

At First Glance

By Jay Lovestone

WALTER Lippmann seems to be worried. He is not sure whether the sweet words recently exchanged in wholesale between the New Deal and big business will come to anything.

It is a fact that Roosevelt's Temporary National Economic Committee and the National Association of Manufacturers have issued declarations of policy that are not at all far apart. While there is a certain amount of jockeying and manouevring within the ruling class, yet it must be stated emphatically that not since the balmy honeymoon days of the New Deal has there been as little cause for difference between the huge business setups and the Roosevelt Administration. Why is this so?

First of all, few of the big-money men will challenge the general course of economic policy being pursued today by the President in order to stabilize American capitalism. Then, all domestic policy is nowadays inextricably bound up with foreign policy. And, in the realm of foreign policy, there is total agreement on essentials among the ruling class. One need but look at the composite authoritative delegation Washington rushed to Lima. What is more immediately important to labor is that with eyes being increasingly focused on the 1940 contest, the New Dealers are going to go beyond gestures in their appeasement of those who count and do the counting in the arena of dollars and dividends.

ROOSEVELT AND BIG BUSINESS

THIS same high-priced and venerated mouthpiece of the "have" class and voluble spokesman of "things-as-they-are" has his own explanation of what he hopes will be a true trend to peace between Roosevelt and the big-business barons. Says Lippmann: "It is the widespread realization among American progressives that, after all the indictments of capitalism have been drawn up, the capitalist system is indissolubly bound up with democracy and human freedom." Regrettably, we must admit that more workers believe this today than, let us say, five years ago.

Blame for this costly illusion must be shared by the "socialist" reformers who have rendered consistent yeoman service to the capitalist parliamentary fraud misnamed "democracy" and by the Stalin regime with its brutalities and totalitarian excrescences inside the U.S.S.R. and its idolization of the fetish of capitalist "democracy" in the rest of the world. With Agent Thorez saluting the strike-breaking French army, with Messenger Browder shrieking for "national security" and "our" interests in China and Latin America, with Stalin murdering not only dearest friends but even anonymous acquaintances, it is infinitely more difficult to "sell" the Soviet Union despite the fact that it is still the land of the October Revolution and that it can show impressive economic and cultural progress.

However, Walter Lippmann deliberately or otherwise does confuse issues, terms and ideas. Capitalism and communism are different social systems, while capitalism and fascism are not. It's like adding cows to automobiles. Fascism is but a form of state rule employed to stabilize capitalist economy, while communism is the stage beyond socialism which has completely

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Workers Age

A PAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

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Labor Act to Be 'Revised'

Barkley Sees Little New Legislation But Big "Revision" Of Old

The next session of Congress will undertake little new in the way of progressive legislation but will be concerned mostly with "revising" existing legislation, Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Senate majority leader, ventured to predict last week after a two-hour luncheon-conference with President Roosevelt. The Wagner Act was placed first on the list for "revision."

Senator Barkley also indicated that an effort would be made to put over the new armament program with as little new legislation as possible. The plans for naval expansion might be included under legislation passed at the last session. Additional legislation for aviation would, however, be brought up, he said. It was clear that the attempt to reduce new armaments legislation to a minimum, was due to the widespread opposition to the big armaments program both among the people and the new Congress. The Administration will therefore try to put over its plans with the least possible consideration by Congress.

The apparent approval given by the Administration to the big-business campaign to draw the teeth of the Wagner Act by means of "amendments," is arousing grave concern in the labor movement, especially in the C.I.O.

(Read the article, "The Next Congress and the New Deal," by Robert Walters on page 3.—Editor.)

Daladier Presents Huge Arms Budget

A budget which provides for the spending of over a billion dollars on armaments was submitted to the French parliament last week by Premier Daladier. At the same time, Foreign Minister Bonnet stated that the government would "delay" ratification of the so-called Syrian "independence" treaty as "endangering French interests in the Mediterranean." This meant, it was understood, that France would utilize its League of Nations mandate to assume full control of Syria and scrap all promises of independence made in recent years. The treaty, already ratified by Syria, gave Syria its own president, parliament and native administration, altho it was to remain more or less as a French protectorate.

The armaments budget, it was officially announced, would amount to 65% of the estimated income for 1939 or 85% of the actual 1938 government income.

(Read the article, "France Faces Sharp Crisis," by Michel Collinet on page 3.—Editor.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

"A super-film now in the works at Hollywood is called 'Invasion' with its plot based on an imaginary attack on North America by a foreign power."—News item.

"The Life More Abundant"

"A GRIM struggle took place in Portland, Oregon, recently, between poverty-stricken 'chunkers,' who search the garbage dump for salable items, and relief recipients who have been doing the same thing. The 'chunkers' insist that people with incomes be barred from competition; they further assert that garbage collectors are examining their loads and removing their meager pickings."—News item.

Nazis Plan Attack On Soviet Ukraine

Hitler Confers With Czarist Pretender For German Puppet State; Invasion Set For Next Spring

The threat of a German invasion of the Soviet Ukraine early next Spring loomed large last week as it became known that Grand Duke Vladimir Cyrilovich, the Czarist pretender to the non-existent throne of Russia, was to visit Adolf Hitler in Berlin in a few days to discuss the "future of the Ukraine."

Reports in Paris indicate that

vigorous efforts are being made by German agents in trans-Carpathian Ukraine to recruit a "volunteer corps" of anti-Soviet Ukrainians to be used against Soviet Ukraine, together with similar bodies made up of White Russian and Ukrainian emigres in Germany and elsewhere. The reports also stress that the "volunteer" bands are being mobilized and trained by German officers and that they have been promised support by German aviation for an expeditionary force to invade Soviet Ukraine thru Ukrainian territory in Rumania and Poland.

In Nazi circles, there is talk of having Vladimir proclaimed "Emperor of all the Russias" on two conditions that will guarantee complete control by Germany. The first is that Vladimir's brother-in-law, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, second son of the former German Crown Prince, assume the regency until Vladimir comes of age; the second is that a "reliable" pro-German hetman, or chief, be appointed for the Ukraine. Thus, it is felt, German domination would be completely assured.

The report is that the Nazi-Russian monarchist invasion is planned for next Spring, with the expectation that the first stages of the campaign will be over by June, when a German-controlled puppet state in the Ukraine is to be set up. Of course, this would involve a preliminary campaign to get control of Rumania, both for its resources and as a corridor to the Ukraine.

