

DRAFT EXTENSION IS A STEP TOWARDS ENTRY INTO WAR!

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

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"We Feel That We Have Been Betrayed"

By IRVING HOWE

"We feel that we have been betrayed by the rest of the world. Our life is narrowed down to an endless routine of training. And how will it end up? We have a pretty good suspicion, but there's no use talking about that too much."

These were the words of a draftee friend of the writer. In these words were expressed the attitude and condition of one million American boys.

And now that President Roosevelt has made his proposal that the draft term be extended indefinitely, "for the duration," the situation of the draftee becomes even more pressing and desperate.

The draftee has become the outcast of modern society. He, and his whole generation, have become a special group in a society which is rapidly heading toward total militarization. (The more rapid this development, the more frenzied the shrieks about democracy!) The draftee has no present, no future. He has only the past to remember—and the memories become constantly vaguer.

Up till now, the draftee retained the hope that once his year of service was over, he could return to his "normal" life: to his friends, his job, his family, his girl friend, the local ball game, the neighborhood movie.

Now that is all gone. By a sweep of a phrase, the government of Franklin D. has decided that the youth of American must become permanent military robots—in a word, like the youth of the fascist countries.

Is it any wonder that the military camps of the country are more excited, more agitated than at any time before? Is it any wonder that every day we see more news items about draftees protesting against the extension of the draft, about draftees petitioning?

"HAVE A FEW ON THE HOUSE"



In their desperation with the monotony and hopelessness of the army camps, in their desire to be given their freedom again, the draftees have spoken up. Not all the filibustering and threats of the politicians and generals could stop them.

For if the draftees could be denied the right to express their political point of view on the flimsy grounds that for the year that

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Marching steadily along the bloody road to war, the United States moved even closer to formal participation during the last month. Taking a leaf from Hitler's book, the Roosevelt Administration broke its promise to the draftees that their term of service would be limited to a year and has, instead, proposed that the draft be extended to two and a half years.

The Administration has, in addition, become involved in a serious political crisis in the Far East which threatens to break out into a full fledged war with Japan. It appears quite possible that American imperialism will enter the war in Europe via the Japanese route.

These two events tie up very closely. Why is the draft being extended? The reason is very clear. The draft is being extended in order to prepare a mass army for a long war in which American imperialism will enter a life and death struggle with its German and Japanese

rivals. An entire generation of American youth is therefore to be doomed to permanent militarization, to a permanent life in the army camps. For everyone understands that by the time the 2½ year period is up the U.S. will quite probably be actively in the war or will, otherwise, again extend the draft provision.

The people are being hit from every side. Their sons are to be permanently drafted. They are paying higher and higher prices as the wave of inflation begins to hit American shores. Wages are not keeping any sort of pace with these prices. And the possibility of war looms ever larger.

The politicians scream that this war is for democracy. What democracy is at stake in the Far East? It is a question of whether Japanese or Anglo-American imperialism will control the vast riches of the Far East; a question of which will have the right to exploit the natives, the raw materials, the resources of these territories.

It is a fight between Standard Oil and its Japanese and German competitors. Democracy comes in only as a fake excuse used by the boss governments to fool the people into dying in the imperialist war.

Before it is too late, the American people, the American youth, must speak up:

AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT!

AGAINST ENTRY INTO THE WAR!

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE—FOR A PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM ON WAR!

YCL Gets Hot, Wants More Draft

The latest moves of the new hysterically pro-war (Stalinist) Communist movement in America are:

a) It supports "full and unlimited" aid to Britain and Soviet Russia, which of course includes war.

b) It considers the sending of a new American Expeditionary Force to Europe a mere "technical question" which military experts must decide, but which is perfectly permissible within the framework of the above-mentioned "full and unlimited" support to England and Russia.

c) It favors the President's proposals for keeping the draftees in the army for an unlimited period of "emergency." It denounces opponents of such proposals as fifth columnists.

d) It calls for complete support of the Administration's war preparations and urges the organization of a "national front" in order to prepare for war.

These points—which are documented further in this article—demonstrate the lightning speed with which the Stalinists dropped their fake opposition to the present imperialist war once Stalin had to jump over to the other side. Today, they have become a completely jingoistic pro-war force. Let us go through each of the above points and illustrate them:

a) The manifesto of the Communist Party's National Committee calls for "full aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain," and "For full and unlimited collaboration of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. . ."

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Army Gets Ripe Pluckings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There'll be some ripe pickings for the brass hat generals in the next few months. Over 1,000,000 young men who had reached the age of 21 after the Selective Service registration last October, enrolled in a second nationwide registration held on July 1.

This batch of lame-duck registrants will probably go down in history as the guinea pig generation. For the generals, the draft boards and drill sergeants are eagerly awaiting them. The draft boards are rushing through the list of previous registrants in order to get at this second batch of potential soldiers.

A very low percentage of the 21-year-olds is expected to be rejected. The army has decided that these youth will make superior cannon-fodder because: 1) they are stronger than older men; 2) few of them are engaged in defense industries, which would require their being deferred; and 3) few of them are married and hence in a position to claim dependency.

The fate of this generation—doomed to bear the major brunt of the war drive of American imperialism—is not enviable. It is no exaggeration to say that if present Administration plans go through as per schedule, the bodies of these men will be strewn on the battlefields of the entire world—Africa, Asia, Europe; all of them victims of the imperialist war. It is still in the power of this generation of soldiers, as well as of the other generations, to carve out their own destiny of peace and security, in opposition to the brass hats and jingoes.

Going Up - - Everything But Wages!

By BILL HAINES

For the past year, *The Challenge of Youth* has repeatedly warned against the attempts of the Roosevelt Administration to place the main burden of the war costs on the shoulders of the working class.

This attempt has become clearer in the past month through statements and actions of Roosevelt's officials. First, on July 14, Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson warned of "hard days ahead due to future shortages, rationing,

higher taxes and inflation. Then, on July 19, Miss Harriet Elliott, associate administrator of the office of price administration, predicted price rises and the loss of jobs in non-defense industries due to defense needs, stating that: "There

will be real sacrifices and hardship." Words soon let to action, when, in a few days, the Office of Price Administration ordered reductions of 50 per cent in the production of automobiles and refrigerator coordinators, recommended a 20 per cent reduction in gas fuel consumption in 16 Atlantic Coast states, and also threatened rationing. Meanwhile Mayor La Guardia and his Boy Scouts were begging housewives for aluminum pots and pans to help relieve a shortage of the metal, all for "defense" needs.

Why are all these shortages, higher prices and rationing, which mean sacrifices by the masses of the people, necessary in the richest country in the world? Henderson blames it all on recent "wage increases that many businesses were unable to absorb." However, we of the YPSL place the responsibility where it really belongs, on the capitalist class which is seeking to make the workers pay for a tremendously expensive imperialist war while maintaining ITS monopoly and profit.

Let us look at the facts. Henderson's parroting that the cause of higher prices is higher wages is im-

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Defend the Minneapolis Teamsters!

In the most vicious union-busting, red-baiting move yet undertaken by the Administration at Washington, Attorney General Biddle had his special assistants bring in charges resulting indictments by a special grand jury, sitting in St. Paul, Minn., against 29 unionists and working class leaders on the charge that they were preaching "sedition."

The 29 indicted fall into two groups: 1) leaders and members of Local 544, the famous fighting union of Minneapolis teamsters, and 2) leaders of the Socialist Workers Party. The government prosecutors have deliberately tried to "smear" the fighting unionists of Local 544 by involving them in this prosecution which is aimed at the anti-war

leaders of the Socialist Workers Party.

This indictment comes at a time when Local 544 is engaged in a desperate fight for existence. Local 544 belonged, till recently, to the AFL Teamsters Union, which is headed by the notorious labor faker, Dan Tobin (salary, \$30,000). Tobin, a Roosevelt stooge, began to crack down on Local 544 because it was a militant fighting union, which was not joining Tobin in wiping up the bosses' boots.

Instead, No. 544 had gained the reputation of being one of the best, most militant and most democratic unions in the country. Tobin, who associates more with politicians and bosses than with workers, wanted to cut up Local 544; the point was

reached where No. 544 up and joined the CIO, believing that its brand of clean, fighting unionism would be better appreciated there. And it was.

Every young worker must come to the support of the 29 indicted militants. The indictment babbles about "sedition" and other such moonshine, but the real charge against the Dunn brothers is that they are fighting, honest trade unionists. Just as the real charge against James Cannon, head of the Socialist Workers Party, is that he is the leader of one of the few groups in America which remains opposed to the imperialist war.

This is labor's fight! This is youth's fight! Defend the 29 militants against persecution.

The Story of Youth Who Work

Ten Million of Us!

by EUGENE VICTOR

At the time the famous Lend-Lease Act, the decisive indication that America was going to war, was up before Congress, Senator Downey of California wrote a letter to his 17 year old son, Dick, in which he said: "I fear... a post-war collapse. Our savings will stagnate catastrophically, our inventories mount intolerably and our unemployed tramp the streets in the millions. The depression of 1929 will be forgotten in the greater calamities of the 1940's."

The contents of this striking paragraph are not as significant for Dick Downey—who is, after all, the son of a senator—as to the ten million youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four who work for a living in America's shops and factories.

These ten million of us—young workers of the nation—are at least as wise as Senator Downey in anticipating a post-war depression worse than that in 1929. And it is precisely because we are so keenly aware of the ominous nature of this post-war depression that we are so very concerned about our rights today—our right to earn a decent wage, our right to work at a decent trade instead of at monotonous mass production, and our right to get something more out of life than mere day to day labor.

Ten Million

There are ten million of us. Hundreds of thousands work for warehouses and shipping firms on both the east and west coasts. Almost a million young girls operate foot presses, power presses and drill presses in Los Angeles, Newark, Chicago and New York. There are textile workers and clothing workers among us; there are cannery workers and Woolworth salesgirls, telegraph messengers and radio assemblers, food packers and machinists' helpers, paper workers and toy workers.

