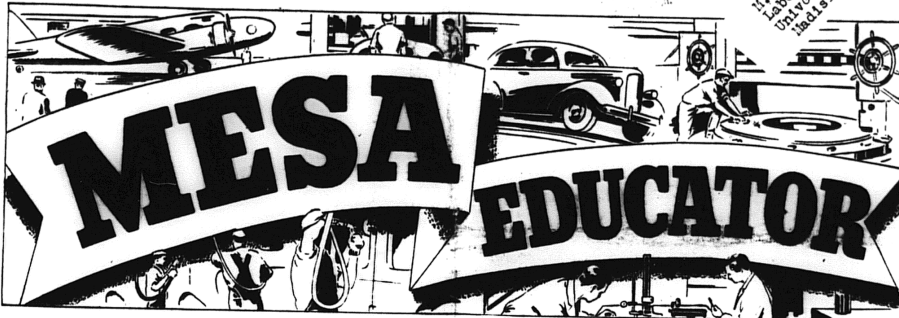


Let liars fear, let cowards shrink.
Let traitors turn away.
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say
—James Russel Lowell



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.

VOL. 6

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER EDITION, 1944

No. 20

M.E.S.A. WINS FIGHT FOR JUSTICE Company Agrees to Conciliate Torok Case C.U.A. CONVEYED AT INDIANAPOLIS

BULLETIN

CONCILIATION PROCEEDS AT GRAPHITE

After the swell demonstration of determination by the M.E.S.A. to carry on an all out fight in defense of Brother Elmer Torok at the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., the Company and Union have met in conciliation on the case and we are confident that Brother Torok is going back to work.

M.E.S.A. ELECTION—FINAL DATE NOV. 11

The final date to get ballots into the National Election Committee of the M.E.S.A. is November 11. M.E.S.A. members in all shops are now voting in a referendum election for National Officers of the Union. All members of the M.E.S.A. are entitled to vote. M.E.S.A. officers are not elected by paid officials as delegates to conventions.

LITTLE STEEL FORMULA ON WAY OUT

It is now clear that the National Stabilization Program is ready for the waste basket and that the Little Steel Formula will be scrapped. The matter that concerns the Administration now, is not the matter of inflation, but what will happen to the consumer market in face of post war unemployment.

N. A. WOODWORTH DRIVE PROGRESSES

The drive being carried on by the M.E.S.A. to organize all workers at the N. A. Woodworth Co. at Ferndale, Mich., is going along in full swing. Once the Company Union at the Plant is thrown out by the NLRB, the M.E.S.A. will be ready to file for an election and to establish a fighting democratic local of the Union at Woodworth.

Where We Ever Taken for a Ride

(Ed. Note: We print the following to show that though the UAW-CIO is one of the biggest of the strikebreaking agencies now posing as "unions," there still remains within its ranks men who are real union men and who know the time of day.)

We have clipped the story from the "VOICE OF 212" the organ of the Briggs Local which carried the fight against the no-strike pledge at the recent IAW gabfest at (Grand Rapids).

We gave up the right to strike.

We gave up double pay for Sundays and Holidays.

Our leaders asked us to do this in the name of equality and sacrifice. They assured us that the winning of the war requires more than these sacrifices on the part of labor.

They said that bankers and manufacturers would have to give up something too. Then they drew up a program that looked nice on paper. We fell for this program and then we set this example by giving up the strongest weapon labor can possibly have—the right to strike. What did the bankers and manufacturers give up? Well, look at the balance sheet below.

WHAT THEY PROMISED

STOP RISING COSTS.

There should be an immediate rigid freezing of prices of food, rent, clothing and other necessities of life.

END ALL WAR PROFITS.

Ending all corporate earnings over three per cent to revert to the government.

The shocking evil of exorbitant corporation "bonuses" and salaries must be ended.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES TO MEET INCREASED LIVING COSTS.

No war millionaires. By legislation, no individual or family should be permitted to receive in dividends, salaries or from other sources income of more than \$25,000 per year.

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED

The cost of living has risen 45.3 per cent between 1914 and 1944. (CIO News, July 17, 1944)

Manufacturing profits, before taxes, are conservatively estimated as \$15 billion in 1944.

See PROFITS, Pg. 4, Col. 1

For this reason, the M.E.S.A. has opened its drive to bring all metal workers within the ranks

M.E.S.A. DEFENDS MEMBERSHIP

During the past few weeks we have received innumerable requests from workers employed in shops now under contract with the CIO. Workers in these plants have announced their desire to join forces with the M.E.S.A. in the fight to improve their working conditions and defend the gains they have already made.

