

WAGES FROZEN, ECONOMIC CZAR NAMED, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RESTRICTED

Trotskyists Hold Tenth Convention

Reaffirm The Socialist Line On Imperialist War

Largest SWP Convention Marked by Unanimous Agreement On Basic Principles of the Movement; Delegates Hear Report of Union Work and Organizational Gains Since Last Convention

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 5—The three-day national convention of the Socialist Workers Party—the first since United States entry into the war and the tenth in the history of the American Trotskyist movement—which concluded its sessions at the Cornish Arms Hotel here last night, was marked by complete, unanimous and enthusiastic reaffirmation of the revolutionary internationalist principles of Trotskyism.

The convention, which followed a two month discussion period in the party, was also the largest in the history of the American Trotskyists, being attended by 107 regular, alternate and fraternal delegates and by more than 200 guests from out-of-town and from New York.

The main business of the convention was to discuss and adopt a political resolution to guide the party in its activities and to answer the problems and tasks of the workers in World War II. The resolution that was adopted was fully in line with and a continuation of "the tested program of revolutionary struggle thought out and fought out over a period of many years" and elaborated in the fundamental theses of the Fourth Internationalist movement.

The discussion on this resolution was opened with a report for the National Committee by James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the S.W.P. and founder of the American Trotskyist movement.

CONTRAST WITH 1941

Comrade Cannon spent the first part of his report in contrasting the situation of Lenin's Bolshevik Party at the beginning of World War I and of the Trotskyist movement, the continuators of Leninism, in World War II.

The Second and Third Internationals gave advance warning of their treachery long before the outbreak of the present war, but even Lenin was surprised by the almost universal socialist patriotic betrayals of the socialist and labor leaders at the beginning of the first imperialist war. The internationalists of 1914 therefore had to begin almost from the beginning in elaborating a program for the war and in assembling the vanguard of the

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Cannon, Breitman To Speak On Radio In N. J. Campaign

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7—George Breitman, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, will be the speakers in the series of election radio broadcasts arranged by the Breitman Campaign Committee.

Breitman will speak on Saturday, Oct. 17 and 24, and Cannon will make the final broadcast on Saturday, Oct. 31. The time of all the speeches will be from 5:15 to 5:30 P.M., over Station WPAT, 930 kilocycles.

Fourth International Issues Manifesto To Masses Of India

World Party of Socialist Revolution Offers Program to Achieve Independence

The International Executive Committee of the Fourth International has issued a Manifesto "To the Workers and Peasants of India," which appears in the October issue of the monthly magazine, Fourth International, which came off the press last week.

Although primarily addressed to the workers and peasants of India, the 6,000-word Manifesto will be of vital interest to the workers of all countries.

Taking its stand on the side of the struggle of India for national liberation, the Manifesto notes that the Fourth International is the only international labor organization which is supporting the present struggle for independence, while the Second and Third Internationals are aiding Churchill by condemning the present struggle.

In this connection the Manifesto reviews the principal documents of the Fourth International since 1934, on the basis of which the best revolutionists of India have come together during the last two years to form the Bolshevik-Leninist Party of India as a section of the Fourth International.

BRITISH IMPERIALISTS WILL NOT GRANT FREEDOM

An important section of the Manifesto is devoted to proving that under no conditions will British imperialism voluntarily agree to Indian independence. The only road to independence is the overthrow of the British power in India.

"Beware of American 'Mediation'" is the heading of the next section, which shows how illusory were the hopes of the Indian bourgeoisie, who thought Washington would support them. From the time of the Cripps Mission until the last weeks, Washington gave its full support to Churchill's policy in India. Then, the Manifesto states:

"It was only when it became clear that the British were failing to crush Indian resistance that Washington changed its tactics, privately urging Churchill to open new negotiations with the Congress leaders. Washington hoped that new negotiations would quiet down India. But Washington remains, fundamentally, the supporter of Churchill in India; any illusion that pressure by Roosevelt on British Indian policy will benefit India's masses can be fatal to Indian independence. It is absolutely false to think that Roosevelt, if Britain agrees to his mediation, will be an impartial judge between the contending forces in India. On the contrary, we can predict in advance that in that case Washington will conduct a mock trial ending in a decision in favor of Britain and its native agents."

