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EDITION

FASCISTS ASSAIL FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

Militarists Press Huge War Plane Building Program

M'SWAIN ASKS HOUSE TO APPROVE OF PLANS FOR 4,000 NEW SHIPS

Debate on War Department's Appropriation of \$543,000,000 Opens — Dockweiler Defends Huge War Expenditure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Four thousand new army planes by 1936 was today set as the goal by Chairman John J. McSwain, of the House Military Affairs Committee.

During the debate on the \$543,000,000 War Department appropriation bill McSwain told the House he hoped to obtain authorization for this huge plane procurement program. He said he favored carrying out immediately the recommendations of the Baker board for an Army Air Corps of 2,320 planes.

McSwain's statement indicates that the administration has decided to speed up its war preparations. In his annual report for 1935, Secretary of War Dern recommended the procurement of 4,000 planes in the next five years. McSwain proposes to get them by 1938.

McSwain's statement was made after Representative John F. Dockweiler, Democrat, California, member of the House Appropriations Committee, defended increased military preparations and referred to the present standing army as a "little police force."

In an article in the October issue of Common Sense magazine, Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler showed that the actual armed forces of the country total not 118,000 men, as officially stated, but 87,000, placing the United States "up among the leaders."

Mellon Bankers' Stock Trickery Falsified Losses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Officers of the Mellon-controlled Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh, sold stock to the bank and approved its purchase as members of the bank's governing committee.

This evidence was offered today in support of charges that the government had been defrauded of taxes by the Mellon interests.

The government has assessed Andrew Mellon an additional income tax deficiency and penalty of \$3,075,103. Treasury Counsel Robert Jackson accepts R. B. Mellon, deceased brother of the former Secretary of the Treasury; Roy A. Hunt, president of Mellon's Aluminum Company of America; and W. B. Schiller, of playing the dual role of sellers and purchasers of stock, to establish a fictitious loss which could be deducted from the income tax report.

Slow Districts Impeding Sunday Drive

With Monday's results less than half of the average needed every day, the Sunday Worker subscription drive has started off inauspiciously this week.

Though thirteen districts were represented on Monday's list, only fifty-one subscriptions were recorded. Only one district had more than ten subscriptions to its credit—Detroit. It sent thirteen subscriptions.

Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, each of which should now be shooting ahead at top speed, sent but ten subscriptions altogether—Chicago, five; Pittsburgh, three; and Cleveland, two. Two other large districts, Wisconsin and Newark, were not even heard from. Connecticut relayed one subscription.

How much longer will the slow districts allow such a situation to continue? Every district mentioned above is lagging. The Sunday Worker has yet to hear from Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and the others about what plans they are making to finish their quotas on time.

The latest to report on this score is Omaha which announces it is making every effort to put Omaha "over our quota." In this district, William J. Simons, energetic Sunday Worker Builder, has challenged five other Builders to convince more workers than he does to make subscription gifts under the Sunday Worker Gift Subscription Plan. He has challenged Bill Levine, Sioux City; Lillian Nolan and Mrs. R. Mead; Dee Moller; Joe O'Neil, Cedar Rapids, and Ted Bear Denison.

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"Fair Lady Attracts"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—"Fair ladies" play an important part in selling arms to some foreign governments, the Senate Munitions Committee learned today from a bit of racy correspondence describing sales tactics in Europe.

Examining activities of the Army Ordnance Association, which includes former Secretary of Con-

For a Powerful United A. F. L.

For Industrial Unionism, for Organizing the Unorganized, for Genuine Trade Union Democracy, for a Farmer-Labor Party

STATEMENT BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

A struggle of the greatest importance to the entire American working class is now taking place within the American Federation of Labor around the issues of industrial unionism. In this struggle, the Communist Party stands firmly on the side of those progressive forces which are fighting for industrial unionism. Throughout its existence, The Communist Party fought for the organization of the working class into industrial unions. In this work, it carried on the best traditions of the progressive forces in the American labor movement, which have fought for industrial unionism ever since the rise of large-scale trusts in industry.

