Write to us-tell us what's going on in your part of the labor movement-what are the workers thinking about?-tell us what the bosses are up to-and the G-men and the local copsand the Stalinists-send us that story the capitalist press didn't frint and that story they buried or distorted-our pages are open to you. Letters must carry name and address, but indicate if you do not want your name printed.

War Production Means A Daily Blackout In Pittsburgh

Editor:

Towards the end of the summer. ers of Pittsburgh began to notice how much less and less they were seeing of the sun. A mass of black ers every house and street with less they get more wages and a its dirt. The particles of soot hold the dampness in the air and the whole dirty cloud is like a

The workers walk along the street coughing and choking. Every operation. Some of the furnaces have been idle for over ten years. Now, all through the city one hears the giant furnace coughing and belching. It sounds like the distant rumble of cannon on a movie screen. But nobody notices it unless he is a stranger visiting ganda, these spots were deserted. the city. To the workers who feel the strain of keeping the fur- of workers going in to the plants naces roaring it is a comforting and mills in different shifts and sound. It means that now there are plenty of jobs. And there are | During the holiday shopping pewanting to buy for their kids and the city in bigger crowds than the house for such a long time, ever before. The streets were so Now they will be able to do it, jammed with pedestrian traffic if the prices don't start going up that the whole reserve police force

the feel of the soot in their lungs, they could possibly afford to and because they are in a state squeeze out a good time. All these of nervous exitement. They know years they had nothing to spend what happened in the last war, and now war days are ahead. beer, it is the same thing:

make it while the making is Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Wait til this war is over. There will be bread lines a mile long." "If you don't get it now you never will."

Whether they are speaking Polish, Croation, Slavic or American, they are saying the same thing. Strikes occur almost daily in one plant or another. The strikes when Uncle Sam began to go to have different complexions. Sometown on war production, the work times it is to get a fink off the ler plants, it is over \$1.00. job, sometimes to make the slackers pay up their dues, but whatever the grievance for the strike soot settles over the city and cov. the workers refuse to settle un brake on the speed up.

> People who have flown over the city at night say that one can see the flames of the furnaces bursting out along the river like While the furnaces were idle there used to be spots in the city where the radicals gathered every night to discuss world events. As the furnaces were put into operation one by one, accompanied by yards of jingo national defense propa-The whole city is now a beehive trudging home at the end of them.

so many things they have been riod the workers thronged into was used to direct traffic. The So they drink more beer to kill workers were spending everything

The belly wrinkles from the ae- 'n the mills the F.B.I. men are pression are not yet ironed out. posted in uniforms and on the mill, on the street, in the house and thinking of their own deor in a saloon over a glass of fenses. And when they have Thought enough they put on little "This won't last, you better actions to show how they feel.

ORKERS' Ford Pays Millions For Lying Ads To Conceal His Vile Labor Policy "

Ford's Claim To High Wages Is Exposed As A Flagrant Lie

Henry Ford published a full-page advertisement in hundreds of leading newspapers throughout the country last week. It he should still be hour strikes, most of these "loyal" This ad makes a desperate attempt to conceal the fact that so bold as to press his claim. Service Men will run like seared

Ford pays the lowest wages in the entire automobile industry. You may search the Ford blurb with a microscope and you pany doctors and company judges will find no figures on his average daily or hourly wage. And for plus company assets of close to

In an earlier ad, which appeared in the New York Times January 28, 1940, Ford claimed to pay an average daily wage of \$7.25, or 90.6 cents per hour.

skilled and skilled worker:

"Semi-skilled . . . Men

limited experience.

"skilled" worker.

"Unskilled ... Without exper-

"Skilled ... Men with years of

This gives the whole phoney

wage set-up away. What deter

in Ford's is not the kind of work

he does, but his-"experience."

Thus, a tool and die maker or

gangsters and spies, nominally em

for the entire automobile indus. by Ford for an unskilled, semi But the average hourly wage try is 95.5 cents (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). And in the unionized General Motors and Chrys- ience.

Ford "proves" that he pays the best wages in the automobile industry by asserting that he pays experience." an average annual wage of \$1,629. 95. He compares this figure not with comparable figures for the automobile industry, but with the 'latest" government figures for the average yearly wage of all And who determines that? Why, American wage-earners covered by Henry Ford! the old-age insurance law, which mill and every furnace is now in man-made suns in the night the ad says "was \$841.90." What machinist may be considered "un-Ford. "neglects" to point out is skilled"; while one of Ford's exthat this figure was for 1938, a very depressed year, and included, ployed at sweeping floors, can, and moreover, wages paid to part-time and seasonal workers.