The one question that is prevalent in many of their minds, is their personal position in face of the fact that they will be persecuted because of their rejection to the dictatorial phony practices of the leadership of the CIO.

The M.E.S.A. wants to make it clear, that under no circumstances will we allow a member of the M.E.S.A. to be discriminated against. It is our opinion that an injury to one is an injury to all and that if we allow one of our members to be attacked for Union activities, it is the entire organization that will suffer. Employers who are under contract with the M.E.S.A. know that we will not stand for such acts and for that reason, no such cases arise in the M.E.S.A. shops.

The private management of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. doubted the sincerity of the M.E.S.A. on this point. The actions of the Union in solid strike action, should be proof of the determination of the M.E.S.A. to defend its membership.

For a number of years it was our opinion that there might be some hope to establish a semblance of decency in the CIO. Today it is evident that that organization has so prostituted itself, that no cleaning can ever make it function as a legitimate labor union.

For this reason, the M.E.S.A. has opened its drive to bring all metal workers within the ranks

Post War Action Question Before Delegates

The fourth National Convention of the Confederated Union of America, opens at Indianapolis, Indiana, Friday, October 20. The three day meeting will bring together representatives of more than a million workers who are affiliated with the C.U.A. Since its inception at Chicago, three years ago, the C.U.A. has grown from a loose association of independent unions into the fighting expression of democratic labor organizations in America.

The Confederated Union of America is the one organization that is free from indebtedness to Washington politicians. Every gain that has been made by the C.U.A. has been on a basis of the strength it has demonstrated.

Brother Matthew Smith, National Secretary of the M.E.S.A., who has served as President of the C.U.A. since the Chicago meeting, and Brother James DeBella, Vice-President of the C.U.A. in charge of the Washington Office, have followed an uncompromising line in building the organization.

At the Cincinnati convention of the C.U.A., the fight for representation on government agencies dealing with labor matters was adopted as the objective for 1944.

Although we have not been successful in attaining complete victory in this direction, the actions of C.U.A. affiliates has forced official recognition of the C.U.A. as an important part of the American labor movement.

Today, when the case of a Union not affiliated with either the AP of L or CIO comes before the War Labor Board, representatives of affiliated unions, sit on the panels that hear the case and upon request are given places on review boards in Washington.

Besides that, the NWLB has appointed a special WLB official to work with C.U.A. affiliates and other Unions not affiliated with the AP of L and CIO. This practice has been established not only on a National scale, but each regional Board has been instructed to carry out this policy. The C.U.A. has won

Your Choice Tweedle-Dee Tweedle-Dum

Now that the campaigns of the Republican and Democratic parties are away in full swing we hear from the one side that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the Saviour of the people, the great American that ever lived while Thomas E. Dewey is the Wolf in sheep's clothing, the personification of Fascism, starvation and suffering in the United States.

The Republicans on the other hand tell us that the re-election of F. D. Roosevelt will bring a reign of communist control on the United States. That President Roosevelt is merely a stooge for the Third International, that comes the end of the war with a Democratic Administration we will have hell on earth.

Perhaps John Citizen here at home is dumb enough to fall for the money rack being put out on both sides, but if he is, that is the point that keeps it from being one big joke.

The re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt will not solve the problem of the American worker, but the election of Tom E. Dewey will make no contribution in that direction either.

Let us understand that F. D. R. and T. E. D. are the old line men for two political organizations with an identical economic purpose.

The Republican and Democratic parties are both dedicated to the perpetuation of our present economy. It is an economy that places the interest of private profit above those of human lives.

Among the advocates of this economy are two schools of thought. The liberals and the conservatives. For the most part the liberals are tied to the shirt tail of the Democratic party while the nation's conservatives rally under the banner of the G.O.P.

See YOUR CHOICE, Page 7

National Strike Action Forces Company's Hand Lausche Out As Arbitrator

When it became evident that the M.E.S.A. was determined to get a fair and impartial hearing in the case of Elmer Torok at the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., and that 70,000 members of the Union were ready to lay down their tools in defense of a fellow union member action was taken by Government agencies to open conciliation proceedings on the case.

Unity in The CUA

When the C.U.A. first came into being three years ago, there was much suspicion on the part of affiliating organizations as to the aim and purpose of the organizations behind the move to unite unaffiliated unions in a new national federation.