In the Los Angeles trade schools, on NYA in Philadelphia, in Chicago and Cleveland, in Baltimore and Seattle, American youth, unemployed and dead-end-job youth, seek a future.

All of us face the problem of the war boom. First, of course, the prospect of war itself. And, second, the effects of the war boom on our jobs and lives.

Jobs for Youth?

There are approximately 26,400,000 youth between the ages of 14 and 24 in America today. How many of these youth are working and how many are unemployed?

There are nine million youth working in regular jobs today. There are just about the same number in school. According to figures released by the census, there are the following additional categories:

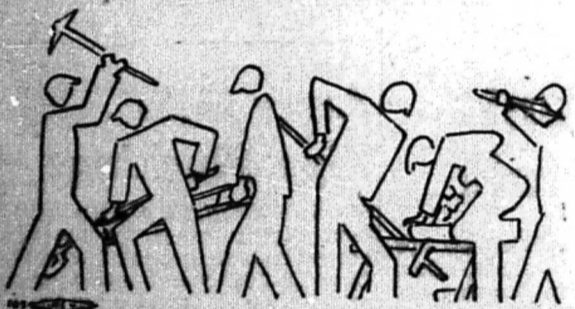
In emergency employment—six hundred thousand.

Unemployed—two million.

In own home—four million.

Other and unknown—one million two hundred thousand.

If a sensible breakdown of these figures is engaged in, one must come to the conclusion that there were, in the year of 1941, at least 4,500,000 unemployed youth! For it is clear that a large portion of those youth—at least a million—who are categorized as "in own home" are really unemployed and stay at home because they have nothing better to do.



And it is likewise clear that a large section of the category "other and unknown" must be unemployed since all other categories are already provided for.

So it becomes clear that now, despite the war boom, there are still 4,500,000 youth in America who cannot get a job.

Where Is Prosperity?

What is happening to the great prosperity we even if it would be only temporary—that is supposed to finally give American youth jobs? For a large section of the youth, it has not yet come! The depression still hasn't ended.

We say: EVERY YOUTH DESERVES A JOB! Capitalism has shown that it is incapable of giving youth jobs. It couldn't give us jobs during the depression; it can't give jobs to a large section of youth even during the war boom, a boom which is the result of the most horrible war in history and the result of which will be even greater depressions than ever. And even if, because of the war boom and the permanent draft, there is little unemployment in the next few years, everyone knows that it is only temporary.

Everyone can see that this economic system can not function so as to provide a decent livelihood for the mass of the people, and especially the youth. We therefore propose that the people themselves take over the industries and run them for their own use.

And, immediately, we propose that all defense industries be required to hire at least 10 per cent of their employees from the ranks of youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

Every youth deserves the right to get a job, and a decent job, too; an economic system that can't provide one doesn't deserve to exist. And the struggle of the American unions must continue until we do get a decent job for every youth.

With millions of dollars in government contracts

lining their pockets, the czars of industry are trying to keep wages as close to their pre-war level as possible, while using newly trained youth to replace older, more highly paid workers in the war industries.

Surveys from 1937 to 1939 showed that in every great industrial center the median wage (half earning more and half earning less) of the young worker did not exceed \$15 per week: Los Angeles, \$14.79; Chicago, \$12.50; St. Louis, \$11.77; Queens, N. Y., \$12.22, to quote a few examples.

The strongest union town in the country, San Francisco, had a median wage of only \$15.64 for youth under 24 years of age.

In union shops, of course, the median wage was from one to three dollars more per week than in open shops.

Although prices have gone up over 20 per cent since the war began, no appreciable change took place in the wages of young workers. More than a million youth are still paid the legally required minimum of \$12 for a 40-hour week, and even the strike wave did not affect wages in the industries where most youth are employed: textile, clothing, food packing.

Most of the youth, even in union shops, work for \$18 or less for a 40-hour week. This is true even in the higher paid trades: chemical, drug, radio, electrical and machine tool.

Old Fairy Tale

The bosses like to spread the fairy tale that if a youth is ambitious, learns a trade and develops real skill, he can become a highly paid worker with job security. Young people who fall for this kind of tripe are discovering it for the lie that it is. Even in the most highly skilled trades, youth who work as helpers or "learners" can't get more than 50 cents an hour.

American manufacturers have erected a barrier at the 50 cents an hour wage level over which few youth can climb—at least without the aid of militant, fighting unions.

It is of course impossible for youth to get along on such a salary. Young workers are forced to resort to all sorts of difficult expedients in order to live on a \$15 wage, received, remember, only when you actually have a job.

What then should be the goal of all those unions which function in industries where there are a sizable proportion of young workers? And what should be the aim of these young workers themselves?

The goal which young workers must set themselves—and this is especially important for the radio and machine tool industries—is: A MINIMUM OF 75-CENTS PER HOUR FOR ALL APPRENTICES AND LEARNERS. This doesn't mean that the wages of youth who are doing skilled work—who, for example, are doing the work of first or second class machinists—should be frozen at 75 cents. It means that in future union contracts, young workers have to see to it that the learners, those who actually don't do equal work, should begin at 75 cents an hour. This must become the minimum wage in every factory in the nation in which young workers work. This wage must be the base from which frequent raises are built up. And it is the job of the young workers in every factory and in every union to fight for this scale.

Training or Chiseling?

The newspapers have been filled with reams of publicity about the defense training program. According to them, it is the golden opportunity for which American youth has been waiting: a real chance to learn a trade. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind is true.

The government and the bosses continually were deaf to the pleas of American youth for the right to learn a trade. It was only when the war boom came along—with its nice, juicy profits for the bosses—

More on UE:

Low Wages, Bedeaux Speed-Up Are Lot Of International Projector Workers

As with so many peace-time corporation, the International Projector Corp. has acquired large and very profitable war contracts. There has followed a tremendous expansion of production and personnel but practically no expansion of wages.

IPC, following the example of other industries, has been hiring a large number of "learners" at rates of 40 cent an hour, breaking them in and having them do the same work as men next to them who are getting 70 cents to \$1.00 an hour. This is unfair to the learners and is also unfair to the more experienced men. It appears that the company is trying to lower the wages generally or at least prevent wage increases of their employees through this method (after all, if Jones can do it for 40 or 50 cents an hour, why should Smith get an increase?)

The other half of their strategy is to encourage these new men with promises of increases of 5 cents or so and even giving it to them in some cases and thereby discourage them from becoming interested in the union. However, the union can easily counter these moves of the boss by organizing these new men and insisting on a regular and systematic meth-

od of raises for new men. Of course the closed shop is the real solution to these problems and the union should exert itself to acquire such an agreement in its next contract.

Mr. Bedeaux's speed-up system, called by the company the "bonus plan," has been developed to a fine art at IPC. What at first hand seemed to be bad, but was swallowed with the hope in mind that the aims of the boss could be thwarted, has been getting worse and worse. Because as the men exert themselves and exceed their quotas the time allotments for each operation are cut, thus making it more impossible to reach the normal quota, not to speak of exceeding it. Now that the B's are in, the aim of the union should be to drive them out; one step in that direction would be the introduction of some union control through the stewards over the time allotments on new jobs and the adjustment of those already made.

Re-classification in the IPC is a great source of discontent on the part of the men and certain steps have been taken, but this should be systematized and written down in the next contract.

that they began to become interested in job training. But their "job training" was a special and peculiar kind. It wasn't set up to teach youth a trade, to teach us to become machinists or aeroplane mechanics; it was set up to teach us to do one specialized, semi-skilled process in mass production work. And our pleas for learning a trade still go unanswered.

The trade schools are being used to turn out production hands rather than mechanics. The youth who tries to become an all-around machinist is lucky if he gets a job as a isthe hand. The up and coming aeroplane mechanic settles for work as a riveter. The factories no longer train more than a few four years apprentices. It's cheaper the other way!

Skill Not Wanted

As Local 1421 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers discovered about the Los Angeles trade schools, "employability" was being developed rather than real skill, and representatives of the big factory owners in Los Angeles—McNerney, general superintendent of Consolidated Steel, and Andrews, production manager of Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co.—dominate the committee which governs the "training program" to see that it is of benefit to industry, and not to youth.



Mr. Vestney, Los Angeles co-ordinator of the defense training program, spilled the beans when he said: "The objective of this training is to meet the needs of defense production rather than the needs of individual young people."

That is what the American bosses mean by job training!

What are the trade union youth going to do about this? What is the program dictated by the needs of America's young workers?

The answer is clear: Apprentice training must become a regular part of industrial life, not merely a war-boom emergency. Let us given an example of what we mean by a good apprentice scheme.

Local 475 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers has arranged the following apprentice scheme in its contract with International Projector Co.:

- 1) The company is required to hire one apprentice for every ten mechanics.
2) Special seniority is established for apprentices. Their hiring and layoff is to be controlled by a committee consisting of two unionists, two representatives of the management, and one of the Department of Labor.
3) All apprentices are to be trained on every machine in the shop. After learning to work one machine, the apprentice is moved on to something else so that by the end of his training period he will be a full-fledged mechanic. Outside training in blueprint reading and shop mathematics is provided.

Though this contract has some bad provisions—like the starting wage of 40 cents per hour, which is far from what a starting wage should be—the above listed provisions are the basis for a real apprentice program for which young trade unionists should fight.

A program like this one—plus the idea of a 75 cent starting wage—would spike the schemes of the war profiteers to have "learners" doing production work at apprentice wages. It would give youth a chance to learn a trade.