> On the same basis on which Ford computes his admitted average annual wage of \$1,629.05, General Motors and Chrysler-unionized -- pay over \$1,900.

hourly minimum wages for dif- myth. He simply states that the ferent class neations of workers, Ford cost of workmen's compensunskilled; semi-skilled and skilled. semi-skilled, 80 cents; skilled, 90 why:

When one considers that in the While other companies are insured minimum and maximum wage for Motor Co. maintains its own in- drawing to an end. the vast majority of the Ford em- surance agency, and determines ployes is the same thing; then we its own insurance rates. by far the lowest wages in the his wages. automobile industry.

ter who gets "funny" finds himself, ing, which is close at hand, fitt fired. His creditors pile down on ally comes? These paid tools know him. His landlord appears with the score. They will hang on to a dispossess notice. And, in adds the pay roll as long as it is safe, tion, a couple of tough-looking as long as the Ford workers are gents may approach him on the still too disorganized to deal with street and give him some "friend them properly. But when the there are company lawyers, com- jack-rabbits. of his "mistake."

Ford makes one further claim for his industrial paradise: That he attempts, as a matter of dell Banquet For berate policy, to keep his older workers employed. Aside from the fact that this is a lie on the Grace Carlson face of it, because it would be impossible to maintain the mankilling, nerve-shattering speed-up at the Ford plants with older which Ford does not publish. mines a worker's job classification

Ford employes 40 years or over, ed today.

The records of Hamtramck. often does, get \$10 a day as a To "prove" that safety and health conditions in the Ford 50; 31 out of every 100 kicked best attended in recent years. plants are better than anywhere on the industrial scrap-heap by With the widening of World War else in the industry. Ford does Henry Ford were between the II and the increasing realization not give the actual figures on ac. ages of 51 and 60. That means that Roosevelt will plunge us into cidents and injuries. That would that 76 percent of the fired Ford the blood bath, the workers are In his latest ad, Ford does cite be too damaging to the Ford workers on relief were over 40 beginning to seek a way out-a

There is one single fact, however, which we can glean from nationals are bankrupt, only Trot For unskilled, it is 75 cents; try. Absolutely true. And here's this ad, a fact which is incon- skyism, the program of the Fourth testable: FORD IS SCARED!

which Henry Ford has ruled his hunger, war. That our party is eudal domain of Henry Ford the with outside agencies, the Ford industrial slave kingdom are not alone in understanding this

his gangsters, gunmen, bruis- | Minnesota election. Inquiries from

a billion dollars, to convince him New York Plans

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- "Grace Carlson, Trotskyist canmen, we need only study the fig didate for Senator from Minneures which Ford publishes and sota, who polled more votes than compare them with some others the Socialist and Communist Party combined, will be greeted in The Ford ad states: "A recent New York on her nation-wide check-up shows that nearly one- tour with a mass meeting and a half the workers at these Ford banquet." Murray Weiss, organplants were 40 or over . . . " He izer of the New York local of the then gives figures totaling 14,356 Socialist Workers Party announc-

"If the reception accorded her Mich., where many Ford workers by the workers in other cities can live, disclose that of all the for be taken as an indication, her mer Ford employes on their re-scheduled speech at the Lenin Melief rolls, 45 out of every 100 fired morial meeting in New York on were between the ages of 41 to January 24 will be one of the way to end capitalist war forever.

"The Second and Third Inter-International, has the revolution-The years of physical terror by ary answer to capitalist crises, is clearly shown by the large vote Not all Ford's "Service Men." accorded comrade Carlson in the keen interest her impressive show-

TROTSKY MEMORIAL FUND

We're On The Last Lap; Minneapolis Is In Front

By JAMES P. CANNON

January 1st was the time set by the Chicago Conference for completion of the Trotsky Memorial Fund. As can be seen from the score board below, the branches came mighty close to the goal on the average, and some of them went over.

In order to give the backward branches a final chance to catch up with and outstrip the fast starters, the Political Committee has extended the deadline for one month, to February 1st. Those branches which are not under the wire by that time are down in the black book for good.

As the campaign reached its climax, a vicious competitive struggle broke out between the New York and Twin Cities locals. -This was precipitated by the following telegram from New York. "NEW YORK IS UP 44%, ON MEMORIAL FUND QUOTA.

