizing drive at U. S. Rubber is going along at a better pace than was originally expected. Today, more than a majority of the U. S. Rubber workers are members of our organization. Every move toward organization has been completely on a voluntary basis. Up to this time there have been no meetings to try to apply high pressure methods.

It is our opinion that if the workers in any plant join a Union because somebody gave a swell speech, they will drop out of that organization as soon as they hear a better speaker.

The M.E.S.A. sells itself on its record. We do not merely claim that membership in the M.E.S.A. means protection, more money in the pocket of the workers. OUR RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

It is our opinion that the only reason a Union has for existing, is to provide service for its members, and that when any organization fails to protect its members and to provide that service, then that organization has ceased to function as a Union. It is our opinion that any organization that fails to work for the benefit of its members has no right to collect dues from the workers in the shops.

We can truthfully state that the organization of U. S. Rubber workers has been a move on the part of the workers themselves. After being kicked around for a long time, after having all of their rights taken away from them, after being in an outfit that turned out to be nothing but a racket, U. S. Rubber workers took the bull by the horns and joined the M.E.S.A.

On Sunday, January 14, at 1:30 P.M. there will be a meeting of all members of the M.E.S.A. employed at the U. S. Rubber Plants in Detroit. The meeting, held at Southeastern High School, will be the first membership meeting since the organization was established at U. S. Rubber.

The M.E.S.A. belongs to the workers in the shops. Keep it that way.

U. S. RUBBER WORKERS M.E.S.A. Membership Meeting

Sunday, Jan. 14—1 p.m.

SOUTHEASTERN HIGH SCHOOL 3030 FAIRVIEW

You must have your little Black Book or Application Receipt.

Packard W'krs. Join M.E.S.A. At Toledo

The Toledo Plant of the Packard Motor Car Co. is another shop that is joining the parade to the M.E.S.A. This plant is divided into two groups, one group being under contract with the M.E.S.A. and the other group under CIO membership.

That group of workers represented by the M.E.S.A. is reaping benefits from their Union membership, while the CIO boys are paying out assessments and are really being reaped.

The case of these CIO workers at Packard is identical with that of other CIO workers. They have joined an organization to advance their cause and have found that the only thing that they have gained is a hood around their neck.

We don't blame the officials of the CIO for carrying on the way they have. After all they have been given the weapon with which to hang the workers and have been told to go ahead and use it. It is our opinion that no matter who the individual is that heads the organization, the organizational structure is such as to permit a dictatorial leadership, eventually the organization will function to the detriment of the workers in the shops.

We in the M.E.S.A. have built an organization that is representative of the workers and women who make their living by working in the shops. We have built an organization that functions for the interest of the workers. No official of the M.E.S.A. has any power to dictate policy in the organization. Numerically, we may not be as large as the CIO, but when it comes to results, members of the M.E.S.A. know where their head is directed. We do not contend that by merely joining the M.E.S.A., all your ills will be eradicated. No, we contend that we have the machinery with which workers can improve their working conditions, if they are capable of doing the job. Our only claim is, while members of the CIO are hoped by an undemocratic dictatorial set-up, members of the

On the basis of that story, a representative of the Nash Kelvinator local of the CIO at Kenosha, Wisconsin, was asked by a representative of the M.E.S.A. The M.E.S.A. was told, well, sure we're for the bonus, but we're not for the bonus.

See PACKARD, Page 4

Free Labor a Basic Principle of Democracy Conscripted Is Tyranny

"The M.E.S.A. is unalterably opposed to slave labor." This is a statement that has appeared in past issues of the Educator time and time again. We opposed slave labor when Hitler came to power in Germany. We record even greater opposition to the enactment of legislation in the United States that establishes a system of labor conscription. We are told that labor conscription is necessary in order to increase production of vitally needed armaments for the boys overseas, but we are not told how the abolition of free labor in America will contribute in that direction. Contrary to the conclusion that we are supposed to draw, in the place American production record of American labor. While the workers of all the totalitarian nations have been conscripted, while American workers have been free, the production record of American labor is all the fact required to completely destroy any case that might be built up in defense of labor conscription. We cannot see how the adoption of labor conscription in America will hasten the abolition of labor conscription in Germany.

Capital has aimed to establish a system of economic rule that would place American labor at the complete mercy of the owners of the tools of production. After disarming the major part of the American labor movement, a system of labor slavery is proposed that will completely accomplish that end. If the coupon-clipping barons of industry, through their stooge political representatives in Washington are successful in enacting such legislation, they will have much success only because the unions were too weak to affectively oppose it.

If the American workers have ever fought to defend the American labor movement, democracy, now is the time for all labor to let it be known that labor conscription is foreign to democratic principles. Now is the time for all unions to demonstrate their opposition to slave labor. The M.E.S.A. is unalterably opposed to slave labor, whether it be in Germany or here at home.

See XMAS BONUS, Page 2

See XMAS BONUS, Page 2

The Case for Industrial Democracy

The last issue of the M.E.S.A. Educator carried the second of a series of articles entitled, "The Case for Industrial Democracy." These articles are taken from the works of that great labor leader and statesman, Fred Henderson. In the last issue we pointed out, that wealth is not something that is created over from year to year. It is upon this day to day production that the owners of the means of production live.

real nature of their class privilege is that they possess the power of appropriating wealth which is or will be created at any time, now, hereafter, and at all times if the existing system continues. And so we get back to the question on which this discussion arose: What is it that prevents the resources of the nation

is not the answer to that question already becoming clear to you? Hark back for a moment to what we saw in the fundamental distinction between the two classes, and the different ways in which they get their living. The distinctive way of living of the poor class is by wages; the distinctive way of living of the rich is by rent, interest, and profits. Evidently the difference between incomes derived from wages and incomes derived from rent, interest, and profits, gives us the clue to be followed up in this inquiry as to what it is that prevents a resources of the nation from getting into the hands of the nation.

The best way of following up that clue is to take an actual case of wealth production under normal capitalist conditions and see what happens. Here, for instance, is a boot factory where a thousand men and boys, to be strictly accurate, are engaged in producing boots and shoes. By the end of the year, labor, operating upon capital in the form of raw material and machinery, has created new wealth in the form of finished boots and shoes. The value of the finished boots and shoes includes the value of the raw material and the industry of a vast army of the nation.

Social Security Legislation Labors Hope

Passing a law simply means that a group of men will gather in the halls of Congress and by voting in the affirmative will put another bit of legislation in the Congressional record. But to millions of Americans, that action will mean the difference between a situation of 1933 and a standard of living in decay. It is our opinion, that Social Security legislation is a "MUST." It is labors only hope.

M.E.S.A. EDUCATOR

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It Seems To Us

It seems to us that a good many of the moves and propositions being advanced by the Government at Washington closely resemble many of the points of objection that we have to Hitler's Europe.

It seems to us that we were told that one reason Germany and Japan didn't have a chance in this war, was because the workers of those countries were enslaved by labor conscription, while the workers of America were free.

It seems to us that the minds of the youth of Germany were warped through a program of peace-time military training.

It seems to us that government control of labor unions was Hitler's first act upon taking power. It seems to us that the abolition of the right to strike has been the move of every totalitarian state, and that every state that has taken away this safeguard against oppression has ended up as a tyrannical power.

It seems to us that millions of American boys are living a life of hell in order to destroy such programs in other countries, and that it is our responsibility to see that similar programs are not instituted here at home.