The assistance that has come to C.U.A. affiliates since joining forces to meet the attack of employers, and government agencies, and the efforts that have been put forth to protect the achievements and independence of these organizations, has completely eliminated any question as to the sincerity of the founders.

Recently, it has been proposed that all C.U.A. affiliates in similar industries, unite their forces within the C.U.A. in closer association than mere joint affiliation. It appears to some that such a move is necessary to further advance the interests of these affiliates.

This is one of the important matters that C.U.A. affiliates have been discussing. Should it be adopted as policy, it will be a move of major importance to the entire labor movement.

Because of the determination of the Union to defend a member of the organization and to use its full economic strength in that effort, a complete victory has been won by the M.E.S.A. in the first step toward getting Brother Torok back on his job.

Had the Union weakened in its position, it is evident that the Company and Government agencies were set to smash the one labor organization that has adopted the policy that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Washington CUA Office

Since opening the Washington office of the C.U.A., officials of affiliated Unions have had a personal contact with all Government agencies.

It now appears that our organization has developed to the stage where a full time C.U.A. representative is required to present the case of C.U.A. affiliates before various government hearings and to work as a liaison man between our Unions and the Government.

It has been closed to us. This is a matter for C.U.A. delegates at Indianapolis.

The Case for Industrial Democracy

Nobody can exercise the rights of citizenship intelligently now without clearly understanding the case for industrial democracy. At national state and city elections, in every department of public affairs, the issues are defined, with constantly increasing insistence for and against, not only in the direct proposals put forward by its proponents themselves, but in the implications of the idea in the proposals of all political parties. And no vote can be an intelligent vote unless the voter has a knowledge of the case and a reasoned judgment upon the idea.

The movement has passed beyond that order stage which every new movement has to encounter, the stage of mere unreasoning prejudice and the unaided use of epithets against it. Within the life of a single generation it has drawn to its

front millions of earnest thinking men and women; and it has made out its case so convincingly that in every civilized country its capture of the government is now the dominant issue in political conflict. It claims to explain to the common man why poverty and squalor exist in a world of abundant resources, and the common man everywhere is finding in it the hope of fulfillment of his dream of human life set free from these miseries.

In these circumstances, every citizen who wishes to keep intelligently abreast of the responsibilities of his citizenship must study the case, and the desire among reasonable people for a serious study and understanding of it is now everywhere manifest. It is to meet this desire that these articles are written.

In the first place, we believe that poverty can be prevented.

Other economic plans take the fact of poverty for granted, as being part of the natural and inevitable order of human affairs.

It is true that both Republican and Democratic parties forward schemes of social reform intended to get rid of extremes of poverty, such schemes as those for old-age pensions, for securing undernourished school children, for insuring workmen against unemployment, and the like. This is all good so far as it goes, but it does not touch the actual problem of the cause of poverty.

On the contrary, as we sum up the case, we find that the cause of poverty is to be relieved in these ways. These reforms are only proposals for giving relief and amounting to no more than constantly bailing out the boat while the leak which causes all the trouble is left untouched.

The problem of poverty can only be effectively dealt with at its source by stopping the leak.

What both Republicans and Democrats take for granted is the broad fact of a rich class and a poor class continuing to exist, a population on the one hand living at ease with all the comforts of a spacious life, and a working population on the other hand living in small houses, with little leisure and with incomes only at or about the margin of subsistence.

The old parties are quite willing to give us reforms within the existing social order, and would be glad to see the poor class assured of regular work and wages good enough to go a little beyond the bare margin of subsistence, so that for instance, working men might live in suburban streets of real homes instead of in slums, have a little back garden to cultivate, work six hours a day in-

stead of 8 or 10, and even get a week or a fortnight for holiday in the summer. But the broad fact of a rich class and a poor class would remain, a small rich class with spacious lives and a large poor class with comparatively little. The notion is that practical politics is limited to such reforms as simply ease the extremes of poverty, the fact is that the national resources should be made available for the general national life, and that class division, being in itself an evil and unjust thing, should cease.

When, therefore, we say that poverty can be prevented, you will see that we mean by poverty something very different from what is usually meant. It is not an absolute term. It is a relative term, relative to the kind of life which the actual resources of the world must

maintain. When, therefore, we say that poverty can be prevented, you will see that we mean by poverty something very different from what is usually meant. It is not an absolute term. It is a relative term, relative to the kind of life which the actual resources of the world must

maintain. When, therefore, we say that poverty can be prevented, you will see that we mean by poverty something very different from what is usually meant. It is not an absolute term. It is a relative term, relative to the kind of life which the actual resources of the world must

The History of The Torok Case

In order that all M.E.S.A. members of the M.E.S.A. can have a full understanding of the history behind the Graphite Bronze Case, we tell the story as it developed step by step, since the Company put a new lock on Elmer's locker.