INTENDS TO BEAT TWIN CITIES TO GOAL." This was immediately responded to by the Twin Cities com-

rades as follows: "WHAT A MERE 44%? YOU CAN'T BEAT MINNESOTA."

For one week New York held the lead by .1 of 1%. However, this was a bit of a fluke, as a contribution of \$100 from the Twin Cities was delayed in the mail during the holidays and was not credited to them. More than that, the New Yorkers were accused of slick work in putting in an extra dollar to gain a small lead of 1 of 1%.

This week the Twin Cities comrades reached the goal and sent \$1 extra for good measure, to give them a score of 100.1%. A check for \$371 was received from them, with the following

> "Here she is. We're 48 hours late but we have the organization and give us due credit for that .1 of 1% over the quota and see that there's no cheating by those New York City slickers. They might tie Minnesota after the excellent reports of N. Y. City Convention but they can't beat us yet. "Fraternal greetings to the N. Y. comrades and better luck next time."

It is now up to New York. They asked for the fight. The question is: Do they intend to go through with it?

The up and coming branch at Detroit, which completed its quota 100% before the deadline, greeted the extension of the campaign for another month by pledging another \$50. Under the democratic principles of our organization other branches have full right to do likewise if they see fit,

The following are the additional payments made to the Trotsky Memorial Fund this week:

	Akron	\$ 7.00
	Boston	16.00
	Buffalo	7.00
	Cleveland	10.00
	Detroit	10.00
	Los Angeles	27.75
	Lynn	5.00
	Minneapolis and St. Paul	371.00
	New Haven	2.00
	New York	100.00
	Philadelphia	11.00
,	Quakertown	5.00
	Rochester	5.00
	San Francisco	15.00
	Williston	10.00
	Individual Contribution	1.00
	TOTAL	\$602.75

Amount paid

Dranen	Quota	Amount paid	70
BOSTON	\$ 100.00	\$ 147.00	147
QUAKERTOWN.	7.00	7.50	107
BUFFALO	25.00	26.15	105
DETROIT	200.00	210.00	105
PORTLAND	10.00	10.50	105
TOLEDO	50.00	51.00	102
LOS ANGELES	150.00	151.45	101
Minneapolis & St.	Paul 1000.00	1001.00	100
Pittsburgh	10:00	10.00	100
Allentown	15.00	15.00	100
Chicago & Indiana I	Tarbor 200.00	200.00	100
Milwaukee	5.10	5.10	100
Reading	5.00	5.00	100
Baltimore	10.00	10.00	100
San Diego	8.50	8.50	100
Rockville	7.00	7.00	100
Texas	5.00	5.00	100
Newark	150.00	150.00	100
Hutchinson	10.00	10.00	100
St. Louis	5.00	5.00	100
Akron	10.00	10.00	100
Philadelphia	30.00	30.00	100
Rochester	15.00	15.00	100
San Francisco	100.00	100.00	100
Williston	10.00	10.00	100
Flint	150.00	138.00	92
Lynn	100.00	90.00	90
New Haven	20.00	18.00	90
New York	1000.00	656.00	66
Cleveland	70.00	10.00	14
Youngstown	50.00	6.00	12
Individual Contribut	ions	3.30	
TOTAL	\$3527.60	\$3121.57	88

as well as under the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration and all other Government agencies."

The second paragraph of Wilson's proclamation setting up the Board reads: "The National War Labor Board shall appoint subordinate boards to sit in various parts of the country." During the first few months of its life the Board was swamped with workers' complaints. Invoking the above paragraph, 50 field examiners-i. e. regular government agents-were assigned to travel about the country to make investigations. The Board then empowered the filed examiners to make awards and itself sat only as an appeal body.

The 1921 report of the Department of Labor reveals that these examiners heard and decided over 10,000 cases in a brief 12 month period. The slim chance the workers had of getting beyond these examiners to the Board itself is revealed by the fact that the Board heard, during its entire existence, only 1,251 cases. In other words, the workers had one chance in ten in getting an examiner's decision even reviewed by the Board. And if they did beat the 100 to 1 odds, then there was still less than a 50% chance that the Board would reach a decision upon their case; for the records show that the Board made decisions in only 39% (488) of the cases it heard.