That this issue has now become of primary importance and is agitating millions of organized and unorganized workers in the United States and Canada, that it is championed even by people who once fought the Communist Party on this and other issues, is only proof of the far-sightedness and correctness of the Communist program and tactics. The Communist Party welcomes this development in the direction of industrial unionism, which shows that the American workers are taking an important step forward. We believe that their experiences and the work of the Communist Party will also very quickly convince these workers, and we hope, many of their leaders, that the fight for industrial unionism must go hand in hand with the fight for a powerful party of labor and the farmers—a Farmer-Labor Party.

Organizing 35 Million

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, representa-

tives of some of the most important unions in the country—especially the United Mine Workers of America, pointed out very clearly what we Communists have always stressed, namely, that unions based on the present craft unions cannot organize the millions of unorganized workers in the basic mass production industries. THE ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS THEREFORE FUNDAMENTALLY THE ISSUE OF ORGANIZING THE 35 MILLION UNORGANIZED WORKERS. Those trade union leaders who stubbornly refuse to modernize the organizational structure and policies of the A. F. of L. so that it can meet the needs of trade union organization in the giant industries of the big trusts, are in reality refusing to organize the unorganized.

THEY WISH TO CONTINUE THE SPLIT IN THE WORKING CLASS WHICH KEEPS TENS OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS OUT OF THE A. F. OF L. Such policies help the big capitalists who fight all attempts of the working class to organize, and aid in driving masses of workers into the company unions. THIS SPLIT in the working class drives down wages and worsens the working conditions of all toilers, not only of the unorganized and unskilled workers, but also of the organized and skilled. Instead of united action by the working class against its common enemy, there is the forced competition of worker against worker.

THE REACTIONARY TRADE UNION LEADERS—THE WOLLS, WHARTONS AND HUTCHESONS AND THEIR MAN FRIDAY, WILLIAM GREEN, WHO FIGHT

AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED AND ARE THUS PERPETUATING EVERYTHING THAT IS BACKWARD AND NARROW IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Like true reactionaries, they attack the best interests of the labor movement in the name of "the holiness of charter rights." In these actions they are imitating the reactionary role of the Supreme Court, which in the name of "constitutional rights" says that the government does not have the right to give any help to the distressed masses, although these same judges do not think it "unconstitutional" when this same government spends billions to swell the profits of the rich.

Shouting "Split"

These reactionary trade union leaders, faced with the growing challenge of the workers to their policy, are resorting to an old trick. It is they who shout—Split! They who are the real wreckers and splitters, appeal to the workers in the name of unity to abandon their fight for industrial unionism. Everywhere, the reactionary forces are coming to the aid of these bankrupt bureaucrats. The "Old Guard" in the Socialist Party is no longer able to sit on both chairs. They can no longer cover up their retreat in the name of unity as contained in Algeron Lee's statement in the New Leader: "There is nothing sacred about the form of organization." They are now openly demanding surrender to the craft union policies, echoing the

(Continued on Page 2)

Unemployment Rises in Reich

Jobless Army Grows by 1,700,000 in Two-Month Period

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
BERLIN (Via Zurich), Feb. 11.—Unemployment and militant struggle are on the upsurge in Germany.

According to reliable information, suppressed by the Nazi censors, there were 6,200,000 unemployed in Germany on Feb. 1. This represents an increase of 1,700,000 in two months.

The situation is now particularly tense in the Ruhr district. Mass arrests of workers have occurred there lately.

In all, 400 miners were arrested in the Ruhr in the last few days. At the Elena mine, near Gerder, 200 miners were arrested. When the arrests began at this mine, after having been warned from those at the surface, the workers in the mine refused to come up. As the Nazi police virtually took possession of the mine, the workers stayed down in the pit of the mine for two days before surrendering.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Pacifist Coast workers took possession of the mine, the workers

I. S. U. to Restore West Coast Charter

By Marguerite Young
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—From official sources the Daily Worker was informed today that the International Seamen's Union convention, meeting here in its fifth week, is rewriting its constitution in preparation for restoring the West Coast Sailors their charter.

It was said that in all probability the Sailors will be returned to the fold—something which can hardly be avoided in view of the rank and file uproar the charter-jerking procedure brought on—but before this is done the constitution will be rewritten and the West Coast Seamen forced to live up to it.

