

At First Glance

By Jay Lovestone

ONE angle of the savage persecution of the Jews in Germany has been entirely overlooked. Everyone recognizes that the Paris shooting incident was just a flimsy excuse seized upon by the Nazi bloodhounds. The present drive against those who have not been able to secure Aryanization certificates was planned in its minutest detail many months ago.

But why did Goebbels and Hitler let loose the "spontaneous" pogrom just at this time? We cannot underscore too heavily that its timing is tied up with the war crisis. Totalitarian dictatorships are buttressed by nothing as much as by their capacity to plant in the great mass of the population a terrific fear of brutal terror. During the Munich days, a surprising manifestation of opposition to war was evidenced in Germany. Mothers, wives and sisters, in certain instances, jammed the railroad stations, demonstrated against troops being rushed to the Czech and other borders, and defied en masse the Nazi terror. Particularly in southern Germany was anti-war sentiment expressed defiantly by factory workers.

Obviously, the Nazi chieftains had to act speedily to sharpen the edge of the fascist terror, an edge somewhat blunted during the Munich days. There was only one way of restoring such horror and fear of the Nazi dictatorship. That way was to strike such terror into the hearts of the most persecuted, the Jews, and thus to set such an example in bestiality as to restore and even intensify among the masses the fear of the Hitler regime. Precisely because the element of fear haunts the masses, it helps the government maintain itself in power over them. Essentially, this principle also guided Czarist strategy in the Romanov pogroms of pre-war Russia.

ALL EYES ON LIMA

ALL eyes on Lima! While this pan-American conference does not compare with the Munich confab in immediate import, its potentialities are challenging. Not a state in the Union, not a country on earth, will be unaffected by its decisions. In the sweet words that will be poured out there, not much substance will be found. But, in the why and wherefore of the gathering, in the aims—remote, even more than immediate—set by Uncle Sam, we find much to ponder.

The United States has long outgrown the problem of states rights as a major issue, tho there still are state differences and conflicts of policy. More than that, the United States now speaks most decisively in terms beyond its national frontiers. We are now operating on a much grander scale—on a hemisphere basis. Hence, Roosevelt speaks of a navy to "defend" not merely New York or San Francisco, but of a navy and air force to "defend" the entire western hemisphere. In summary, the Wall Street empire has expanded its interests and, therefore, has been compelled to enlarge its horizon and the cruising distances of its naval vessels and airships.

Lima is one of the answers by Washington to Hitler's drive for world hegemony and Germany's encroachments on Wall Street's South American trade preserves, to Japan's slamming the "Open Door" in the face of the United States as a serious competitor in the Far East. In this light, one

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Workers Age

A PAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

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We Expand Our Press!

\$3,500 Fund Needed for Bigger Workers Age And for New Theoretical Journal

By WILL HERBERG

AT no period in recent history has a clear, militant constructive voice in the labor movement been as necessary as today. The landmarks of generations have been destroyed. Conceptions once held as unquestioned principles now lie shattered in the dust. Organizations in which millions of workers have placed all their hopes for the future have proven bankrupt and impotent. Reaction is in the saddle, driving forward from one victory to another; labor stands divided, uncertain, confused, without confidence in its own powers and without the leadership that the emergency demands. This is a picture of things on a world scale and increasingly things are shaping up this way in this country as well.

Our only hope lies in stemming this retreat, in inspiring the working masses with renewed confidence in themselves, with renewed determination to go forward to victory. But, if this is ever to be done, it must start at the top, with the more advanced, more class-conscious sections of the working class at home and abroad. Here is where the tide of confusion and demoralization must be turned. Here is where a new spirit of unity and militancy, a new clarity of aim and purpose, a new faith in socialism, must arise.

For us this situation is a challenge and a call to action. We must become, far more adequately than we have ever been, a decisive force in this effort for reorientation and revival. And for that reason we must multiply manifold the power and effectiveness of our most important weapon—our press!

The recent session of our National Council decided to enlarge and extend our press. The Workers Age is to be increased in size and changed to newspaper form. A new bimonthly theoretical journal is to be issued. We need, we must have a bigger, more popular Age, to bring our message of militant labor struggle and socialism to the masses of the workers and hard-pressed middle-class people. We need, we must have a theoretical journal for an independent study of the tremendous problems brought forward by the historical crisis of the international working-class movement. Without this expansion of our press, we cannot hope to cope with the big problems confronting us.

This expansion of our press will entail an additional expense of at

least \$3,500 for the first year. This sum must be raised and raised without delay if our program is to go thru as scheduled. That is the purpose of the Special Press Fund Drive.

The Drive is already under way. We appeal to every reader of the Age, to every member and friend of the Independent Labor League. Do you share in this Drive! Send in your contribution—get contributions from your friends and fellow-workers! Help us build up a press that our movement needs and must have!

Anti-War Groups Attack Roosevelt Arms Policy

"Continental Defense" Slogan Hides Imperialism

Current plans to create a naval and military establishment to defend the western hemisphere, were attacked last week by seven peace organizations as creating another "Martian invasion" scare and as contrary to pan-American agreements for consultation in case of a threat to the peace of either continent. Among the organizations taking this position were the Keep America Out of War Congress and the Labor Anti-War Council.

"Hysteria," the statement of the organizations said, "is taking the place of reason in thinking and speaking of international affairs. The show is not being staged by Orson Welles but by the President of the United States. It is not as good a job but it is decidedly more dangerous.

"We condemn utterly the policies and methods of Hitler and Mussolini. We believe in the firmest possible protection of democracy. But we assert that all history has proved that battleships and bombing planes cannot stop economic or cultural penetration of nations. Such penetration from abroad can be met only by improving the ties between the nations of the western hemisphere. The job of the United States is to show the American countries a working democracy here and lend a hand to help them raise their living standards so that fascism will have no appeal.

"As for armed invasion by fascist states, we need never fear that will be attempted unless fascism has first won the loyalty of the peoples of Latin-America. Fascist ideas cannot be kept out by a line of battleships. Construction of huge navies introducing

General Strike Is Called In France

It's Coming!

"NEVER in our generation since the four-minute speakers and Liberty bond orators, poster artists, publicists and preachers inflamed our passions two decades ago has there been such a build-up for war in this country as is going on right now."—Editorial in the New York World-Telegram, November 26, 1938.