These demands must become inscribed on the

banners of all trade unions which deal with youth problems:

One apprentice for every ten mechanics! For seniority rights for apprentices! Real training to develop all-around skill in the trade, and not specialized, mass-production training! Training to be provided on company time and on company premises!

Abolish Jim-Crow!

If you are a Negro, and you weren't lucky enough to be born wealthy, the chances are one in a thousand that you'll ever learn a trade, or get a decent job, under the present setup. Discrimination against Negro youth prevails everywhere in the country. Bosses won't hire them because they are untrained. And trade schools won't train them because "bosses won't hire them." Both partners in the "defense training program" pass the buck to each other.

Let us cite only a few instances. (There are thousands of them!)

1) In the Astoria NYA workshop, the young machinists say that when a boss asks for a turret lathe operator and specifies "white" or "gentile," the teachers readily discriminate against Negro or Jewish youth.

2) When the Los Angeles UERWA investigated the city's trade schools, they discovered only six Negro trainees out of 2,030!

3) In its most polite language, the New York City Council's Committee on Youth Welfare reported on January 29, 1939, that 95 per cent of all the applicants that came through the employment department of the Harlem YMCA have "absolutely no skill or specific training."

Is it necessary to repeat the old, sickening story of how the airplane factories, and all other defense plants, deliberately discriminate against Negroes?

And even those Negro youth who do work get less than their white brothers. On Chicago's South Side the median wage of Negro youth was \$9.49 per week. For white youth, it was \$12.50.

In Maryland the median wage of white youth is almost twice that of Negro youth. (Needless to say, neither is very high!)

Plight of Jewish Youth

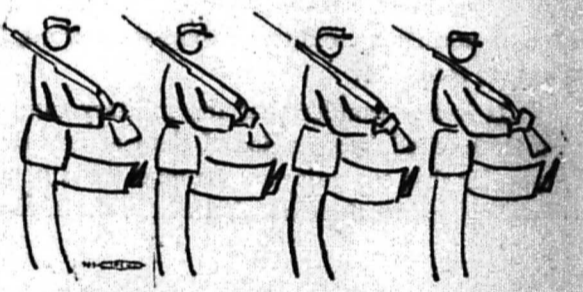
And the same story, though at present to a lesser degree, holds true for Jewish youth. The New York papers are filled with job ads which specify that the applicant must be "Gentile." Many factories discriminate against Jewish youth by means which are more subtle than those used against Negro youth, but which are just about as effective.

Every union must immediately raise the cry: NO DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING OR ON THE JOB BECAUSE OF RACE, RELIGION OR COLOR. This must be more than a mere Platonic statement. It must be aggressively enforced in every shop and factory. And it must become the accepted practice inside the unions.

Negro youth groups must engage in militant action to dramatize and popularize their plight. Mass job hunts, picketing, active union participation—these are but a few of the ways in which the Negro youth can begin to smash the Jim-Crow wall.

Build the Unions!

The CIO has been a tremendous factor in helping the young workers. The policy of the old, conservative AFL craft unions was to ignore the work-



ing youth. After all, they didn't pay much dues!

The result was the miserable wages which youth, even in industries organized by AFL union, usually got.

But the CIO is different. A large section of its membership is composed of youth. Many of the CIO unions are training active fighters for labor, young business agents and organizers, picket captains and shop stewards from among the raw youth who enter their ranks. Many CIO unions have shown American youth that wage slavery is not necessarily its destiny.

Despite this effort, however, there are numerous young workers in the CIO who still don't earn salaries on which they can marry and live comfortably.

The paper workers, novelty workers, electrical workers, radio and machine workers and the shipping clerks still haven't attained a wage of over \$20 per 40-hour week for most of their members.

These youth, even though they belong to unions, deserve special attention. That is why we have written the above lines. We have attempted in them to give a program which will begin to solve the problems of these young workers. We believe that it is the job of trade unions, who function among young workers, to fight actively for this program, or a program which is even an improvement over the one we have presented. It is time that the problem of the young worker be taken seriously. Those unions which expect to continue, to grow and to develop new leaders must take that problem seriously. They must fight for:

- 1) A JOB FOR EVERY YOUTH.
2) THE RIGHT TO LEARN A TRADE.
3) AN APPRENTICE FOR EVERY TEN MECHANICS.
4) A MINIMUM OF \$20 FOR ALL APPRENTICES AND LEARNERS.
5) EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.
6) ABOLISH JIM-CROW AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

Behind the USO: How It Affects Officers And the Draftees

by Ted Lyons

*"The golf links lie so near the camp
That every day—
The laboring soldiers can look about
And see the officers at play. . ."*

America's conscripts off duty. Where do they go? What do they do? After the nerve-wracking, tedious and gruelling maneuvers. After the hard, bestial physical labor. After the long hours of robot-like obedience to the brutal and dictatorial commands from police-minded officers. Where does the draftee relax? Where?

Anxious to get as far away from his barrack-life existence as possible, the draftee doesn't tarry long in his crowded "living quarters." As long as there's anything left of his \$21 monthly check the conscript makes a rush for the nearest town—a veritable mecca of freedom to him.

The towns around which the draftee camps are located are mostly of a fairly small population and their recreational facilities are meager. The conscript also is up against the townspeople's prejudice against strangers and against soldiers, because they confuse the new conscript army with the old army of strikebreaking professional soldiers. The conscript cannot hide his identity nor completely lose his rigid army existence, even in the town. He is required to wear his uniform at all times and the military police along with the officers keep a very close watch on him.

A life as gray and sombre as that in the camp is what the draftee finds in the town. The barriers set up against them by the citizenry, keeping them from any contact with the young women, throws the young conscript right into the arms of the ever-present hordes of disease-ridden prostitutes. Pool-rooms are too few. Theaters too small to handle such crowds. Only the whores, saloons and street-corners are plentiful. This is the "American way of life" for the millions of draftees.

OFFICERS OFF DUTY

The U.S. Army's officers off duty. Where do they go? What do they do? After the boring, tiresome and unpleasant maneuvers. After the hours upon hours of shouting and stomping about. After the task of giving orders and handing out punishment to anyone who dared disobey. Where does the officer relax? Where?

In Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is one of the newest and toniest officers' clubs in the country. This place was erected by the taxpayers' money, through a WPA grant, to the tune of \$800,000. And there was no boondoggling on this job. Just take a squint at the joint:

The club stands on a hill overlooking the Fort Leavenworth reservation. It is surrounded by a beautifully laid out and well kept 18-hole golf course. (Now you can see why the generals don't

have to "yoo-hoo" at any girls.) A scenic lake is also included in this estate. There is also a whole setup for the fox-hunting enthusiasts. This includes a slew of fancy hunting dogs, a stable of expensive horses, and a pile of flunkies to look after things.

Officers at Their Club



Tennis courts also. A polo field? Yes, they haven't overlooked that. Swimming pool? Best you can get: it's 40 yards long and tiled in blue—it is lighted for night use—and it only set the officers back \$20,000 to finish it in the right style.

The clubhouse: One of those rambling colonial-type affairs, built of good, solid brick and stone (No wooden barracks for us, please; we may catch cold.) It has a modern interior with Oriental art trimmings and tapestried chairs. Indirect, fluorescent lighting shields the officers' eyes. There is a powder room for the ladies, built in the style of a luxurious hotel: elaborately decorated with a rich carpet, chaise longue, mirrors, etc.

Officers dress in any type or style of clothes they feel like. When engaged in sports activities they wear sports dress. When entertaining at a dinner and dance they wear their dinner jackets, just like any other night club crowd. Lady guests are welcomed and there are facilities to make them completely at home. Married officers have their own little comforting wives living right with them

through these trying times. All in all the officers have a nice little recluse from the monotony of army life. Whoinhell said the army was bad anyway, huh?

Now everyone knows that the officers are well set and sitting pretty. They've got all of the recreational facilities that anyone could possibly ask for. But what about the conscripts? Those enormous numbers of American youth who were dragged away from their homes, families and friends to serve in the boss army and prepare themselves for an untimely death in a war conducted for the sole purpose of enhancing and enriching the imperialist gain of America's ruling class—what is to be done for these conscripts for "democracy?"

Over \$28,000,000,000 has been appropriated for the war. This huge sum, to be spent and being spent for

And Men at Theirs



the capitalist war, has the jubilant approval of and in fact has as its sponsors and most ardent supporters the government administration and big business. Ten million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars is needed to set up proper recreational fa-

cilities for the army and navy camps and stations—for a beginning, at least.

Who is to pay for the conscripts' recreation? Who? Why, the same people who are always paying through the nose—the middle class and working people of America: the public. Yes, the people who have been forced to supply the manpower and the same people who are being tricked into paying for the draftee's recreation. The people receive nothing but death and misery from all this but they must stand the cost. The bosses receive nothing but huge profits and more huge profits from all this but they give nothing. The bosses are sincere believers in the revolutionary slogan: "Not a man, not a cent, for imperialist war!"

Of course a few of the bosses are drafted. But they are exceptional cases and are treated as such in the army. And of course there are bosses who've reached down into their vast holdings and brought forth a donation. But after all it's their war. Not that you'd be able to tell it by the size of the donations. For instance, Mr. Rockefeller, in keeping with the magnanimous and charitable custom of his dime-tipping father, contributed \$500! That's just about what it costs him to spend a dull night at home. This is true of most of the big shot bosses who have "tipped" the United Service Organizations and considered their part done in contributing to "national defense." What the whole thing boils down to is that "it's the rich that get the gravy, and it's the poor that get the blame" . . . and the cost.

USO NOT EFFECTIVE

The USO itself cannot possibly solve the recreational problems of the conscript army. These problems must be undertaken by the government itself. The USO is just being used as another clever weapon to propagandize the people into accepting the war as a fact. This is on the same order as the aluminum campaign—to make the people war-conscious. The government itself must do the job. The government has appropriated money for a number of military enterprises. It has wasted and squandered huge sums indiscriminately on trying to make a success of exploitation. And now it balks when it comes to giving even such a small amount to the conscripts.