Last August, Brother Elmer Torok, went to the Company locker room at quitting time, only to find a new lock had been put on his locker and that not having the combination to the lock, he couldn't get his hat and coat so that he might go home. After sending someone to look for the foreman to open the locker, and failing to find him, Brother Torok did what any person with his wits about him would do, he broke the lock, took his clothing from his own locker and went home.

Next morning Torok reported to his foreman that he had broken the lock and offered to pay for it. His foreman told him that he was glad to have reported it and that he would take care of the matter. At that time it was assumed this insignificant case was settled.

Some eight days later Brother Elmer Torok, a worker at the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. with more than 11 years seniority, was dismissed for destruction of Company property. Under established grievance procedure the case was taken up step by step, until it reached the final appeal grievance set-up. A meeting was held between Bro. Matthew Smith, as the representative of the Union and Glen Smith, Secretary-Treasurer and attorney as the representative of the Company. This meeting agreed to the reinstatement of Torok at the Graphite Bronze, and again the case was considered settled.

But the case was not settled. Although over a period of years, more than a hundred similar grievances had been settled by following this procedure, when Torok reported to work the next day he found that he did not have a job.

During the night development within the Company created a turn of hand and Company Representative Glen Smith backed down on his word.

The Union was told that they didn't dare do anything about the matter and if they thought that the men in the plant would put up a fight to go ahead and call them out on strike. M.E.S.A. members at Graphite took the company at their word and 5,000 workers laid down their tools and walked out.

During the next five days, the Company and the Mayor of the City of Cleveland used all means within their power to break the solid strike. When it became evident that the Union was going to win the fight to reinstate Brother Torok, and that production at Graphite was at a standstill with the possibility of 75,000 workers in 68 plants coming to their assistance, the President of the United States ordered the Army to take over the plant.

The Graphite workers returned to their jobs and the Company and the Union were ordered to proceed with conciliation and if necessary arbitration in the case.

The Union stated from the beginning that it was willing to proceed but that if the Company and the Union could not agree

on a third arbitrator, the Union was willing to accept any person that might be appointed to the arbitration panel, but that the Union could not accept Strike Breaking Mayor Frank Lausche as the king pin to name the third arbitrator.

The Union agreed to accept an appointment named by the War Labor Board, the City Law Director, the U. S. Dept. of Conciliation or any other Government Agency. To these requests the company turned a cold ear and was supported in its position by both the War Labor Board and the representatives of the United States Army.

We have been told that the matter in dispute is not an important one. To them we agree. It is our position that the matter is so insignificant that we cannot agree to a worker losing his job over it.

We believe that if any punishment is to be meted out, the punishment should be no stronger than if Torok had broken a lock outside the shop, and he been taken before a judge in Civil Court. Elmer Torok would have pointed out that there was no ill intent behind his act and that all he "as after" was his coat and hat.

It would have been pointed out that Torok agreed to pay for the lock and that the case had once been declared settled. If the Judge had found Elmer guilty of being a bad boy, he would have said it was a case of disorderly conduct and that he should pay a five dollar fine.

Such is not the punishment handed down to Torok in this case. Torok has eleven years seniority and with the threat of post-war unemployment, prevalent.

Torok's seniority is the difference between a post-war job and unemployment.

Over a period of five years, Torok's job will be worth about \$10,000. We do not think that a \$10,000 fine is justice for breaking a two-bit lock.

Attention Car Drivers

The O.P.A. has issued a Form R-1015 for any ne who does not have riders, regardless of miles to and from work, otherwise, Form R-1015 must be complete and attached to regular Form 335 for renewal adjustment or original application. Your stub from your Basic A Form R-334 mileage rationing record also your speedometer reading as of the date of your application this also applies to special mileage. Your correct address or change of address is most important. These regulations are not made by your Plant Transportation Advisory Committee.

ARTHUR A. MORIN, Chairman, Nash-Kelvinator Transportation Advisory Committee.

OWNERSHIP
"I've," cried Stan to a new arrival, "you act as if you owned this place."

"I do," said the new arrival. "My wife gave it to me before I came."

"What kind of illumination did they have in Noah's boat?" "Are lights"

Grave Situation

Go underground?
The motion's sound
And rather neat.