The Manifesto also warns In-

On the Stalingrad Front



Soviet machine-gunners hug the wall of a blasted building as they rush to new positions in street fighting somewhere on the Stalingrad front. The Soviet masses struggle heroically because they have something to defend — the remaining conquests of the Russian Revolution which ended capitalist ownership, control and oppression. (Radiophoto for Federated Pictures.)

Hitler's Speech

Nazis To Try To Hold What They Have Won

Discontent Shows 'New Order' Is Far From Stabilization

By C. CHARLES

The two chief representatives of the German capitalist class, Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering, have spoken to Germany and the world during the last week.

Behind the boasts and promises, the threats and tirades, that composed their speeches, the truth looms: German capitalism, represented by the Nazis, is by no means a firm and stable system.

Hitler's speech on Sept. 30 was in glaring contrast to his speech made nearly a year before on Oct. 3, 1941 when he declared, referring to the USSR, that "this enemy has been broken and never will rise again."

The Soviet masses, defending the remaining conquests of the Russian Revolution, despite the handicap of the Stalinist bureaucratic regime, have taught Hitler to speak with a certain amount of caution. This time he limited himself to declaring that Stalingrad will be taken and held.

He stated that his aim was to consolidate his gains, while remaining on the defensive: "Under all circumstances, we must hold whatever must be held. That is to say, we must let the others attack as much as they wish wherever we have no intention to advance. We must hold everything and must wait and see who tires soonest."

In these words Hitler attempts to allay the fears of the German people who have been appalled at the long casualty lists. He holds out the hope of a diminution of the slaughter, at least for a year.

The hungry and cold German masses were also promised relief in the coming year. Hitler was

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Stalin Complains That USSR Gets 'Little Effective' Aid From Allies

This Is Also Indictment of His Policy of Depending On Imperialists to Save USSR

By JOHN G. WRIGHT

Replying to questions obviously inspired by the Kremlin itself, Stalin has released through an American correspondent in Moscow a statement which touches upon the key issues of his entire policy of conducting the war.

Whatever else may be obscure in Stalin's answers, it is quite clear that he now charges his allies with having failed to live up to their promises, pledges and agreements. The second front, asserts Stalin, comes first.

But there is no second front. The implication is obvious: Churchill and Roosevelt did not carry out an alleged agreement previously arrived at. More than that, they even failed to provide the promised material aid, or, as the text of the statement puts it: "the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective."

The statement further declares that the Allies should "fulfill their obligations fully and on time." Again the implication is quite clear: these obligations have never been adequately fulfilled nor on time.

From the charges contained in this statement it is an easy bridge to the next charge: that Stalin has been double-crossed by his allies. It is this ominous hint that caused confusion and alarm in London.

STALIN PREPARES ALIBI

The polite and devious language of diplomacy employed by Stalin only serves to underscore one of the main purposes of his answers: To prepare an alibi for himself. He needs an alibi for the catastrophic defeats suffered by the Red Army despite its heroic resistance. He needs an alibi for the desperate conditions which confront the peoples of the USSR during the coming winter, independently of whether Stalingrad stands or falls.

The Red soldiers, workers and peasants have achieved unprecedented feats on the military arena. They want victory, they can be victorious. Why then is the Soviet Union faced with disaster? More and more workers are asking this question both inside and outside the USSR.

By his campaign for the second front, and by his current charges against Washington and London,

Roosevelt's Oct. 3 Order Is Blow At Masses' Standards

Next Step In Placing Costs of War On the Workers Will Be A Stiff Taxation Program

By JOSEPH ANDREWS

President Roosevelt struck a heavy blow against the rights and standards of the workers on October 3 when he issued an executive order freezing wages, limiting the collective bargaining rights of the unions, and appointing an economic dictator with power to rule over the living standards of the people.

