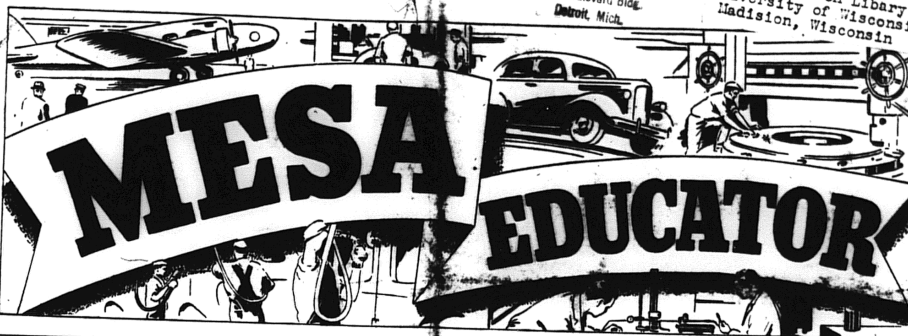


Let liars fear, let cowards shrink.
Let traitors turn away.
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say
—James Russel Lowell



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.

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No. 5

M.E.S.A. ONLY BRINGS RESULTS

The Issue Is Rank and File Control

AN EDITORIAL

Frankenstein Wants To Be Mayor of Detroit

Frankenstein, for the moment, would like to be Mayor of Detroit. A few months ago he wanted to be an impressario and produce "The Gypsy Moon," a nondescript musical play that was put on by the Episcopalian Church, in Detroit, in 1934.

Frankie loves the spotlight. We suspect he rehearses making entrances in what he considers the best movie actor's manner. He is a tinhorn showman strutting around on the labor stage and it could just as well be any other stage so long as the spotlight was focused smack dab on Frankie. This erstwhile president of the old Chrysler company union is slick and shallow and so devoid of ideas that he doesn't notice any difference between the company of conservative democrats and guys attached to the party line.

Frankie, years ago, was not even careful about money matters as everyone knows that the old A.I.W.A. banking account was also Frankie's personal account. Then we had the dubious presentation of "Gypsy Moon," at the Art Institute, when Father Coughlin's name and picture were used in order to sell tickets. Advertisement space was presumably bought by department locals of the A.I.W.A. as well as by unsuspecting merchants of Detroit. These ads were peddled by Frankie for \$150.00 a page and were sold on the understanding that 50,000 copies of the "Gypsy Moon" program were to be distributed to Chrysler workers. Only a couple hundred programs were printed and Frankie's take was about \$1500.00.

A member of our staff was loaned to the A.I.W.A. for the purpose of checking that union's finances but our staff member quit after a couple of days vainly trying to sort out the conglomeration of cards and dues stamps in their Joseph Campau office.

Frankie these past few years has absorbed some of the patois of the labor movement and has become the arch apostle of the obvious. We remember his first strike at the Motor Products plant when he "ran out" on his own union's strike and left it in the hands of the M.E.S.A. who only came out in sympathy in the first place.

We remember a collection made in the Dodge plant for the Motor Products strikers—total amount turned over to the strike committee, \$20.00. This in spite of the fact that one shop steward in the maintenance department insists he turned over to Frankie, from his department alone, \$140.00.

We remember all these things and wonder if the Detroit electorate is stupid enough to elect such a swashbuckler for Mayor.

Of course, it could happen—didn't some guy get himself elected governor of a southern state by singing hilly-billy songs and playing a ukelele? Frankie is such an extravert and so steeped and saturated in vanity that he probably feels that he could perform the difficult duties of a Detroit mayor and is convinced that in a few years he should be in the White House.

It's a curious situation inside the U.A.W.

Please Turn to Page 2, Columns 7 and 8

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

During the past few years workers at the Toledo Packard plants have had a full taste of the iron heel of the CIO. Bit by bit groups of workers have broken away from the domination of this outfit and have breathed the freedom of M.E.S.A. membership. We have now reached the stage where there is only one remaining outpost of CIO control in the Toledo Packard plants, and a determination of whether these workers must continue to be browbeaten by the CIO, or whether they can enjoy the liberties of M.E.S.A. membership along with thousands of other Toledo workers is now awaiting M.E.S.A. action.

While members of the M.E.S.A. have been successful in improving the working conditions of Packard workers, members of the CIO employed by the same Company have been taking it in the neck.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 5

Independents Move Toward Amalgamation

A few years ago, the M.E.S.A. and several other unaffiliated (Independents) unions, recognizing their mutual interest, joined forces in a loose association to aid and assist each other in promoting and protecting their cause. At the time of the inception of the Confederated Union of America (C.U.A.), the M.E.S.A. expressed the belief that an even more closely knit association would eventually be necessary that was afforded through the C.U.A. At that time the M.E.S.A. stated its readiness to go as far as amalgamation with other Unions in the same or allied industries.

Recent developments in the labor movement and in Washington, makes an immediate issue of this question. There is no doubt that the very existence of democratic free labor unions not affiliated with either the A.F. of L. or CIO are threatened. This is signified by recent actions of government agencies and the intensified campaigns being fostered by certain organizations.