Big business should certainly be made to pay and pay all the way for providing the draftees with proper recreational facilities. Big business should be made to support its war. Tax free cigarettes, free railroad and mailing rights, and a substantial boost in pay should also be forced from the bosses.

Today the American people are being forced to sacrifice more and more. They are forced to accept cannon over butter and to tighten their belts notch after notch. They are forced to contribute their manpower to turning out instruments of death and destruction. They are forced to turn their men into soldiers for a cause for which they have no use. This may be the "American way of life" . . . but it's certainly not the best way.

Going Up--Everything But Wages!

(Continued from page 1)

be idle and the desire to keep up prices and profits through a policy of scarcity. Henderson indirectly admitted this when he said: "There has been far too much concern in industry over the danger of expansion. We (not you, but the capitalists) have been too prone to think of vested interests, of embarrassment when the emergency is over, caused by more plant capacity."

Nowhere is capitalist greed shown more clearly than in the case of aluminum, in which there now exists a serious shortage which housewives are being asked to make up. For years the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) has exercised an almost 100 per cent monopoly on the production of aluminum in the United States. It has purposely held down the production of aluminum in order to keep up prices, even entering into trade conspiracies with German concerns to restrict production and jack up prices, while making fabulous profits.

In 1940, it made a net profit per employee of \$1,471. This means that if you worked for ALCOA, the company made a net profit of more than \$4 a day on your work, which is probably about what you were being paid. ALCOA is owned almost exclusively by the Mellon family, one of America's three wealthiest families.

When the present "defense" program came along, ALCOA insisted that it could supply all aluminum needs, refused to expand its productive capacity and discouraged anyone else from going into the business of producing aluminum.

The result is the present acute shortage of aluminum. ALCOA was denounced by a special Senate investigation committee (the Truman committee) on June 25, 1941, which stated that "ALCOA convinced OPM of the adequacy of the aluminum supply in order to avoid the possibility that anyone else would go into a field which they had for so many years successfully monopolized. ALCOA also hesitated about

Name of Company	Controlled by	1940 Net Profit	Net Profit per Employee
Aluminum Co. of America (ALCOA)	Mellon family	\$44,146,297	\$1,471
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	Rockefeller family	110,000,000	820

developing power plants necessary to produce more aluminum in the hope of getting more help (meaning more money) from the federal government."

In other words, housewives are being asked to sacrifice aluminum today because of Mellon's refusal to make any sacrifices which would lessen his monopoly profits.

The Roosevelt Administration has encouraged the ALCOA monopoly, according to charges of the Truman Senate Committee, through the OPM's "complete reliance on ALCOA as a source of information as to the availability of aluminum and through its discouragement of anyone else going into the business of producing aluminum."

In addition, the OPM recently proposed the construction of seven government owned aluminum plants, of which five are to be managed by ALCOA!

We of the YPSL have a program to prevent shortages and rationing. We say: "Let the government conscript the war industries and run them under workers' control." Then maximum production will be assured, because it will be for use and not for profit. Meanwhile, we urge the workers to fight for higher wages and against higher prices and higher taxes. We say: "Tax the rich; let them pay for their war; take higher wages out of profits, not out of higher prices."

Will They Mention Memorial Day and Sacco-Vanzetti?

"The British Board of Education announced today that it had planned a number of short courses on American history for British teachers. The board, it was learned, was concerned because British children were very much less informed on American history than American children on British history." (New York Daily News, June 17, 1941.)

May we hazard a few questions about the curriculum of these courses?

Will they mention the Haymarket riots in which ten labor leaders were hung for a crime they didn't commit?

Will they mention the Chicago Memorial Day Massacre in which striking workers were murdered by the cops?

Will they mention that two of the most noble people who ever lived on this continent, Sacco and Vanzetti, were legally murdered in the state of Massachusetts because their ideas didn't "conform"?

Will they mention that only last month the U. S. Army bayoneted strikers at North American Aviation who dared demand a living wage?

We wonder . . .

When Stalinist Russia was in alliance with Hitler, it supported Hitler's invasions by breaking diplomatic relations with the countries which Hitler had conquered. Now that Hitler has attacked Russia, the Stalinists have suddenly appeared as champions of the "independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia." The Soviet Union has now agreed to resume diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish and Czech governments.

Caught in an Air Raid...

After supper it began to rain. We hadn't spent a quiet evening at home, listening to the radio, for a long time. We had seen one of the three features playing at the local theatre, and since they were only giving away a combination kitchen sink and refrigerator with every adult admission, we decided it wasn't worth going. So we turned on the radio. A bugle call to arms split the air and electrified the room. We jumped to attention. A terrific roar of high powered airplane motors shot over the ether waves. We were on edge. Next the shrill whistle of an approaching shell pierced the air and close upon its deafening explosion came the rata-ta-tat of a thousand machine guns aided by the screams of another thousand automatic rifles! What in hell was Orson Welles up to this time(?) we thought. Just then—

A smooth, silky voice floated over the air lanes. We were ever so politely informed that "modern design" was making great strides forward in "national defense" and "modern design" was also doing the same for some cigarette! We didn't give up—yet.

Ah! That was much better. A swell swing orchestra was beatin' "Daddy" to a bloody mess. Then it happened. This time there was at least a hundred squadrons of new type bombers testing for noise velocity. This time a hoarse, excellent heckle-type voice boomed: "KEEP 'EM FLYING!" With this went an exhortation on joining the U.S. Air Force. Goddammit, get another station!

"That old phony ain't scarin' me," says my kid brother. "I remember that guy when he used to cry: 'Mama! Can I have a Salento butter cookie?'" We tried another station.

Well, these foreign language hours usually play some good polka music and even if one doesn't understand the language, it has a nice sound to it. We listened through the "Beer Barrel Polka" and then the announcer spoke in the foreign language. We didn't get a word of it, but it sounded nice, and we waited for him to announce the next polka. But instead of ending his speech the announcer began to get hot and his words began to rise in a furious crescendo. And then he broke suddenly, and blandly announced in perfect English: "YOO-ESS."

We supplied the "OH" with a mighty groan, and switched the radio off. "Get your raincoat and let's get the hell out of here!"

Do you think the movies were any better?

Movies

by Jessie Startgen

Guest Review by RALPH ROMANO

The other day the newspapers carried one of the usual reports of how a group of miners were killed in an explosion in an English mine. This report is typical of the reports which appear every now and then of similar catastrophes in every mining area of the world. Why are miners killed in their work shafts? The answer is dramatically given in the current English film, "The Stars Look Down," from the novel by A. J. Cronin.

The film relates the life of a family in a mining town in Wales. The story of this one family introduces us to all the miners because of one common economic bond: their struggle against the mine company. Fighting against the hunger and the bureaucratic indifference of a company union to their problems, the miners live under constant fear for their safety underground. Their strike against this living death and their attempts to solve, individually, the problems of the future make the picture the epic it is.

The struggle of these workers against the mine boss is based primarily on their desire to be alive tomorrow rather than on the problem of wages and hours. The question is: shall the boss risk the lives of the miners in order to gain greater profits? When the miners revolt against the equation of their lives with profit and shut the mines, they, living in the English equivalent of our company town, face the opposition of the class structure of merchants, educators and their puppets, the police.

But this picture digs deeper. The youth in this Welsh town seek a solution to their bleak future. That one finds it in stealing and becoming a tool of the bosses is in keeping with human self-deception. That another finds it in the promised glamor of big-time ball playing only proves the immediate appeal of escapism. But that a third sees the economic basis for his exploitation and assails private ownership of the means of production is a triumph for the unerring instinct of workers who realize that complete security and a final solution can be achieved only with their control of production.

That the mine flood does occur in the picture and workers are sacrificed by the greed of the boss for more profit is merely photographic dramatization of the recurring mine disasters we read of in the newspapers. The power of the picture lies in the utter truth of its portrayal. The grim determination of the workers in the face of their portents portends no surrender. Their unbreakable spirit, which is the theme on which the picture ends, is a challenge and a threat to those who make profits on the backs of the people.

Greetings to the UERMWA Convention:

End Unemployment in Radio; Improve Youth Standards!

Conservative Leadership Slows Up Youth Gains at Ford Instrument

Although it is four years old, the Ford Instrument Local 425 of the UE is one of the weakest and most unimpressive locals in District 4. Headed by Frank Craig, a conservative leadership has permitted the company to discriminate against the younger workers, mishandled the problem of negotiating summer vacations and allowed the grievance committee to remain almost inactive while grievances abounded among the membership and members grew more and more afraid to use the grievance committee.

During the whole year of its administration, the executive committee, headed by Craig, although some of its members are militant, has adopted the point of view that the interests of the workers must be subordinated to the interests of the war program. They have deliberately kept down the militancy of the men as a means of demonstrating to the management and to the pro-war government their willingness to sacrifice working conditions for what they call "national defense."

They began their year of administration by letting the company hire hundreds of learners at 40 cents an hour and do the work of mechanics at that low pay. Although they could have used the grievance committee to wage war on the "learner" wage scale, they did not do so but instead permitted the

company to carry on its policy unmolested, except for one or two feeble protests. They even failed to initiate new negotiations and raise the "learner" starting rate. So when the company found it could not get learners any more for 40 cents (because of competition with other machine shops) it voluntarily raised the starting rate to 50 cents. The workers do not credit the union with this gain in the starting rate and those who started at 40 cents blame the union for this discrimination.