Daladier Threatens Fierce Repression Under Martial Law

A general strike of all French workers on Wednesday, November 30, was proclaimed last week by the C.G.T., French trade-union federation, as the culmination of the powerful strike movement, already embracing nearly 200,000 workers, that gripped the country in protest against the Daladier decrees destroying the 40-hour week law and establishing heavy penalties for refusal to work extra hours.

The government made every preparation for severe repressions. Premier Daladier, after consultation with the army chiefs, threatened the establishment of martial law.

The strike wave assumed particularly big proportions in the North and in the Paris regions. The metal, mining and auto industries were especially affected, with sit-down strikes coming to the fore again. The government answered with ruthless police tactics. Mobile Guards were sent against the strikers at Denain, near Lille, and at several points outside of Paris. Tear-gas bombs were used at the great Renault plant along the Seine River. Casualties mounted into the scores during the first days.

As the strike movement seemed about to reach the railroad workers, the government issued a decree calling all employees into military service under martial law. The Railroad Workers Federation, meeting in Paris last week, voted in favor of a general strike.

In government circles, the possibility of taking steps very soon to dissolve the Communist Party was being widely discussed. Such action was forecast some time ago as an essential part of the reactionary, pro-fascist course being followed by the Daladier cabinet. Only a year ago, the French Communist Party was conducting all its political agitation under the main slogan: "Daladier in power!"

In the trade-union movement, the Stalinists are now suffering considerable setbacks because of their disruptive activities and intrigues for domination. Despite a deal apparently reached between Leon Jouhaux and other top union leaders, on the one hand, and the Communist Party, on the other, every Stalinist candidate was defeated in the elections for the executive committee of the C.G.T. held recently at a session of the National Confederation Committee.

In Wake Of Munich

A so-called "peace" pact, along lines similar that entered into between Chamberlain and Hitler some weeks ago, was concluded between France and Germany last week. Immediately following, "consultations" took place between the premiers of Great Britain and France, as a result of which, it was understood, French foreign policy was brought into more or less complete alignment with that of England, especially on the question of "appeasement" of the fascist powers, the Spanish civil war and the Far Eastern crisis.

HELP BUILD A NEW SOCIALIST PRESS

... see ad on page 5

At First Glance

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 must understand Roosevelt's real concern over the following finding by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce:
 "It is significant that during the decade (1927-1936 inclusive) the share of the United States in providing the goods purchased abroad by each of the South American nations has shown a decline. While our country still does the bulk of the trade with the South American continent as a whole, this survey leaves little doubt that our leading position is being challenged constantly by other nations, particularly Germany and Japan."

Furthermore, direct United States investments in Latin America exceed by more than a billion dollars the combined American investments in Europe and Asia. It is true that yesterday trade followed the flag (war or force). But, unless we wake up and do something drastic to change it, we will find that tomorrow the flag (army, navy, air force) will follow today's trade.

EVERYTHING FOR WAR

Too often and too emphatically we cannot stress that, from now on "national defense"—preparation for war—will be the central idea underlying all Roosevelt policies. This sheds considerable light (but for the workers it affords no warmth or comfort) on the quiet but persistent preparations of the W.P.A. to throw many thousands from its relief rolls. There is to be a shift of spending—from meager social security to adequate "national defense."

One need not be cynical or suspicious to arrive at this rather unkind interpretation of what animates Roosevelt's strategy here. In the face of German imperialism drives for more spheres of influence, for a bigger share of the world market, for a redistribution of the loot plundered by the juridically victorious powers in the last war, it is very easy to get tremendous popular support for a huge army and navy. The bestialities accompanying Hitler's imperialist moves help lots in this direction. Who is there who can protest against spending for such "constructive" purposes? Certainly, not the steel magnates, nor the ship-builders, nor the bankers! And, in a momentary sense, won't unemployment be reduced when

Here's An Answer!

"I read with joy the announcement of a bigger Workers Age and a new theoretical journal. We do need them! And we need them now more than ever because now is the time to organize against fascism and war before it is too late. We must grow to fight more effectively for socialism, and will grow with a bigger Workers Age and a theoretical paper. Here's \$5 for the Special Press Fund. I'll try to get my fellow workers to send some money.—An R.C.A.-Victor Worker, Camden, N. J.

This is one worker's answer. How about yours? Do your share! See the ad on page 5—and send your contribution immediately to the Special Press Fund, Workers Age, 131 West 33rd Street, New York City.

Was Browder a "Fascist"?

Stalinist Denunciations Hit Own Leaders

By ETHEL ROBBINS

IN a recent address over Station W.M.C.A., Earl Browder said, by the New York Times, Nov. 1:

"Those Americans who are carrying on such a vicious campaign of hatred against President Roosevelt and the New Deal represent the same forces that brought about the peace of Munich and its consequences."

keels are laid down for battleships, when motors are built for planes, when bodies are turned out for military trucks? We can just imagine millions listening to Fire-side Chat No. What Not telling us "how wonderful this country and its democratic institutions" are because we have war prosperity without war! Only fools will then work themselves up over an unbalanced budget under such circumstances. Likewise, a good deal of the argument against the extension of federal control or centralized government authority will go up and out with the smoke from the fireplace. The political opponents of the Roosevelt regime will not have an easy time of it, tho they may have more seat-warmers in both talk-shops on Capitol Hill.

Farley can truly say: Blessed are the war-preparers when they hail themselves as peace-insurers! The damnable thing about the whole business is that it's all a nightmare for which we will pay tremendous popular support for a huge army and navy. The bestialities accompanying Hitler's imperialist moves help lots in this direction. Who is there who can protest against spending for such "constructive" purposes? Certainly, not the steel magnates, nor the ship-builders, nor the bankers! And, in a momentary sense, won't unemployment be reduced when

sequences."
 The implication is too clear. Today, anyone who so much as criticizes Roosevelt and the New Deal is virtually a fascist.

Now, what we would like to know is: Were Browder and the Communist Party fascists when they denounced both Roosevelt and the New Deal in the not too distant past? For instance:

"No dependence on Roosevelt is the first principle."—The Communist, April 1936.

"Let us remind Mr. Roosevelt that his entire taxation policy, since he has been in office has been to relieve the rich and burden the poor."—The Communist, Apr. 1936.

"The peace talk of Roosevelt serves only as a cover for feverish preparations for war which today are the predominant concern of the Roosevelt regime."—The Communist, February 1934.