Preparations for this move have been under way in Germany for several years already. In various parts of the Reich, recruiting and training camps were established as far back as 1935 for a "Ukrainian Legion." In Breslau, an Orthodox religious academy and several seminaries have existed for three years for the training of Ukrainian priests. A major objective in Nazi diplomacy in the past few years has been to obtain the assurance from England and France of a free hand to the East when Germany should decide to take action against Soviet Russia. Now that Anglo-French diplomacy is definitely committed to a policy of "appeasement," which means no interference with German aggression eastward, now that the Soviet pacts with Czechoslovakia and France are dead letters, now that Soviet Russia is virtually isolated and its defensive powers are considerably weakened by the Stalinist blood-purges and the disorganization and demoralization following in their train, Hitler has apparently decided that the time for action is near at hand. It is understood that "conciliatory gestures" made in recent months by Moscow looking towards a Russo-German "understanding," were summarily rejected by Berlin.

The plans of Hitler Germany for an attack on the Soviet Union with the purpose of restoring capitalism as well as a Nazi-dominated Czarist monarchy in Russia, are a grave threat to the masses of the people in every country of the

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U.S. Blocks Proposed Ban On Intervention at Lima

Plan Backed By Chile, Mexico, Argentina Killed

Attempts on the part of Chile, Mexico and Argentina to have the eighth Pan-American Conference ban any diplomatic or armed intervention on behalf of the foreign owners of property expropriated by any Latin American country were blocked last week by United States pressure as the sessions at Lima went into the second stage. It was decided to refer this vitally important proposal for "expert study" until 1943.

As the conference got under way, it became clearer than ever that the Roosevelt-Hull program of the "continental solidarity" of the "American democracies" against fascism—of the 21 states represented at Lima all but five or six are dictatorships or semi-dictator-

ships—was no more than a cover for an effort to extend and tighten the hold of United States imperialism over Latin America. The American delegation has so far succeeded in getting at least surface agreement on some economic measures, notably on a resolution "pledging" the end of all restrictions on trade other than tariffs, such as quotas, embargos, exchange control, import licenses and other recent devices which have been used with advantage by Germany and Japan. How far this "pledge" will mean anything in reality, is very uncertain. Already Brazil is understood to be negotiating a new barter agreement with Germany. Nevertheless, it is

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OPEN THE DOORS TO THE REFUGEES



—From I. R. A. Bulletin

At First Glance

(Continued from Page 1)
abolished and replaced capitalism. In stressing this, one need not for a moment overlook the very important effects the fascist form of capitalist dictatorship has on the machinery of production and exchange. The fundamentally bourgeois property system remains and so do the basic class relations—of exploiter and exploited.

SEARCHLIGHT ON THE CONCRETE

WE are tempted to turn the searchlight on the concrete—that is, on some of the actual conditions under which millions of American "democrats" live and enjoy their freedom. Here is some light on the darker and more starkly real side of things as they are and not as they are advertised or editorialized by the sages of the printer's ink column.

A recent survey made by the U. S. Housing Authority of five million residential buildings and eight million households in 204 localities, covering more than half of the urban families of the country, reveals that:

1. Over a million homes are located in 840,000 buildings which have "such serious structural defects that they are unsafe or absolutely unfit for use."

2. Approximately every fifth home in the United States has no private bathing facilities and nearly as many "do not have private indoor water-closets."

3. "About 850,000 families are doubled up—that is, are sharing their homes with other families." 4. Well over one and a quarter million homes are crowded—that is, have more than one person per room."

We advise Americans visiting Europe to keep these figures in mind the next time they boast about our bathtubs and sewers. And Mr. Lippmann and his craft we take the liberty of reminding that the National Health Survey has made some startling discoveries as to the freedom-in-fact enjoyed by the millions in the low and lower-income groups. Thus, too great import cannot be attached by serious students of social relations to the following findings of this survey:

"Persons in relief and the low-income families suffer a greater per-capita volume of disability than persons in families with higher incomes. . . . Members of families on relief suffer more than two and one half times as much disability (i.e., two and a half times as many days of disability each year) as those in families with annual incomes of \$5,000 or more."

Between 1927 and 1935, fatalities in American coal pits averaged 4.27 per thousand man-years of exposure to risk. Japan did a bit worse with an average of 4.32. However, Belgium reduced its mine accident rate to 1.18, France to 1.01, Netherlands to 0.92, Great Britain to 1.34, Australia to 0.84 and even India to 1.18.

These International Labor Office figures are more drab and spell even more dreariness in life. Those of us who have seen the faces of the wives and children of entombed miners during an explosion could call up pictures that make up a no small part of the landscape of freedom and democracy for labor in the mightiest and most civilized capitalist-ruled land.
Dec. 16, 1938.

A Question on Socialism

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(This problem, together with a number of related questions, will be dealt with in a series of articles on socialism to begin in an early issue of this paper.—Editor.)

Preview of the New Age

New Features, Wide Labor Coverage Included in Editorial Board Plans

By M. S. MAUTNER

YOU have already contributed, or are about to contribute, to the Special Press Fund Drive. You have given us many suggestions, thru the questionnaires, as to what you would like to see in the new Workers Age. This preview shouldn't, and mustn't, stop you from helping to build up the fund, or thinking up (and carrying out) new ideas—but, with only two weeks to go to the new Workers Age, we want you to know how plans are shaping up. Just this glimpse we hope will be sufficient incentive to you and your friends to give the last final push to put the Special Press Fund Drive over the top. More than that, we expect that many of you will want to assure yourselves and your friends of getting this paper regularly by subscribing now.

Newspaper Size

The seven-column, newspaper-size Workers Age will have all that has given the Age its prestige and standing to date—and much more besides. A full page, for example, will be devoted to trade-union news, reports and articles from all sections of the United States. And, returning as a permanent feature will be George F. Miles' "Trade Union Notes," which has proved it-

Nazis Plan Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

world, the United States included. For despite the crimes of the reactionary Stalinist regime, Russia remains a symbol and stronghold of working-class revolution against capitalism, and the overthrow of the Soviet government would mean an immense strengthening of the powers of reaction and fascism everywhere and a staggering blow to the labor movement, socialism and the forces of progress all along the line.

efficient in the world. The American coal-digger has the highest output. But—the fatal accident rate is higher in American coal mines than in those of any other country but Japan.

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Sacrifice for What?

By JAY FRANKLIN

(The following paragraphs are from an article by Jay Franklin in the New York Post of December 13.—Editor.)