President Craig rushed into print with a statement that he was willing to give up his vacation in the interests of national defense, which was promptly misinterpreted by the boss press to mean that the workers would give them up, and therefore was widely publicized. Craig did not immediately rush into print with a denial but let the story cool off and even told the men in his own shop that he personally was willing to sacrifice his vacation. The company took a strong stand as a result and tried to bargain with individual workers and coerce them into surrendering their rights. The union position was so endangered that the executive committee threatened the company with insisting that all the workers take vacations. When that happened the company promptly surrendered to the extent of closing its plant for a week.

Local 1225 Is Outstanding Example Of Stalinist Mismanagement

The Fabricated Metals Local 1225 is one of the fast-growing locals of District 4. Of the present membership of 3,000, one-third have been signed up in the last year.

Local 1225 organizes many small shops in the silverware and electroplating industries as well as odd shops which do not fit into the jurisdiction of other locals, most of the small and with low starting rates. The industry itself contains many very low paid workers who are not always the most advanced or the most militant in the shop and many youth who work at unskilled or easily-learned jobs for very low wages. Unlike unions functioning in the war industries where millions of dollars in profits are made, the local does not make tremendous gains in wages for its membership. In the recent Sklar Surgical strike, for example, the local settled for a 5 cent increase and an open shop.

What is needed in the local is a patient and intelligent educational policy which will involve all of the members in discussions of union problems and teach them how to develop their own leadership in this myriad of small shops.

But what does the leadership of Local 1225 do instead? Brothers Sid Mason and Nathan Lerner seem to be more concerned with adapting the local's political program to the latest program of the Communist Party than with working out a real educational program. In fact, 1225 is one of the most open pro-Stalinist locals in District 4. It is usually among the first to adopt resolutions supporting new changes or modifications in the Communist Party line. When Sid Mason is accused of being a Communist he shouts back: "If being for higher wages means being a Communist, then I'm proud to be one," which is

one way of begging the question.

As a result, members have consistently stayed away from local meetings and out of the one hundred who showed up consistently for many months, fifty or more were vociferous Stalinists who utilized the most disgusting of the GPU methods for shouting down critics and supporting measures of the Mason-Lerner leadership. The more backward members of the local stayed away altogether and a considerable number of the Italian members of the local developed into an anti-Semitic grouping against the "Jewish leadership." Instead of remedying the causes of this manifestation of backwardness, the Stalinists found one of the Italian boys who was willing to act as a front for them and made him president of the local, while they continue with their bureaucratic methods. They solve the attendance problem by instituting a one dollar fine for missing three successive meetings. This, of course, teaches the membership a great deal about progressive unionism and is most popular with the members!

The solution for that local is to elect a progressive anti-Stalinist leadership. How to do this is the problem. On this score it would be incorrect to adopt the solution placed before the recent NMU convention, namely, that an outside board investigate the charges of "Communist" control. The workers are capable of investigating this themselves. Neither can progressive unionists afford to have anything to do with Westbrook Pegler's solution that the government "clean out" the unions. Labor must clean its own house of leadership that flip-flops with the reversals in the Communist Party line, yesterday condemning British imperialism and today justifying all of Roosevelt's war measures.

Only Through Militant Fight Can UE Smash Sperry Company Union

Several international representatives have been working to organize the Sperry Gyroscope Corp. into the UE for over a year and so far with very little success. These international representatives are working with District 4 and very closely with the Stalinists in the district.

As in so many other big corporations, the management has encouraged and built a company union, the Brotherhood of Instrument Makers, which is the fortress that international UE reps have been unable to demolish. Recently the company went so far as to permit the leadership of this fake union to take a strike vote. The purpose of the company was to be able to claim before the NLRB that it is a bona fide and not a company union. In addition the company hoped by this to avoid having the militancy of the men turned toward membership in the UE. Followers of the union in Sperry voted for a strike and put forward one or two good demands.

The leadership of the company union then sold out for small raises which discriminate against the learners in the shop and the strike was called off because of pressure by company union leadership.

What has been hindering the drive in Sperry? The company union is no doubt the biggest factor. The reason for the strength of the company union, however, is the weakness of the UE local at Ford Instrument, a subsidiary of the Sperry Corp.

Company union leaders are instructed, and very cleverly from the company point of view, to com-

pare their gains with the gains of Local 425 at Ford Instrument. When Local 425 permitted the company to hire hundreds of learners at 40 cents an hour, the Brotherhood of Instrument Makers pointed to the 40 cent starting rate at Sperry and said, "Haven't we got the same thing?" When the Ford Instrument Co. permitted the Sperry Corp. to take away its free policies, this was broadcast in Sperry. When Frank Craig hit the front pages with his offer to sacrifice his vacation, the Sperry Corp. promptly took vacations away from the Sperry workers. And because no significant adjustments have been won for the Ford workers by grievance committee action, Sperry workers don't flock to the UE as they should.

Everything hinges on the attitude of the union to the youth. Both Ford and Sperry have divided their skilled processes into such small parts that they need fewer than half as many skilled machinists as they do "learners." The majority of workers in both shops are therefore under 23, recent trade school graduates, who are working for the first time, all with little or no working experience and no contact with unions.

Sperry cannot be organized without the support of these youth, since they are the majority. Under the agreement with the Brotherhood, they won a five cent increase (for all under 65 cents an hour). But in the last contract the Ford Instrument Local practiced exactly the same kind of discrimination against the youth in its shop. How can Sperry youth be won over to a union with such a record?

The greatest problem faced by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at its September convention in Camden is one of meeting the cut in the production of consumers' goods. On July 29 the Office of Production Management stated that there would be a sharp reduction in the number of radio sets manufactured in the next year. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., OPM director of priorities, said that the industry is required to resort to substitutes as rapidly as possible. Broad substitutions have already been made.

The reason given by the OPM for this reduction in manufacture is the use of aluminum required in radio sets. In 1940, the OPM claims the industry used virgin aluminum estimated at 4,000,000 pounds. The July allocation was only 1 per cent of that total. Further allocations will be made on a decreasing scale, Mr. Stettinius said, with the industry required to give priority to the production of maintenance and repair parts.

Although officials declared it impossible to estimate exactly the extent of the reduction

in new sets, there is no doubt that at this rate there are bound to be large layoffs. This is true not only of radio but of electrical products used mainly by consumers: washing machines, refrigerators, electric toasters, lamps, etc.

This curtailment of production is due to no fault of the workers. For years the aluminum companies have maintained a monopoly, restricting production in order to maintain high prices. Today, therefore, there is no aluminum for consumers' goods. For years industry as well as the government failed to train apprentices in sufficient quantities to replace ever-declining numbers of skilled metal workers. Today, therefore, they are forced to dislocate the production of vital consumers' goods in order to supply war industry with skilled help. Hundreds of thousands of unskilled radio and electrical workers will suffer in some way from this dislocation of production.

The Role of the Stalinists in the UE

Resolutions and letters have already begun to pour into the UE News which are a sample of the new catchism for members of the Communist Party and Young Communist League with which they hope to sway the Camden convention. Outstanding among these is the letter written by an officer of Local 1225, the local in District 4 which always takes the lead in putting forward whatever happens to be the current Stalinist policy.

Not only does this letter prove the hypocrisy of the new "party line" but it reveals the fact that in their sudden desire to find allies who will aid Stalin to rescue himself and his comrade assassins in Moscow, the Stalinists are implying overtures to even the most reactionary and anti-militant among the elements in the trade union movement.

How do the Stalinists now approach the question of the war?

They want to convince us that since Russia was attacked by Germany, something new has entered the war, which should make us support English and American imperialism in the war, even though they were shrieking against this policy yesterday.

Why is the war now, as this UE officer sees it, of sudden immediate peril to the American workers? Is it because, as he says, "Hitler would have in his possession (if he wins the war against Russia) the industry and resources of the second greatest industrial power of the world"? But only a few months ago this same UE officer would have spoken out against aid to England even though England's economy and industry in Germany's hands would undoubtedly be of at least just as great assistance to German imperialism. So that this is clearly not the reason why this UE officer wants us to adopt his new attitude toward the war.

What the Stalinists refuse to state openly, but what is nevertheless clearly in their minds, is that Russia is a country which acts in the interests of the workers of the world and is therefore deserving of the support of the workers. They further mean to say that the whole Stalinist movement has been working in the interests of labor.

LYING STALINIST CLAIMS

But all of the claims which the Stalinists make are based on lies. The Soviet Union has not helped the working class of Russia or any other country. It has done its best in the last ten years to destroy the remaining traditions of socialism, to kill off the old Bolsheviks, the associates of Lenin and Trotsky. Besides having destroyed the revolutionary leadership which could rally the support of the Russian as well as the world working class, Stalin has proceeded to weaken and disorientate the world parties by sacrificing the revolutionary program in return for the various deals he made, first with France and England, then Germany, and now England and the United States.

Each time the Soviet Union concluded a bargain it paid over the support of its leaders in the labor movement to the bosses of the country with whom it signed its contracts. Yesterday Communist leaders in the unions were against the war as part of Russia's bargain with Germany. Today they are shamefacedly preparing to support an AEF as part of Russia's trade with England.

Yesterday they were hot on strikes. That is not to say, as did the reactionary press, that they "created" strikes; strikes occur because the workers need and want them. Tomorrow they will cool off on strikes as part payment to Roosevelt for aid to Russia.

In addition to lining up with the reactionaries against militant action in the unions, the Stalinists, as this Local 1225 officer hints, that the UE cannot permit anti-war propaganda in the unions, lumping (with typical Stalinist fakery) genuine anti-war sentiment with the pro-fascist sentiment of Lindbergh. "It would be extremely difficult if not impossible for the United States to combat Hitler successfully," under conditions in which anti-war sentiment is permitted expression in the unions, he says.

Unless the UE delegates avoid this bureaucratic and reactionary line on the war they will find themselves surrendering to an iron Stalinist dictatorship.

NO LOSS IN PAY!