Go underground.
You homeward-bound
SS Elite.

Go underground
For miles around,
From Kiel to Crete.

Go underground,
Beneath a mound.
About six feet.

RICHARD ARMOUR.

More Stuff

WRONG LOCATION

"As I understand the case," said his Honor, "you and your husband had a drunken altercation and you were kicked in the ensuing rampage."

"No, sub. Judge," replied Mandu. "Ah was kicked in de stummick."

SLIGHT MISTAKE

Two soldiers—bent upon enjoying a rather festive furlough—just managed to crowd themselves aboard a bus departing from Norfolk for Washington.

As the first soldier turned around, he came face to face with a stately uniformed gentleman frowning disapproval. The soldier proffered his fare.

The gentleman drew himself up and stated coolly: "Sorry, I can't take it. I'm a Naval officer."

"Wow," shouted the soldier. "Let's get the devil off here, Joe. We've boarded a blonzing battleship."

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

There was another man who was hen-pecked.

His wife cornered him one day and said: "I'm sick and tired of hearing you refer to the car as your car. Hereafter I want you to call it our car. I've got a half interest in everything you own."

"That night he said to her: "Please don't you patch our pants!"

DEWEY OR DONTY

MIGHT SING A DUET

She (to odd-job man): "I want on this morning to double-dig the lichen garden, saw down that old tree in the corner, chop it into suitable sizes for lighting fire, clean out the two sheds, overhaul the moving machine, and thoroughly wash and comb Fluffy."

Odd-Job Man: "And to fill up the man, I'll top into the 'nuse' and give yer a and with yer crochets."

DRAFTED

Mrs. Mayes sent her young hopeful off to his very first day in school, with a brave smile on her lips, but a pang in her heart. She awaited his return eagerly and when he finally arrived, threw her arms about him as though she hadn't seen him in six months. "Tell me everything that happened to you in your first day at school, Johnny," she implored him.

"Well," answered Johnny, "everything was swell. The teacher said I was very smart, and put me in 1-A."

Mrs. Mayes fainted.

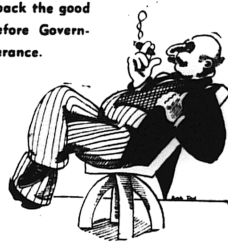
The Old Hag

First Girl: "The forewoman claims to be thirty-eight, but I think she's a lot older, don't you?"

Second Girl: "Sav, if the right number of candles were lit on that dame's birthday cake, the heat would set off the automatic fire sprinkler."

I TELL YOU BOYS

Let's bring back the good old days before Government interference.



COMPANY UNION

(Tune: K K K Katty, Beautiful Katty)

C. C. C. Company, Company Union

I've have met you and your Yellow Dog before

All the B-Boys wants is to control you

So, K-K-Kick his Company Union out the door.

P-P-P-Pay Day, Fatful pay day

If when you find the boss has gyped you on your pay

If you tell him, he is a robber

He'll say is, "G-G-Get out, be on your way."

C. C. C. Company, Company Union,

Cannot do a single thing for me and you;

If it's a real Union, we can fight wage cuts—

Join our Union, that's the only thing to do.

CUTBACKS

Conditions will be bad.

And some of you quite sad

You will not see your enemy

The gang that lives in luxury.

Workmen are poor—

Shall be for evermore

As long as you permit the few

To guide your destiny

Chorus

Must we all be slaves and work for wages?

It is outrageous—has been for ages:

This earth by right belongs to toilers,

And not to spoilers of liberty.

Oh Workmen unite!

We must put up a fight

If we'll be free from slavery,

And coupon-clipping tyranny;

This fight is not in vain.

We've got a world to gain.

Now don't be a fool, the Bosses' tool

And serve your enemy.

DEAL ME IN

The Marine Corps, never the one to boast unduly about its exploits, sends out the following distinct understatement from its Quantico base: Four of the leathernecks were playing bridge in a hut on a small Pacific isle. From outside came a shout: "Force of about 200 Japs landing on the beach." The four marines looked at one another. Finally one rose casually and said, "OK, I'll go—I'm dummy this hand."

GALLOP POLL

Have you ever been galloped? Do you know any person that has? The Gallop Poll from time to time through the national newspapers tells us how we feel about this, that, and the other thing. Yet we know of nobody who knows of somebody who has a friend that's been galloped. Do you?

GUESS WHO?

On the subject of reforms, here's the \$64 question. Who made the following statement? (Don't cheat now!)