"Clearly Roosevelt's program with its fascist war objectives is also leading to the sharpening of all class antagonisms thruout the country and is placing on the agenda, here also, the problem of the revolutionary seizure of power by the toiling masses, the proletarian revolution. The objective prerequisites for a revolutionary crisis are maturing."—The Communist, February 1934.

"The New Deal (N.R.A. as key-stone) has led to a further impoverishment of the toiling masses."—The Communist, February 1934.

"Under the guise of public works, it has diverted immense funds from the care of starving millions to the building of a vastly larger navy and the mechanization of the army."—The Communist, April 1934.

Of course, all this was as far back as—two years and four years ago. For Stalinism a thousand years couldn't mark a more complete political transformation!

Anti-War Groups Attack President's Arms Policy

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 cause of inter-American cooperation a service by withholding further attempts to scare people into moves which have not been thought thru and on which our supposed partners have not been consulted. He will also do a favor to the taxpayers of this country by not pyramiding further tax burdens of billions of dollars upon them."

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"I'm outraged! I'm indignant! I'm wholly shocked! I'm sympathetic! I'm almost sympathetic enough to grant refuge in my own country to the stricken—almost, but not quite."

FROM N. Y. DAILY NEWS

Open the Doors to the Refugees!

THE whole civilized world is aroused to horror and indignation at the savage persecution of the Jews in Germany deliberately instigated by the Nazi government. Condemnations of the Hitler regime, manifestations of sympathy with the victims of anti-Semitism, expressions of abhorrence of the Nazi tormentors, are universal. Even President Roosevelt himself, tho he is the official head of the government, has joined in this chorus of humanity.

But are kind words all we have for the victims of the bloody orgies of Nazi anti-Semitism? They seek a refuge, a shelter in this dreadful storm of endless persecution. But when they turn their eyes with hope to this country, they find the way barred by cruel and senseless immigration restrictions. They plead for a place where they may rest their weary heads; we give them fine resolutions!

President Roosevelt denounces the Nazi pogroms as "shocking," as something he "could scarcely believe could occur in a twentieth-century civilization"; but he keeps the gates of this country locked against those who beg for refuge. He recalls Ambassador Wilson as a form of diplomatic protest; but he does nothing about relaxing immigration restrictions, even where this is possible within the general provisions of the present law.

When a neighbor's family is beset and beaten by bandits, is it enough to denounce the outrage and send a message of sympathy to the victims, while refusing them shelter for the night because we claim we can't afford it? That is the shameful position to which we are reduced unless we do something to open the gates of this country to the victims of anti-Semitism and other forms of fascist persecution.

All labor, all liberal, progressive and humanitarian opinion, should unite in this cause during the present emergency. Let us demand prompt action from the President and from the new Congress when it meets: Open the doors of America to the refugees! Unless this is done, all our protestations and resolutions are the sheerest hypocrisy!

Bazaar and Dance

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Elections in Connecticut

McLevy Vote Marks Important Political Shift

By ART STONE

Hartford, Conn.
 THE recent election in Connecticut was in many ways really the most interesting and significant of all the New England political shows. The lessons that it has taught are in the main been misinterpreted by the interested parties, and particularly by large sections of the labor movement. The outcome has left all parties, even the victors, in a state of confusion and uncertainty; old standards of political wisdom have been assailed, political fences have been scattered on all sides and a continual chorus of whys and wherefores have been flowing from the newspapers to explain the results. The reason? A third party threat has appeared on the horizon!

Victory By Default

As in every other New England state, the Republicans have won a decisive hold on the political machinery of Connecticut, as well as on its Congressional representation. But, in many respects, it appears to be a victory by default. In an off-year election that saw the appearance at the polls of the largest number of voters ever to participate in a state election as such, particularly workers from the factory towns, the Republicans were barely able to squeeze their ticket into office by margins of 2,000 to 15,000 votes out of a total of over 600,000. In every case, the votes drawn by the third party, the right-wing Socialist Party, headed by Jasper McLevy, would have changed the results the other way. In the two key sectors of the state political domain, the McLevy socialists cut deep into the vote of both the Republicans and Democrats, but more deeply and decisively into that of the Democratic party. In the four biggest cities in the state, usually predominantly Democratic, McLevy picked up over 50,000 new votes of a total of 200,000 cast outdrawing the Republican party and cutting the Democratic margin over the Republicans from 70,000 in 1936 to 35,000 in 1938. And in the six small, predominantly Republican, cities surrounding the four big Democratic strongholds, McLevy picked up 14,000 new votes out of a total of 53,000 cast, again outdrawing the Democratic party and cutting its vote from 25,000 in 1936 to 14,000 in 1938. In these two areas, it can be seen from mere numerical tabulation where the election was won and lost, especially when one remembers that the smaller towns thruout New England are typically Republican. However, the mere enumeration of the results does not give any true picture of the atmosphere in which the election was contested or of the issues and personalities involved.

Meaning Of McLevy Vote

The McLevy vote was an expression of the desire of the people of the state as a whole for clean, honest government; it was essentially the result of a muckraking crusade conducted by McLevy against the corruption of the two old parties. The Democratic party of the state has been involved in two major political scandals, involving the misappropriation of millions of dollars. In the Waterbury scandal, a Republican controller, inadvertently elected by a few votes with an otherwise solidly Democratic city administration, sensationally revealed that the former controller, a Democrat, had paid claims before they were approved by the Board of Finance, added new items to bills passed by the same board and paid wages in considerable sums to people not

Whom Does He Serve?

ACCORDING to a statement of Sir John Simon in the House of Commons, last week, Ambassador Kennedy helped the British government suppress parts of an American newsreel critical of Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy in the Czechoslovakian crisis. Acting for Chamberlain, Kennedy got in touch with the Paramount News in Hollywood and obtained the removal of sequences featuring interviews with British editors denouncing the Munich "deal."

This is the second time in recent weeks that Ambassador Kennedy has gone out of his way to assist Prime Minister Chamberlain in his policy of conniving with the fascist dictators under cover of the slogan of "appeasement." Whom does Ambassador Kennedy represent anyway—the American people or the British Foreign Office? Isn't it about time that a movement was started for his recall and replacement?

town. This is also revealed by the fact that McLevy outran the rest of his ticket by over 100,000 votes.