Time and again, Independent Unions, some affiliates of the C.U.A. have withstood all kinds of attacks from their organizational enemies. Nevertheless, the opportunity to serve the individual member of the organization is impaired during these periods of constant struggle. Independent Unions, if you are not in a union that is belonging to a union that

'Provide for Employment In The Full Employment Bill'

We have just carefully read the bill before Congress known as the "Full Employment Bill." After completing our review, we are convinced that the bill is just a lot of words. The bill provides for the President of the U. S. to make a survey and then make some recommendations. Nowhere in the bill is there any guarantee of a job for Joe Worker.

While the introduction to the bill states, "All Americans shall be able to work and seeking work have the right to useful, remunerative, regular, and full time employment, and it is the policy of the United States to assure the existence at all times of sufficient employment opportunities to enable all Americans who have finished their schooling and who do not have full-time housekeeping responsibilities to exercise this right," no provision is made anywhere to assure these recognized rights. The bill provides for the President of the United States to transmit to Congress each year a national production and employment budget in which he estimates:

1. The size of the labor force.
2. The aggregate volume of investment and expenditure required to provide employment opportunities for such a labor force.
3. Investment and expenditures that can be expected from private enterprise during that period.
4. If there is a deficiency between the expected private investment and expenditures and the labor opportunities necessary for the labor force available, then the President is to make recommendations as to a manner to meet the deficiency. It is further provided that the President shall emphasize steps to encourage private investments and expenditure.

If the President believes

An Open Letter To N. A. Woodworth Workers

From time to time the M.E.S.A. has invited employees of the N. A. Woodworth Co. to become members of our union. We have explained the benefits that might be attained through such action, and have demonstrated that M.E.S.A. members are the highest paid and best protected workers in the area.

Recently, the National Labor Relations Board ordered the organization which had functioned as your bargaining agent to disband. We are not interested in the "Why's and wherefores" of the ruling at this time. What we are interested in is the fact that a large number of workers are now left without any collective bargaining agent at all.

We have demonstrated that membership in the M.E.S.A. affords the best machinery to look after your interests. We want to make it clear here and now that in extending this invitation to join with us in a democratic rank and file union, we make no promises. The M.E.S.A. offers the use of a skilled and tested machine to serve in your interest and at your command. If you are capable of thinking for yourself, come and assistance. Should you decide to go from the frying pan into the fire, we extend our sympathy.

Should you decide to take up the fight in the M.E.S.A., we extend the hand of welcome and assistance. Should you decide to go from the frying pan into the fire, we extend our sympathy.

M.E.S.A. Wins Four Weeks Severance Pay

Members of the M.E.S.A. at the Michigan Tool Co., Detroit, again scored a "First" in negotiating four weeks severance pay at 40 hours per week, for all female employees laid off because of cut backs.

The plan has been approved by the Regional War Labor Board. This is the first instance in a Detroit War Plant where workers have been successful in winning severance pay.

The last issue of the Educator carried the story of the M.E.S.A. victory at Michigan Tool and Detroit Tap in the fight for an improved work plan. After a 10-day

struggle, a settlement was reached which granted 11 hours additional pay to all employees. It is interesting to note how militant unions, just by coming front whenever gains are to be made.

Except in rare instances this severance payment puts \$20 in the pockets of each of these workers.

O.K. boys and girls, Michigan Tool has again set the pace, now it is up to you to do a repeat.

New England M.E.S.A. Local Chartered

From the New England Area, Brother John C. Homan, acting Secretary of M.E.S.A. Local 51, Worcester, Mass., reports satisfactory progress in the drive to overthrow the dictatorship of Phil Murrays' United Steel Workers Union (C.I.O.) and to establish a militant local of the M.E.S.A. at the Leland Gifford Co.

The facts of the case are, that while the C.I.O. is the bargaining agent at the plant, they represent only a percentage of the workers in the Shop. During the past two months a goodly portion of these workers have become members of the M.E.S.A. They are determined to free themselves from control by a phony outfit and they don't intend to give anything to get in their way. It is our opinion that any organization doing as miserably a job of representing workers as the United Steel Workers (C.I.O.), is nothing but a racket.

When Leland Gifford workers first contacted the M.E.S.A., they were told that the only people who could help them were themselves. They were told that if anything was to be done, they were the people who would have to do it. With that understanding, Leland Gifford workers have done a real job. They have already informed the Company of their bargaining interest, and an N. L. R. B. election between the M.E.S.A. and the steel workers will be the next step. Keep your eye on New England!!!

Workers Reject Dictators Join Union They Control

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the M.E.S.A. organizing drive has taken root in what appears to be an open swing on the part of thousands of workers, who heretofore have been under the heel of dictatorial organizations, to take up the fight for democracy in the labor movement. For more than twelve years the M.E.S.A. has carried on a steady campaign of fighting for the interests

of its members. We have maintained from the beginning that rank and file control was the issue in our insistence on maintaining our independence.

Today it is evident that the policies advocated by the M.E.S.A. are accepted not only by the members of that organization, but by thousands of others who at this writing have not as yet consummated plans. Telephone conversations letters to the National office and reports of M.E.S.A. organizers all point to a definite move toward our organization.

As far as we are concerned, the issue is a simple one. It is a question of whether a labor organization is supposed to be so constituted that it is a centralized controlled machine, expounding democracy but practicing dictatorship, or constituted so that the men and women who are the rank and file of the organization run the show.

Thousands of individual complaints can be filed against the C.I.O. in a report recently released by the National Labor Relations Board on elections held to determine the bargaining agent in some 615 plants, unfilled or independent unions were successful in 332 elections or 65 percent of the total in which they took part.