No information was available as to what the constitutional changes will be. It is to be presumed they will be designed to tighten the autocratic control of the bureaucrats.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Pacifist Coast workers took possession of the mine, the workers

(Continued on Page 2)

25,000 Will March For Relief Demands

More than 25,000 unemployed and project workers will march on Saturday for increased relief and expansion of the WPA program. Samuel Wissman, marshal of the parade, predicted yesterday.

The parade will be the first united demonstration of all organizations of the unemployed in the city.

Uniting in the march will be the Workers Alliance of America, the Unemployment Councils, Project Workers Union, Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, City Projects Council, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and a number of locals of trade unions.

They will demand: a 25 per cent increase in relief, expansion of WPA to include all employable jobless at trade union wages, \$75 a month minimum wage for unskilled laborers on relief projects, adequate staffs in Emergency Relief Bureau offices, no discrimination

against Negroes and foreign born workers on WPA or in the ERB, endorsement of the Frazier-Lemmon Social Security Bill, now before Congress.

Assemble at Madison Square

The parade will start promptly at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Park. It will be preceded by a mass meeting which will be addressed by Representative Vito Marcantonio, sponsor of the \$6,000,000,000 Relief and Works Projects Standards Bill. Samuel Wissman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York; David Lesser, national chairman of the Workers Alliance of America; Willis Morgan, president of the Project Workers Union, and other prominent leaders of the unemployed and trade unions.

Early Saturday morning a delegation headed by David Lesser will visit Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau;

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Makale Lines Pierced

Strategic North Front Position Weakened by Ethiopians

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Italian position in Makale, strategic center in the northern war front, has been weakened to a point where it may do the invaders more harm than good.

This became apparent today when it was reported that Ras Seyoun, Ethiopian commander, had successfully pierced the Italian lines behind Makale, cutting off the Adwa-Makale road behind these lines.

The present strategy of the Ethiopian forces is making no frontal attack on Makale but encircling the town, while continuing their sniping tactics, may lead to the blocking of any retreat once the Ethiopians actually besiege the Italian garrison.

The Dassye region is still the scene of persistent and intensive air attacks. Quoram, Aschiangi and Walde, north of Dassye, were bombed today, it was announced. The Ethiopians are now prepared for such attacks and evacuate the towns as soon as the alarm is sounded.

Deputies Run Papers

Deputies who have parliamentary immunity took charge of two liberal newspapers, when the staffs were either arrested or driven into hiding. Nine Radical Party deputies took their posts in the plant of the liberal newspapers, La Hora. Six deputies took charge of key posts in the newspaper La Opinion.

Anibal Jara, editor of La Hora, and Luis Mery, editor of La Opinion, are directing editorial policies from secret headquarters.

Trade Union Unity

Previously, the trade union movement had agreed on uniting all its forces into one central trade union body.

The Communist Party, also, had been carrying out joint actions with the Socialist Party and with the Left Bloc of the middle class parties, somewhat similar to the French Peoples Front.

Before the Manchurian incident it is calculated there were 300,000 Communists in Manchukuo. However, as a result of the punitive expeditions, their number at the present time has been cut down to 30,000.

The communication of the Japanese Army of Occupation does not, however, say anything about the nature of the "threat of the population." On the contrary it says "that the attitude of the Manchurian population towards the bandits is very mild, and in essence the idea of many of the inhabitants differs in no way from those of the bandits."

"It can be said that the majority of the inhabitants exceeding the number of bandits several times, can at any moment become of moral assistance to the bandits."

By this observation, the Japanese imperialists themselves admit the sympathy of the population is with the Communists and an all-around rejection of Japanese occupation by the Manchurian popula-

JAPANESE ARMY CHIEF CITES NANKING PLEDGE FOR ATTACKS IN CHINA

Mongolian BorderGuard Repulses New Attack Near Kelemete

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

PEKING, Feb. 11.—With the opening of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact has again come to the center of the stage of world affairs.

Imminent ratification of the pact, resulting in the great strengthening of the system of collective security, has unleashed a barrage of lies and slanders in the press of Italy, Germany and Japan.

Advices from Rome state that the growing support for collective security on the basis of the Franco-Soviet Pact is meeting with increased hostility in the Italian press. On this question, the co-ordinated press of Germany, Japan and Italy speak as one in opposition.