History and Policy in Brief of the M.E.S.A.

The Mechanics Educational Society of America was founded by the workers in Detroit in the early part of 1933. The A.F. of L. had tried unsuccessfully for twenty years to organize the workers in the fast growing auto industry. Not only would the workers in the metal fabrication industry not join the A.F. of L., but they resented any organization then in existence. They felt that all unions were more or less rackets run for the benefit of high-powered officials who just collected dues from workers and gave very little in return in the form of service.

In these circumstances, it became necessary for a group of workers to get together and form their own Independent Union in order that they would not be held responsible for any of the dubious and doubtful actions of the A.F. of L.

However, it was not sufficient to be just independent. It was vital that any new organization should so arrange its by-laws that the evils of other organizations could not be transplanted and grow until the new union was just another racket. Great care and thought were given to this problem of making it impossible for some person or persons to get themselves in office and set up a virtual dictatorship.

Eventually a set of by-laws were drawn up providing for election by the rank and file membership direct, of local and national officials. No conventions, with their trick swapping of votes to this gang or that, were allowed. However, even after the direct election of officials was provided for, we ran into the problem as to how the rank and file workers could at all times be in control in American labor Unionism as it places, for the first time, all power in the hands of a National Administrative Committee. The strict conditions of being eligible for election to this committee is that a candidate must actually work in a plant and not be on the union pay roll.

All paid officials and organizers of the M.E.S.A. are allowed to attend the meetings of our National Administrative Committee but they cannot vote.

This finally removes any possibility of the setting up of labor dictators and prevents any official from becoming so high and mighty as to forget who elected him and who can remove him from office. The by-laws included an industrial Union set-up granting membership to skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled men and women. You will agree that such a solid democratic policy was resented by the old-time labor leaders and for the first few years, subsequent to 1933, many attempts were made to change this policy.

When the U.A.W.-A.F. of L. was started in 1935, we lost many members who felt that their ambitions for jobs in the labor movement were more easily satisfied by climbing on the band-wagon of the A.F. of L.

However, as you know, Mr. John L. Lewis at this time launched the C.I.O. and the same crowd who dashed to the A.F. of L. now made a bee-line for the C.I.O. payroll subsidized by the United Mine Workers.

During all this hurrying and scurrying of men looking for pie cards, the M.E.S.A. went steadily on adhering to the straight path of labor union rectitude. Raids were made on our locals by the C.I.O. but the men in the M.E.S.A., who knew what it was all about, stood fast in their faith that there was room in this Nation for a labor union controlled by its rank and file membership, free from dictatorships and free from the rackets that develop from these dictatorships.

The M.E.S.A. now has 10,000 members in 67 plants. In all these plants, the wage rates are higher than in any approximately similar plants under contract to the C.I.O. This is a well known fact in labor circles and cannot be denied.

Of course to arrive at this position, the M.E.S.A. has had many bitter struggles with employers and we make no apology for this.

If the men and women in any shop are tired of Dictatorial Presidents, fines, suspending of members, Company domination, and cuts in rates, then what you have to decide is whether to stand around the corpse weeping and wailing or forget the decaying carcass and start to build again a real live militant organization.

The M.E.S.A. has never wavered in its unceasing fight with the bosses and this fight has resulted in the excellent wages and conditions now found in all our shops.

All the M.E.S.A. asks is that you investigate the vigorous record of our organization. If you will do this, then you are confident you will join and fashion a good clean M.E.S.A. local in your plant.

The Patriot

WHADDYA MEAN - "TAKE THE PROFITS OUT OF WAR?" FROM WHERE DO YOU THINK I'M TAKING 'EM ?!!



A Rubber Worker Speaks

The eyes of the labor movement are focused on the bitter and almost unparalleled fight going on at the United States Rubber Company in Detroit.

Recently Sherman Dalrymple, General President of the United Rubber Workers of America, C.I.O., suspended from "his" Union, without trial or hearing, 1,200 good union men. The only offense that these workers committed, is that they refuse to pay to him a fine of \$125.00 that was levied on each of them because they refused to take a wage cut that amounted to from \$12 to \$18 a week.

Because of their refusal to scab on their fellow workers, these loyal Union members were ordered to pay up or else.

This isn't the first time that this dictator has used the whip in ruthless fashion. It now is evident, that it is the last.

The rubber workers are through with the "Lord and Master" type of unionism; they are letting him know this in no uncertain terms. It is no longer a secret that a majority of the workers at U.S. Rubber have bolted the U.R.W.A. and are carrying the "little black book" of the M.E.S.A.

The interesting thing in this move is that it is not confined to Detroit locals; it is confined to Detroit locals, O. M.E.S.A. committees are well rounded in the plants. U.R.W.A. and are carrying the "little black book" of the M.E.S.A.

The representation that this rubber workers have received from their officials, sets a record for NOTHING GAINING AND EVERYTHING LOST.

U.R.W.A. contracts read like the prelude to Alice in Wonderland.

All the trouble in the U.R.W.A. came to a head when the last semblance of rank and file control in the union was junked. GENERAL PRESIDENT SHERMAN DALRYMPLE demanded that the jelly-fish International Executive Board give him the power of the "Lord". The power to fine and suspend anyone who he wants without trial, hearing or any other democratic procedure. To this writer, boys and girls, that just plain stinks.

Dictatorship in ANY Union is contrary to the principles that our boys are supposed to be fighting for overseas. Democratic labor unions are the backbone of democratic government. If democracy in labor unions is destroyed, even by "Dictator Dalrymple", then the very foundation of democratic government is being undermined.

Depriving the worker of his right to protest, is making a monkey of the very things that he is fighting for.

There was a time when I was foolish enough to believe that the C.I.O. and our own little Local 101, that represented the workers, after watching things go from bad to worse.

I took inventory and found a record that resembled anything but a Union.

Dictatorship and Communism head the list. We are over run with petty politicians, company stooges, divided ranks. Company controlled meetings and officials, wage cuts, speed up, broken promises, threats, fines, suspensions, crooked elections, collective begging, disappearing strike funds and a financial deficit that cannot be accounted for.

When Sherman Dalrymple received the power to stop the workers from thinking, he acted like a kid with a new toy. He crashed into the piano, broke the chairs, pulled down the curtains, and ended

Atlantic Charter

Do you remember the Atlantic Charter? In case you have forgotten, the Atlantic Charter is, well to tell the truth, it seems to be something like, "Yahudi, the little man who wasn't there." Remember the old shell game, try again sucker, you might win this time. We all knew the game, there were three shells and nothing under any of them.

Sure, millions of people bit for the line, but they're not going to brag about it. If anyone had weighed the facts of the case, it would have been clear that we just had a ticket to see the dancing girls do the hokey-chockey.

If we forget about what the newspapers said, and check the statements of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, we find no suggestion that the profit system was to be scrapped and that comes the defeat of Hitler. "Peace on earth good will toward man."

"Atlantic Charter" is the principle of the Atlantic Charter to affect the basic foundations of International Capitalism would have been underlined.

It has been our contention from the start that while the forces of reaction have been destroyed, markets for export and markets for import, and a heluva lot to do with our boys being overseas.

An ideal was needed to rouse the people, and the Atlantic Charter was invented.