This percentage has shown a steady increase in such sentiment over the past few years. We believe that the demand of unaffiliated union for a voice and a seat on an equal with other labor organizations, on government agencies dealing with labor problems, is more than justified by this report. It is evident that thousands of workers are turning away from the centralized control setup of the major labor organizations and are recognizing the benefits that can be attained through democratic rank and file unions. Several years ago the M.E.S.A. state its claim that the trend was away from the A.F. of L. and the C.U.A. and toward independent unions, the report of the department of labor speaks for itself.

The general trend of workers in industry is toward unions not affiliated with either the A.F. of L. or C.I.O. In a report recently released by the National Labor Relations Board on elections held to determine the bargaining agent in some 615 plants, unfilled or independent unions were successful in 332 elections or 65 percent of the total in which they took part.

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65% Vote Independent

M.E.S.A. EDUCATOR

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ARBITRATION IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Compulsory arbitration has had a field day during the war and was able to rout all its opponents by repeating the bromide, "Don't you know there is a war on?" It was not necessary to debate the issue and while both unions and managements vociferously understood that compulsory arbitration would automatically end with the conclusion of the war it is now apparent that a full scale attempt is being made to extend, through the post-war period, the dubious benefits of compulsory arbitration.

What is arbitration? It is a decision made by a third party in a dispute between two contending parties. What does it mean in regard to the settlement of labor disputes? Say a dispute has arisen between a union that is demanding ten cents an hour wage increase for its members and the employer who refuses to grant such a wage increase and the problem is forwarded to an arbitrator. Let us write, briefly, the proposition and the supporting argument of the Union: "Our member is working for \$1.00 per hour and for a forty-hour week receives \$40.00 less deductions for income tax, social security, group insurance, etc., leaving \$34.00 per week on which he is supposedly supposed to supply the necessities of life to himself, wife, and two children. It is our contention that this cannot be done adequately on twice his present wages but, for the present, we are only asking a ten cent an hour upward adjustment. First, we don't agree with the employer's position of having the right to discuss with us the kind of existence that should be the reward for the labor of our members. Our protest goes further. We deplore the rewards that go with the apparent legal right of the employer to buy the bodies of our members. We abhor the idea of being compelled to make a contract which states the value of our members' work with a man called an employer, who is not forced to sell his labor power, we, frankly, dislike this contract which fixes the starting and quitting time of our members when the other party to the contract is not obliged to ever start work so the quitting time may be redundant. We regret that this contract which fixes the price of our members' lives has to be signed often by representatives of stockholders who 'do not' neither do they spin nor do they even know the geographical location of the plant from which they draw dividends. We are violently angry at having to sign a contract which arranges that before our members are hired or after they return to their work after sickness, they must perform strip off their clothes for medical examination to see if they are good prospects for the production of profits."

WE WANT WHAT WE WANT
"In spite of our cumulative objections to all the foregoing indignities and fully conscious that a ten cents an hour wage increase will do little to remedy the fundamental position of our members; nevertheless, at this time it is all we demand. We know that an employer can pay more and no worse than other employers and that the foregoing suggested increase of ten cents an hour, if granted, may interfere with your competitive position or may only be possible by a reduction in what you have been led to believe is a fair return on your money. However, we, your members, are not impressed with your difficulties and are firmly determined that this ten cents an hour increase be put in their wage packets forthwith, even if it necessitates that you cannot pay dividends or even if it means that you have to work yourself."

POOR MR. BIG

The employer now takes a look at this ten cents an hour increase demand and states flatly: "It isn't in the bag—it can't be done. Perhaps I could find a couple of cents an hour but only if they monkeys would go to work. Some of those monkeys stay in the can smoking for fifteen minutes three or four times a day and even when they are back on the job they are not pulling their full weight. With taxation and renegotiation being what they are, I am figuring on sending this damn pig to buy a farm. Here I am trying to find continuous work for your members and you are trying to find continuous work for your members and you are demanding more money."

"If you guys want to do something for me why don't you organize that committee of ours on the East Coast? That so and so underbids us on almost every job. And you, that, those guys in your union are lucky anyhow, as the boys in the Pacific would be glad to get the money I'm paying and not think of any ten cents an hour increase. You ought to remember that many attorneys have sent me lots of bills for obtaining deferments for your members but none looks as if I let the wrong guys get inducted. I'm not interested in making a dollar at the present time and would much rather close the joint but when I picture those poor G.I.s waiting for the guns, tanks, and planes that we make, then I decide to keep going. In the middle of this, when your brothers are dying at the hands of the dastardly Japs, you must come and put the bee on me for more money. Its no use, you'll have to take it to the Board."

AROUND AND AROUND IT GOES

This is the sweet problem that is then sent, via a wasted period of U. S. Conciliation, to the National War Labor Board for final disposition.

Compulsory arbitration. Some poor, underpaid attorneys and ex-economic instructors from our universities try to give an answer to the ten cents an hour demand. All they have to decide is:

- (1) Whether the demand is in accordance with another arbitration decision, called the Little Steel Formula, which limits wage increments to 15% above wages received in January, 1941.
- (2) Whether if granted, wholly or in part, it would cause or tend to cause the beginning of an inflationary spiral that would make the financing of the war impossible.
- (3) Whether the increase would be in conformity with the tested and going rates for approximately similar jobs in the same specific area.
- (4) Whether there is a case of inter or intra plant inequity involved.
- (5) Whether to order a "job evaluation" to be undertaken in order that the rates will be in their correct relationship to each other.
- (6) Whether to direct that the situation would be better served by the installation of a "brackets plan" with merit increases allowed inside the brackets in accordance with Directive Order No. 3.