ANTHONY Eden's speech before the National Association of Manufacturers sounded like a pep-talk in a beleaguered fortress. The gist of what England's former Foreign Secretary had to say was that democracy was threatened by dictatorship and that it could be defended only by heavy sacrifices.

By some strange insensitivity, eminent Britons seem to possess an unparalleled knack for selecting the wrong American bed-fellows. When the Duke of Windsor planned to visit this country, he proposed to do so under the auspices of a man deeply disliked by organized labor. Eden's first American incarnation is as guest of the Manufacturers Association, the bedrock of conservative resistance to popular sovereignty in this country. . . .

Our people are already making harsh sacrifices in waste, insecurity and malnutrition, in order to preserve the forms of democracy. Why talk to them of further sacrifice? They have seen in both France and England that, when well-fed gentlemen in ball-rooms talk of sacrifice, it generally means sacrifice of labor standards and security in the name of national defense. Eden wants to save democracy, let him return to England and help lead the fight there for a standard of national well-being which will raise the people of rich and powerful England to the level of the Danes or Swedes. As for us, we can solve our own problems if we do not let ourselves be enticed from the program of reform at home by the siren song of "democracy" abroad.

For this Workers Age, the editorial board is convinced, we have all the right in the world to ask you to contribute, to subscribe, to sell, to spread, and to support, financially, politically, morally and personally.

Now, about the theoretical journal . . . well, next week then.

Your Paper

This paper we are planning, of which you have been given a very sketchy idea, is going to be your paper. Not merely in that the editorial board and others write for you, but in that you will write much of it yourself. If it is to be up-to-the-minute in labor news and moods, if it is to really give the "flavor" of the kind of Workers Age we want, then you must consider yourself a member of the writing staff.

We want your articles—and we want your comments, suggestions and criticisms, for which we are going to make "gangway" in a Letters to the Editor section. Only you can fill that.

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Next Congress And New Deal

Wage-Hour Law, Wagner Act and W.P.A. Under Fire

By ROBERT WALTERS

IT is now already accepted as an obvious fact that the next Congress will be concerned largely with the problem of "continental defense" and related issues. The Administration's foreign policy and rearmament will cast their dark shadow over the whole Congressional session and will vastly influence legislation of every sort. Furthermore, in view of the considerable access of strength of the conservative, anti-Administration forces in Congress in the recent elections, there is likelihood that virtually every piece of past New Deal legislation will come under hostile scrutiny. There are already enough straws in the wind to indicate the general prospects for the coming session.

New Social Legislation

Obviously, there will be no new social legislation of an important character pushed by the Administration. Not only does the Fourth New Deal (rearmament and "continental defense") imply the soft-peddling of the earlier Roosevelt liberalism in domestic policy but the atmosphere of the new Congress will hardly be very hospitable to any reform ideas. The federal-reorganization project, very far from a liberal measure, will presumably reappear, but probably in such a form as to be rather more acceptable to conservative opinion. On the whole, the chief problem in the next session of Congress will be that of legislation already on the books but now again threatened by both the hostility of the conservatives and the sudden readiness of the Administration to sacrifice everything for the sake of its foreign policy and rearmament program.

The offensive of reaction will hardly be aimed at repealing any important pieces of legislation. Rather will it be directed at amendment that will cripple under the guise of revising.

"Safe" Legislation

Of course, not all New Deal legislation is under fire from the right. No suggestion has yet been heard that the banking legislation of the past four years should be modified. Nor is it anywhere suggested that the S.E.C. should be stripped of its authority and the law it administers seriously amended. Even the die-hards in financial circles have come to recognize that as aids to the stabilization of the existing economic order, these New Deal measures have their merits. They are already pretty definitely part of the system.

Nor is it likely that any serious move will be made against the C.C.C., except to militarize them, perhaps, or against the National Youth Administration, except possibly to cut appropriations somewhat. The New Deal agricultural program, on the other hand, is in such an awful mess that the Administration itself will have to do some pretty thorough "revising," although it is not certain whether new legislation will be necessary.

The housing program and the P.W.A. are worth too many dollars to business men for the opposition to attack them. What will happen will very likely be some form of siphoning off of funds for armament purposes. The T.V.A., also, is so important for "national defense" and has justified itself so thoroughly in terms that big business can understand, that it faces little danger except some sniping and "investigation."

The Social Security Act is at least as safe as any New Deal measure. Federal social-security is

already a well-established and accepted principle, endorsed by all varieties of Republicans as it is by all types of Democrats. Criticism has been heard and will continue to be heard of the huge reserve fund built up by the act. There is some prospect for modification in this respect. But, as far as the benefits of the act are concerned, there is every likelihood that they will be extended rather than curtailed. Very probably, Republicans will be among those who will push this move. There is almost universal demand for larger old-age pensions, more adequate unemployment insurance, more aid to dependents, health insurance and the like. The sudden growth of the Townsend and other pension movements is clear enough evidence of this. Many of the Republicans in the last campaign ardently wooed these elements and now they are demanding liberalization of the social-security law partly as a concession to and partly in order to head off these crack-pot schemes. And the Democrats are not likely to be far behind.

Wage-Hour Law, Wagner Act

The Fair Labor Standards Act faces real difficulties. But even here there is no open demand for repeal. More likely the attempt will be made to cripple the wage-
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Beware of Eden!

ANTHONY EDEN is now visiting the United States, parading as the shining knight of "peace and democracy." It is necessary for the American people to understand the true character of this Sir Galahad, his background, his record and his mission.

It was Anthony Eden who sponsored the shameful "non-intervention" farce that is slowly strangling Loyalist Spain. It was Anthony Eden who engineered and defended the capitulation to Italian fascist imperialism in the Ethiopian crisis when it came to a showdown on sanctions. It was Anthony Eden who initiated the policy of "appeasing" the dictators, even tho he could not see eye to eye with Prime Minister Chamberlain on ways and means.

Then Anthony Eden went into opposition, a mock "opposition," often ludicrous in its insincerity. Never once did Eden or any of his political friends in the House of Commons vote against Chamberlain, not even after Munich. The glib, fine-sounding phrases falling so easily from his lips never found any counterpart in action.

And now Anthony Eden is here. In whose name? Representing whom? On November 30, Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Lords:

"While Mr. Eden is not a minister at present, he is going to the United States with the fullest assent and approbation of the government. I have no doubt that his visit will be extremely valuable for the establishment of the same contacts that Lord Runciman was able to make in 1935."