It is the duty of the government as well as industry to see that none of these workers loses a cent of pay during the periods of unemployment which will result from this major change in manufactures. The convention of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine workers can meet the needs of its own members by making a demand upon industry and the government—that every electrical and radio worker thrown into unemployment for the above reasons be paid his regular union wage for the period of his unemployment, the difference between his unemployment insurance benefits and the union wage he regularly receives to be made up by the government from a tax on the employers.

The second great problem has arisen in the machine tool industry with the use of trade school and defense training school graduates, as well as relatively inexperienced youth at low rates of pay under the guise of "teaching them the trade." Such large firms in the East as International Projector Co., General Electric Co., Ford Instrument Co., Fairchild Instrument Co. and Sperry Gyroscope Corp. hire these youth as "learners" or "helpers."

In reality, however, these youth are not "taught" different aspects of the work and advanced in salary until they reach the wage level of the mechanics. They are used for one detailed part of the production process, which they can learn to do proficiently after a relatively short period of time and are kept at wages lower than the standard rates for mechanics under the pretext that they are not all-around men.

To permit these companies to continue such practices is to lower the general wage scale in the machine tool and instrument making industry as well as to create a backward section of the union which, by its lack of participation in union activities, decreases the strength of the union and its fighting power.

NATIONAL "LEARNER" STANDARDS

One of the big points in the UE drives for 1941-1942, therefore should be to set national standards for "learners" and helpers just as is done in the case of apprentices so that the large corporations cannot exploit the lack of skilled labor with the purpose of driving down wage scales.

A second problem exists with regard to the youth and affects almost all of them in the radio, electrical and machine tool industry. That is the problem of learning a trade. The UE has in its ranks thousands of youth who do unskilled assembly power or press work. Their wages are \$18 or \$20 a week. The prospect of going through life on earnings like that is unpleasant for any self-respecting young worker and he looks to his union to offer him a solution.

What can the union do about it? There are today clauses in a number of contracts held by locals in the machine tool industry which provide that, wherever possible, youth will be given the opportunity to learn some skill or improve some already acquired skill and thereby increase their earnings. Such clauses should be made a practice not only in machine tool plants but in plants where consumer goods are produced with an eye toward using whatever machine tools are available for training the young workers. In the machine tool plants where these clauses are not enforced, they must be made a reality by local pressure on the boss.

Youth has a right to a future and a trade, in wartime or peacetime.

DRAFTED FOR STRIKE-BREAKING!



Here is something for you, a draftee today or a potential draftee tomorrow, to think about. It is a picture of how a group of soldiers at Camp Edwards, Mass., were instructed in beating, gassing and shooting strikers. In the maneuvers, 300 fully armed soldiers (wearing steel helmets) attacked 100 strikers (wearing cloth hats) armed with clubs and branches. Outnumbered, the "strikers" were captured and herded into a prison pen, some of them badly bruised. (The Army, trying to be realistic, had the "workers" beaten up!)

It's something to think about, because they may teach it to you tomorrow, when you're drafted. You are probably a good union man today, or your older brother or your father may belong to a union; but tomorrow you may have to learn to break strikes.

Why? Don't the politicians say the draft is to protect "democracy"? Is that done by preparing to beat strikers?

PM, the hysterical war rag published in New York, tries to excuse the incident by saying that it is an exception. Baloney! Everyone knows that the blue-blooded general staff of the Army is reactionary through and through. And everyone remembers Inglewood and North American Aviation!

The Army owes American youth and American labor an explanation. It better start talking fast; it has a lot of explaining to do.

With the Boys at Camp

Conditions at Camp Blanding

The following interesting letter appeared in the New York newspaper, PM, and is reprinted here because of the light which it sheds on draftee conditions:

Dear Editor:

Recently I read a report of an army officer which stated that conditions at our army camps were ideal.

After having spent ten days as a visitor at the guest house of one of our most modern army encampments, namely Camp Blanding, Fla., I found that the true conditions were quite different:

It costs a soldier 10 cents taxi fare to travel from one part of the camp to another. As, for instance, to the guest house to see visiting relatives, or to the movies, or to the Seaboard Reservation Bureau (in the camp) to make a reservation for a furlough. It costs a soldier 25 cents one way to Starke, the nearest town, and \$1.20 round trip to Jacksonville if he gets a week-end pass. Why can't the army trucks transport these boys gratis? Why should the refreshment counter in the camp restaurant be permitted to charge such an exorbitant price as 20 cents for a malted milk?

Why should 25 cents a month be deducted from the salaries of all the boys to go toward a battery fund for athletic and recreational facilities when all they have received after paying for several months is a bat and two balls for a group of 133 men? This is the only athletic equipment they have.

When the boys were finally granted a three and a half day week-end pass to come home over the Fourth of July a special troop train was chartered for their convenience which took 26 hours one way for a usual 19 hour run, so that the boys traveled about 52 hours and were home for 32 hours. The price of food on this train was higher than on the luxury trains, such as the Silver Meteor. On the troop train they charged 85 cents for dinner, 20 cents for a piece of candy and 15 cents for a cup of coffee that was marked 10 cents on the menu.

How can they be expected to exist on their salary of \$21 per month?

Anita Katz.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Our Program For Draftees

- 1) Increase draftees' pay to \$60 a month.
- 2) Complete voting rights for the draftees.
- 3) Abolish Jim-Crawls in the Army.
- 4) For right of draftees to retain trade union membership.
- 5) For the right of draftees to receive any kind of literature and to hold their own political forums and discussions.
- 6) For right of draftees to negotiate collectively with officers on camp conditions.

How Draftees Won At Fort Dix

Here's the story of how the American soldiers won their first battle. It's contained in two little news items and comment is superfluous, except to say that if you want something bad enough, you have to fight for it, and if you fight for it hard enough... you get it.

"Fourteen hundred soldiers from Fort Dix, with ten day furloughs in their pockets, suddenly had their leaves cancelled last night as they headed home for the Memorial Day week-end. Hundreds were halted at railroad stations and other points and ordered to return to camp. Enraged, they returned to the fort and staged demonstrations which officers appeared helpless to check. Meeks were halted at post headquarters, there were demonstrations in mess halls and other scenes of disorder developed. Lang into the night wretched groups prowled the reservation, defying military police to curb them."—New York Daily News, May 30.

"Fort Dix, N. J., June 11.—Fourteen hundred men of the Forty-Fourth Division learned today that they would receive the ten day furloughs that were cancelled when the division was ordered from camp to participate in the maneuvers in Virginia."

Yes, sir, if the little fellows fight hard enough for something they want... they get it.

Draftees Petition Against Extension

Bitterly indignant at the President's proposal to keep draftees in service "for the duration," soldiers at Fort Dix have sent two telegrams to Senator Burton Wheeler demanding that they be released after a year's service.

When the New York Times heard of this, it sent a reporter to Fort Dix to investigate. Here is what some of the soldiers told him:

One soldier from Company A said: "I would send a wire myself if I thought it would do any good. I came here as a National Guardsman last September for a year's service and when the year is up I want to go home. There's no reason to keep us up here."

"This emergency business is silly," said a private in Company D. "We came here for a year's training and when that's ended we should be allowed to go home."

Said a soldier of Company L: "If we are required to stay in longer than a year, we'll be getting a dirty double-cross. Why didn't they tell us we would be in longer than a year at the beginning?"

And a soldier of Company C summed it up: "If you don't think the boys are discouraged and disappointed about the possibility of additional service, you should watch their expressions when they group around the radio at night to listen. And then all they hear is bad news."

Why don't you listen to their voices, Mr. President? These are American boys talking! They're sick of all your lying and deception! They were told they'd only have to stay a year, and that's the most they want to stay!

More Petitions

The number of telegrams and letters from draftees protesting against the extension of the draft is increasing steadily. Senators Wheeler and Taft report having received telegrams or letters from Fort Dix, Camp Lewis, Pine Camp, Fort Knox and from one camp in Georgia and one in Louisiana.

In one of the camps from which selectees protested against extension of service, Fort Meade, Md., a number of selectees have been confined to camp as punishment.

"We Feel That We Have Been Betrayed..."

(Continued from page 1)

General Generals for the General's General Good

By TED LYONS

Just picture to yourself the slow marching line of tired, foot-sore conscript troops wending their way to their maneuver's destination: another of the many draftee training camps down South. They've already hiked 15 miles from their home base and their packs and spirits are both feeling pretty heavy.

The boys are marching along the dusty road, the hot southern sun blazing down overhead, wondering when in hell the big shots are going to decide to quit playing soldier and let them go home. They're thinking of the fun they'd had back home on the days like this: playing ball, going to the beach, taking a stroll through the park, or just loafing on the corner.

Well, what do you know? A turn in the road brings them by one of those exclusive golf courses. And—HOLY SMOKES—will you look at those swell dolls all decked up in those cute little shorts. The boys look with envy at the lucky old codgers playing golf in such pleasant surroundings. Gee, they wish they were back home taking their girls out to a dance or a movie. But there's no use wishin'. Here they are, stuck in the army and going nuts from the monotony of this long march...

A couple of the fellows started it, and soon the whole bunch of conscripts were at it. They were waving and whistling to the girls on the golf course. It helped cheer them up. They yelled and asked for dates which they knew would never be accepted. They "Yoo-hee'd" and threw mock kisses. They were having some relaxation.

Across the course one of these old coots came running out to the head of the line of march. And then the fun started. Why, the old rascal was yelling because they'd been waving to the girls! What'd he want to do? Monopolize all those pretty girls for himself? What'd he think he was? The owner of a Turkish harem? The more that old boy yelled the more the draftees razed him. Damned if the old guy didn't sound off like one of those brass hat generals!