Workers Back McLevy

But there is another side of this election that should not be overlooked. True it is that the McLevy ticket did not pay much attention to the demands of labor, and that in the main, the labor organizations of the state backed the Democratic, and to a lesser extent, the Republican ticket. Still, the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Road to Fascism

Main Enemy is Reactionary Forces at Home

By D. BENJAMIN

(Concluded from the last issue)
 LET us consider France, the country of Leon Blum, Thorez and Daladier—once the boast of the socialists and the pride of the communists. France, in its own peculiar way, is travelling fast towards fascism. The danger there is thru the gradual establishment of a military-totalitarian regime. Much water has already flowed under the bridge. Without calling or consulting the Chamber of Deputies, Daladier came to terms with Hitler and accepted the Munich pact. This cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a matter of small significance. It involved a change of fundamental policy for France. In the recent days of crisis that involved the very question of war, Daladier and his inside cabinet acted on their own. Parliamentary institutions counted for as little there as in Hitler Germany. True, the Chamber was called upon to ratify after the deed was done, but that is a stratagem employed in fascist countries as well.

The 40-hour law was abrogated by Daladier, not only without consulting the Chamber of Deputies but even without consulting the Cabinet member involved, the former head of the Labor Department, Frossard. Just as in the days preceding Hitler, when Bruening, von Schleicher and von Papen ruled thru the power of emergency decrees, so we see the same trend in France today, with Daladier obtaining similar powers over economy and finance, without the Communist Party or the Socialist Party organizing any serious mass resistance to such a development. Only the new socialist

party, the French Socialist Workers and Peasants Party of Marceau Pivert, called for such action. The C.P. and S.P. of France and their respective Internationals have learned nothing from Hitler and 1933.

In the period before and during the Munich pact, the press and radio were censored, and public meetings on foreign policy (the most important question of the day) were banned. This was the fruit of the "democracy" which had received the enthusiastic and unreserved support of the French communists and socialists. As long as those parties thought that such methods were being used or might be used to advance a policy they believed in—a war of "democracies" against Germany—they were satisfied and went along.

The Daladier Program

Not long after, we see the Radical-Socialist Party (the real boss at all times in the People's Front) at its congress declaring for a "government of national safety" and for a "steered economy." In fact, the following program was submitted to the recent congress of that party for adoption:

1. Reinforcement of national defense (greater militarization and a military regime.—D.B.)
2. Inviolability of private property.
3. Maintenance of public order (a warning against strikes.—D.B.)
4. Defense of the middle classes (an obvious attempt to play up to this social group for reactionary purposes.—D.B.)
5. Development of production (abrogation of the 40-hour law, speed-up, compulsory labor.—D.B.)
6. Adaptation of social reforms to the life of the nation (obviously a formula for the liquidation of social reforms.—D.B.)
7. Strict budgetary equilibrium (cutting of social services and greater taxation of the poor.—D.B.)

This is the program proposed by the ruling party in a country (Continued on Page 6)

International Labor Office Conference at Geneva, said, speaking for Mr. Roosevelt: "The significance to labor of this problem appears in the simple fact that every workman engaged in the construction of armaments must be provided with the necessities of life by the labor of those who are engaged in productive enterprises. . . . I predict that the working men and women of the world will not forever be content to stand by while civilized living is being sacrificed on the altar of armaments. No longer will they be willing to forge the means of their own enslavement and their own destruction." But I have a still stronger witness, Franklin D. Roosevelt himself. Speaking at Buenos Aires on December 1, 1936, only two years ago, he said that employment given by armament work "is false employment, it builds no permanent structure and creates no consumers' goods for the maintenance of a lasting prosperity. We know that nations guilty of these follies inevitably face the day either when their weapons of destruction must be used against their neighbors or when an unsound economy, like a house of cards, will fall apart." Well, which is it to be, Mr. Roosevelt: the sound position taken at Buenos Aires two years ago, or the present misleading appeal to the manufacturers and business men of the country for an "unsound economy"?

(The above article appeared in the Nation of November 19, where Oswald Garrison Villard has a regular page.—Editor.)

'Recovery' Thru Rearmament

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

I HAVE been much interested in the intimations coming from Hyde Park during Mr. Roosevelt's stay there that the new armament program which is to cost us a mere trifle of five billion dollars is to be sold to the American people as another way of bringing back prosperity. By indirect quotation we are told that the Chief Executive is grasping at this form of public expenditure in order to take a lot more men off the dole, which in turn will sell the preparedness idea to the American business man. Already I have seen echoes of this in articles forecasting business outlook for 1939. There the armament program is solemnly listed as one of the factors that will make for better business in the months to come. Precisely as has happened in England, the story goes, our factories will hum with making more guns, more shells, more airplanes, more anti-aircraft weapons and more cruisers and battleships. We are to put men to work by the hundred thousand safeguarding the United States.

merely create profits for the munitions makers. It will help them to a false prosperity, and when the new program comes to an end, we shall have them howling for more guns and more ships and more armaments and more poison gas and more airplanes and all the rest. They will rush to Washington tearing their hair and ask a future President and a future Congress in heaven's name not to throw all their people out of employment and back on the dole. They will prove conclusively that the country is more than ever in danger from foreign attack; they will get up war scares as they have subvented them in the past. They will strike the patriotic note and demand that they be supported in their entirely unselfish desire to safeguard the country from foreign attack. Already it is reported from Washington that the Administration has decided on a fleet large enough to defeat single-handed the combined armadas of Japan, Germany and Italy. When we have reached that point we shall be told that we shall have to have a fleet large enough to defeat Japan, Germany and Italy, plus England and perhaps France. For if things drift as they are now drifting in Europe, France and England will be vassals of the dictators in three or four years.

Well, the difficulty of it, aside from any question of national defense, is that it is based on utterly false economics and will not make for permanent prosperity but

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Rearmament Is Unsound Economics

The answer to rearmament as a means of restoring prosperity is fortunately available. The matter has come up before. In June 1937, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, representing the American government at the

WHAT TO DO?