It is plain: Anthony Eden is here for and on behalf of the Chamberlain government. The reference to Lord Runciman only adds to the sinister aspects of the situation.

Anthony Eden is here as part of a well-planned campaign to "sell" an Anglo-American (war) alliance to the American people, who are traditionally and instinctively hostile to any such idea. Anthony Eden's visit this year is but the forerunner of the visit of the King and Queen next year. British imperialism is determined to put over this far-reaching diplomatic maneuver and Anthony Eden is playing the part assigned to him.

The American people will do well to beware of Anthony Eden, the emissary of the Tory Foreign Office!

France Faces Sharp Crisis

Behind the General Strike

By MICHEL COLLINET

(Michel Collinet is a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Workers and Peasants Party of France.—Editor.)

PARIS, France
FRENCH capitalism has thrown off the mask. The government of Daladier and Paul Reynaud has drawn up a plan of so-called "financial stabilization," which not only destroys the social conquests of 1936, but enhances the misery of all the working masses of the country.

Paul Reynaud has not even attempted to hide the aim which he is pursuing. "The capitalist regime being what it is, in order to function its laws must be obeyed. They are: profit-making, free, unrestricted exploitation of markets, and the stimulation of competition. It is impossible to run capitalism at a loss." Thus spoke M. Reynaud.

The problem which French capitalism is facing is twofold: on the one hand, to consolidate its profits, and, on the other, to place the burden of rearmament on the backs of the working classes.

Capitalist Sabotage

Since the Popular Front government was formed, French capitalism has sabotaged production and has placed its liquid capital and its gold reserves in foreign banks—British, American and Dutch. Production is 20% below 1930, and eighty billion francs have been sent out of the country. At the rate of 20 francs to the dollar, which is the average rate during the last three years, this corresponds to \$400,000,000!

The tactic of Paul Reynaud is to give "confidence" to the capitalists in order that capital should return to the country to be invested anew at a profit, and his method is to destroy what remains of the social laws, to increase the cost of living, and to transfer the taxes on to the backs of the workers.

Paul Reynaud has instituted a new method of taxation, namely, a levy of 2% applied exclusively to wages, without any abatement for very small incomes. This has to be paid by the unemployed worker as well as by the small shopkeeper.

In addition to this, the income tax on small incomes is increased by 30%, while the graded taxes on large incomes have been diminished. Thus, a worker earning \$325 per year has his tax multiplied by 13; a worker earning \$650 per year has his tax doubled; while the tax on an income of \$15,000 is diminished by 10%, and on an income of \$150,000 by 15%!

At the same time, Reynaud's scheme destroys the 40-hour week, replacing it by the 48 or 50-hour week. Paid holidays are eliminated and the state reserves to itself the right of reinstating piece-work and of making it obligatory, in spite of the fact that it was stopped after years of bitter struggle on the part of the trade unions.

Any action against this increasing of the length of working hours by the strike weapon, or even a simple verbal protest, is liable to punishment up to six months imprisonment. Parallely with this pitiless suppression of the workers rights, complete freedom is given to the banks and the capitalist class to increase wholesale prices as much as they desire.

A Blow At The People
The Daladier government has struck a blow at all the social classes which obtain their living as wage earners, industrial workers, peasants, lower civil servants, artisans, small shopkeepers, etc., in the interests of the capitalist class as such.

As a result of this, discontent
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Huge Disemployment Marks Social Decay

Labor Must Go Beyond New Deal to Head Off Fascism

By ALBERT EASTON

THE very success of the New Deal in winning votes thru its relief program is proving to be an important factor in the undoing of the Roosevelt wing of the Democratic party. Every relief dollar spent by the Administration has a positive and negative pole in the election magnetic field. The positive pole has attracted and held millions of relief recipients, as is shown by the surveys of the Institute of Public Opinion. According to Dr. George Gallup, director of the Institute, a recent survey showed that the big bulk of the relief vote was still where it was in 1932, in 1934 and 1936—with President Roosevelt. On the other hand, the upper-income and middle-income voters were undeniably repelled this year by the negative pole of the relief dollar; for relief expenditures must be paid for in taxes, especially in the numerous direct taxes which are extremely unpopular with most of the people.

Decline Of President's Political Strength

Here is the way the President's strength has declined within these three groups since 1936, according to the Institute:

	Per-Cent for Roosevelt
1936	Today
Upper-income group	42 28
Middle-income group	59 49
Lower-income group	76 73

It will be noted that the lower-income group hardly changed from its strong support of President Roosevelt, while the upper-income group deserted Roosevelt to the extent of 33% of their 1936 vote and the middle-income group reduced its vote for the President by 17%. It is this middle-income

group that is most numerous and decisive in the elections. It contains almost half of the total voting population and is made up, roughly, of persons earning between \$20 and \$40 weekly or its equivalent. It includes the bulk of the white-collar workers, much of skilled labor and many farm-owners and small shopkeepers.

Above them are the higher-salaried employees, the employers and business men and professional people. Below them are the poor and those actually on relief.

Reasons For The Shifts

Now let us examine the reasons for the shifts in the various income groups, as given in the survey. In the order of their frequency, the reasons that rank-and-file voters give for their shift are, according to the Gallup survey:

1. Opposition to the large-scale expenditures of the federal government since 1933. Many said they would not be critical of this spending "if it had brought results," but these voters argue that the most recent business slump is evidence that "spending doesn't work."

2. A general feeling that Roosevelt "has had his chance" to restore prosperity and make needed reforms, and that "there needs to be a change."

3. Belief that the President's policies have been too dictatorial. Specific policies mentioned are the party "purge," the proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court and the plan to readjust the executive departments.

4. The belief that the New Deal program has proved "impractical," that the President has been unable to keep us "promises" of a balanced budget and general prosperity.

5. The President's "interference" with business and his "hostile" attitude toward it.

FDR "Learns" From Nazis

THE President of the United States has been talking with a good deal of freedom to many persons who call on him about his armament plans, the dangers which menace the hemisphere and related subjects. Of course, visitors to the President are not supposed to publish his statements. But neither will any reasonable man expect that they will fail to talk among their intimates of their Presidential chats.

And so what the President has been saying has become known. Some of the things he has been saying have frightened some of the visitors who heard them. Here is a sample. To one group he said: "Armament is not only necessary but it will create widespread employment. Look at Germany. There is not an idle man in Germany. They are at work in the armament industries. I report this from the lips of responsible men who heard the President say it. If anything more disturbing than this has been reported in my many years of watching public affairs in Washington, I do not know what it could have been."—John T. Flynn in the New Republic, December 14, 1938.