And sure enough, that was just who this highly indignant old gent was. None other than the high and mighty General Lear! You see, General Lear was out on maneuvers of his own. Yah, no kiddin'. Don't be so foolish and naive as to ask: "What sort of maneuvers do you hold on a golfcourse?" Everyone knows damned well that the general staff can't divulge any of its military secrets. And here the general is out experimenting with a new secret weapon or something and a whole goddam expeditionary force invades his private training grounds! And on top of that they try to lure his deacons away. Ye gods—you can bet your best parade dress boots that this never happens in Hitler's army. And just when he'd perfected a fool-proof way of escaping sand traps and water hazards!

Well, the general, being a man of action and heroic courage (as portrayed by his valiant deeds in the line of duty—on the golf course) he promptly ordered the troops to turn back to their original starting point and begin their march all over again.

The troops turned back and then completed their march all over again. General Lear turned back and then completed his "maneuvers." The march was pretty tough on all the conscripts. The "secret maneuvers" must have been pretty tough on the general too. Rumor has it straight from very reliable Washington correspondents that the general is going swimming next week. So all you draftees take a tip: STEER CLEAR OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN—THE GENERAL MAY BE TRYING OUT A NEW SECRET POWER DIVE OFF THE JERSEY COAST!

YCL Wants More Draft

(Continued from page 1)

When asked, in an interview, as to the exact meaning of these statements, Ribert Minor, acting secretary of the CP, said: "When we say full support we mean support without limit or stint." (Daily Worker, July 15, 1941.) It is crystal clear that "full and unlimited" support can mean only one thing: war; and that this is the policy to which the Stalinists are committed.

b) Asked whether the Stalinists were in favor of another AEF, Minor answered: "We are not undertaking to compete with the military experts on the details of what should be done." (Daily Worker, July 15, 1941.) So the question of sending a new AEF is merely a detail to Minor! What happened to the CP slogans: No convoys! No AEF! They are gone with the wind. Stalinist policies are not based on what the American workers need; they are based on what the Kremlin overlords say.

Want Longer Draft!

c) Speaking at a meeting of the National Council of the Young Communist League, Max Weiss, president of the YCL, said: "We must state clearly and unequivocally our complete support to the proposals of the Army General Staff for extension of the period of draft service for the duration of the unlimited national emergency."

Yesterday they howled against the draft, today they line up with the most extreme reactionaries who want to militarize American youth permanently. What disgusting cynicism! What will Weiss and the other embryo Browders say to the draftees who wrote petitions to Congress asking to be let out at the end of one-year's service? How will they answer the demand of 78 per

cent of the American people that America be kept out of the war?

d) In an article in the Sunday Worker of July 20, 1941, Roy Hudson, Stalinist leader, calls for the organization of "national unity" and a "national front" in order to prepare to effectuate the above proposals—that is, in order to prepare to enter the war. What does this "national front," this "national unity" mean? It can mean only one thing: "Workers, stop your struggle for higher wages and better conditions. The most important thing is to prepare for the bosses' "national defense." "National unity" means the cessation of the class struggle; it means unity between the bosses and workers.

Against the War!

We of the Young Peoples Socialist League say: No! We are for the continuation of the struggle of the workers against the bosses; we are against the national unity hokum proposed by the bosses and now seconded by their Stalinist stooges. The only kind of unity we want is the unity of the oppressed, the poor people—the workers, youth, unemployed, poor farmers—against their oppressors, the bosses, capitalists and landlords. We want the people to unite against the warmongers, against FDR's attempts to drag us into the war! To unite for better conditions for the working people, for peace, for a genuine working class struggle against Hitlerism and fascism. For unity against all those who would fool the workers and youth into supporting the imperialist war!

And not least of all, for unity against the Stalinist scoundrels who would sacrifice the American working class at the altar of the Kremlin's foreign policy.

they were in service they were in an extraordinary situation which required their silence, what can the politicians and generals say now that the draft is being permanently extended?

Is this entire generation to be muzzled politically, to be told in the best dictatorial tradition that its job is "yours to do and die, and not to question why"?

Can anyone imagine that the ordinary draftee will stand quietly by and see himself permanently deprived of the normal political rights which he has been taught are the birthright of every American citizen?

Can anyone imagine that the draftee will stand quietly by and be told that he has no right to express himself on the question of draft extension (his own future!) in a postcard to a congressman, while his own general is spinning lies to Congress about how the men in the army are willing to stay there?

The draftees have raised their voices. They have spoken for their political rights in the most persuasive manner—by exercising them. And the courage which the draftees have demonstrated in speaking up, even when they knew they were thereby in jeopardy of punishment, must lead every militant organization of workers and youth—above all, the trade unions—to continue and extend the fight to grant full democratic rights for the draftees—voting rights, the right to receive and publish literature, the right to hold political forums and discussions in the army, the right to express the draftees' point of view to Congress and to the nation as a whole.

The draftees' cause must become the cause of the entire youth and working class. Because tomorrow we may—rather, most likely will—be in their position. We must raise the cry: Double the draftee's pay. How can the draftee live if he continues to get paid \$21 to \$30 "for the duration"? Why shouldn't the draftee get tax-exempt cigarettes? Why shouldn't the draftee get more and

In New York State, Governor Lehman proposed to put the Biblical commandment "Thou shalt not kill" on the 1942 automobile license plates as a safety measure. We wonder if the boss politicians would be willing to put the same inscription on some of their tanks?

longer furloughs, since he now has no possibility of getting out in the near future?

The draft has become a permanent part of American life. It symbolizes American capitalism in decay, forced to resort to permanent militarization in order to exist. And the draftee too has become a permanent problem—a problem that will not be solved until the entire rotten system that chains him to his life of cannon-fodder-to-be is removed by the American people.

The draftee has been doomed by the Roosevelt government. But those who expect that the draftee will take this doom docilely, that he will march to his doom like a lamb to the slaughter, are sadly mistaken. Trained in the experience of his trade union background, he will stand up and fight for his rights.

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President Roosevelt:

What Happened to Jim Crow Decree?

It is now six weeks since the March on Washington to demonstrate against Jim-Crowism, scheduled for July 1, was called off at the last minute by the leaders of the scheduled march—A. Philip Randolph and Walter White.

What has been won and what has been lost since then?

White and Randolph said that the Negro people had gained their second Emancipation Proclamation when President Roosevelt issued his Executive Order against Jim-Crowism in defense and appointed a special sub-committee to investigate Jim-Crowism in defense.

Was that true No?, it was not.

It was not true because Roosevelt wasn't serious. And Randolph and White were being very naive or very stupid or very hypocritical in saying they believed he was serious. Because so long as the most important institution—the United States Government and its Army and Navy, of which Roosevelt is commander in chief—continue to practice Jim-Crowism, then no executive orders, no sub-committees are going to be taken seriously by anyone. As long as Roosevelt continues to run the Army and Navy with Jim-Crow as the drill sergeant, no one will take his pious phrases against Jim-Crow very seriously.

What have the Negro people gotten so far?

Words. And some more words. And another dose of words.

But they didn't get jobs. Yes, a job here and there as an elevator operator, or as a porter. But no jobs in basic defense industry. No jobs where they count!

What did the Negro people gain by calling off the scheduled March on Washington? The Negro people gained nothing; Randolph and White and the other "leaders" got a pat on the back from FDR. They had done their job: they had throttled what promised to be one of the greatest demonstrations of Negro independence and militancy that America has seen in a long time.

The lesson is plain: If the Negro people depend on the politicians in Washington, they'll get nowhere. If the Negro people depend on their so-called "leaders" who are more interested in getting themselves soft jobs in Washington rather than in leading their people in militant struggle, they'll get nowhere.

If the Negro people organize by themselves—if they resort to their own forces for the young, fighting leaders which they need and for the militant, fighting program which they need—then they can begin a tremendous fight against Jim-Crow.

Satchel Paige:

Man Who Pitches Against Jim Crow

There is an almost legendary figure in the annals of the professional Negro baseball history. A figure that has gained such a nation-wide reputation for his skill and prowess that it has become natural for the fight against Jim-Crowism in big league baseball to center around him. Ole Satchel Paige is probably the "pitchinest pitcher," Negro or white, since the great American pastime grew up.

And yet, great as he is, Satch never got a chance to play in the big time. You see, the big baseball magnates are afraid of setting a bad example. The crowds that turn out to witness the big league games might see how well Negroes and whites can co-operate, combine their talents, and infuse each other with a team spirit that can go ahead and win. Wherever the Negro has been given a semblance of a fair chance, in any sort of competition, be it boxing, track, or ping pong, he has shown himself to be the equal of his white competitor. So the Jim-Crow baseball bosses keep the Negro out of the big time.

What sort of reasons do they offer as an excuse for their chauvinistic actions? First they say that Negro players aren't capable enough. But how do they know? Have they ever given a Negro player a tryout? No.

Negro players, whenever they have come up against big time competition in exhibition games, have shown that they are more than capable.

Zero Hits

A few years back Old Satch pitched three innings in an exhibition with the then world champion St. Louis Cardinals. Satchel gave up exactly ZERO hits in those three innings and the Gas House Gang, which had ridden roughshod over National and American League pitching couldn't even knock off a good foul. This is one of the numerous examples when Negroes have shown the big league czars

that their No. 1 excuse is just a lot of non-kosher baloney.

"The white players don't want the Negroes for teammates." Excuse No. 2 is as bad as No. 1. One can gather yards of endorsements from big time stars who've played with the great Negro stars and pay tribute to their skill and swear to their sportsmanship. Dizzy Dean, Joe Di Maggio, Bob Feller, Luke Appling, Pepper Martin, Hank Greenberg and dozens of others big and small have put themselves on record as to the capabilities of the Negro players and their willingness to play with them.