The new keynote of the Italian press is the "inevitability" of a war between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Mussolini's present strategy of reaching a definite and practical understanding with the Nazis is meeting with the obstacle that Hitler is not yet ready to drop the cloak of restraint with which he is still wooing the more reactionary sections of British capitalism.

As a result, the efforts of Italian Fascism are more and more turning to the task of hindering collaboration between the Soviet Union and France and England in efforts to safeguard the peace of Europe.

Nazis Circulate Lies

This accounts for the large, new crop of lies about the revolutionary activity of Soviet officials in South America, as well as in the colonies of France and Great Britain. At the same time, the situation in the Far East is being distorted in favor of Japanese imperialism.

The situation in Berlin closely parallels that in Rome on the eve of the ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact.

The arrival of Marshal Tukhachevsky in Paris recently gave the German press new opportunities for an assortment of slanderous suppositions and insinuations. The Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung has stated that if the Franco-Soviet pact did not contain military agreements then it would not be necessary for the French Chamber of Deputies and Senate to ratify it.

Failing to smash the railway strike, and to prevent united trade union action, the government has extended its persecution against Communists to all critics of the regime.

Deputies Run Papers

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Anibal Jara, editor of La Hora, and Luis Mery, editor of La Opinion, are directing editorial policies from secret headquarters.

Japan Meets Opposition In Manchukuo

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—Reports of Japan's punitive expeditions against so-called bandits in Manchukuo today are proof of the tenacity of the anti-Japanese movements in the puppet state of Manchukuo.

"Bandits" is the general Japanese designation of all those who by arms resist Japan's domination in Manchuria. During the last three months of 1935, says the official report, the various punitive expeditions lost 63 killed and 70 wounded in battles with insurgent detachments. In publishing this communication, the Japan Times

writes: "Before the Manchurian incident it is calculated there were 300,000 Communists in Manchukuo. However, as a result of the punitive expeditions, their number at the present time has been cut down to 30,000."

The communication of the Japanese Army of Occupation does not

French Action On Candidates Is Explained

Communist Tells Party
Position on Unity
of Principles

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Marcel Gittor, one of the secretaries of the French Communist Party, in a reply to the argument of the left Radical Socialist, Jean Zay, chiding the Communists for not putting up joint candidates for office or participating in the government, points out that the Communist Party has invariably refused on principle to take part in any capitalist government.

"We are resolute defenders of democratic liberties," Gittor writes, "but we have never ceased to emphasize our steadfast pursuance of our goal, the French Soviet Republic. We have never contemplated unity of principles between the Radical-Socialist and Communist Party. But without this unity, it is impossible to put up joint candidates. For the same reason, we have never put up joint candidates with our Socialist comrades, although joint action with this is a reality."

Gittor further stresses that the Communist candidates are again prepared to follow their policy at the last election of withdrawing at the second ballot in favor of a candidate of the other People's Front parties who have received more votes at the first ballot.

Referring to the minimum program of the People's Front, recently drawn up by a joint committee, Gittor says the French Communist Party has accepted these demands although it regards some of them as childish or Utopian.

Gittor declares that certain representatives of the People's Front see in the program only an election manifesto having purely parliamentary significance. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, regards it as a joint platform for the elections and for the formation of a People's Front government after the elections to the Chamber of Deputies.

For the Communist Party of France, however, Gittor states, the People's Front is above all a mass movement, and the program represents a means of furthering the movement and mobilizing it for the struggle for bread. The growing strike movement and the resistance against the decree laws, introduced by former Premier Pierre Laval, open a wide field of action for the development of victorious mass struggles.

For a Powerful United A. F. L.

(Continued from Page 1)

charge that "the miners are creating a split in the labor movement" and threatening Lewis that "unless he desists from this attitude, he may find himself alone."

That the issue of industrial unionism involves the fundamental problem of organizing the unorganized is just a mere trifle, something of no importance to these apologists for the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. These "labor bourgeois" are not concerned with the fact that without organizing the unorganized we cannot beat back the fascist drive of the reactionary Liberty Leaguers and Hearsts.