6. The New Deal's labor policy, including its handling of sit-down strikes.

Government spending seems to be the most common reason given for turning against the Administration. Almost one-fourth of all the shift voters mention it, and it is particularly prominent in the comments of persons in the upper-income and middle-income groups.

Here we have an aspect of the fatal contradiction of the New Deal policy. Roosevelt's chief claim to the support of the people rests upon his huge expenditures for various types of relief. No progressive person can possibly criticize

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Give Your Answer Before the New Year
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The bigger Workers Age will appear during the first week of January — the new theoretical journal will appear February 15

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NO ARMS FOR CAPITALISM!

ACCORDING to the Daily Worker of December 7, the National Committee of the Communist Party, at its recent meeting, came out in favor of a heavy armaments program for the United States on the ground that "only American arms can prevent the Americas from being conquered by the Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance."

This is hardly a startling departure for the American Stalinists, whose chauvinism has been growing at a terrific pace during the last two years. Nor would there be any point in our attempting to reason with these people or attempt to recall them to the principles and ideals they have so shamelessly betrayed.

Less than a year ago, the socialists and communists of Czechoslovakia were falling head over heels in their enthusiasm to vote for armaments and the military budget on the ground that a well-armed Czechoslovakia would be a powerful bulwark against German fascism.

Less than six months ago, the socialists and communists of France were among the loudest supporters of the government's armament and militarization program on the ground that a "strong France" was necessary to preserve democracy against the fascist threat.

Now we are asked to support the Administration's gigantic rearmament plan in order to protect the Americas from the Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis. Is there not every reason to fear that tomorrow these very same arms, for which we are urged to vote today, will be used as they are now being used in Czechoslovakia and France?

The moral is: Under present-day conditions, you cannot trust any capitalist government with arms, no matter how "liberal" and "democratic" it may be. The only reliable defense against the onslaught of fascist aggressors, the only reliable defense of the freedom and democratic rights of the masses, is a powerful labor movement and a militant labor-farmer government out to destroy the twin evils of capitalism and imperialism.

Towards Labor Unity

AT Stockton, Cal., delegates from thirty-five unions of the A. F. of L., the C.I.O. and the railroad brotherhoods met recently to establish what is probably the country's first "United Labor Council."

What happened at Stockton appears to be an indication not only that the sentiment for unity is stirring among the rank and file of organized labor but also that some sections of the rank and file are growing impatient and are moving to take action on their own hook.

The idea of "united labor councils" established locally and regionally wherever circumstances permit,

Arms for What?

Administration Beating Drums in Full-Sized War Scare

(These paragraphs are from the New Republic of November 23, 1938.—Editor.)

AMERICA is evidently in for a full-sized war scare. In Washington, drums are being thumped in the effort to frighten us out of our wits about the imminent danger of invasion—or something—by Germany and Italy and perhaps Japan.

Even more disturbing are reports of vast internal expenditures of dubious value that are to be made on the ground of "national defense." The plan is to ladle out several hundred million dollars to the private utilities on the ground that we must have electric power to defend ourselves.

Congress and New Deal

(Continued from Page 3)

hour law by amendments, some to postpone the advent of the 40-cent minimum, others to open wide gaps in exemptions, still others to hamper enforcement. It may even come to the point where adequate appropriations will be denied for effective enforcement.

But the real offensive will come against the Wagner Act and the W.P.A. The Wagner Act is under the concentrated fire of big business, which is determined to gut it if it does nothing else at the session. Certain short-sighted leaders of the A. F. of L. have also joined the attack, with a series of amendments questionable in themselves and certain to open the door to "revisions" that would amount to the complete nullification of the act.

At the present moment, the W.P.A. faces a double danger: the tendency to pipe off relief funds for war purposes and the efforts of the Republicans and conservative Democrats to dismantle the whole work-relief system by what they call "turning it over to the states."

From a legislative point of view, the W.P.A. is very vulnerable. All that is necessary is merely to refuse adequate appropriations for it. In both Senate and House, the appropriations committees are packed with southern Tories thru the operations of the seniority rule.

is a very good one and is thoroughly in line with the policy of united labor action that this paper has been urging for so long. Such councils can certainly help to unify the efforts of organized labor on a local scale; they may also become a strong stimulus to the achievement of unity on a national scale.

Another huge expenditure will be made under the War Department's long cherished industrial-mobilization scheme: "educational orders" will be given to several thousand factories to produce one or two samples each of the products they will be asked to turn out in case of war.

It might be well for a few questions to be asked in the next session of Congress. Does the national defense really require turning over huge sums to the public utilities and the railroads to bolster up their mismanaged systems? Before we start to subsidize thousands of factories on practice orders, hadn't we better decide how big our army should be and where it is to be used?

Republicans and conservative Democrats materialize, W.P.A. will really be up against it.

The next session of Congress, therefore, is bound to be of immense significance to the labor movement. On the one side, an Administration-inspired drive for bigger and ever bigger armaments, with little regard for consequences in terms of relief and social welfare.

Up To Labor

NOTICE

Special Holiday Offer Bonaparte

Talking It Over:

The Reader Speaks Up

By Bertram D. Wolfe

THIS column, the only a few weeks old, is already ceasing to be a monologue. An increasing stream of letters have made the writer feel (with warm satisfaction) that he is really "Talking It Over" with the readers of the Workers Age.

It is all the more surprising, therefore, that the recently concluded fight ended so suddenly with disappointing results. As I said in an earlier report, the strike opened under auspicious circumstances—coal stocks were low; the miners had the assured support of all sections of the labor movement; there were no other major industrial conflicts to split financial support, and the miners leaders had chosen their own time and issues for striking.

Nevertheless, the strike was called off without any definite or clear-cut gains for the men. Just when the "re" ways had announced the curtain... t of train services owing to shortage of coal, when shipping and industrial enterprises were on the verge of suspending operations, the conservative New South Wales government convened a conference and a settlement was agreed upon.

To show what we are missing by our present lack of space, I am turning the rest of this week's column to one of our readers, Frank D. Slocum, who sent in the following interesting letter on December 6:

"There is a human streak in your writing, the lack of which in many radicals has sometimes repelled me, and in recent times nauseated me with its hypocritical appeals to a humanity for which they have previously expressed only contempt.

"There is also an integrity in the intellectual position of the Workers Age, to which I have paid my respects. I am not in total agreement with it; unfortunately, I am not in total agreement with any party. And it is in a sense a misfortune not to be able to be in full agreement with any party."