NEWS FROM THE INDEPENDENT LABOR INSTITUTE

- BERTRAM D. WOLFE, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 7:00 p. m.—on "Where Is American Labor Going?", a discussion of Benjamin Stolberg's "The Story of the C.I.O." and Edward Levinson's "American Labor on the March."
 - JAY LOVESTONE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 6:15 p. m.—on "Our Changing Economy—the Challenge to Labor."
 - WILL HERBERG, Monday, Dec. 5, 7:00 p. m.—on democracy, fascism and sovietism.
 - LEWIS COREY, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 8:45 p. m.—on "Is America Different?", the sixth lecture in a series of eight.
- Single admission 25 cents
- All lectures at the INDEPENDENT LABOR INSTITUTE, 131 West 33rd Street, New York City

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P.O.U.M. Vindicated
Prosecution Is Forced to Drop Its Main Accusations

By JOHN MCNAIR
London, England.
WE are now able to give our readers the full facts about the recent trial in Barcelona of the Executive members of the P.O.U.M. We do this with impartiality, because we have always been convinced of the absolute innocence of our comrades and now the judgment confirms this confidence.

There were two important accusations, namely, espionage and desertion. There was also the charge of fomenting the trouble during the May Days in Barcelona.

The Charge Of Espionage
It can be said finally and definitely that the accusation of espionage was found to have not the shadow of justification. The famous document "N" was shown up as a proven forgery. The experts who examined it at the request of the court were unanimous in their verdict.

When the prosecution was called upon to produce further proofs of espionage, they brought forward photographs of aerodromes which were found in the possession of some of the prisoners. These photographs were examined and declared by the competent military authorities to be part of the collection of photographs which are given to all young aviators for their course of training. Some of the prisoners were actually following a course of training when they were arrested.

The Barcelona May Days
For having taken their stand beside their fellows, the Barcelona workers, against the police aggression on May 3 to May 7, the leaders of the P.O.U.M. were "convicted of rebellion against the government and of having endeavored to impose their social conception."

And these were the only "proofs." The whole calumnious campaign which has raged for fifteen months, stating that the P.O.U.M. was in the pay of Franco and Mussolini, was based on this collection of absurdities. These are the "proofs" which have been used to malign the best fighters in the Spanish working class. When the evidence was examined at the trial, the charge of espionage was immediately and finally abandoned.

We wonder if the Daily Worker and Humanite will print this? And yet it is the truth.

The Charge Of Desertion
The second accusation was that the 29th Division (P.O.U.M.) deserted the front during May and June 1937.

During the cross-examination, this charge had been so riddled as to be practically untenable. During the closing days of the trial, two facts were brought out which utterly destroyed it:

1. The commanding officer of the "pacifist" sentiment, that is, with the anti-war sentiment so widespread throughout the country. But perhaps the masses of the people will have something to say about that on their own account; perhaps they on their part will show "little patience" with an Administration that seems intent on driving them into another bloody catastrophe. It is the mission of the Keep America Out of War movement to bring this authentic voice of the people to effective expression.

Talking It Over:
One Woman's Life
By Bertram D. Wolfe

ANGELICA BALABANOFF'S autobiography ("My Life as a Rebel," Harpers, 1938) is a must book for all who would understand our times. It is moving in that generous proportion in which the truth of today begets the imagination of the work of fiction. (What villain of the romantic novel can compete with her intimate, Benito Mussolini? What dramatist's imagination rival the deeds and the staging of a Hitler? What year's output of pleasant murder entertainment supply as much mystery and intrigue, or as many corpses, as the Stalin purges? What tale of wandering and suffering equal the mass misery and migration of the modern Jew?) It is tragic in the large sense of great tragedy, for the fate of its protagonist involves the most fundamental human issues, becomes symbolic of the fate of the race.

An autobiography must first of all be honest. Who will accept the judgments and accounts of an individual who does not honestly present himself when writing of his own thoughts and deeds? Here the honesty is not of the painstaking variety, but unconscious, like the honesty of one to whom it does not occur that it makes any sense, that there is even any possibility, of being otherwise. It is the honesty of one, who, having graduated from a Belgian People's University and come out a socialist, is impelled to ask herself: "What would have happened had I first entered some university where these subjects were taught by the most noted defenders of the status-quo?"—and who, to answer this question to her own satisfaction, spends her next two years in such a university. He who has never felt this doubt and been willing to test it—be it said in passing—may become a good formula-parrot, a Red church-member, a band-wagon climber, but never a Marxist thinker nor one to face successfully new situations where the old litany can no longer be recited.

After honesty, the quality which must be demanded of the autobiographer is the ability to enlist our sympathy or some other intense emotion. This Angelica Balabanoff does, not deliberately but because she cannot help it: she is a lovable and warmly human character whose depth of feeling makes the characters live, the events stir, the words glow. Sentiment is both her strength and her weakness. Speaking personally, I have latterly acquired more respect for men and women of feeling after seeing how head without heart has so often borne itself. Yet, heart without head has doubtless committed great blunders. In Angelica's case, the mind is too often swayed by the feelings and her judgment proves unequal at times to the problems presented to it. Her heart, overruling her head, caused her to rehabilitate Mussolini and give him the benefit of all too many doubts thru numerous years, until the evil that she knew was at the core of his character did its irreparable damage. It is this overpowering sentiment which makes her incapable of understanding, tho she respects it, the intellect of the greatest man who moves thru these pages—Lenin. For better or for worse, her sentiment colors all her judgments, sometimes deepening, sometimes distorting them, and imparting to all the pages of the work its peculiar warmth.

A third requirement of autobiography is that its "hero" should have done and experienced significant things. And surely, Angelica Balabanoff is one of the significant figures of our generation. Born in pre-war Czarist Russia in a well-to-do family, it is with no self-conscious sense of sacrifice that she abandons a life of luxury for poverty, exile and struggle. Rather does she feel simple gratitude towards the ideas and the movement which widen her horizon, deepen her understanding, add greater significance to her crowded days, give her an avenue of escape from the narrow circle of futility, callousness and ignoble meanness of the life of a woman of her class and times. It never occurs to her to ask what she has "given up," for she is so full of what she has gained.