"(This government) has ratified the laws for the eight-hour day, for obligatory insurance, for regulation of the work of women and children, for assistance and benefit, for after-work diversification and adult education and finally for obligatory insurance against tuberculosis."

All that it is possible to do without working an injury to the principle of solidarity in our economy I have set out to do, from minimum wage to the continuity of employment, from insurance against accidents to indemnity against illness."

Who wrote it? Sir William Beveridge? Wrong. Henry Wallace? President Roosevelt? Wrong again. The author of the passage we have just quoted is none other than that recently deposed sawdust Caesar, Benito Mussolini. Mussolini granted these reforms to bolster Fascist capitalism.

From "WEEKLY PEOPLE"

SPORTS



Your editor witnessed a bowling match between members of the M.E.S.A. bowling League at the Auto-Lite Company in Toledo, although the best score he has ever turned in was an 87, which certainly does not qualify him as a judge for the game, he tells us that the Auto-Lite boys look pretty good and that they would make a good match for the members of Kelvinator Local No. 9.

It has been suggested that we have a run-off match between the members of the M.E.S.A. locals. How do you feel about that boys. The idea would be to take the Local team with the highest average and to have inter city matches until we get the humps of the M.E.S.A. If any team bowling under the name of the M.E.S.A. is interested in such competition, get in touch with the publicity office.

We finally got the results on the various City Base ball tournaments. Final results, our pitchers were all in the army. Let's have some League scores so that we can see how our teams are doing.

YOU BETCH!

A candidate for the police force was being verbally examined.

"If you were by yourself in a police car, and were being pursued by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing 40 miles an hour on a lonely road, what would you do?"

"Fifty," promptly replied the candidate.

+ BOOK REVIEW + Summer Welles Book

New Leader

The much-publicized book of the former Under-Secretary of State Summer Welles is a mixture of knowledge and impressive presentation of facts on the one hand, and a disarming naïveté in their interpretation on the other. I offer the following as some pertinent examples.

Summer Welles calls his chapter on Germany, "The German Menace Can Be Ended." He proposes to cut Germany into three countries: giving East Prussia and the industrial part of Upper Silesia to Poland, as suggested by Russia. Although he does discuss briefly the argument that the partitioning of Germany would result in a revival of the primitive nationalism which helped Hitler to power, he does not pay much attention to this peril. Welles believes the partition of Germany will solve all problems in that respect. There he makes his fatal error. Germany can not be physically eliminated; seventy-five million persons can not be disregarded. After the destruction of all remnants of Prussian militarism Germany could, and should, be given another chance at democracy, with all possible safeguards to preclude a comeback of the military.

But how can a new development of a German democracy be possible, if, instead of leading the German people to a good start, their entire future is to be charged with the nationalist slogan of "reunion"? This is no solution at all—it is the opposite; instead of overcoming the nationalism in the German people it is apt to increase it, and to bar the way to democracy, falsifying the struggle for liberation. Instead of helping the German people to liberate themselves from their own history, from Prussian militarism, from the most unfortunate nationalist tradition, it means to turn this liberation into the fight for freedom from foreign racial nationalism!

Summer Welles has written a good chapter on "World Organization." He refers to its beginning, to the immortal essay which Immanuel Kant wrote on "Eternal Peace." Is this eternal peace to begin by turning the truly German city of Königsberg, where Kant wrote it, into a Polish village, by order of Stalin?

On page 16 we find the amazing sentence: "Had there been enough Karl Liebknechts, the future of Germany and of the world might have been different." Differently indeed! Germany would then have been a part of the Soviet Union, Prussian and Red armies fighting together, and we would have had by now a war between the East and the West, and with all due respect to American potentiality it is extremely doubtful that we would have been in the position we are in now. More steps must be taken before dealing with the Weimar Republic. Karl Liebknecht, with all his enthusiasm, was not the man to lead the German people to a new dawn, and said: "Go ahead and say it: 'Death to Weimar!' and the parrot replied: 'May the Lord grant your wish.'"