"Excuse this unintended lengthy prologue to the matter I intended to write you about. However, if it saves any misunderstanding about the question I am offering to your consideration, it may not be entirely out of place.

"There are two aspects of anti-Semitism. There is the anti-Semitism of the gentle competitor, which is only one, the worst, of the unfair practices on which capitalism lives. There is the anti-Semitism of the gentle worker. Unjust as it is, it does arise from a sort of honest ignorance. To this latter form, we must oppose enlightenment not merely futile denunciation. If these people are enlightened, may they not be turned against capitalism? For they are not rival capitalists but victims of capitalism; it is only because of ignorance and confusion that they are driven to anti-Semitism.

"There are two ways of meeting a potentially destructive force: one, to build a dam to block it and the other, to build a channel to divert it to useful purposes. I am only writing to ask if it is possible to divert at least part of the rising tide of anti-Semitism in this way, whether it is not possible to win those who are today anti-Semitic to anti-capitalism and in this way to advance the cause of a workers world."

Australian Mine Strike

Sudden Ending Of Struggle Brings Compromise Pact

By JACK RYAN

Sydney, Australia, October 24, 1938.

AFTER five weeks, the miners strike is over. This is probably a record for miners general strikes in Australia, the previous strike of 1929-30 having lasted for over a year.

It is all the more surprising, therefore, that the recently concluded fight ended so suddenly with disappointing results. As I said in an earlier report, the strike opened under auspicious circumstances—coal stocks were low; the miners had the assured support of all sections of the labor movement; there were no other major industrial conflicts to split financial support, and the miners leaders had chosen their own time and issues for striking.

There was a hundred percent response to the call-out and financial support was rolling in gratefully with promise of much better results when the slow-moving trade-union machinery functioned properly.

The official French Socialist Party (S.F.I.O.) has awakened from a long slumber and is organizing a great campaign against Daladier. Serious disorganization exists in the ranks of the Radical party and the Republican-Socialist party, which support the government.

The Miners Federation is offered by some Communist Party members. Consequently the C.P. organ greeted the terms of settlement as an outstanding victory, but one looks in vain for reasons for such jubilation.

In regard to safety in mines, the government has promised to deal with the matter in "due course"; pensions for old miners will receive the favorable consideration of the government and the question of the thirty-hour week and minor matters will be referred to the Arbitration Court with an assurance of an early hearing.

Nothing very definite—merely promises to give early attention, favorable consideration and so on. The sort of terms that reactionary trade-union leaders have grasped time and time again with infinitesimal results for the workers.

The Miners Federation was the one big union in Australia that had in recent years spurned the vigor-destroying jurisdiction of the Arbitration Court. Falling back on

U. S. BLOCKS BAN ON INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 1) expected that the United States will make important headway at the conference from an economic and financial standpoint.

But there is very little chance for any political or military alliance, however loose, altho this was high up on the program of the United States delegation. Aside from the pressure of America's imperialist rivals, there is the keen memory of the aggressions committed by Wall Street imperialism not so long ago and the strong possibility of their recurrence at any time.

There are several possibilities. It may be that the government will resign, and that a new govern-

the court may be justified by a leadership leading a demoralized and virtually defeated rank and file, but the miners were quite the reverse from that. It was inferred by the miners leaders that they were assured of victory on the hours question but that the government was desirous of having the court award the decision to preserve appearances. Upon reading this rumor, the judge who would ordinarily hear the case immediately refused to adjudicate. It looks as though little can be expected from the court.

All thru the negotiations the coal-owners remained aloof, refusing to state whether they approved of the terms of settlement or not. Eventually they graciously consented to permit the miners to resume work, on pre-strike conditions, provided an assurance was given that local strikes would not occur in future. The required assurance was given.

So the miners general strike, which had all the possibilities of a splendid victory, has ended in an inglorious compromise.

France Faces Sharp Crisis

(Continued from Page 3)

is general in all sections of the population, even in certain reactionary associations, such as the war veterans, who refuse to collaborate with the government.

The official French Socialist Party (S.F.I.O.) has awakened from a long slumber and is organizing a great campaign against Daladier. Serious disorganization exists in the ranks of the Radical party and the Republican-Socialist party, which support the government.

The working class, whose very conditions of existence are directly threatened, is regrouping its forces after the series of defeats which it has suffered during the Popular Front government.

At the recent congress of the General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.) at Nantes, the appeal for a general strike was launched by the revolutionary minority, led by Gilbert Serret. This appeal awakened an instant response, and on Tuesday, November 22, the National Committee of the C.G.T. adopted it.

Immediately afterwards, at the instigation of the Communist Party, partial strikes broke out among the metal workers in the North and in the Paris district, with the evident object of forcing the C.G.T. committee to accept the responsibility. In fact, however, of the brutal reaction of the Daladier government, which evacuated the workers by force, the communist leaders of the unions and strikers went so far as to disavow the strikers whom they had previously led into action.

Daladier's Measures

The trade-union leaders wanted to reduce the strike to one day of platonic protest and prohibited the occupation of the works. Taking advantage of this weakness, the government at once requisitioned the railways and the public works. In protest, the railway workers decided to go to work and there to commence a "stay-in" strike.

The French working class was ready for the struggle, altho all believe that the decision to call a general strike was very much too late. There are several possibilities. It may be that the government will resign, and that a new govern-

Huge Disemployment Marks Social Decay

Labor Must Go Beyond New Deal to Head Off Fascism

(Continued from Page 3)

The Administration for having tackled this formidable task. Nor can anyone disagree with Harry Hopkins when he maintains that W.P.A. and the rest of the relief program have become a permanent feature of American life. But one has to accept permanent unemployment and relief only if one accepts capitalism as everlasting. The Roosevelt Administration does accept and defend capitalism as the best of all possible systems.

It, therefore, must also accept responsibility for the worst features of capitalism in decline—permanent unemployment and chronic depression. This in itself naturally means that those who are not beneficiaries of relief but who have to bear the increased tax burden, directly or indirectly, become restive. But more than that, the New Deal offers no hope whatever of a brighter future and, in spite of all expenditures, it has

France Faces Sharp Crisis

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BOOKS

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN, Bases for a Reciprocal Tariff Agreement, by Percy Wells Bidwell. Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 1938.