"Atlantic Charter" says Mr. Churchill, "let's talk about the weather, after all one must be practical." And we pinch ourselves to see if we're awake.

up by pouring hot soup in grandpa's whiskers.

The power drunk amateur started off kind of easy, the first time he showed his stuff and they walked the streets for three months. Next he canned 25 good union men, next time he raised it to eighty. The pay off was that some of the strikers picked twelve hundred members of U.S. Rubber Local 101, fined them each \$125.00 and suspended them from all Union activities.

What is taking place at U.S. Rubber is only serving to wake up a lot of people to the fact that it is just as important to get rid of dictators at home as it is to rid the world of Hitler and Tojo.

When a lame-brain labor faker gave the "No Strike Pledge," Big Business dashed out praises by the ton. Here was the answer to their prayers, and boy did they use it. The result has been that those Unions that made the mistake of giving the No Strike Pledge, have had more uprisings by groups of workers than all the strikes of Unions that refused to give the pledge combined.

When this war is over, those union officials who gave away everything that labor fought for and won, and established dictatorship in labor unions, should be charged with being traitors to the labor movement and should be tried in an impartial workers court and punished in line with the harm that they have done.

Because of the failure of the labor phonies to do their job, millions of men who will be lucky enough to come back from overseas, along with other millions who have worked in the factories, will be forced to a life of charity. If you are interested in ensuring jobs after the war is over, if you want a Union instead of a racket, if you have a drop of fighting blood left in you, then NOW IS THE TIME TO FIGHT.

I address this article not only to the U.S. Rubber workers, but to all workers who are shackled by the C.I.O.

WORKERS UNITE, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT OUR CHAINS.

Notice

We wish to thank our many friends for the compliments on the special issue of the "C.I.A. News" put out by the M.E.S.A. Publicity Office. Evidently the impression had been created that we would issue future editions.

We appreciate your comments and support, but, sorry, we're up to our neck in work now. If you do, next time you see a CIO Big Bug, thank him for keeping you from getting your list.

Treatment to Germany

George Bernard Shaw

Bernard Shaw does not believe that a lasting peace can be assured by a post-war alliance between Britain, the United States, Russia and China or by any measures at present possible.

He said so recently when the Associated Press asked him what the Allied Powers should do if Germany were defeated.

"Whatever arrangements follow the war we must still live dangerously whether we like it or not," he said, quoted in the "Irish Press," (7-9-44).

Asked if Germany should be totally disarmed and split into small separate states, he said before they were united under Bismarck. Mr. Shaw replied: "No. If disarmament and disintegration are desirable for Germany, the many big powers as well as the little big powers as well. None of them will consent to it. The sort of armament that modern wars is so enormously expensive that it needs such a big organization of industry that small states are virtually disarmed at present. America and Russia will hold the balance of military power. All this talk about disarmament is 100 years out of date."

"If the German people were not permitted to choose and elect their own form of government, the government must be imposed on them by the Allies, in which case it will not be their own form of government," he stated. "It would be like the Indian Civil Service."

Questioned about a defeat of Germany's post-war relations with the rest of the world, Mr. Shaw described it as that of a prisoner of war to his captors. "When we take a prisoner we give him every care and attention until he is cured, exactly as if he were one of our soldiers. That is how we shall treat Germany. We have no sense. She cannot be treated as a criminal—at least not lawfully—because war is not a crime by the law of nations. If we let our vilest passions and indulge in an orgy of plunder and revenge we shall pay for it, and be sorry after," he said.

Mr. Shaw condemned the suggestion that German schools, films, radios, books, etc., should be prohibited from reaching Germany. He said, "Such a prohibition," he said, "would stimulate the teaching and intensify the following instead of suppressing them. All nations and races regard themselves as Harrovell. The English and Americans are more concerned in this respect than even my own countrymen, the Irish."

Asked if he believed that the Germans—under wise guidance—would always provide an imperial Kaiser or dictator to lead them in the future, he replied: "All unhappy and suppressed nations will run after any able adventurer who promises to deliver them. Our business, therefore, is not to make any nation unhappy or suppress it. If we had not suppressed Germany after 1918 there would have been a Hitler and Hitler as Julius Caesar if, like Caesar, he had made the people he conquered happier than they were before."

"Treat Germany decently," advocated Mr. Shaw, "and then she will not want to bring out her threats. Do not forget that Hitler, even if he be defeated and slaughtered, has made us pay a dreadful price for the cowardice that moved us to kick Germany when she was down after 1918 instead of helping her to her feet again."

Xmas Bonus

Continued From Page 1

ing to put up a fight for it, after all what's \$25.

Such is the general attitude of the boys who seem to get the publicity to the members of the M.E.S.A. at Kelvinton, we say the next time you see a CIO Big Bug, thank him for keeping you from getting your list.

Straight From The Shoulder

Hunch, Punch & Growl

Post-war planning is a phrase of hope to many. Manufacturers in their current advertising are promising to put upon the market all sorts of consumer's goods war-time working people have been denied; electric refrigeration, automobiles with five tires and flowing lines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, prefabricated homes, furniture, kitchen gadgets and amazing radios. 194X is the algebric year all this is to occur.

The future has always been a most convenient time to promise delivery. The present offers little, delivers less. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, creeps in this petty race into the pattern of hopes held by working people.

It is not astonishing that business should exploit the aim atomizing with five tires and flowing lines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, prefabricated homes, furniture, kitchen gadgets and amazing radios. 194X is the algebric year all this is to occur.

Things worth having are produced in a class, an elite market. A block of people who have more money than they have needs. But despite styling and other synthetic means of stimulating buying by the elite, the masses they compose reaches saturation. When a further attempt to induce buying by the elite prove futile, business class market.

Here's How By reducing production costs and curtailing quality control, introduction of automatic machines to displace workers and using cheaper materials, business permits the making of goods at a price nearly within the buying range of workers. Business appreciates the workers' inability to buy more thoroughly than do the workers themselves. Because by reducing production costs, workers do not have a sufficient residue of cash to pay full price, partial and deferred payment plans are devised to enable them to constitute a market. But fitful employment and low earning power make the bulk of the workers an annoying market at best and they neither better prey to the smaller merchants in the second-hand trade.

Workers Must Plan If post-war planning is to have any real hope for workers to share in the distribution of the new consumer's goods the planning will have to be done by the workers themselves. Reliance upon business in this matter is a crass folly.

So long as the working class tolerates business' sway over industry, working people must force themselves into that charmed circle known to business as the market and extend its radius. They can control the market only if they have money to buy. They have money to buy only if they are employed at high wages. The working class can control a significant market for new and desirable goods only if its greatest number is receiving wages.

To provide employment for the greatest number, the hours of each working day must be substantially reduced.

Little Man, What Now To raise wages and cut the hours of work per workman per shift are the unavoidable considerations wage earners must take into account if they are to share largely in the products of post-war industry.

It is needless to remind intelligent workers it will require large-scale militant unionism to extract higher wages for the few hours of the business class. There is no looked askance at the idea of workers sharing in the products of industry and have found it vigorously. The universal working class market is one market the business class has no intention of developing for of any given amount of production.

The more the workers have the less the shirkers have. Business will never willingly cut the hours of the industry so that each worker may have a share. Such a procedure leaves too little pie for business. A universal working class market is one market the business class has no intention of developing for of any given amount of production.