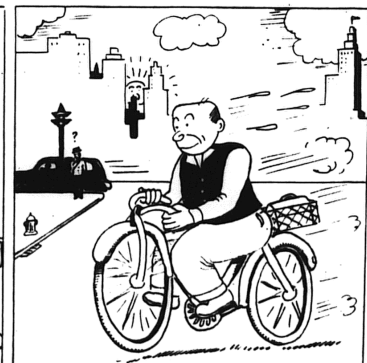
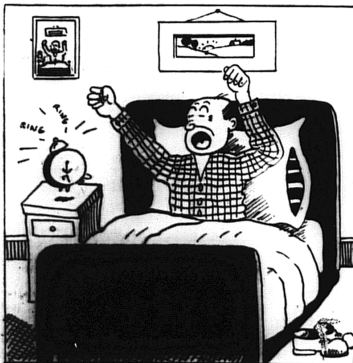
One day, in Paris, a German officer walked into a bar-room. There was a parrot in the bar-room and every time a German would come in it would say: "Death to Weimar!" When the officer came in the parrot said what it always did. So the officer commanded the owner, "Trade that in for something else." The next day the officer didn't know that the bartender traded it with the cathedral for the minister's parrot. The German officer wanted to be sure that the bartender did not fool him so he traded out the new parrot, and said: "Go ahead and say it: 'Death to Weimar!' and the parrot replied: 'May the Lord grant your wish.'"

Granted Wishes

One day, in Paris, a German officer walked into a bar-room. There was a parrot in the bar-room and every time a German would come in it would say: "Death to Weimar!" When the officer came in the parrot said what it always did. So the officer commanded the owner, "Trade that in for something else." The next day the officer didn't know that the bartender traded it with the cathedral for the minister's parrot. The German officer wanted to be sure that the bartender did not fool him so he traded out the new parrot, and said: "Go ahead and say it: 'Death to Weimar!' and the parrot replied: 'May the Lord grant your wish.'"

By Ted George

WILLIE WHIPPLE



Special Presidential Election Page

In order that members of the M.E.S.A. can have a full understanding of the programs of the various national political parties, we have requested the Democratic, Republican, Socialist and Socialist-Labor Parties to present their programs for reprint in the Educator. It is our opinion that our membership should consider all candidates before casting their vote and that in voting, their support should be given to that party which in their estimation will best serve their interests in the post War period. Publication of these programs does not constitute an endorsement of any political party or candidate. The M.E.S.A. urges all members to note, and to vote intelligently.

Democratic Party

TEXT OF PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATS—

The Democratic party stands on its record in peace and in war.

To speed victory, establish and maintain peace, guarantee full employment, and provide prosperity—this is its platform.

We do not have detail scores of planks. We cite action.

Beginning March, 1933, the Democratic Administration took a series of actions which saved our system of free enterprise.

It brought that system out of collapse and thereafter eliminated abuses which had imperiled it.

It used the powers of government to provide employment in industry and to save agriculture.

It wrote a new Magna Carta for labor.

It provided social security, including old age pensions, unemployment insurance, security for crippled and dependent children, and the blind. It established employment offices. It provided Federal bank deposit insurance, flood prevention, soil conservation and prevented abuses in the security markets. It saved farms and homes from foreclosure and secured profitable prices for farm products.

It adopted an effective program of reclamation, hydroelectric power and mineral development.

It found the road to prosperity through production and employment.

We pledge the continuance and improvement of these programs.

We pledge our support to the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, and the application of the principles enunciated therein to the United Nations and other peace-loving nations, large and small.

We offer these post-war programs:

A continuation of our policy of full benefits for all service men and women with special consideration for the disabled. We make it our first duty to assure employment and economic security to all who have served in the defense of our country.

Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers with all practical steps.

To keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor.

To foster the success of the small independent farmer.

To aid the home ownership of family-sized farms.

To extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products.

Adequate compensation for workers during demobilization.

The enactment of such additional humanitarian, labor, social and farm legislation as time and experience may require, including the amendment or repeal of any law enacted in recent years which has failed to accomplish its purpose.

Promotion of the success of small business.

Earliest possible release of war-time controls.

Adaptation of tax laws to an expanding peacetime economy, with simplified structure and wartime taxes reduced or repealed as soon as possible.

Encouragement of risk capital, new enterprise, development of natural resources in the West and other parts of the country and the immediate reopening of the gold and silver mines in the West as soon as manpower is available.

We reassert our faith in competitive private enterprise, free from control by monopolies, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority.

We assert that mankind believes in the Four Freedoms, which has the greatest measure of social justice is capable of the greatest achievements.

We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

We believe that without loss of sovereignty, world peace is within humanity's grasp. They will come with the greater enjoyment of those freedoms by the people of the world, and with the freer flow among them of ideas and goods.

We believe in the world right of all men to write, send and publish, and to inform communication rapidly and without interference by governmental or private monopoly and that right should be protected by law.

To these beliefs the Democratic party subscribes.