Here we have it—compulsory arbitration in practice. We have no accepted labor codes or labor charter against which to pit all requests for changes. All we have are previous expediency decisions made earlier by the same War Labor Board that now has the case.

RULES OF THE RACKET

An honest decision by a panel or Board member must depend on whether he believes, (1) that our present employer-employee economy is the best method of providing an existence for the Nation's population; (2) whether he

Cartoon Comment

The cartoon appearing in the corresponding columns speaks for itself. It is reprinted from the "New Leader" to which we express our appreciation.

Here is one time we are in full agreement with Mr. Browder. We have been attempting to convince him of his present position for a long time. What we wish to point out now is that simply because the "Oil of Kansas" suddenly speaks out with the truth, it is no reason to get the silly idea that the organization which he has served as spokesman has suddenly seen the light.

The very fact that such a position and confession made by Browder is evidence of how the Communists change their line. When "Uncle Joe in Moscow" says, "Dance," every stogie from New York to San Francisco makes St. Vitus look like a cigar store Indian.

We have seen the Party change its line before. We suggest the title, they'll do it every time.

Here's What Makes It "Tick"

What makes the M.E.S.A. tick? Did you support the "No Strike Pledge"? Why didn't your organization become a part of the C.I.O.? What about the check off, maintenance of membership and closed shop? How are officials elected? These and more than a score of other questions have been raised in letters of inquiry received at our office during the past few months.

These letters are definite evidence that there are thousands of unionists groping for an organization that carries out the ideals of democratic rank and file control. Conscientious workers climbed on the bandwagon of the C.I.O., confident it would bring a new birth of freedom to America; only to awaken to a realization that what had promised to be their protector had grown up to be a "Frankenstein."

The C.I.O. turned out to be a well bound dime novel. You might put a new cover on the book, but the substance remains the same. Hundreds of objections had been raised to the policies and actions of the long outmoded A.F. of L. A general revolt in the labor movement resulted in the establishment of an organization which appeared as a militant labor union at the start, only to develop into something that in no way resembles the hopes and aspirations of the rank and file workers who actually did the job of putting the C.I.O. on its feet. Yes, by expounding democracy, the cover was changed, but the inside story remained as trash.

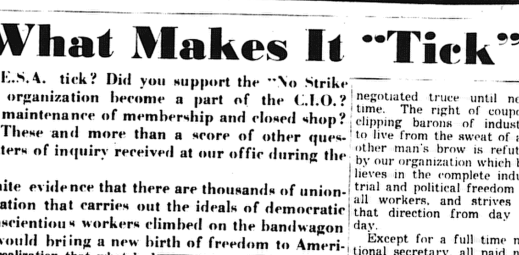
During this period of workers who had not been taken in by the fan fare of the C.I.O. circus, were building a well organized, militant labor union that today enjoys the respect of even its staunchest opponents. The Mechanics Educational Society of America (M.E.S.A.) is an organization built on the idea that the worker in the shop should control his union. No paid official has a vote on any policy making issue. The more the man in the shop controls the policy making machinery, the closer the organization comes to being a democratic rank and file union. This is the theory carried out.

The National Administrative Committee of the M.E.S.A. (N.A.C.) is the highest body of authority outside of a referendum of the entire organization. Committee membership is based on one delegate for each 200 members in any local. The only people eligible to serve on this committee are those who make their living in the shop. No paid official can make a motion or vote on any issue before this body which has complete authority on policy, principles, rules, regulation, salaries and all other business. The Committee meets at least four times a year. Members are elected by referendum vote by the rank and file workers.

Under this setup the men in each shop control what goes on in their plant. We look upon all strikes as unauthorized actions, as the workers believe that labor is entitled to the full fruits of its efforts or part of such fruits and the percentage such part shall be (3) that the minimum wage necessary for a full life should be more or less than the one that would result if the ten cents an hour application were granted; (4) that the profits being received by the stockholders of the company in question are ethically sound and justifiable; (5) that the employer should be sustained in their position of "buyers of labor power" and labor should forever be obliged to peddle its capacity for subsistence wages.

Of course, in actual fact, an arbitrator does not make his decision in accordance with any known code or set of rules but ricochets from one side to the other with his awards so that neither side gets mad enough to fire him and neither has him fire a colored man without prejudice and even without opinions. He must so disport himself that both parties feel he is on "their side"—he must be naturally two-faced or at least cultivate being all things to all men; that nobody knows where he stands on any question. He must never have committed himself on any problem arising out of the relations of employer to employee—he must be able to talk indefinitely without anyone being able to know what he means, or even better, without meaning anything. He must be devoid of knowledge as knowledge begets opinions. He must be a politician and a personification of impartiality but, most of all, he must need a job and be prepared to do or say anything to obtain and hold such a job.