The more the workers have the less the shirkers have. Business will never willingly cut the hours of the industry so that each worker may have a share. Such a procedure leaves too little pie for business. A universal working class market is one market the business class has no intention of developing for of any given amount of production.

While professional management is jockeying among themselves (playing politics) for promotions and salary improvements, the workers are either ignored or "disincented" by the rules and "incentive plans" until their interest in the "job" is diminished, or they rebel and quit.

The Union of their respective workers is organized into a Labor Union they insist on having "something to say" about management of industry.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

+ BOOK REVIEW + The Will to Power.

By ABRAHAM KAPLAN
NEW LEADER

Mr. Bentley has not set out to search the 19th century for protofascism—a pursuit which he rightly regards as neither very significant nor useful—but has examined the advocacy of hero-worship by modern writers who dislike democracy, chiefly Carlyle and Nietzsche, and more briefly, Wagner, Shaw, Spengler, Stefan George and D. H. Lawrence. Such dislike, Mr. Bentley urges, is not a monopoly of fascists, and though it may have prepared the way for it.

Indeed, for Mr. Bentley the relevance of the "heroic vitalists," as he calls them, is not that their rejection of democratic values has been taken up by the fascists, but that their insistence on aristocratic values has not been taken up by the democrats. This insistence he interprets as "the estheticist's attempt to get beyond politics with its parties and economic and businessmen." And the converse rejection arises from a "sense of disavowal in a mechanized world." Hero worship, on Mr. Bentley's account, is the response of the sensitive artist to mechanistic materialism and the religion of humanity. "Those who were dissatisfied with average humanity had perforce to believe in superior humanity or believe in nothing."

Throughout, Mr. Bentley's analysis is psychological, and though cautiously applied it remains literary rather than scientific psychology, and at times gives even the impression of parlor psychology. The heroic vitalists searching for "father-substitutes," were unable to "cut the cord of maternal attachment," they were personalities in which "masculine and feminine were at war," they suffered from "delusions of grandeur" and an "inferiority complex," several of them were sexual failures, and this, Mr. Bentley suggests, may have been the mainspring of their adulation of virile potency.

Nevertheless his insights are often illuminating; but many times they compel as much by their stylistic epigrammatic effectiveness as by sober compilation and evaluation of evidence. Mr. Bentley writes about artists as an artist, and in characterizing his treatment as literary biography no disparagement is intended.

Much more serious is the fact that his emphasis is on the psychological significance of the doctrine only for the individual hero-worshiper who formulated it. Though recognizing that our concern is with "ideas in the complex of social reality," Mr. Bentley nevertheless confines himself to "ideas in the context of a single life," because "the individual is after all the chief concrete reality in the social organism." But this is beside the point. The question is whether "a single life" rather than the lives of a society of individuals, is sufficient to exhibit the significance of a social doctrine. One would have to be a hero-worshiper to imagine that the "concrete reality" of a society is sufficiently embodied in its Carlyles and Nietzsches. To be sure, as Mr. Bentley explains, individual analysis is "safer" than generalizations about epochs, but its value lies in its relevance to such generalization. Seven worshipers of heroes make a century; and Mr. Bentley has not indicated whether and in what way the psychological forces which account for the genesis of the doctrine also account for the social acceptance and effectiveness which it has had. For such an account, social and political considerations are inescapable.

Mr. Bentley gives many indications that he is aware of such considerations; but he has no more than vaguely hints at them. Sometimes he attributes the rise of the philosophy of heroism to "a deep sense of a contemporary political failure"; sometimes he speaks of it as a "failure of nerve among the intellectuals"; sometimes he regards hero-worship as "a symptom of the failure of philosophy." It is regret-

table that the significance of heroic vitalism was not elaborated more explicitly and precisely in these directions.

Such an elaboration would not only have made clearer the bearing of the doctrine on contemporary issues; it would also have developed the cretence to the elements of positive value which Mr. Bentley finds in heroic vitalism. Of particular interest is Mr. Bentley's defense of democracy on the aristocratic premise of its critics. "Democracy, to justify itself, must include aristocracy. It is because democracy alone can produce aristocracy, because democracy alone can offer careers open to talent, that we are democrats." But an aristocracy of talent is less objectionable than other aristocracies perhaps only to the talented. Equality of opportunity, of course, is a generally accepted democratic principle. But opportunity to develop and exercise skills is one thing; opportunity to constitute a social class in which power and deference are concentrated is another. And without the latter, "aristocracy" is a politically meaningless abstraction. Mr. Bentley unsparingly criticizes heroic vitalism for postulating two species of men; but gives the impression of being content, in the end, only to change the basis of classification.

On the whole, Mr. Bentley's treatment of heroic vitalism succeeds admirably in bringing out effectively both its strength and failings. The confusion of might with right; the tragic confidence in the power of the individual; the worship of a supernatural ground of values in behalf of a faith in the superhuman; the worship of the past in the service of the future—these criticisms, and others as basic, Mr. Bentley establishes with eloquence and insight.

At the same time he makes clear that the high seriousness and artistic sensibilities which gave rise to the heroic vitalists' criticism of bourgeois democracy cannot be overlooked by anyone concerned with the realization of moral and esthetic values in a concrete reality. Their "realistic" appraisal of the role of power in the social process is a valuable contribution to the complacency of liberalism. Their insistence on values as man-made, and as expressions of a Dionysian life-force is a groping for a naturalism not confined within the bounds of mechanism. Characteristics such as these give heroic vitalism, and Mr. Bentley's treatment of it—pertinence and value.

No Reading Time

A survey of army camps shows the books on the shelves have fewer readers. News Item. War is something, I've no doubt. That soldiers seldom read about.

Too busy with a war themselves. To browse in military shelves.

With facing death too occupied. To read about how others died.

But on the other hand, those men who wield the profitable pen.

The military experts who fill volumes with their points of view. Are far too busy with their writing. To have the time for any fighting.

—Richard Armour.

THE HAND AND THE WHEEL

By Floyd Hoke-Miller

The rich may scoff, the rich may scorn
But ne'er a greater soul was born
Then he who sweats from daily toil
At treading the wheel or tilling the soil.

No blue blood's palm, no jeweled hand
With all it's power of wealth so grand
Can ever compare in weight or worth
To him who gave all goods their birth.

The eye has seen, the brain has planned
But still without the human hand
The print is dormant yet, and all
And waits the power of muscled will.

The turning wheel, the pent-up power
Awaits the coming of the hour
The might of mortal hands applied
Or else the gift of Gods has died.

The factory spreads, the smoke-stacks reach
And hammer gleams upon his bench
For he has won by crooked deal
The commonplace home that houses the wheel.

A trail of smoke, a cloud of steam;
The breathing of a thinkers dream;
A web of steel and iron and mud
That feeds upon the workers blood.

This metal man, this monster hold
To whom the laborer's life is sold
To make the robot's innards turn
Is held by those that do not earn.

Just Stuff

GREAT SCOTT:

"Oh, I just stole on literature!" the sweet young thing had determined to impress the visiting writer. "I think Mr. Walter Scott is simply great!"
"I suppose you've read his Kenilworth?"
"I suppose I've read it a dozen times!"
"Do you like Scott's Peverell of the Peak?"
"It's been a favorite of mine, since we first met." How could he suspect, looking into those sweet eyes, that the "I think you think of Scott's Kenilworth!"
She gave a gasp of rapture. "I think it's his greatest work!"