There is no adequate record of the thousands of decisions handed down by the field examiners, but we do know the contents of the 488 handed down by the Board itself, and these cases were the important ones . . . the ones that established unionbusting precedents that the government enforced for the next ten years. These cases will be reviewed and analyzed next week.

get an even clearer picture of | 2. Henry Ford maintains his ers, stool-pidgeons and ambi- workers in New York sympathwhat the real average hourly and own hospital, to which all injured tious college-boys, can give him etic to our party as to our plans daily pay-rates are for the work- Ford workers must go. The doc- his former accustomed feeling of for her appearance here show the So every place their thoughts run mill property in special shacks to ers. Take out the wages paid tors are all company doctors. So security. foremen, supervisors, and Ford's just let an injured Ford Worker In the eyes of every worker on ing in Minnesota as Trotskyist listen to the conversation in the workers are keeping a tight lip private army of spies, gun-men try to establish a compensation the Ford assembly line he reads candidate has aroused."

ation is the lowest in the indus-

1. Henry Ford is self-insured.

and strike-breakers, and we find claim! On the contrary, the cos: the long-awaited accounting. that Ford pays not the highest, but of medical care is deducted from Ford is deathly, afraid. Where Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th

Observe the definitions employed compensation claims. Any work when the hour of reckon-ruary 1 at Germania Hall.

will all his yellow-bellied stool St. on January 24 at 8:30 p. m. 3. Few workers dare to press pidgeons, his muscle-men be, The banquet is scheduled for Feb-

ing between employers and workers in fields of production

necessary for the conduct of the war, or in other fields of

national activity, delays and obstructions in which might, in

War Labor Board Of 1918

Green, Hillman, Murray Following Gompers' Policy

By MICHAEL CORT

During the closing days of 1917, after various governmentsponsored labor boards had been functioning-one covering maritime, another clothing, another for workers employed on War Department orders, another for the Navy Department, etc .-strikes reached such a point that the bosses, through the National Industrial Conference, called frantically for a super-board with complete authority over all workers.

Samuel Gomper's responded with complete agreement to this proposal, for he had experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the unions in line. At the very opening of the war he had pledged the government "no strikes in defense industries." His attitude toward those locals which failed to respect his pledge is best exemplified by the following excerpt from a letter sent a local that disregarded a War Department ukase and struck for higher wages. " . . . and while you may not agree with our course (cooperation with the boards) the great majority of your brothers have chosen the road and you can not now scab." To the head of the AFL, it was the striker who was the scab! Actually, of course, the workers had received no opportunity to vote on either the war or the union-busting labor boards.

Once Gompers indicated his agreement with the National Industrial Conference on the question of a superboard, Wilson invited him to confer. Pausing on the White House steps long enough to say, "There is a disposition among officers of the government to deal fairly with labor," he disappeared through the sacred portals to collaborate in the creation of the most monstrous anti-labor machinery that had ever existed in this

A proclamation was issued by Wilson in February, 1918, organizing the super board: The National War Labor Board.

The Board's Membership

The Board was composed of 12 members; five of whom were appointed by Gompers, seven by Wilson. The Compers' nominees were as follows: Frank J. Hayes, President, United Mine Workers; William Hutcheson, President, Brotherhood of Carpenters; Thomas J. Savage, member of the board, International Association of Machinists; Victor A. Olander, representative, Seamen's Union of America; and T. A. Rickert, President, United Garment Workers. The seven boss representatives were headed by the co-chairmen of the Board, ex-President of the United States, William Howard Taft, and Frank P. Walsh. The names of the five industrialists on the board mean little to us now, but their positions in industry at that time is important. They were, respectively, Vice-president, Westinghouse Electric Company; President, Delaware and Hudson Company; President, Root and Van Dervoort Engineering Company; President of Virginia Bridge Company; and President, Lackawanna Bridge Company. According to the 1921 report of the Department of Labor, only one of these five had ever had any dealings whatsoever with organized labor.

So much for the composition of the Board. Now to its philosophy. The opening paragraph of the Wilson proclamation read: "The functions of the National War Labor Board shali

be to settle by mediation and conciliation, controversies aris-

but in addition Wilson evolved a new weapon . . . starvation! The workers at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn., revolted against a Board decision in 1918 and went out on strike. Within two days they, and the press of the country, received a letter from President Wilson which read, in part; "I desire that you return to work and abide by the award.

If you refuse, each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere in the United States.