The order set up the Office of Economic Stabilization, with the anti-labor Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes as director.

Cloaked in the guise of a program to preserve the living standards of the workers and poor farmers at the present level, the order in reality deprives the workers of important rights for protecting their standards and lays the basis for slashing those standards through increased taxation and compulsory savings.

The authority vested in Roosevelt by Congressional action, to rule by decree on wages and prices, upon which he based his October 3 order, makes it possible for him to decree further attacks on the standards of the masses.

WAGES ARE FROZEN AT SEPT. 15 LEVEL

The order freezes wages of the overwhelming majority of the workers at the September 15, 1942 level. "The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increase in wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increases are necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities to eliminate standards of living, to correct gross inequities."

There is absolutely no reason to believe that "gross inequities" will be corrected under the anti-labor Byrnes' supervision any more than they have been corrected under the general policy pursued by the War Labor Board, which also paid only lip service to the need to raise the wages of the most underpaid workers.

Roosevelt's decree specifically limits the right of collective bargaining previously guaranteed by law. The order states:

"No increase in wage rates as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, arbitration or otherwise . . . shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the WLB and unless the WLB has approved such increases or decreases."

The union movement by this order is thus deprived of its right to bargain with the employers, independent of government intervention.

GOES EASY ON BOSSES

Roosevelt attempted to soften the anti-labor effect of his order by throwing in an ambiguous measure authorizing Byrnes to "limit" employers' salaries. "No increases in salaries now in excess of \$5,000 per year (except in instances in which an individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work) shall be granted, unless otherwise determined by the Director."

This provision is armed with no one, but two loopholes (both underlined) to see to it that employers will not be seriously affected by this fake limit on salaries.

The section of Roosevelt's order which pretends to limit salaries to \$25,000 a year is equally fraudulent. The order states: "Insofar as practicable, no salary shall be authorized to the extent that it exceeds \$25,000 after payment of taxes, PROVIDED HOWEVER THAT SUCH REGULATIONS SHALL MAKE DUE ALLOWANCE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS, REQUIRED PAYMENTS ON FIXED OBLIGATIONS, . . . AND SHALL MAKE PROVISION TO PREVENT UNDUE HARDSHIP."

If it is considered by former poll tax Senator Byrnes that a limit of \$25,000 is an "undue hardship," the measure will of course be set aside.

Moreover, this provision does not deal in any way with the huge profits of corporations, which can go on unbridled, or the huge incomes of the big capitalists derived in the main from dividends and income from investments in the big corporations.

Even if this measure effectively restricted incomes to \$25,000 a year, it would still leave the employers plenty of money to live in the style to which they are

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Who Is Byrnes? What Is His Labor Record?

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Goldman Protests Film To Lie About L. Trotsky

Albert Goldman, attorney for Leon Trotsky and the latter's widow, Natalia Sedov Trotsky, protested vigorously last week the announcement that the motion picture film based on ex-Ambassador Davies' book, Mission To Moscow would in effect be a justification by Hollywood of Stalin's Moscow frameups, containing all of the GPU's monstrous lies and slanders, and perhaps a few additional ones.

In a letter to the N. Y. Post, which printed it only in part on Oct. 2, the noted labor attorney declared:

"Sept. 28, 1942

"Dear Editor: "In her column of September 22, Elsa Maxwell writes about the film that Warner Bros. is making of the book 'Mission to Moscow' by Joseph E. Davies. Miss Maxwell states that Leon Trotsky 'will be proved to have been in the pay of Adolph Hitler' by certain documentary proofs which have been furnished to the maker of this film.

"As attorney for Leon Trotsky while he was alive and for his widow, Natalia Trotsky, I wish to protest against such a monstrous libel.

"It is indeed strange that in your paper there should be printed the filthy Stalinist lie about

Very truly yours, ALBERT GOLDMAN