Our opinion is that he should be left needing a job.



ers are the union, their strike action itself is all the authorization required. We enjoy a reputation of never crossing a picket line. It is this policy that is responsible for the low percentage, but very effective strikes conducted during the past four years. We see no justice in the right of an employer to stop another man's income. As long as the employers insist on their "sacred right to fire," labor must retain and

The conflict between labor and capital is continuous and cannot be abrogated under our present economy.

use its power to strike whenever "Mr. Big" steps out of line. If a large sum of money is ever constant conflict going on between those who work for a living, and those who work those who work for a living. The M.E.S.A. did not agree to the "No Strike Pledge" because authority to give such a pledge was in the hands of the rank and file which was not ready to commit suicide. We have talked to the workers functioning as rank and file members and committee men from C.I.O. shops who tell us, "It is easy to beat the boss, we've done that before. It's the damn international that's got us by the throat."

Members of the M.E.S.A. have been enjoying the benefits of a union they control. Until workers functioning as rank and file members and committee men from C.I.O. shops who tell us, "It is easy to beat the boss, we've done that before. It's the damn international that's got us by the throat."

Another Fellow Who Was For It

We were impressed the other day when reading the opinions of a widely-known public figure on the question of compulsory military training during peace.

"Therefore we stand for compulsory military service for every man," he said. "If a state is not worth that, then away with it! Then you must not complain if you are enslaved. But if you believe that you must be free, then you must learn to recognize that no one gives you freedom save only your own sword."

It is nonsense to believe that with the end of school time the state's right to supervision of its young citizens could suddenly stop. This right is a duty. The state that has no interest in healthy people has neglected this duty in a criminal manner. It lets the present young generation degenerate in the streets and in brothels, instead of taking them by the leash and training them physically until one day a healthy man and a healthy woman have grown out of this.

"It is clear to anyone who even stops to think that in case of a coming war the entire nation would have to take up arms, that therefore millions would be driven toward the enemy with bad, incomplete or half-finished training. One must nevertheless not forget that the shortage of trained soldiers could easily lead, at the beginning of a war, to losing that war."

"The army educates them only to be reliable, decent members of the community, men who in the hour of need and danger stand firm, men who are loyal with the nation, and should face confront them with the sternest ordeal, will defend the freedom of their people with bravery and honor."

The arguments are good ones, and no wonder, since they come from an old master of the public platform, Adolf Hitler. He crossed them between 1923 and 1933, in "Mein Kampf" and "My New Order."

He had a certain success with them, too, introducing peace-time compulsory military training in Germany 10 years ago this winter.

—The Des Moines Tribune

Frankenstein Unvailed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE, COLUMN ONE

C.I.O. regarding the political aspirations of Frankie. Half the union wants him to be elected in order that they may obtain jobs on the City payroll while the enlightened half of the union just wants him to hell out of the union and if making him the Mayor of Detroit is the way to do this, they are willing to vote for him.

As a matter of plain fact, Frankie is a very badly informed person insofar as labor matters are concerned. He has no program and is propelled along by expediency, sometimes to the left and sometimes to the right but always in the direction of the spotlight. Somebody told him he was glamorous and the poor simp is trying awfully hard to live up to the description. Frankie really belonged in the entourage of Huey Long but he was born too late—the "Lion in the Streets" needed a wolf as a partner.

The Right of Foremen to Organize

After a long period of doubt, it now appears that foremen have the right to organize in a union of their own choosing and negotiate legal contracts with the employers. The decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the Packard case was clear enough on the "right to organize" question but implied that the foremen should not be organized by the union having a contract for the production has resigned and the resignation accepted by President Truman. The situation is clearer as the new Chairman of the N.L.R.B., Mr. Herzog, wrote the legal opinion in New York State on the right of foremen to organize in any union without reservations.

For a time until a new line of demarcation receives at least temporary acceptance, foremen will for the benefit of labor in general organize in units open to supervision only but, later, after a few sympathetic strikes with rank and file workers, the demarcation line will be moved upward to just below plant managers.

The line will probably remain here for many years as any change taking into unions plant managers implies a complete change in our free enterprise economy and the institution in its place of some kind of collectivism.

Thousands of Workers Being Liberated Every Week

"Liberated" workers, the new term for the unemployed, are becoming a problem in the Arsenal of Democracy. During the war years, the boys and girls have been treated to a symphony consisting of compliments about their tremendous output of war equipment, about their magnificent purchases of War Bonds, and their support of United Nations Relief Funds. Somebody turned the record over and the old refrain of unemployment, with a musical background of W.P.A. is now heard disturbing the air waves.

The one overpowering fear that breaks brave men and women and makes them cowards—the fear of the lay-off—is once more stalking Detroit. Cynical War Manpower Commission directors are mocking the displaced workers by saying, "The honeymoon is over and you should adapt yourselves to something other than glamour jobs at high rates of pay."

HERE'S THE LINE

Already the politicians have ready answers to any complaints about lack of jobs—if the complainant is an ex-serviceman then it's, "The lazy good for nothing civilian who spent all his time striking while you were in a foxhole" but if the protest is from a civilian then it's, "Why didn't you save your money when you were being overpaid during the war?"

Of course, its not long ago when votes were needed that ally slogans about "sixty million jobs" and "the U. S. must have a national income of 200 billions" were fashionable and the authors of these bleats were the plow-under-every-third-acre boys of a few short years ago.

Now something new has been added and the big talk is of "Reconversion" — "latent purchasing power of the masses" — "demand for domestic goods is unprecedented, etc., etc." All this, distilled until all the hokey is boiled away, means that if you have enough money laid away that you are willing to spend, it may put you to work for a few months. This is a new deal with a new deck. Buy your own job—obtain employment in return for your bank account—cash in your bonds and make yourself a job making washing machines.