OR, TEAR

After his medical examination had been completed a mountain boy from Arkansas stepped up before an officer at the draft induction center.
The officer asked what he wanted to be.
"What are you?" said the inductor.
"Well, that's what I want to be."

"No," explained the captain, "I mean where do you want to go?"
"I want to go home," the youth replied.

"But who'll do your fighting for you?" asked the officer.
Replied the mountainer: "The same guys who are doing the fighting for you."

ADVERTISING

A stranded English actor went into a sordid eating house in New York for a cheap meal and was horrified to recognize the waiter as a colleague who had played with him in London.
"Good Scott!" he gasped. "You are a waiter in this place?"
"Yes, but I don't eat here," replied the other with dignity.

COMPLEX

A doorwalker who became very fond of loving and scraping to all kinds of people, gave up his job to join the police force. Later, a friend asked him how he liked the change he had made.
"Well," came the reply, "the pay may not be so much, but at least he is to be honest the customer is always wrong."

VERY LIBERAL

Able to remember: "Oh, Gerah, I'm dying. Send for me a Ref." Ben: "But, papa, for a Ref. should come."
Able: "Do as I'm telling you. Do you want that I should be giving you good table small-pox?"



COURAGE

I have a friend
Who wrote a beautiful poem
About the unknown wireless operator
Who substituted for a friend
Upon an ocean liner.
And when the ship went down in mid-ocean.
This unknown man sent out upon the air pathways
Cracking messages of portage,
Making gay jokes of death.
The poem called this "Courage."

I'd like to write a song
About the man who has no job
And goes out day after day
With well-brushed clothes.
Well-worn shoes, and half-filled belly.
Looking for work in a world where
He knows full well there is no work.
Then, when he has tramped the streets all day.
Turns his tired steps homeward
Where wife and kids wait eagerly for the word
That Daddy has a job.
If he can smile and kiss his kids
And say: "Who wants a job anyway?"
"We'll go to the beach
And have a picnic tomorrow!"
Facing life like that
With a job on his lips and a smile in his eyes
Is courage—any man can die.

—JENNIE WILSON.

Mr. Cock Roach Speaking

Picked Up and Passed On by Covani,
Alias Covington Hall.

"This is Station 2725."
"Mr. Cock Roach speaking."
"Mr. Cock Roach—"
"Who and Where are or is the Survival of the Fittest", I am asked.
"Why, We Roaches are!
Ours is the most ancient of living earthly families.
Acorns before Man stood up on his hind legs, we arrived—
Perfect in form and function—
Fit and ready to meet all environments—
Adaptable to all climates and changes—
Quick to take advantage of all opportunities—
Never clinging to out-moded customs and habits,
Yet never deluded by Progress."
We have survived!

This we have succeeded in doing the many and various reasons, chief among which, I think are:
1) Unlike Men, we Roaches do not war on our own kind;
2) No Roach pays rent to a fellow Roach for his hole in the wall;
3) Nor profit to another Roach for his right to earn his daily bread;
4) Nor interest before he can swap goods with his neighbors.
All of which, of course, means that each Roach must rustle his own living.
That all must labor or lose out, yet—
No Roach ever went hungry because we had produced too much.
And, by the way, this reminds me that "Civilized Men" are the only insects or animals on Earth who seem to dread abundance.
We Roaches can't get that. "Live and let live" is our motto.
From all of which you may conclude that: 1) We have no Government to protect us; 2) No Army to defend us; 3) No Church to save us, and you will be right.
We know how these laws, and these we respect and practice. They are: 1) All Roaches are born Free and Equal; 2) All are entitled to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness; 3) All have an Unalienable Right to Food, Fun and Shelter.

Other than this "Law and Order" are meaningless to us. Our Food being secured, having no future worth bothering about, the Present is all that concerns us.
So we live in it and—oh we have done pretty well, thank you! If you doubt it, just look at our record!
We have out-lived the mighty Dinosaurs and, judging by his activities, we will be here long, long after Man is but a Mummy preserved in Mud!
For, unlike him, we are not "Gossaming Beings"—we have no "wits," only "bells"—no brains, only "instincts";

BUT
We have lived in harmony with our nature—we have met the test!
And, in so doing, we, and we Alone, have solved the Problem of Existence.
So there! "The Survival of the Fittest"—if WE ain't IT, who is?
Surely not Homo Sapiens!
Come, friends, enough of ideology. I'm hungry. When do you eat?

And, say! where's that cute young lass who was eying me just now?
"Picked up another feller!"
Oh, well! Alas.

Primitive

German: Must Go Primitive.
Says Goebbels — Newspaper headline.
Go primitive, urges Doc Goebbels

To get the last fraction of toll
From back-tracking, near-beaten Nazi
Defending their so-holy soil.

Go primitive? Thinking of Lublin
And other scenes almost as sad
In Rotterdam, Paris, and Athens.
I'd say that they already had.

—Richard Armour.

SPORTS



Well, boys and girls, it looks like Vic Nowicki isn't going to get by with his challenge without having the boys of Michigan Tool show their stuff. We have received a "take you up on it," from Brother John Churney, of the Milling Dept. at the National Acme Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother Churney tells us that they strongly object to the way Michigan Tool has been bragging about a lot of things, and that Nowicki and his boys are in for a real trimming.

So all you bowlers, here's the first inter-city M.E.S.A. bowling watch in a long time. We forwarded Brother Churney's message to Brother Nowicki and now are waiting to see the boys cut timber.

Ye reporter has just been visited by Brother Harry Best, who dropped in to throw out a challenge on behalf of the bowlers of M.E.S.A. Local 9. Harry is the secretary of the Kelvina local and he tells us that the boys out at the plant have lined up a lot of teams that are ready to take on any competition other locals can produce.

"We've heard a lot about that bunch from Toledo," says Harry, "we think we can beat them at any competition they can think of. We're ready to take them on in a home and home alley match. Well, Toledo, there it is. Are you going to let it go by unannounced?"

The boys out at the Cone Gear 8 Mile plant have organized a basket ball team and have entered a league.

We understand that they play a pretty good game, so if there are any other basket shooters in M.E.S.A. locals, let's hear from them. All this reporter knows about the Cone Gear Local 6 team is that they have pretty uniforms. For some reason they haven't reported their standing to our office.

The girls out at Cone Gear stood by watching the boys on the basket ball court the other evening. They tell me that the only comment from the female onlookers was, "Oh, what honey knees."

Matchless Situation

Match Shortage Feared—Newspaper headline.

I must say that I can't attach importance to the dwindling match.

At times it might have seemed my worst enemy. But certainly it doesn't now.

A dearth of matches may be a nuisance.
And yet I've not a thing to fear.
I'm sure I'll get along all right.
For I've no cigarettes to light.

—Richard Armour.

Letters to the Editor

Ford Worker Says CIO Company Union Hurts Labor

To the Editor:
The question of maintenance of membership appears to be developing into a real problem within Union circles.

Now that the factional fight between the right and left wing is breaking out in the open again, this time over the No Strike Pledge. Referendum, there is free talk in UAW circles of asking the various companies to discharge certain people in the opposition camp under the maintenance of membership clause. This will mean that anyone who is not in the same political camp as the boys who happen to be on top in a particular shop can figure on being thrown out of his job.