This "going to the people" makes her a symbol of the dying Russian Narodniki movement. What she finds in the mass movement links her up with modern scientific and revolutionary socialism. Its

The I.L.L.A. at Work
by D. Benjamin

MORE ON THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
THE recent meeting of the National Council decided to give a vigorous answer to the growing menace of reaction and war thru certain definite moves for expansion. Among the decisions were:

- (1) Publication of a bigger Workers Age in newspaper size; (2) issuance of a bimonthly theoretical journal; (3) raising of a Special Press Fund of \$3,500 to insure the carrying out of the plans for expansion; (4) a special National Council committee to be in charge of this drive and the National Council members in each city to be responsible for the conduct of the drive in their localities; (5) issuance of special leaflets on labor unity, independent labor political action, war, etc., as well as a recruiting leaflet ("Why Every Militant Worker Should Join the I.L.L.A."); (6) every city organization of the I.L.L.A. to hold regular public meetings and forums in the next period of time; (7) recruiting on the basis of our constructive work in, and contributions to, the labor movement; and (8) an appeal to subscribers and readers of the Workers Age, as well as to all sympathizers of the I.L.L.A., to join the organization.

At the same time, decisions were made to improve the functioning of the organization. All branches are asked to discuss and carry out the decisions outlined here. National Council members should be asked to make reports, if they have not already done so. Advantage should also be taken of George F. Miles' tour for this purpose. The National Organization Department should be kept informed of all plans and activities.

In New York City, a general membership meeting is scheduled for Wednesday evening, November 30, 8:15 p. m., at which Will Herberg will report on the situation in the C.I.O. in connection with the resolution adopted at the recent session of the National Council. In all New York branches discussions are now under way on the evaluation of the political situation in the light of the elections.

PAMPHLETS

- FOR the next period of time, branches should concentrate on the sale of the following pamphlets:
1. "New Frontiers for American Labor," by Jay Lovestone. An analysis of capitalism and a statement of our basic principles.
2. "Challenge of American Labor," by Robert Edwards. An evaluation of the C.I.O. and a study of American labor problems by a leader of the British I.L.L.F.
3. "People's Front Illusion," by Jay Lovestone.—Of great current significance in view of what has happened and is happening in Europe as a result of the People's Front policy.

The Workers Age Bookshop wishes to announce a special offer of Lewis Corey's book, "The Crisis of the Middle Class," for 49 cents. Branches ordering 10 or more copies may secure it at 40 cents each.

Special Offer
WITH every order for the 1937 bound volume of the Workers Age, selling for \$1.75, a copy of Lewis Corey's "Crisis of the Middle Class," priced at \$2.50, will be given away ABSOLUTELY FREE. While They Last!

A Soviet-German Pact?
Duranty Articles Raise Question Of Stalin Policy

By O. S.
WALTER Duranty may write as he "pleases"—but he pleases to write as the semi-official spokesman of the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Kremlin. That is, of course, universally known and naturally gives an authoritative color to everything Duranty writes. The "opinions" he gives voice to are either an expression of Stalinist policy or else a sort of trial-balloon sent out either to test or to impress foreign opinion.

In this light, two articles by Duranty, published recently in the American press, are of first-rate significance. The first was published in the New York Times of October 11 and deals with the possibility of Soviet-German rapprochement. Declares Duranty: "There remains a possibility—I do not say probability—which makes the present leaders of France and Britain sleep uneasily at night; namely, a Russo-German rapprochement—cooperation instead of war. When you come down to brass tacks, there is no obstacle now to Russo-German friendship—which Bismarck advocated so strongly—save Hitler's fanatic fury against what he calls 'Jewish-Bolshevism.' But Herr Hitler is not immortal and dictators can change their minds." "Suppose Hitler declines to imitate Napoleon by washing his armies against winter, typhus, and mud, backed by tanks and guns and airplanes of a self-supporting industry. Suppose Herr Hitler prefers the iron and coal of Alsace-Lorraine to the distant riches of Russia's Donetz Basin. There is no reason to believe that Russia would refuse collaboration with Germany or shed tears over the ultimate fate of France and the British Empire."

Such a turn of policy, adds Duranty, "will probably mean an intensification of anti-foreign sentiment and of the cruel campaign against all who do not accept the Kremlin's voice as the voice of God." The second article is a dispatch to the New York Times on November 4. Here Duranty continues the same theme from another angle. It is a mistake, he says, to conceive that international conflict centers around the clash between the fascist and the democratic powers. It is a mistake to think that fascism, especially German fascism, is an aggressor and a menace to peace. That may have been true once but not any longer. "Europe still thinks in pre-Munich terms," Duranty chides. What Germany is doing is merely effecting "a clearance of the post-Ver-sailles rubbish." Actually, it is contributing to peace:

"By allowing Hungary to recover by the Vienna award such towns and communications as Ruthenia possesses, the Germans have effectively neutralized that potentially troublesome country. Which is immensely significant because it appears to mean that Germany no longer wishes to make trouble or fish in troubled waters. "Until Munich, the threat of war and war's alarm and what has now become the 'racket' of stirring up national minorities to seek self-determination were among Chancellor Hitler's major cards in the international game. But Munich changed all that and suddenly transformed Germany from a 'have-not' power, which has nothing to lose by strife and confusion and much to gain, to a 'have' power, which needs time and tranquility to digest and develop not merely what has already been swallowed, but the far greater possibilities that are ahead."

And the summary: "That and no other is the meaning of the Rutenian settlement. It declares to those who have ears to hear that Germany wants peace." Is Duranty speaking for the Kremlin? Do his remarks foreshadow another shift in Soviet diplomacy and therefore of Communist policy?

Is Duranty speaking for the Kremlin? Do his remarks foreshadow another shift in Soviet diplomacy and therefore of Communist policy? The proper slogan for the immediate future should be the organization of the unions for the purpose of laying the foundation of a state labor party. The lessons of the past election should be drawn and the limitations of the McLevy party as a suitable expression of working-class political action should be pointed out. At the same time, it should be made clear that the labor party is essentially a federative party, and that in such a party the McLevy socialists must have an outstanding place if they wish to participate. The most important movement in the war-time world is the movement to continue the struggle against war after it has begun. It was at Zimmerwald the daring band of revolutionary fighters against war first came together. Angelica became the secretary of the Zimmerwald conference. The post-war world oscillates between the poles of fascism and communism: she it was who picked the neurotic, diseased Mussolini out of the gutter, restored a confidence which became egomania, watched the Italian socialist movement meet defeat, and she it is who continues to lead its struggle today.