New and more brilliant catch phrases will be invented, such as, "Every dollar you leave in the bank is keeping your brother out of a job"—"Let's spend our way into prosperity"—"We, of course, know prettier and better ways of keeping the boys and girls satisfied with the Administration, even if the number of "liberated" workers mounts day by day."

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW

This is what some smart politician is going to say: "Now listen, you fellows, why don't you put the blame for the loss of your jobs where it belongs? Why are you m- working? Why, because those God damn Germans quit on us just when new contracts were being given out by the Army and Navy. If those Krauts had enough snuff to fight to the last man as they said they would, why fellows, you'd still be working overtime. Worse than that, I don't trust those Japs—just when we think they are likely to stick it out to the last Nip they are likely to throw in the towel. You can't trust 'em and if they do walk out on us then there will be more unemployed. However, there is a brighter side to the picture. Trouble is brewing between Russia and U.S.S.R. between Tito and the Big Three, and lots of trouble is looming inside the British Empire. Any of these things can touch the powder keg and start another first class war. If this happens, the World Security Conference will intervene in all directions and before you know it, you guys will be back on the job again with lots of juicy overtime."

Wonder if we will ever wake up?

LIGHTER VENUE

+ BOOK REVIEW + Details of German Economy

Review by BORIS SAPIR — New Leader

The rule of Hitler is doomed, but the social and the economic system created by him still exists. Besides, the developments in other countries after the First World War, the victory of National-Socialism in Germany. Therefore the study of the Fascist economy has not an exclusively historical interest.

Since the appearance of this economy the question of its character has been discussed without a common opinion being reached. Some defined the Nazi economy as a certain form of a capitalist system; for example, F. Neumann. Others considered it as a socialist one; for example, Missions. The late Rudolf Hilferding pointed out that the Nazi economy was a system of state capitalism. He called it a "totalitarian economy." Unfortunately his article on this question, the last he wrote before his tragic death, appeared only in Russian in the *Socialist Courier* and was not translated into other languages.

The book of Nathan, in its concluding chapter, approaches the opinion expressed by Hilferding. It states that "Nazism erected a system of production, distribution and consumption which defies classification in any of the usual categories. It was not capitalism in the traditional sense. It was not State capitalism. It was not Socialism or Communism."

There seems to be a contradiction to this statement when the author says in the first chapter that the victory of fascism in Germany simply was "... a victory of counter-revolution."

The merit of the book consists in its detailed picture of all the elements of the German economic system. Except in the introduction and conclusion, it does not prove anything but shows the contents of the book.

The economic system in Nazi Germany grew out of production and of labor, the regulation of agriculture, the distribution of national income, etc. Nobody who intends to study thoroughly the German economic system can avoid using the rich material collected by Dr. Nathan. However, his intention to limit himself to empirical description, complete rejection of all it stands for, should not obscure the possible importance of the empirical carried out under his auspices, which may take on new value and significance in a different political atmosphere.

TOMORROW -- THE WORLD!

Review by ALICE BEAL PARSONS — New Leader

No, this isn't a story of the terrible Nazi plot for world conquest, even though the refrain from the Horst Wessel song summarizes its theme: "It is the whole Communist plan of world conquest. To achieve it, the Communists, of course, wouldn't become aggressors. They would just defend themselves against peoples who opposed their triumphant march to the symbolic ocean that laps the shores of the new world State."

If I didn't know that Leonov is a highly admired Soviet writer, I would conclude from his long, badly constructed but vital and interesting novel that it was intended as a terrible indictment of a system which forced millions to live in terror of the informer. But this is not the author's deduction from his story. Kurlov, the old Bolshevik who is the chief of the Political Bureau of one of the railroads, is Leonov's hero, not his villain. Kurlov's job is that of spying into the social antecedents of the workers, so that when anything goes wrong, he will be able to point to some hard-working technician who has the supreme misfortune to be unable to trace his pedigree to a worker or a farm laborer.

Kurlov gives no indication of realizing that searching out of political scapegoats opens the door wide to that most terrible curse of despotic governments, the informer, nor that the informer may, and frequently does, vary his activities by becoming a blackmailer. But Leonov seems to know this. At any rate, his plot turns on the personality of Gleb, a technician; by such a blackmailer, and the consequent deterioration of Gleb's strong, self-reliant character, to the point where he plots against Kurlov as the only escape from the dangers menacing himself.

Gleb is portrayed as a bluff, kindly fellow who has devoted himself to the Revolution with much the same singleness of purpose that our

Atian Resignation

A man must have his head and chest
Why set—so must a mouse.
A man must have his warmth
and ease

Why set—so must a mouse.
A mouse may find a pantry shelf
The house, a friendly hum;
But God's Immortal Image
Must wait for Kingdom Come!

Hourly-Rate \$147.53 Per

"How would you like to have a salary of \$147.53 per hour?" That's what the General Motors Corporation says its President, Chas. E. Wilson, said in a recent speech. That works out to \$1180.24 for an 8-hour day.

General Motors is the outfit that thinks 93c per hour is too much to pay female employees. Recently a W.L.B. Referee awarded that amount to General Motors women workers. Said the W.L.B., "The company has appealed on the basis that the rates awarded are too high." Now don't get excited, this is just one of a series of similar instances in which the royal families of industry are showered with wealth while protesting one of the increases to those who make their wealth possible.