During the last two weeks, there have been two important gatherings—the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the National Convention of the U.M.W.A.—which have further clarified the issue and emphasized the tasks of those who really wish to build a powerful labor movement in the United States.

The Executive Council, refusing to listen to the demands of millions of trade unionists, for the adoption of industrial union policies, has taken additional steps to cripple the fight to organize the unorganized and to build industrial unions in the mass production industries. The Council demanded the liquidation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They refused a national charter to 30,000 radio workers organized in Federal locals, giving jurisdiction over these workers to the international union of Electrical workers. They ordered skilled workers and even whole locals in the auto industry to be turned over to the machinists union. They ordered the Brewery Workers Union to turn over whole sections of their membership to the Teamsters Union.

The Sailors Union

In line with these splitting policies,

the bureaucrats at the head of the International Seamen's Union, meeting in Washington at their national convention just at the time the A. F. of L. Council made these decisions, revoked the charters of the "Sailors Union of the Pacific." They did this because the seamen had joined with other maritime unions in creating the Pacific Coast Maritime Federation—which although not an industrial union

is a way of achieving united action by the workers in the entire industry—in order to present a common front and conduct a common fight against the ship owners. These bureaucrats, collaborating with the shipowners, are attempting to disrupt all the marine unions on the Pacific Coast. If their disruptive attempt is successful, they would weaken the entire trade union movement on the Pacific Coast, as well as the unions in the marine industry throughout the country.

We have here a very clear picture of the splitting policy of the Executive Council. It is a policy of division, of "rule or ruin." The results of this splitting policy were also glaringly seen in the recent strike of the Motor Products workers in Detroit. There

a representative of the Executive Council, Francis Dillon, as a result of his opposition to industrial unionism and democracy within the union, finally resorted to open strikebreaking, thus discrediting the A. F. of L. instead of uniting all auto workers into a strong industrial union within the A. F. of L.

Against Rank and File

ALL THESE DECISIONS MEAN THAT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HAS ISSUED A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE ENTIRE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Without real trade union democracy, there also developed a situation which permitted Hutcheson—the reactionary leader of the Carpenters Union—to speak and vote against industrial unionism in the name of 200,000 carpenters. He spoke against the real wishes of his own members, whom he has not permitted to hold a convention for eight years, and who have not had the opportunity to vote on this or any other important issue facing the trade union movement.

The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America unanimously decided to fight this arrogant challenge of the Executive Council. We welcome this decision which our adherents in the convention supported.

The action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in delivering an ultimatum to the U.M.W.A. Convention, demanding the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization, constitutes a threat to split the American trade union movement, as seen in the Seamen's Union. Would the A. F. of L. Council succeed in this attempt, it would divide the ranks of the workers, in the face of advancing capitalist reaction, and thereby encourage

the exploiters of labor to intensify their attacks upon the working class. It would jeopardize the progress of the industrial union movement and the organization of the unorganized.

A Struggle for All Workers

The Communist Party calls upon the rank and file workers everywhere to defeat the Executive Council splitters, not by capitulating to them, as the "Old Guard" Socialists propose, but by isolating them, and thus achieve a United American Federation of Labor upon the basis of industrial unionism and the organization of the unorganized.

If there is any weakness in the action of the U. M. W. A., it does not lie in the sharp rebuke that the miners gave to the arbitrary decisions of the Executive Council and to its front man, Mr. Green, about which the "Old Guard" Socialists shed such bitter tears. Their answer was the only answer that the powerful Miners' Union could have and should have given to the Executive Council.

The convention made a serious mistake when it went on record for the support of President Roosevelt. For this John L. Lewis is especially responsible. This action cannot help the miners, nor will it help the rest of the working class. It will not help to strengthen the fight for industrial unionism. Instead, this action carries with it the danger of making the U. M. W. A. and other unions tail to the capitalist, strike-breaking and corrupt Democratic Party.

showed a great weakness. Is there any real reason why John L. Lewis should have kept the miners from having the right to elect their own district officials? If the leaders of the U. M. W. A. had restored full democracy to their membership, they would have greatly strengthened the fight for industrial unionism.