She became the first secretary of the Communist International, participated in the Russian revolution

Elections in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 3)
workers in the large industrial centers came out in support of McLevy. They remembered what their leaders wanted them to forget momentarily: that the Democratic Governor Cross had been one of the first to come out in condemnation of the sit-down strike, using the state militia to break the strike of the Electric Boat workers; that the same Governor Cross had used the state militia unsparingly to break the strikes of the textile workers; and finally that, under his rule, the leaders of the truck-drivers strike had been railroaded to jail on charges of conspiracy; deriving from an ancient, unused law especially resorted for the occasion. The Republican party was and is in no wise different, so that in reality the popular revolt was the sign of a drive away from the two old parties, a sign that the workers and the small middle class thought that the necessary reforms could not be accomplished from within the ranks of the old parties. And that is the main significance of the elections, holding out, as it does, the possibility of a real development along the path of independent labor political action.

By now, it should be axiomatic in the labor movement that wherever reactionary policies are advocated in the ranks of the working class, the Stalinites are particularly active. In this recent campaign, they played the role of special lieutenants of the Democratic party in the ranks of labor. Labor's Non-Partisan League and certain C.I.O. unions, in both of which they have a predominant influence, came out with what amounted to a blank-check indorsement of the Democratic machine. Robert Minor of the central office of the Communist Party was called into the state at the last moment to warn the workers of the dire consequences of voting for McLevy and against the Democratic machine. The workers, however, paid little heed to these fake prophets. And now, after the elections, the Stalinites are conducting an "educational" campaign to lead the workers back into the democratic fold and away from any "dangerous thoughts" of independent action.

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The most important movement in the war-time world is the movement to continue the struggle against war after it has begun. It was at Zimmerwald the daring band of revolutionary fighters against war first came together. Angelica became the secretary of the Zimmerwald conference. The post-war world oscillates between the poles of fascism and communism: she it was who picked the neurotic, diseased Mussolini out of the gutter, restored a confidence which became egomania, watched the Italian socialist movement meet defeat, and she it is who continues to lead its struggle today. She became the first secretary of the Communist International, participated in the Russian revolution

in its earliest heroic days, gives insight into the psychological and social mechanism which determined the rise of Stalinism to power and its degeneration into the regime of one-man rule and bloody purge. Thus her life is at the very center of the life of our times, and this gives her book its significance. (The conclusion of this review will appear in next week's column, "Talking It Over."—Editor.)

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Unions and Wage Law

(The article below is taken from the editorial page of the November 15 issue of Justice, official paper of the I.L.G.W.U.—Editor.)

THE reception accorded the Fair Labor Standards Act proves that the country was ready for it.

It will, doubtless, take more than a few weeks to make the new law click on all cylinders. "Rugged individualists" here and there, will probably make efforts to dodge enforcement. Instances of defiance of the wage-hour law, as of the old N.R.A., especially in the hard-boiled low-pay areas, will not be lacking.

Revulsion against sweatshop pay and sweatshop hours, largely responsible for the enactment of the act, however, appears to have sunk deep. Along with it, there has come the acceptance of the basic idea that penalty pay is incompatible with purchasing power. Added pay to millions of underprivileged wage earners is bound to become quickly converted into added buying.

A "look at the record" will re-

veal that it was trade-union effort largely that has been responsible for the crusade against sweatshop work terms. Our own union, it is generally known, has been in the van of this campaign, employing methods of both organization and education to combat the sweatshop and to fasten the eyes of the general community on its revolting effects.

It is no less obvious that the role of the trade unions in this eradication drive on the sweatshop does not end with the passage of this act. Within the frame of the new law, thru their spokesmen on the various industry committees put into being by the wages and hours act, the unions will, of course, continue to push ahead for better pay in the shortest possible time. The campaign for the unionization of the millions still outside the protective wing of the labor movement, nevertheless, will proceed unabated. It still is the most logical and most effective weapon in the hands of those who toil for a living to improve their economic and social lot.

The Road to Fascism

Reactionary Forces At Home Are The Main Enemy

(Continued from Page 3)

where practically half of the national income is devoted to armament and government expenditures. No less than in fascist countries, we have here an armament economy, which for its consummation requires an increasingly military regime. In order to "preserve democracy," totalitarianism is being established; in order to "fight Nazism," fascism is gradually being brought into existence. And for the "defense of private property," whether it be in France or Germany, French capitalism follows the example of German capitalism.

Can there be any doubt as to the form of government or character of regime that will be set up by French capitalism in case of war?

It is no wonder that the Manchester Guardian of October 7 reports that parliamentary government is increasingly regarded as "unnecessary" in France, and that the New Stateman confirms general reports of a drift in France towards military dictatorship. In France, "stern disciplinary measures are announced against men in state-controlled aircraft and other factories working for the national defense who refuse to work a 45-hour week instead of a 40-hour week. Such men will be summarily discharged, and agitators and propagandists will be subject to prosecution under the penal code" (London Daily Telegraph, October 24).

Along The Same Lines In England

Similar developments are taking place in Britain. Chamberlain acted without consulting Parliament on the Czechoslovak question. Here, too, Parliament was called only after the accomplished fact. During that period, there was a censorship over the radio to make sure that the government policy would not be interfered with in any way. Pressure was brought to bear on the press, so as to be sure that the "correct" slant was given on events. Even Churchill warned, in his speech in Parliament on the Munich pact, that England would soon face a light-out and totalitarian regime and questioned whether criticism of government policy would be permitted at all in the coming days. In England, it was common knowledge that an inner cabinet of four really ruled. The fact of the matter is that this group was but a

committee for the real rulers—the banking, oil, steel and chemical magnates represented in the Cliveden set—who pulled the strings and who had direct emissaries in Germany during this entire period—at Nuremberg as well as at Berchtesgaden, at Godesberg as well as at Munich.

Now there is increasing talk of "national registration" and conscription as well as of further intensification of rearmament. This may mean the institution of a military regime even before war is declared. And this in a country where the traditional policy has always been against conscription. New times, new methods. Totalitarianism has become the style of capitalism nowadays.

As far as its imperial regime is concerned, Great Britain does not have much to learn from Hitler Germany. Out of a population of four million in Kenya, there are 75,000 political prisoners in jail; in Sierra Leone, out of a population of one million, 80,000 are in prison because of political activities. And are the laws in South Africa against more than five assembling, requiring passes of various sorts for the natives, declaring trade unions for the Negroes illegal, essentially different from what is to be found in Hitler-land?

The Main Enemy Is At Home!