These principles the Democratic party pledges itself in solemn sincerity to maintain.

Finally, this convention sends its affectionate greetings to our beloved and resident, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He stands before the nation and the world, the champion of liberty and dignity. He has rescued our people from the ravages of economic disaster. His rare foresight and magnificent courage have saved the nation from the assault of international brigades and dictators. Fulfilling the ardent hope of his life, he has carried on his yet unfinished work in our hope and prayer.

That God may keep him strong in body and in spirit to carry on his yet unfinished work is our hope and prayer.

Profits

Continued from Page 1

1943. \$15 billion represents nearly five times the 1939 figure. (CIO Economic Outlook, March 1944.)

The War Labor Board is carrying out a definite policy of stabilizing wages within 15 percent above the January 1941 level. (William H. Davis, WLB National Chairman.)

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(This is only a sample of a long list made public by the U. S. Treasury Dept.)

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Socialist Party

The Socialist Party believes that the most important problem facing workers now is whether or not they will have jobs after war production is completed.

Alongside the immensity of this problem the minor differences between the major parties fade into nothingness.

All the leaders of our nation, industrial and political, are assuring us that they intend to re-establish free enterprise as soon as possible. Yet this is just what workers most fear. For it was free enterprise that gave us the depression after the last war, that broke up the unions in the smelting "Open Shop Drive" of the early 1920's, that threw us into the terrible depression of the thirties. To go back to free enterprise means to guarantee post-war unemployment.

The war has taught American workers that it is possible to keep us all at work, to use our productive machinery to the limit, to expand the national income. What we did in wartime, we can do in peace time without all the restrictions that have plagued us during the war.

What stands in the way of peacetime full employment? Principally the private ownership of our great industries, of the banking system, of distribution and transportation. The owners of all these major enterprises run them for a profit, and to make a profit they have to restrict production and keep wages down. By so doing they keep employment down, keep wages down, keep down our standard of living.

The Socialist Party says that we must end the private ownership of these industries, that they must become the property of the people, and be operated democratically, in accordance with a plan that seeks to fill the needs of all the people.

Only in such a planned and democratic economy can we hope for real fraternity among

all workers, regardless of their race or creed, for the competition for jobs will have been ended, and the greedy forces that divide worker against worker will have been eliminated.

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Republican Party

We propose that we shall have government by law after January 20, 1945. Here is the first time since 1789 that we have an able Secretary of Labor from the ranks of labor.

Second, the functions of the Department of Labor must be put into the hands of one man, the Secretary of Labor, and not into the hands of a committee.

Third, we shall abolish many of these wasteful, competing bureaus filled with petty officials quarreling for jurisdiction while American citizens stand and wait. We shall put their powers and their duties into one place where they belong in the Department of Labor.

We shall establish the Fair Employment Practice Committee as a permanent function authorized by law.

Finally, just as we shall abolish the unnecessary bureaus and agencies, we shall abolish private employment agencies, and we shall have no back door entrance to special privilege by one group over any other group of Americans.

There is no question where we want to go during these peacetime years for which we are electing a new president. We must establish equality between business, labor and agriculture. We must have full employment. It must be at a high wage level. We must have protection of the individual from loss of his earnings.

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Socialist-Labor Party

Our society stands where the plain and the fork. The signs are plainly marked.

One points to a continuation of capitalism. It leads to a postwar world of chronic economic crisis, of idle factories and idle men, of spreading anti-Semitism, of racism, of fascist controls and Stateism, and of perpetual struggle and war.

The other points to Socialism—a world of social ownership, democratic management of the industries, jobs and plenty for all, human brotherhood, and enduring peace.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, at its 21st National Convention in the City of New York, May 1, 1944, in placing its program for a "Socialist reconstruction of society" before the American workers, declares this to be the issue that confronts them.

Either society moves onward and upward to peace and plenty via collective ownership of the industries, or it continues under the economic despotism of private property to a new dark age. There is no middle way.

Capitalism could not solve the problems besetting society before the war began; it cannot solve the immensely greater problems which will arise when the war ends.

For more than a decade prior to the outbreak of World War II the factories stood idle or operated at low tide, while the army of unemployed workers numbered millions. The reason is self-evident. The capitalists, owning the instruments of production and using them to exploit the propertyless workers, could not find markets for labor's product. Only one factor could alter this: abundant output of our fields and factories. That market is war.

What the New Deal failed to do—after spending billions of dollars in a vain attempt to prime the pump of business—war did. Production has soared to unprecedented heights. But note this: We could have produced