It would seem that the Anglo-American trade agreement should have received at least as much attention as the abandoned visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, for the trade between the two countries affects directly or indirectly most of the American people. But actually, very little seems to be known about our trade with Britain. The publication of this volume is designed to acquaint the most interested sections of the population with the facts.

The facts are striking and significant. The author points out that the United Kingdom is America's best customer and that 47,000,000 Britishers regularly spend as much for American goods as the 100,000 million persons who inhabit the continent of Asia. It is particularly the producers of cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, pork and fruits who depend on their English markets, while the country's great manufacturing industries rely on imports from British colonies and dominions.

In this volume, Professor Bidwell traces the conflicting tariff policies of the United States and England since 1860, which marked a turning point for both countries—toward protectionism in America and free trade in Great Britain. The great depression reversed the direction of commercial policy both in the United States and in England.

The author holds that the greatest significance of American tariff policy today is in its new direction. The Trade Agreements Act of 1934 brought a change both in the tariff-making and in its objectives. The new purpose is to enlarge rather than to restrict the volume of international exchanges.

In this study, Professor Bidwell examines American and English commercial policies, present and past, analyzes the trade between the two countries, and suggests the bases for a reciprocal tariff agreement.

He believes that the negotiation of the trade agreement with the United Kingdom involves complex and conflicting local and special interests in the United Kingdom and its self-governing dominions, as well as in the United States. The outcome, however, depends not only upon the relative strength and effectiveness of each of these organized interests. It is perhaps primarily a political question and a problem of foreign policy.

A. E.

class in society and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an over-riding law. It is unfit to rule because it is incapable of assuring an existence to its slaves within their slavery, because it cannot help letting them sink into such a state that it has to feed them instead of being fed by them."

YOUTH FRONTIER

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UAW Victory on WPA

Union's WPA Department Stops Discrimination on Detroit Work Relief

By HOWARD JOHNSON

Detroit, Mich.

AT a citywide delegate body meeting held in Mechanics Hall, Detroit, on Thursday, December 8, 1938, the stewards there representing the W.P.A. Department of the United Automobile Workers of America took a strike vote which passed unanimously. A strike committee was elected, with Alexander McKay as chairman. A whole series of grievances had arisen thru the anti-union attitude of supervisors on the projects and the Wayne County administration's attempt to renege on the agreements made with the W.P.A. Department of the U.A.W.

The following day, Friday, December 9, a continual stream of union members flowed into the union's W.P.A. Department headquarters in the Hofmann Building, with grievances relating solely to discrimination against union members by the supervisory force in the field. Incidentally, it might be well to add that the dilatory tactics pursued by the Stalinist-controlled Executive Board of the U.A.W. have had much to do with the anti-union attitude strongly expressed by the W.P.A. administration in Wayne County and the supervisors in the field. These people seemed to think that the W.P.A. Department of the union was on the way out. Rumors that the Board was going to liquidate the department, coupled with the fact that the Board had laid off organizers and office staff and reduced the department's staff to three paid members, did much to create in the minds of the local W.P.A. administration and the supervisors the idea that the union's W.P.A. setup was really slipping and had become a thing of the past. Well, if anything was needed to dissipate that idea, it was supplied by the rank and file organized into the W.P.A. Department.

Mood Of The Stewards

The strike vote which was taken on Thursday, December 8, was preceded by a discussion which was a clear indication to those who were present what the thoughts and the temper of the stewards were. On Friday afternoon, a spontaneous delegation invaded the G. A. R. Building, the headquarters of District 4 W.P.A. in Michigan. The delegation proceeded to the office of Mr. A. Selman, the director of personnel, and announced that they were there for a showdown and demanded that Max Barton, director of District 4, be sent for. Mr. Selman stalled and informed the delegation that Mr. Barton was not in the building but was home sick. Paul Silver, who headed the delegation, announced that they were there to stay until Barton appeared and he was unanimously supported by the entire delegation. After considerable argument, it was announced that Max Barton would be there at 6:30 p.m. and, in the meantime, President Homer Martin of the U.A.W., having been informed of the situation, had signified his willingness to attend the conference, thereby proving in an unmistakable manner that the W.P.A. Department had the full backing of President Martin. When President Martin arrived, he was given a rousing reception.

The W.P.A. officials looked kind of subdued. Richard T. Leonard, director of the W.P.A. Department of the U.A.W., opened the conference and pointed out what had led up to the necessity of this meeting. George Edwards, director for Detroit W.P.A. Department of the U.A.W., supported Leonard and detailed the acts of discrimination and cited the cases of a dozen or more chief stewards who had been fired. When our case had been

completed, President Martin clearly indicated that changes in the local W.P.A. administration policy were necessary, and finally a meeting was arranged for the following morning (Saturday) at 11 a.m., at which a representative of Louis Nims, state administrator, would be present with full powers to act, together with Mr. Selman, director of personnel for Wayne County, who would also have full power to act for Mr. Barton, director for District 4. The next morning a picket line of four deep was thrown around the entire building just before the conference started. Leonard and Edwards spoke to the pickets from a window in front of the G.A.R. building and letters were read from the locals in Detroit pledging their aid to their brothers on W.P.A. The conference started at 11 a.m. and sat for fourteen hours and, at the termination of that time, the men went home tired but happy, knowing that they had achieved what they had set out to do. Practically every problem was solved. The chief stewards fired were reinstated, and a new agreement reached with regard to stewards who will now be able to function and not be operating under the shadow of a quit-slip as

has been the case hitherto.

The cases of O. McGauley and James Duffey were also acted upon. McGauley, an assistant district superintendent, and Duffey, a supervisor, who were union-conscious and who had been discriminated against and fired because they were willing to cooperate with the union, will be reinstated within ten days and will not be discriminated against in the future.

A Good Job Done

To sum up, a good job was done. The loyal stewards who have been operating under a terrific handicap to hold the organization together, are to be congratulated. We were victorious and the next meeting of the stewards on December 22 should be a gala affair. What was accomplished should and will give the W.P.A. Department of the union new life and the drive is on now to weld the workers on W.P.A. into a solid, militant organization, bound to make itself felt both economically and politically. The stewards can return to their jobs now and point with pride to the fact that the organization is vital and alive and that it has the backing of the U.A.W. and its progressive president, Homer Martin.

Progressive Furriers Bare Stalinist Control of Union

(We publish below a statement issued as an open letter to the delegates of the Joint Council of the New York furriers union by the United Progressive Furriers.—Editor.)

New York City.