The workers thruout the capitalist sector of the world, whether it be in "democratic" or fascist lands, must recognize that their chief

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C.I.O. Speeds South Drive

Convention Plans To Hold Special Conference For Campaign

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plans to speed up the organizing drive of C.I.O. unions in the South were laid at the C.I.O. convention here which called for a conference to be held in the near future for the purpose of launching a joint campaign.

"Substantial beginnings in the organization of labor on an industrial basis in southern states have already been made by the C.I.O. in textile, coal, the maritime industries and other fields," a resolution passed unanimously by the delegates declared.

"Nevertheless, the main task of opening many communities in such states to unionism and the firm establishment of civil liberties and the rights of labor in such communities has yet to be accomplished."

The southern organizing campaign resolution as passed embodied the contents of resolutions submitted by eight affiliated local unions and councils in the South, and asked the executive officers of the C.I.O. to call a conference of representatives of all C.I.O. unions "interested in organization in the South for the purpose of laying plans for and launching a joint campaign of organization in that area."

Assail Poll Tax

Another resolution dealing with the problems of C.I.O. unions in the South was passed unanimously. This dealt with the poll tax in southern states, which in certain sections has virtually disfranchised the working population.

"We Southerners used to ask for a job and a house to live in, and as long as we were doing that, the employer was very well satisfied," said Delegate Peel of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

"When we began to ask for wages, when we began to ask for better conditions of employment, they began organizing citizen committees, vigilantes and everything else."

Roy Lawrence, southern director for the T.W.O.C., pointed out that the southern workers want organization.

President Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers told of the difficulty in organizing workers at the Goodyear plant in Gadsden, Alabama, while Burt Nelson of

enemy is their own ruling class. The enemy, in the first instance, is at home. Most important is it for working classes in the "democratic" countries not to be blinded by the democratic institutions of government but to be on the watch for the development of fascist manifestations therein. Fascism is entering thru the front door as well as thru the back door. German and Italian fascism must be fought, but so must developing fascism in France, England and Czechoslovakia, as well as the beginning of such trends in the United States.

Nor must we expect fascism to develop in each country on the basis of a general pattern or blueprint. It has an exceptional manifestation and development in each country. This we must take cognizance of, if we are to be able to identify the enemy in order to fight it. In the democratic-turning-into-fascist countries, the working class has a double job—fighting the developing fascism and capitalism of its own country, while helping the struggle against fascist regimes abroad. But the main enemy is at home!

Harry Bridges At Work

"THE presence of these medieval measures (anti-union referendum proposals.—Editor) on the ballot was largely the work of such vigilante elements as the Associated Farmers, but organized labor must share the blame. Public sentiment on the coast was embittered by the disruptive and costly battle between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. For this condition, Dave Beck and his red-handed 'goon squads' were mainly responsible, and a leader with the skill and tact of Phil Murray or Sidney Hillman would have quickly made use of the opportunity to turn public sympathy to the C.I.O. The inflammatory utterances of Harry Bridges succeeded only in evoking the curse, 'A plague on both your houses!'—Paul Y. Anderson, in the Nation of November 19, 1938.

the longshoremen's union warned that the "longer we put it off, the longer we hesitate, the tougher it will get down there, because, in the South, we have the people who are willing today to bring fascism on the backs of the American people in order to keep what they have."

Knitgoods Union Hits Violations

Louis Nelson, manager of the Knitgoods Workers Union of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, complained last week to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews that the federal Fair Labor Standards Act was being violated in the knitted outerwear industry.

The union official charged that nearly 20,000 home-workers in the metropolitan area are receiving as little as 7 cents an hour in violation of the 25-cent hourly minimum established by the wages-and-hours act.

Mr. Nelson stated that he received daily scores of complaints from home-workers, especially on infants wear, that they were not receiving the minimum. He added that the child-labor provisions of the law were also being violated. Mr. Nelson stated that he believed that there was a deliberate effort in the knitted-outerwear industry to disregard the minimum-wage provisions of the act until such time as an exemption might be obtained from its provisions.

All workers in the industry were advised to report violations and the union is planning a demonstration against all houses guilty of alleged violations.

The Knitgoods Workers Union, in attempting to establish a higher minimum wage for the knitted-outerwear industry, has petitioned Administrator Andrews to exclude the industry from the general textile industry.

Urge State Wage Law

Labor Legislation Confab Drafts Model Bill For Wide Coverage

Washington, D. C.

Broader wages and work week legislation to cover all workers, under a series of state laws, was raised as the objective of a group of federal and state officials meeting here last week.

The main classes of workers affected would be farm and domestic workers, not covered by present federal laws.

The goal was set at a meeting in Washington of the Fifth National Conference on Labor Legislation. A committee recommended to the conference that "specific labor laws, such as hours, workmen's compensation, wage collection and child labor, should cover all workers, and that coverage should be extended as rapidly as possible."

Early application of state minimum-wage laws to domestic servants was urged, with provision for higher pay for overtime. Special efforts were suggested to overcome opposition to extension of labor laws to the domestic services.

States were urged to begin now to experiment with setting minimum wage rates for farm labor, where the law permits. The conference cited what it called the "successful experience" of the Farm Security Administration and other government agencies in setting standards for agricultural workers.

A model wage and hour law, designed to complement the federal law, was drafted by the conference for submission to the states. This would exempt the same groups of employees as under the federal law, but the committee drafting it recommended that its scope be extended as rapidly as possible.

The conference heard a letter from President Roosevelt commending it on its work; a statement by Elmer F. Andrews, Fair Labor Standards Administrator, asking state cooperation in application of the law he administers; and an address by Labor Secretary Perkins on the work of the conferences.

Soviet Youth Chiefs Are Purged Again

The five principal leaders of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union were summarily removed last week by the Stalin officialdom, according to reports in the Soviet press. Alexander V. Kosaryev, the head of the youth league, was included. It is rumored that imprisonment followed shortly after the removal.

The Kosaryev leadership had recently been installed in the Young Communist League to take the place of a perviously purged group, which in turn had replaced a former leadership. An editorial in the Komsolmolskaya Pravda, commenting on the removals, declared the purge to be one of "indefinite duration."

Detroit

AMERICAN LABOR LOOKS AHEAD

A review of C.I.O. and A. F. of L. and prospects for labor unity

By GEORGE F. MILES

Labor Editor, Workers Age

at DOTY HALL, 8647 Woodward

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