REGULÁRITY

OF APPEAL ARMY past seven or eight months, to the work done a generation ago follow the trend in the party with that other "Appeal": toward tremendously increased ST. PAUL-"An issue of the volume and REGULARITY of SOCIALIST APPEAL containing APPEAL work. We weren't pre- articles by Peter Graves, a formpared to find it one day catching er organizer for the Farmers' up with US. It has. Admonitions Union, especially written for the are pouring in regarding our F.U. regional convention held failure to present this column late last month in St. Paul, was REGULARLY each week. This enthusiastically received by the proof that the column is care- Northwest farmers. fully followed gives us a new ap- "Papers were distributed at preciation of its potential value two banquets and both times in the advancement of our work. were eagerly received. Last night We humbly promise hereafter the the farmers stood in line and strict regularity that the com- blocked the auditorium entrance rades desire and merit.

Here are some suggestions for who missed them the first time expanded column content from were sent back by the others in Minneapolis: "... Plans for na- order to get that socialist paper." tion-wide sub drives, information Many farmers mistook the SOabout special sub offers, news CIALIST APPEAL for the APabout local sub drives and mass PEAL TO REASON, pre-war so-APPEAL work, comments from cialist paper. Remarks such as readers and from comrades as- 'The Appeal-I haven't seen that signed to the mass work, little for thirty years'; 'Socialist-I items about the role of the labor | want one'; 'Give me anotherpress, its history, etc. In short, there's a guy ahead reads this ALL the inside information about stuff', were heard. the paper that would tend to "Men who had received the stimulate readers and distributors paper the first night still carried in their efforts to spread its in- it around, congratulated the girls

in our branch have referred on 800 papers reached these farmseveral occasions to the old Ap- ers. peal To Reason, socialist publication of twenty-five years ago, APPEAL shows clearly that the concerning its phenomenal cir- Northwest farmers have not forculation and the promotion meth- gotten the lessons of the Nonods it used. It was suggested in Partisan League, the Farmers' our committee meeting that we holiday association, and the more might be able to learn a great recent mortgage foreclosures. deal about promotion of sales They look to the industrial workand circulation of the SOCIAL- er as an ally and to the Socialist IST APPEAL if a study was Revolution as the goal." made of the methods used by the Appeal to Reason."

We promise to dig around until we uncover some of the inside dope on the old Appeal to Reason-but do feel that in proportion our party has attained rather a phenomenal success in recent expansion of the AP-PEAL'S circulation.

ST. PAUL APPEAL BOOSTERS We very much enjoyed another

dispatch from the other half of the Twin Cities, comparing the It was gratifying, during the work our party is doing now to

in order to get the paper. Those

on getting it out, and commented "Some of the older comrades favorably on Peter Graves' story

"The eager reception of the

In Los Angeles Buy the APPEAL at Lazerus Candy Store 2109

Brooklyn Ave. Book Store E. 1st St. & Rowan Ave.

Sam Smit's Newsstand 5th & Main St.

the opinion of the Board, affect detrimentally such produc-

How the Board Worked

The Board, through this paragraph, was prepared to dragoon every worker in the country, and it did. There was hardly an industry that escaped the Board's jurisdiction. During the entire history of the NWLB only 50 cases were dismissed because of lack of jurisdiction. And these cases involved luxury consumer goods and affected a very small number of workers.

The opening paragraph was phrased in such a manner as to give labor the impression that all of its disputes with the bosses would receive a hearing. The practice of the Board was, however, to keep the cases that it heard to a minimum and to use its few decisions as precedents to force arbitrary settlements down the workers' throats in all other disputes.

The Board developed a slight-of-hand trick that baffled the workers for some time. It was this; a law was enacted which required the board to reach a decision enforceable by law, only when both parties to a controversy joined in filing an appeal. If only one side appealed to the Board, the Board could hand down only a "recommendation." With the pressure of the bourgeois press and all other agencies of "public opinion" and the apparatus of the State on their side, it was seldom necessary for the bosses to go to the Board. According to Department of Labor records, 12% of the NWLB cases were complaints of the employers, while the remainder were worker complaints; 36% from those not organized in the AFL and 50% from those that were. In 86% of the cases then, the Board's decision was merely a recommendation and if the Board found for the workers (as conditions sometimes forced it to), the bosses were at liberty to disregard the

If, on the other hand, the Board was about to find for the boss, on an appeal filed by workers, it was a simple matter to tip him off, let him participate in the appeal by an amendement to the complaint, and thus make the Board's award binding upon all involved. In other words, when the Board found for the workers it was usually an empty gesture; when it found for the bosses there were bayonets to back up the order.

Wilson Invents a New Weapon

And what happened to the workers if they (imitating the bosses) took it into their heads to regard the Board's decisions as only a recommendation? The bayonet was used, of course;