Third reason: The Southern towns like St. Louis won't turn out to see Negroes. Again Ole Satch. Pitching in an exhibition when the Cards and Browns were both out of town. Paige drew over 20,000 fans into the park. It might be mentioned that there have been not a few days when both the big time St. Louis teams, playing big time opposition, have had more people on the playing field than in the grandstand!

Ole Satch Paige never played in the big time but he'll be remembered by most ball fans as one of the game's all-time greats. This also can be said of many other Negro ball players. And some day, when the new Satchel Paiges are up there in the big time, America's fans are going to see a lot of records broken and among them the dirty record of keeping great players out because of their color.

T. L.

I AM INTERESTED

in receiving more information about the YPSL.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

PHILLY COPS STIR UP RACE RIOTS!

By J. STONE

"COPS SHOOT TWO MORE NEGROES"—headline. From a Georgia paper? Alabama? Texas? Florida? Wrong again—it's Philadelphia. Right here in the "liberal" North, in the city of the "equal rights bill," a paper can carry a headline like that.

In the past three weeks Philadelphia has seen not two, but four indiscriminate shootings of Negroes by policemen, Negroes whose worst crime had been pilfering a candy store, passing by a crap game, or in most cases, just having black skins.

In the past four weeks, Philadelphia has seen at least two riots of major proportions in Negro areas, riots incited by nothing more than that there were people with black skins standing around.

Talmadge Proves His "Superiority"

In a Georgia newspaper editorial written recently, one reads:

"I hope that the children of the future will be able to attend Georgia schools and be able to sit down without finding a Nigger beside them."

The author of these lines is one Eugene Talmadge, governor of the sovereign state of Georgia. Not content with mere verbiage against racial equality, the honorable(!) governor of Georgia went into action several weeks ago.

It came to his attention that two Georgia educators had dared to advocate racial equality. The two men—Dr. Walter Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, president of State Teachers College—were immediately brought up for dismissal before Georgia's Board of Regents.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the Board of Regents decided it could not see eye to eye with the governor. The two men were not dismissed. But this was not much of an obstacle for the governor.

The next day, Talmadge fired three opposition members of the Board of Regents and placed three of his flunkies in their stead. The following week another vote was cast and Doctors Cocking and Pittman were ousted by a vote of 10 to 5.

The specific charges against the two educators were very vague. The main evidence of the prosecution was that Cocking and Pittman had shown some active interest in the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the Education of Negroes, and secondly the two men were accused of reading a book—something which Governor Eugene Talmadge never does—"Brown America," by Edwin Embree of the Rosenwald Fund—which knocks down the idea that the white man is superior to the black man. (Governor Talmadge and his Board of Regents are living proof that the main thesis of the book is correct.)

During the course of the second trial one of Talmadge's lickspittles, Joe Jackson, a Superior Court judge, blared forth:

"Any unintelligent white man, if he is white, is better than the best educated Negro on earth."

The whole trial was permeated with such outbursts of ignorance and intolerance. The case of Doctors Pittman and Cocking is neither rare nor exceptional, nor is it limited to Georgia alone. It merely serves to illustrate the bigotry of America's southern pint sized Hit-

mauling, hard hitting heavies, the Negro fighter is up on top. Up on top despite Jim-Crow. Up on top in a "white man's sport." These Negro battlers who've battled their way up are a credit to the Negro race. For not only have these boys had to overcome Jim Crow in the fight game—but—they've had to fight their way up from the disadvantages of miserable Jim-Crow slums and poverty. Yes, they're the boys who really fight against odds.

WE'VE HAD ENOUGH!



Negro Fighters Battle Way Through Jim Crow Barriers

By TED LYONS

It is almost an axiom of the cauliflower industry that for a Negro boxer to defeat a white boxer he must score a clean knockout. Either the Negro stops his man cold or he's up against almost unbeatable odds. The Negro may throw everything but the ring posts at his white opponent, he may have him reeling and staggering, ineffectively groping and pawing his way around throughout the whole fight—but if his foe sticks out the full course, the Negro battler knows that more than likely the fight news in the sports page will report that he lost a "very close decision."

For a Negro fighter to get a title shot he must establish himself as the outstanding and undisputed challenger in his division, he must buy off the titleholder's managers by taking only a small percentage of the gate receipts and agreeing to an immediate return match—then he MAY get a chance at the championship.

And yet—in the professional boxing ranks today there are a large number of top flight Negroes. Besides the invincible record of the greatest living fighter, the present heavyweight champ, Joe Louis, and the admirable record of one of the boxing game's greatest "little men," the ex-triple title holder, Henry Armstrong, there are others of the Negro race whose fists have hammered aside the barriers of Jim-Crow and whose fighting prowess has landed them far up in their respective divisions.

Lem Franklin

In the heavyweight division there is a 25 year old Negro who has mixed it with the best of 'em and very seldom has he come out on the losing end. His name is Lem Franklin and he's credited by those experts who've seen him fight as the world's hardest puncher. Franklin has been busy putting his opponents to bed at an unusually early hour for big grown-up bruisers for quite a number of years now. And yet Franklin has been kept back. All kinds of fighters, good and bad, have gotten a crack at Louis's title. But never Franklin. Now that Louis has definitely slipped and is heading toward retirement, the Jim-Crow boxing commissions are breathing a sigh of relief. They don't want any more Negro world's champions. Sports authorities and journalistic prostitutes may try explaining away Louis as a "fluke" or an "exception"—but—TWO Negro champs, one after the other! Good heavens—try as they may, the boys

still aren't as good as the Daily Worker in providing "explanations."

So Franklin keeps KOing opponents and the commissions and boxing moguls keep digging up all sorts of fighters for him and all sorts of promises for him. Franklin has KOed such outstanding heavies as Jimmy Bivins, who had previously won 25 of his last 27 bouts by the knockout route, and Eddie Blunt, who had, previous to his fight with Franklin, scored a one-round knockout over Buddy Baer. Both Bivins and Blunt are Negroes and are recognized leading heavies.

In the light heavy ranks, 20 year old Booker Beckwith is almost a cinch to cop the title in a short period. This despite the fact that he has to climb the Jim-Crow hurdle. Fast and a great boxer with a hard punch, Beckwith has come up far in a short while. There's no stopping this boy, and the light heavy ranks will have their second Negro champ in the last five years, since John Henry Lewis gave up his title a few years back to invade the heavy class.

Down the Line

Down the line: In the lighter divisions there are such ring greats as Jackie "Kid" Wilson and Willie Joyce, who, being Negroes, have had a tough time trying to get a title bout. Wilson keeps knocking hell out of everybody out on the West Coast and always gets the same answer by the fight bosses: "Just beat this next guy and you'll get a title match." Joyce has made mincemeat out of most of his opponents, including two triumphs over lightweight champ Lew Jenkins—of course in non-title tilts. But does Joyce get a title bout? Hell no! He is back where he started from: fighting pushovers in fifty-buck curtain raisers.

"Sugar" Ray Robinson is another young Negro boxer who's on his way to a championship. Robinson has all the flash and dynamite of "Hammerin' Heary" Armstrong and his record up to date has even topped Henry's. Just last week Robinson handed Sammy Angott, present NBA lightweight champ, a terrific lacing in a non-title match. Between Robinson and Bob Montgomery, another Negro scrapper who like Joyce has also twice knocked the daylight out of Jenkins, the so-called lightweight "champ," there has been a complete mopping up of any competition in their ranks.

This is the situation up and down the divisions. From the speedy, clever boxing lightweights to the

On July 1, the first in this series of riots and shootings occurred at a North Philadelphia swimming pool. The pool is in the heart of a Negro neighborhood, yet for years maintained a lily-white standard. When Negroes were finally admitted to it, it was still on a basis of segregation, certain hours for Negroes.

This particular day, a colored boy had the audacity to stay in the water just a few minutes more than was permitted him. White boys, entering and seeing him there, promptly approached him, and a gang of them administered a ducking that came near to drowning the boy.

The ducking was a call to arms for the whole neighborhood. Street fighting and unpleasantness could not be stopped for days afterward. And all this because the city of Philadelphia, that noble center of brotherly love, saw fit to maintain segregation in its public swimming pools.

The following week, a young colored man, Ellwood Fortune, by name, a sober, respected citizen, and father of three small children, was exercising his democratic right of walking along a public street toward his home; at the same time, a squad car was closing in on a crap game being held about half a block ahead of Fortune. When the cops piled out and the players began to run, Fortune, realizing that anyone caught in the neighborhood would be pulled in, ran with them.

By some quirk of fate, it was Fortune whom the policemen chose to pursue. They followed him to a saloon, where he ran in, intending to escape by a back door. One of them chased him into a back room and, as he attempted to leave it, shot him in the back, in plain view of at least two witnesses.

What Could Be Done?

A group of spectators organized a sort of informal committee to try and get something done about it, but just what could be done? As one member of that group said, speaking at a protest meeting: "I felt that they (the police) were no ones to give justice, since it was one of them that did it." They carried the business clear through from the local police station to City Hall, and it wasn't until they had reached City Hall that they found anyone who had even heard about it. There, a couple of detectives intimated that they had heard some such rumor. It was found by this group that the Police Department keeps no record of men killed by police "in the line of duty."

The latest outrage to date occurred just two weeks ago. A young woman, evidently crazy, was standing at the door of a Chinese restaurant in the heart of the South Philadelphia Negro neighborhood. With a cleaver in her hand, she was preventing anyone from approaching her. Two policemen came and succeeded in controlling her. But that wasn't enough for Philadelphia's "finest." Far from it. It was also necessary, it seemed, to clout the woman over the head. At this a shout went up from the crowd and they began to advance on the cops. The one who had hit the woman promptly drew his gun and shot a man in the forefront of the crowd. The man, Walter Dunbar, was standing just about six feet from the policeman at the time. He was shot through the stomach, and then, although more police had arrived and there might have been some chance of saving him, he was left lying on the car tracks to bleed.