The worst part about what is going on in the CIO, is the mal affect it seems to be having on the attitude of people to organized labor in general. I find that many of my

fellow workers are taking the attitude that we were better off before we had a Union in the plant. They feel that before there was any CIO and you stuck your neck out to organize a Union, you received the protection of the Labor Relations Board and had the moral support of all organized labor. Since the CIO has taken over the job of driving the workers at the Ford Plant and I am told it is the same at other plants, if you so much as open your mouth, you can figure on having your head chopped off. If it keeps on much longer, the slogan will be, "Join the CIO and give up your rights under the Wagner Act."

It took a long time for the workers at Ford to get into any organization, and if they are not completely disgusted with unions in general as yet, you can figure that some of these days there is going to be some far flying at Ford. And from the way some people have been treated, somebody is liable to get hurt.

I am not a member of the M.E.S.A., but I want to congratulate your organization on the light that you are putting up. If you will print this article in your paper, the "Educator" and send about 50 copies to me, it will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally,
Thomas J.
Ford Local 600

Wants More Shop News

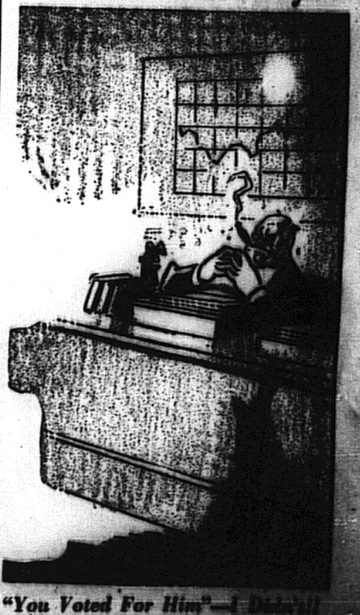
To the Editor:
First I want you to understand that I am in agreement with the editorial policy of the Educator, so I do have a suggestion that I think will greatly help to improve the paper.

As is the Educator is a propaganda organ and fails to carry enough news about what is going on in the shops.

Sure we agree that the CIO is really giving the workers a trimming and that the Government favors the employers, but the Educator is supposed to report on Union activities, so let's have some.

In the last few editions you would hardly know that the M.E.S.A. had any shops under contract.

I Tell You Boys



"You Voted For Him"—

Labor is Drafted

Free labor has been the backbone of democratic government. The cry, "free labor," has been the rallying call to all workers in rousing them against Adolf Hitler's Germany. American workers have of their own volition buckled down to the job of production, not because of the fear of punishment, but because of their love for freedom and their opposition to forced labor. Under the American system of free labor, we have outproduced all the totalitarian nations combined.

Last year, the administration attempted to push through Congress a labor conscription act. At that time the phonetic case presented by the military brass hats, and led by General Somerville, collapsed, when it became evident that the General had grossly over-exaggerated the facts. Congress rejected legislation that would have drafted men for industry, under the threat of sending them to the front.

It should be evident to anyone that a decision of Congress is completely set aside when the FDR decides to do it. The action taken last week in ordering the placement of soldiers on civilian jobs, is a victory for military dictatorship. The great defender of American Democracy pulled another one from up his sleeve when he despite Congressional action to the contrary, instituted a system of labor conscription.

Under the new setup, the army grants ninety day furloughs to men in service and places them on civilian jobs in factories. Then under an order from Mobilization Director Byrnes, the selective service drafts men between the ages of 26 and 38, and uses them to replace the younger furloughed men for service overseas.

President Roosevelt has put over his labor draft, and the American people haven't uttered a peep. Under this setup, all labor will be at the mercy of the employers. If you don't think so, what chance of presenting a grievance do you think a lathe hand in uniform will have?

Now that the election is over and votes don't mean a thing, the man with a nose for political moves shows his colors. We have had created through edict of the president and his representatives a system of labor slavery that appears to be the twin brother to the labor conscription that we are opposing in Europe.

There is no evidence that labor conscription will contribute one iota to increased production. Contrary to that assumption is the production record of free labor up to this time. While the workers of all totalitarian countries have been forged to work, American labor on a voluntary basis has outproduced them all.

Yes, it is important that we oppose fascism in Europe, but let's oppose fascism here at home.

Packard

Continued From Page 1

MESA can function in their struggle against the employer.

When workers at the Packard plant decide that they are ready to throw off the chains of Communist domination and screwball representation and to adopt a policy of real unionism, then we will come them into the MESA. Until that time they have our sympathy.

LOCAL 9 DANCE

There are rumors of a Local 9 Valentine Dance. Watch the Educator for When and Where.

"Big Steal" 15 Billion

The combined net profit after Federal taxes of all manufacturing concerns in U.S.A. for the three years, 1941-43, averaged \$4,968,000,000 annually. The total Federal tax paid was \$7,542,000,000 annually. Total Federal tax paid was \$7,542,000,000 annually.

In the four years from 1925 to 1929, before the crash ended the "good old days" of free enterprise, the manufacturers' net profit after taxes was \$3,081,000,000. So it would appear that the corporations have passed on their taxes to the consumer, and their profits are higher than ever.

Even after stiff wartime taxes are deducted, American industry is raking in record profits, a new report from Securities and Exchange Commission of the Federal Government has revealed.

Sixteen industry groups, supplying the major part of America's war needs, have reported total net profits after taxes of \$1,000,000,000 in 1943, a 10 percent increase over 1942.

In 1942, the industries showed \$546,000,000 profit after taxes on \$13,860,000,000 total sales. In 1943, they showed \$600,000,000 profit after taxes on 19,358,000,000 sales. The rise was even greater when net profit before taxes was reported. In 1942, they made \$2,000,000,000. In 1943, they had \$2,785,000,000, an increase of a cool 38 percent.

All but a tiny number of the firms have already renegotiated their 1942 contracts with the government, and they have voluntarily returned more than \$500,000,000 paid to them for war orders. (L.P.A.)

Post War Something

To date we have seen no action by any government agency that will provide any kind of job or security after the war is over. It should be evident by now that the problem of economic security in peace time will be completely overlooked, unless labor puts up a good enough fight to force action on the part of the government.

There is one point that cannot be denied. No one can criticize the post war social security plans of the government, there are no plans. We commend that every Union member start putting pressure on immediately the best way to demonstrate is by contacting your Congressmen and demanding passage of the new Wagner Act. We do not contend that passage of this act will solve all of labor's economic problems, but we do believe that it is a step in the right direction.

Democracy

Continued From Page 1

people engaged in preparing that material, from the cattle herder to the tanner, before it comes in the hands of the shoe factory worker at all; beside the industry and skill of those who, from inventor to miner, have worked the machinery with which we work. But the shoe machine tender by transforming this raw material into the finished article, has created a new value and has brought new wealth into existence, value and wealth which is his human energy embodied in the boots and shoes.

How is that new wealth distributed?

The whole of it belongs to the man who owns the factory. At the end of the week, having come into possession of this newly created wealth, the owner pays a portion of it back to the worker in the form of wages.

What is it that regulates the amount so paid back as wages? Just in the same way as oil that fuel has to be supplied to the inanimate machinery to keep it in a state of working efficiency, so the workman, the human machinery, has to be supplied with food and clothes and shelter to keep him in efficient working order. The owner of the factory buys labor as he does the fuel. He represents the cost of keeping labor alive and working, the cost of running the human machinery of the factory.