THREE months ago we were called to your Grievance Board. We were placed under charges because we dared to issue leaflets and literature during the last election campaign in the union. We realize that the charges as a whole were cooked up as the opening gun in a crusade to eliminate the opposition. For three long months we have waited for a decision on the so-called "charges." Three months is a long time to wait for a decision and we have waited in vain.

Bureaucratic Persecution

We asked the Joint Council when we appeared before it to have a committee of the New York labor movement investigate the entire matter and pass judgment. You refused to turn the question over to a committee. You decided instead to try us before your own Grievance Board. When the Grievance Board called us, we appeared. Our union membership books were taken away. After hearing the case in as bureaucratic a manner as a machine-packed Grievance Board can function, that Board decided exactly nothing. The reasons why are only too obvious. The members of the Grievance Board are not free to think for themselves and are not free to make decisions. The Gold administration forbids the Grievance Board to have their own opinions.

You, who are Council delegates, are well aware of the fact that the Grievance Board made no decision and decided instead to bring the matter before the Council as a whole. Surely, one would think, the Joint Council, as a responsible body, would have the power to make a decision. And so you did. At that time, you did make a decision to throw out the entire case with a "warning" and return our union books. You acted so in order to save the face of the administration, but, no sooner was that decision made, then you found out you

had made a mistake or somebody had found that out for you. It was plain to all that the real boss of the union is the Communist Party. The Communist Party had decided to continue the crusade against the opposition and ignored your decision. Our union books were not returned. The letters which were to have gone out to the defendants dropping the entire matter, was not sent out. Instead, members of the opposition have been called to the Grievance Board again and again. New cases on new trumped-up charges were made. Some of us have already been called to the Grievance Board five and six times.

Council delegates: What is the object of all this? Why do you permit a foreign outside force to nullify decisions of the Council and persecute members of the union? Or is it perhaps because the interests of the Gold administration require destruction of the opposition to prevent them from ever again challenging the machine's control of the union in future elections?

Why Keep Quiet?

We realize that a majority of you are no more than mere yes-men, who ask no questions and carry out orders. We also know that in your ranks there are some who do have a mind of their own. Why do you keep quiet? You all know that the Council decided to throw out the case and give us back our union books. Does nobody even ask a question? Sisters and brothers, council delegates: We are good-standing members of the union and demand that you carry out your own decision. We demand that our books be returned and the whole farcical case be thrown out. We demand that we have a right to participate in elections, a right to issue campaign literature. We even have a right to demand that the campaign literature of the administration be more responsible, less slanderous than was the case in the last election. We demand this in the name of union democracy. This is not asking too much. It is not too much to ask that our Joint Council behave like an independent executive body of the organization it is theoretically supposed to be.

Youth Anti-War Group In National Conference

Students Fight Jingo Armaments Drive of A.S.U.

By JOE ELWOOD

New York City

DURING the Christmas week, the American campus will witness the definite split between the "collective-security" jingoes and the genuine anti-war forces in the student movement. The American Student Union is deliberately holding its convention in New York City, where pro-"collective security" sentiment is most prevalent. Its sessions will be opened with a typical Stalinist rally at the Hippodrome.

After a year of political frustration and diversion into the fields of jitterbuggery, the A.S.U. has even dropped all mention of the present war danger and the anti-war struggle. All that the Stalinists have to offer the student youth in this critical period of world affairs is the proposal that the students "cooperate with faculty and administration in rendering our colleges and schools more sensitive instruments in the service of American democracy and human needs."

Now that Earl Browder has of-

ficially given his blessing to the big-armaments program, it is pretty plain what the A.S.U. will do at the Christmas convention. It will probably endorse the Administration's war program hook, line and sinker and become the most jingoistic recruiting agency on the campus.

Realizing the significance of what is happening in the student movement, the Youth Committee Against War is calling a conference at Columbus, Ohio, for the same week. This National Youth Anti-War Congress, called under the slogan "Youth Challenges the War-Makers," will mark the formation of a new center to which all the anti-war elements among the young workers and students may rally. The false pretensions of the A.S.U. of being a "united-front" organization will thereby be thoroughly exposed.

The call to the Columbus conference is signed by 56 prominent youth and trade-union leaders. Over 500 delegates are expected to attend.

Nice Work!

FROM the December 5 issue of Still Better Times, a publication of the Social Service Employees Union, United Office and Professional Workers Union, a C.I.O. affiliate:

"Tell it [your grievance] in a confidential and straightforward fashion to the grievance committee of the union. Maybe it won't seem so unjust after you have gotten it off your chest in an orderly way. Or maybe you will discover to your surprise that a dozen of your fellow-workers have the same complaints to make. In the latter case, the committee will take it up in friendly discussion with the administrators and you may wake up to find your grievance has been rectified overnight. Maybe you might discover that the administration is even more eager to remedy the situation than you are."

Now isn't that sweet! The only question we would like to ask: Is this "union" supposed to represent the employees or the administration? Is it supposed to be a labor organization or a company-union outfit?

Yes, you've guessed it. It's a Stalinist-controlled union!

Fur Progressives Hold Swell Affair

By B. B.

New York City.

ON Saturday, December 3, the progressive furriers of New York gathered in the Jewish Trade Union Center to take part in a social affair arranged by the United Progressive Furriers.

Amongst the speakers who addressed the gathering were Nathan Kramer, progressive candidate for secretary-treasurer in the last elections, also chairman of the affair; B. Baraz, candidate for assistant-manager in the last elections, toastmaster of the evening; and Sam Glassman, candidate for manager and standard-bearer of the progressive ticket in the last elections. Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Winnick, men well-known to the furriers, also addressed the gathering.

Splendid talks were delivered by Louis Nelson, manager of the Knitgoods Workers Union; Anne Gould, of the progressives in the United Office and Professional Workers Union; John Tazis, of the opposition group in the Greek furriers union; and David Shartzberg, of the Brooklyn Painters District Council No. 18.

All speakers emphasized the importance of carrying on the fight for democracy in the unions and for clearing the unions of Stalinist domination.

A "proletarian supper" was served. There was a very attractive concert in which participated Miss Rothenberg in Jewish folk-songs, with her brother, George at the piano; A. Glanzman in improvisations with Mary Baraz at the piano and also in solos from Schubert and Mozart.

The executive of the United Progressive Furriers expressed its thanks and appreciation to all who participated in the affair and helped to make it the success it was, and also to the arrangements committee, consisting of Mrs. B. Cohen, Lena Greenberg, Lena and Celia Rabinowitz, Sarah Gross and Sarah Werbin.

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