The author considers the Nazi economy as one which was devoted only to preparing for war. A Nazi dream of dominating the world by war, is beyond doubt. But this does not signify that their economy was only a war economy. The Nazis dream of dominating the world by war, is beyond doubt. But this does not signify that their economy was only a war economy. The Nazis dream of dominating the world by war, is beyond doubt. But this does not signify that their economy was only a war economy.

The MESA boys have been playing some real ball. At Detroit, Local 6 has a team entered in Class B of the Municipal League. After getting off to a "bum start," the MESA boys have been playing some real ball.

Among recent teams to go down in defeat under the banner of the MESA are the Grand Truck Western R.R. and the Army Air Force. In the latter case, "Zep" Foxworth, our MESA pitcher, held the army to two hits besides getting a two base hit and a home run.

These boys are anxious for ball games with other MESA teams. Contact Brother Joe Radzinski at Detroit, Olive 6414. In the latter case, "Zep" Foxworth, our MESA pitcher, held the army to two hits besides getting a two base hit and a home run.

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I TELL YOU BOYS

Let's send the case to an arbitrator, then justice will be done."



War's Aftermath

Describing the terrible aftermath of the last World War, its unemployment, poverty and hunger, and declaring that even worse consequences must "inevitably follow this war." Representative Cannon of Missouri read into the Congressional Record on May 16, 1945 the following poem to emphasize his point:

Begging for bread — in a plentiful land!
Begging for bread — with a trade in his hand!
Sound as a dollar, in heart and in head,
Ready for work, and yet — begging for bread?

Begging for bread — but not begging alone;
Now are they swollen to numbers unknown.
While weary the highways with heart-breaking tread,
And swarm through our city streets — begging for bread.

Begging for bread — with such stores on our hands
Food to feed the unfed of all inhabited lands;
We could to order — starvation widespread —
Organized waste — millions — begging for bread!

—F.M.
Congressional Record
May 16, 1945.

Keep Building

Work hard, work fast, erect the new

Till higher, hour by hour,

Above old walls that sag and sway,

The fair new walls shall tower.

The worms that breed in rot cut through

The old walls sham and gilding,

They swam and totter to their fall;

Keep building, building, building.

Till ringing o'er the master's boasts,

His threat, the mob's wild clamors,

Shall come the sound of stone on stone.

The steady, heat of hammers.

The death's head grins o'er crumbling walls

Where blood stains glare through gilding,

They echo to men's shrieks and groans;

Keep building, building, building.

What tho' they tear you from your task:

Go into prison singing

While other workers take your place

And keep the hammers ringing;

From the vibrations of the blows

That ring beneath your hand.

The tenant's structure shall collapse

And your's alone shall stand.

In rain men prop up crumbling walls

And hide their rot with gilding;

The world's salvation lies with YOU!

Keep building, building, building.

M.E.S.A. LOCAL 9 PICNIC



RIVERSIDE PARK PLYMOUTH RD. DETROIT

Sunday, July 29

● SPORTS ● GAMES ● PRIZES
Free Pop and Ice Cream
for the kiddies

Trajectory

The curve of Death is varied,
Chalk lines on the blackboard
sketch

The flight of angry iron
toward the doomed,
The man behind the gun adds
many things

In the total of a swift decision,
Mucous of gas, the drag of
earth.

The treachery of wind, the
target speed—
Death corrects the element of
error.

The belching mortar with its
lofty arc
Reaches behind the shelter of
a hill

Making a croquet hoop into
the clouds,
The curve bends lower with
the howitzer

Which finds the foe behind
the little copse.
And there comes down with
roving, eighty-eight

Who hurl their fiery compliments
In curves as flat as any maid-
en's thigh.

With what precision could
men find their mark
Over the long horizons of the
world

If hearts were charged with
honor, mouths with wit
And tongues with truth,
If words were more than
sound

To burst with hollow thunder
of the crowd?

—A.M. Sullivan

Brave New World Maker.

The Soviet Government requested the State Department to furnish a bullet-proof car for Vacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, in San Francisco. In addition to the bullet-proof car, the Soviet Government asked for a closed automobile to protect the commissar and an open car equipped with machine-guns to follow closely behind.

A fourth machine was also requested in case another car in the convoy developed "Molotov" trouble. Evidently "Molotov" had worries.

The production increases were met by the sweat of the brow, a production schedule that possibly never will be reached again short of another war. For this effort, put forth on labor's part, we now face a new era of W.P.A., bread lines, welfare and walking the streets.

Surplus Scandals.
The Congressional Record the other day carried the following commentary on capitalist management of affairs. By a railroad siding at Benic, California, are 2,400,000 wooden troughs. Nearly five million feet of lumber was shipped from California to New York to construct them. This required 190 box cars. Even more box cars were needed to ship the finished troughs back to California. We don't know why the government bought them or how much it paid, but they are now offered for sale to the highest bidder by the United States Treasury. Procurement Division, Office of Surplus Property. From here it looks as if someone has had his nose in the trough.

At a press conference in Frisco, a representative of the Polish Government-in-Exile was being constantly heckled. He finally said: "Please sit down; you are a correspondent of TASS, the official Soviet news agency. You are prejudiced." Thereupon another correspondent began heckling him, and he repeated the accusation. She denied it, saying, "I am a representative of the Polpress of Warsaw."