Now compare this with the position of the slave under a slave-owner. When the slave-owner bought a man, he bought his owner was the slave's capital for labor. All that the slave produced belonged to his owner. The cost of the slave's keep had to come out of it, and the owner lived upon the surplus.

So far as the distribution of wealth between the slave-owner and the slave is concerned, it is not analogous to the distribution of wealth between employer and industry under capitalism.

The slave-owner had to make these payments—the payment of a lump sum down for the slave, the payment for land and tools and equipment for the slave to work with, and after that the constant outlay of the cost of the slave's maintenance.

The capitalist has this advantage over the slave-owner, that he escapes the first of these payments. He gets his labor for nothing, and calls that process "providing men with employment," claiming to be a benefactor to the community.

So all they produce belongs to him, in exactly the same way that all the slave produced belonged to the slave-owner. The cost of their keep has to come out of it in the form of wages and the owner takes the surplus.

That is the process by which the constantly produced wealth of the country is distributed between wages on the one hand, and profit and interest on the other. We can see no real difference between this system, which we will call "wage slavery," and the old system of slavery. There are superficial and non-essential differences in detail; but the two things are identical in the main. The slave-owner and the capitalist both live in exactly the same way, upon the surplus wealth remaining after paying the cost of maintenance of the labor which produces that wealth.

Inheritance Long Overdue Let Us Claim It Now

The War in Europe could suddenly come to an end during the next two weeks and as far as we can see, approximately 15 million men would be immediately disconnected from their source of income. In addition, two or three million men from the armed forces will be added to the unemployed list. Congress has defeated all attempts to subsidize in any adequate manner either returning soldiers or demobilized war workers. This is the kind of attitude organized labor understands as it was the all-pervading disposition of employers prior to the temporary period of hypocrisy when workers, men and women, were "soldiers of industry," the "cream of American democracy," etc., etc. Labor does not expect ex-servicemen to be very much different than before the War except apt to be more docile because of a long period of Army discipline which certainly does not develop independence.

However, organized labor is far from being powerless. We very quietly and steadily inform the employers and the U. S. Congress that our people will not again be left to the caprice of charity as in former depressions. Our members are determined, and have the organizational and private recourse to back up this determination, that never again will the "cream of American democracy" be kicked around waiting for an upswing in business cycles. Cynical employers and reactionary politicians will say, "What can you do about it?" We have no cut and dried specific plan to offer except that we will translate our member's determination into channels that will bring results.

It is possible that widespread industrial action by unions will bring about the desired effect but this may have to be supplemented by political action. We are not even sure that just what weapons labor will have to use in the coming fight and it is not too obvious what modifications in our economy will take place but we make a safe prediction that whoever obstructs labor in its crusade for full security is heading for defeat. The defenders of the "status quo" will no doubt put up stiff rearguard action to circumvent labor's demand for adequate guarantees. If our interpretation of labor's temper is correct, these insufferable defenders of things as they are will be quickly disposed of and a new conception of labor's rights will prevail. Employers might just as well accept themselves to radical changes. They want to put the clock back. Labor wants security and cannot see anyone that can do anything more than defer it for a short period.

People who work, either mentally or physically or both, should inherit the earth. Let us claim our inheritance.

Cease and Desist

The following letter was sent to the U. S. Rubber Co. by the MESA. This letter means that the Company must refuse to meet with the U.R.W.A. Should the Company not comply with our letter, they will be what is known as "BEHIND THE EIGHT BALL!"

December 27, 1944

James Lynch
Labor Relations Dept.
U. S. Rubber Co.
6600 East Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

It has been called to my attention that the U. S. Rubber Co. has continued to go through the motions of collective bargaining with the representatives of the United Rubber Workers of America.

This is in face of our contention in our letter to the Mechanics Educational Society of America among the workers employed by the Company, has established our collective bargaining interest.

This is our notification to the Company to immediately cease meeting with, or bargaining with, representatives of any other labor organization. Continued relations with any other organization can only be construed as an unfair labor practice, and a direct violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

We patiently await notification from the Company as to their compliance.

—ORVILLE O. FLAKE
National Representative

Detroit Tap

From the Detroit Tap and Tool Company, Maury Schorff, chairman of the shop committee, we learn that a new contract is being negotiated with the company and that the boys in this shop are out to keep up their record of being in the lead.

Like thousands of other MESA members, Detroit Tap workers enjoyed a Christmas bonus this year that was negotiated under the recent WLB order.

Detroit Tap is one shop that has completely cleaned itself of the stench of the CIO contract for more than five years, during which time the only persons who made any gains were the Company officials and the CIO representatives. Since coming under the MESA, setup, Detroit Tap workers have brought their wages to a level that is envied by workers doing identical work in other shops.

As an example, the rate of three grinders at Detroit Tap has been increased from 65 cents an hour to \$1.65 and this has all been done in spite of the Little Steel Formula. The only thing that these boys are sore about is that they didn't make the move to the MESA, even before they did.

Toledo Notes

In several shops in the Toledo area, under MESA contract, a \$25 Christmas bonus was paid as approved by the War Labor Board.

Workers at the Wayne Products Co. were paid the \$25 dollar bonus if they had one year's seniority and a proportionate amount if they were employed by the Company for less than one year.

Tool Co. a \$25 dollar Bonus and a fruit cake and the Christmas gift to the boys.

These are just a few of the shops that were in the MESA parade of special Christmas bonuses.

Brother Earl Streeter, who was recently elected to the office of Secretary of Toledo Local 3 and 4, reports the election of a new shop committee at Baker Brothers.

Brother Gerald Stubbs was elected Shop Chairman and to the committee, the following members were elected: Clarence Cook, Ernest Jewell, Dean Curtis, Albert Robinson, Edward McCann, Jack Rubadeux.

We heard a rumor that that "Great Labor Statesman," Dick Gosner, had a brain storm and sent a feeler out to swing some good MESA members to his cause.

At the Willows Overland a new agreement was signed with the company covering all skilled workers.

NOTICE

During the next few weeks all locals will hold their first meeting for 1945. Don't miss it. Important business.

Local 15

From Ellyria, Ohio, Brother Chas. Marquis, Secretary of MESA Local 15, reports the following local election results. Brother Wm. E. Norgard, has been elected President of the local with Brother Wm. Vreeland elected as Vice-President. Brother Marquis was elected Secretary, Brother Melvin Sanders, Assistant Secretary and Brother Wayne Schmitt, treasurer. President Norgard was elected to serve as local 15 representative on the NAC.

Local 15 is one of the oldest locals in the MESA. When things looked black, in the days of the CIO drive of 1937, these brothers stuck with our organization and brought our Ellyria representation from a mere hand full to a powerful force in the community.

Local 4 Election

In the recent election for officers of Local 4, Toledo, Ohio, Brother Carl Fox, of the Auto-Local section of the MESA, was elected President of the Local. Brother Earl McConnell was elected Vice-President, Carl Welch, Recording Secretary and Brother William Jackson, Treasurer. Charles Gutnecht was elected Sergeant at Arms.

To the Board of Trustees the local elected the following members: Dorothy Erick, Harry Harris, Paul Shoemaker, Carl Welch and Harry Shell.

Executive Board Members: Clarence Suter, Earl McConnell, Harry Shell, Frank Wilson, Paul Shoemaker, Clarence Peck, Harry Harris, Carl Welch, Charles Gutnecht, Fred Mohr, Omar Frey.

National A-1 in its representative Committee delegates: Brother Welch, Fox, Jackson, Peck, McConnell, Gutnecht, Shell, Shoemaker and Sister Broderick.

C.U.A. Delegates: Brothers: Peck, Fox, Shell and McConnell.

Enterprise Pays Bonus

Bill Godie, chairman of the Shop Committee at the Enterprise Machine Parts, notified the publicity office of a contract between the Company and MESA Local 6.

Enterprise, one of the oldest shops in the MESA, was among the many shops that paid the special Christmas bonus in addition to paid vacations.

Many newspapers carried the story about the big Christmas bonus paid by several Detroit firms to workers in these shops under CIO contract. What the papers failed to point out is that the bonus in this case was merely paid in lieu of vacation pay, and was paid at Christmas time to appear as a Christmas bonus. In all cases in the MESA, where a Christmas bonus is paid, it is in addition to the regular vacation pay.

Local 9 Election

The last issue of the Educator carried a report of the election results in MESA Local 9. Due to an error on the part of the typewriter, the copy sent to the printer and carried in the Educator failed to report which Brothers had been elected to the Local Board of Trustees.

Elected to this office by the members of Local 9 are: Brother John Jendritz, Tom Gaythwaite, Bill Foran, Jack Rathwell and Ralph Goddard. Congratulations to these brothers on their election to this office.

Local 3 Election

Brother Earl Streeter, re-elected as Secretary of local 3, Toledo, reports the following final results for officers for 1945.

Brother Leonard Rominski, was elected to the office of President of the Local, Richard Slavinski was elected Vice-President, Gene Rakiewicz, recording secretary, Anna Beney, Financial Secretary.

To the Board of Trustees: Brothers, Kessler, Rominski, W. J. McCoy, Ted Rutkowski, Henry Evans, G. Palmer, Al. Bunker, Sister Baney, Brothers: Schuppert, Harbrough and Dennis Spilla.

Elected as National Administrative Delegates were Brothers McCoy and Rutkowski. Brother McCoy was elected to serve as Local 3 delegate to the next CUA Convention.

Local 43

The most important event in local 43, since the last edition of the Educator, was the addition of another shop to the MESA. The Moreland Products Corp. became the 43rd shop at Moreland, Michigan, to come under the banner of the MESA. This is another shop in the trend to our Union.

In the recent local elections, held to choose officers for the year 1945, George Kisser was elected President of the local, Brother Edward Roe was elected Vice-President, George Figg Jr., Secretary, William Novensky, Treasurer. Orin O. Long, Sergeant at Arms.

To the Local Executive Board, Jack Sells, Dale Loar, Clyde Rockwood, Irving McKimney, Clair Butts, William Pitzer, Samuel Owens, Cecil Fetter, Lavern Downard, William Sisty, Karl Shaw.

Board of Trustees, Julia Beckman, Andrew Fischer, Lawrence Schutte, Raymond Page, George Figg Jr. Local 43 delegates to the NAC will be elected at the January meeting of the local. Like in other MESA Areas, we have found that the workers who have been under the iron heel of the CIO are rallying to the MESA. We are confident that the progress being made at present, it won't be long before the question asked, do you remember when there was a CIO.

Quibbles on Peacetime Military Training

That compulsory peacetime military training will help to prevent World War III.

To "sell" the American people on a program to Prussianize America, the militarists ruthlessly exploit the people's aspiration for ending war. Their argument is that a huge and continuous re-arming program will assure future peace. Tojos into a pacific mood. It is significant, however, that they are not, themselves, taken in by this specious theory. In their own councils, the militarists speak of war as inevitable and a recurring feature of capitalist society. Thus, Charles E. Wilson, the industrialist and former executive head of the War Production Board, in addressing the Army Ordnance Association (a private organization of

arms merchants and high ranking Army officers) in January, 1944, said:

"The thought may be unpleasant, but through the centuries war has been inevitable in our human affairs as an evolutionary force. The compulsory peacetime military service can insure that peace argument is as that partial disarmament and universal 'peace pacts' could prevent recurrence of war. As long as the cause of war—capitalism, with its inevitable struggle for markets and outlets for investment capital, etc.—remains, all such schemes cannot but fail. If anything, that cause is more aggravated today than ever before, and is manifested in the bitter desperate struggle for postwar world

markets now shaping up. No amount of military preparation can prevent this struggle from culminating in real war twenty or twenty-five years hence, perhaps earlier. As World War I statement, signed by twenty-five leading bankers and industrialists and two ex-Presidents put it: 'The rivalries that begin in commerce end on battlefields.'

It is significant that every nation, in adopting militarism, employs the same threadbare argument that its rival. Thus, in Nazi Germany, prior to World War II, the director of educational problems in the German War Ministry, Dr. Klug, observed that "Military education has nothing to do with being prepared for war, but is meant to serve the cause

of peace." The former Rear Admiral, French F. Chavigny, was more candid concerning the purpose of huge military establishments. As reported by the New York Evening Post, December 17, 1915, he said:

"Navies and armies are insurance for capital owned abroad by the leisure class of a nation. It is for them that empires and spheres of influence exist. The great war now waging (World War II) is a culmination of efforts to maintain and extend these spheres."

The Founding Fathers favored compulsory universal peacetime military training. This is a cynical falsification of the facts. We have the Founding Fathers' own words that they had no in-

tervention, of overthrowing one military autocracy to permit another to get a foothold in the Republic. The most "militaristic" among them was George Washington, but not even Washington ever dreamed of a system of universal compulsory peacetime training. On the contrary, Washington recommended, in his famous Farewell Address, that the military establishment be kept small. "Hence, hereafter," he said, "they (future generations) will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are insupportable to the liberty and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."

Notwithstanding this unequivocal stand, General Geo.

C. Marshall, in proposing peacetime conscription, has the effrontery to say: "This is the type of army which President Washington proposed to the First Congress as one of the essential foundations of the new American Republic."

The truth is that the type of army projected by the Marshall plan had not even been conceived until after Washington had been dead some fifteen years. It was originated by Prussia, first as a limited system of conscription (after the peace of Tilsit in 1808), and later (after Napoleon's defeat in 1815), as the universal liability system known as universal conscription. The Marshall plan is based on this Prussian type and differs only in minor respects.

It is to libel the Founding Fathers to say that they favored this system. Men like Madison, Jefferson, George Mason, Edmund Randolph, were profound scholars who comprehended that militarism is at war with democratic institutions. They understood full well that an army in peacetime constitutes a self-interested body which, while it exists and draws its sustenance from the civil body, seeks ever to increase its size, power and influence by transforming the latter into a mere auxiliary of the former. They perceived also that, inasmuch as war brought the military into an esteem which tends to fall quite low in democratic nations in peacetime, a large army would be a menace to peace. Finally, their search-

ing study had taught them that, in the words of James Madison, "the armies kept up under the pretext of defending have enslaved the people."

We might add here that if compulsory military training is such an excellent method of improving the health of Americans, why not extend it to girls of 18? And why wait until they are 18? Why not institute conscription at 12 as in Fascist Argentina? Or at 8 as in Fascist Italy? There is but one way to improve the general health of our population, and that is by improving the living standards of the workers. But to do this in any substantial degree requires that capitalism, the system of militarism, be abolished.

Weekly People