"Ah," said the Pole. "Not TASS, but demi-TASS."

—Robt. Townsend.

A woman died. At the funeral her husband was sitting next to her lover.

The lover was crying copiously and carrying on something terrible. The husband turned to the lover, put his arm around the lover's shoulder in comforting fashion and said: "Don't take it so hard, Joe. I'll probably get married again."

"You cannot be a union man. No matter how you try. Unless you think in terms of we."

Instead of terms of I"

Straight From The Shoulder

Economic Security Will End Wars

During the past four years there has been a lot of talk about what would happen when "peace with its accompanying unemployment" would become the style of the day. What has happened to all the plans to eliminate layoffs after V.E. day? Is this issue to be forgotten now that the end of the war appears on the horizon. It is not pleasant to look through this trying war period of strife and sacrifice, to the long hours, the extra effort put forth by labor and to their great victory "No Help Wanted." It has cost 275 billion dollars for destruction and let it not be forgotten the working people will be the ones that even-ually can have the privilege of paying off the war debt.

Why pay off the war debt? Why not double the debt and use the amount for constructive purposes thereby insuring the American people an annual income.

Why insure it would be to overcome the hardships of unemployment if our politicians and noble employers could exert as much effort and energy to solve the problem of unemployment that was applied in destroying the German war machine and reaping nice juicy profits for themselves.

The production increases were met by the sweat of the brow, a production schedule that possibly never will be reached again short of another war. For this effort, put forth on labor's part, we now face a new era of W.P.A., bread lines, welfare and walking the streets.

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July Edition

'Provide for Employment In The Full Employment Bill'

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

representatives of the House and Senate to study the President's report to report to the Senate and the House and to adopt a joint resolution establishing policy for the year. The bill requires the President to review all expenditures of the Federal Government in order to ascertain any necessary changes. The Bill summarizes its policy "as to creation of new jobs in the private enterprise if possible thru federal investment if

the President merely being instructed to make certain recommendations after a long and extensive survey, the bill would require the President to create a full employment program that has already been legislated.

It is noted that along with his available labor survey, the President should ascertain what commodities the needs of the country are. If the President's employment estimate shows a deficiency, then the excess available labor

This is to be done by—
1. A study of the economy.
2. Recommending action.
Now while all this sounds just fine and dandy, all it means to us is words, words, words

The bill recognizes the right of people to remunerative employment. The bill requires the President of the U.S. to make a survey of labor available and jobs available. Up to that point we are in accord with those on the left. It makes no sense to say that if full employment is to be provided, now is the time to provide for such employment. That may be the "Employment Bill," must be amended so that instead of

the necessities of the people, then it becomes the duty of the government to setup public corporations, using labor available and producing what the people need, producing for use and not for profit.

The defeat of Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada in the recent Parliamentary Elections, is significant and of major importance not only to Canadians but to ev-

Unofficial tabulations showed Mr. King squeezing through by the "skin of his teeth," then came the counting of the soldiers vote. What appeared to be a conservative victory, turned out to be a vote for democratic socialism. By a large majority, the Canadian G.I. cast his vote with the C.C.F. (cooperative

King, who was counted in, was really counted out. Now don't get me wrong, I'm a enthusiastic Canadian. I don't think our constitution laws allow King to run again for a seat in parliament. I don't think there's a special election. What will happen next, I don't know. I think the people will stop and applaud, and then we'll go back to work. I don't think the measure around for awhile. The Senate Committee will finally report it out on the floor and passed it. The increase will

It is our opinion that this defeat to the Canadian Prime Minister by the Canadian soldiers is a sample of how the soldiers are thinking.

***Try Figuring These Figures ,
They're Partial Cost of War***

The figure is so colossal it seems incompressible. Yet, does not seem to be inflated. The value of the private property net (expenditures of China, the United States destroyed wealth may well double the computation. The expenditures of the Allies were \$558,000,000,000 (billion). The Axis expenditures were almost as huge, \$442,000,000,000 (billion). By countries, the costs amount to the following: United States, \$1,000,000,000,000; China, 70,000,000,000; Great Britain, \$61,200,000,000; France, 3,000,000,000; South American countries, \$9,278,000,000; Canada, \$6,814,000,000; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, \$4,620,000,000; Belgium, \$3,600,000,000; Poland, \$2,400,000,000; Czechoslovakia, \$1,500,000,000; the Netherlands, \$1,000,000,000; Yugoslavia, \$220,000,000; Greece, \$100,000,000; and Norway, \$83,000,000.

For the Axis by countries: Germany, \$258,500,000,000; Italy, \$94,000,000,000 and Japan \$41,000,000,000. In addition to this, Germany and Japan spent in the first part of

15 about \$46,000,000,000.

If all the deaths present in this war since 1924 (when the human began arming) was distributed equally to all people the world," Paul F. Douglass, president of the university declared, "every man, woman and child in the world would have more than \$500,000,000. It does not include the figures for the destruction of property."

The toll in lives is even more frightful. According to tentative and very conservative estimates of the War Department, the total European military casualties are 60,000,000 (million). This is the greatest recorded slaughter in human history.

Yet appalling as these casualties are, they do not include the civilian toll in Europe, although civilians suffered as large as the military forces.

Nor do the figures include the casualties in the Pacific either the armed forces or the civilians, although the final there will in all likelihood exceed the European casual-