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Contrary to Workers' Interest

The U. M. W. A. convention was progressive where it broke with the old reactionary policies of the Executive Council or the A. F. of L., as on the issue of industrial unionism. Where it adhered to the old Green-Woll policies, even if in a new form, when it endorsed Roosevelt, it took a position which is contrary to the interests of the working class. We Communists, while supporting aggressively the struggle for industrial unionism, will in the most comradely manner but without any hesitation try to do all in our power to convince the miners and the other workers of the dangers of the U. M. W. A. action of endorsing Roosevelt, and to prove to them that in the present situation only a Farmer-Labor Party can serve to unite the working class against the growing menace of reaction and fascism.

Immediate Tasks

The Central Committee of the Communist Party urges all Communists, all progressives, all other honest workers, whether they belong to craft or industrial unions, to carry through the following immediate tasks:

1) There should be a storm of resolutions from every local union, City Central body, District Trades Council, endorsing the policy of industrial unionism, and protesting against the order of the Executive Council which splits up the auto workers, brewery workers and radio workers and demands the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They should protest and resist the expulsion by the reactionary officials of the International Seamen's Union, of 13,000 seamen on the Pacific Coast. We especially urge the members of the craft unions to raise their voices and demand that in their unions there should be a democratically conducted referendum, or special convention, which will decide upon these questions of industrial unionism.

2) Steps should be taken to initiate and to give full organizational, financial and moral support for a campaign to organize the unorganized in Steel, Auto, Radio, Metal Mining, Rubber, Chemicals, Agriculture, and all other unorganized workers, giving special attention to the need for winning the Negro workers into the trade unions.

3) Steps should also be taken to organize the resistance of the workers against wage cuts, for wage increases and for maximum support to every strike of workers for better conditions. At this moment, the impending strike of 100,000 dressmakers must be given full support, and its success must be used to stimulate the organization of all unorganized workers.

4) Maximum support must be given to the struggles of the unemployed for relief and for union wages on all WPA Projects. They must join in the fight for social unemployment insurance, supporting the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, thus developing the unity of the employed and unemployed, and strengthening the united front of the working class against the attacks of the bosses.

5) To strengthen the fight against the offensive of the capitalists, the Communists, Socialists and all progressive-minded workers should take the lead in working out concrete measures which will unite the efforts of the various craft unions in the different industries and which will lead to joint struggles for improved conditions and for uniform action in the working out and control of agreements. In this way we can convince the workers in the craft unions that the fight for industrial unionism does not weaken their unions, but on the contrary it strengthens their own position. In this practical way we can take the first steps leading to the amalgamation of the various craft unions in the different industries, which is the road for these unions to

Albany Assembly Votes Down Two Major Crime Bills

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Moved by wide pressure from labor and liberal organizations, the Assembly today defeated two of the major bills in Governor Lerner's 60-point "anti-crime" program.

By a vote of 116 to 23 the Assembly turned down a bill permitting district attorneys and judges to comment on failure of a defendant to testify. Assemblyman Horace M. Stone, Onondaga Republican, termed the measure "crackpot."

The second measure, which finds all persons in an automobile or other vehicle guilty if an unlicensed firearm is found therein, was defeated 94 to 45.

Nicaragua Striker Shot in Cold Blood By British Banker

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—Workers paraded through Managua streets tonight protesting the brutal murder of a striking chauffeur by a British banker earlier in the day. The striker was shot to death when a committee attempted to see Charles Wheelock, part owner of a private bank here, which operates under the Banco Anglo Central.

The strikers, carrying the body of their dead fellow-worker, paraded through the principal streets. The population of the whole city is aroused against the murderer.

Fascists Assail Franco-Soviet Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

that "Moscow has moved into the ranks of the most valuable allies of England" with the result that the English press has ceased writing about "hunger, shootings and religious persecution." These complaints are very characteristic of the depressed mood among the Nazis.

Japan is, of course, missing no trick in this League of the Disrupters of Peace.

The Japanese authorities are encouraging the most violent expressions of dislike for the Franco-Soviet pact. Even the members of the French Chamber of Deputies are being flooded with alarmist statements about the spectre of war in the Far East.

A new high in false propaganda was reached when a Manchurian regiment recently rebelled. The reason for the rebellion, according to the press department of the Japanese government, was "Soviet investigation." This was "proven" by evidence alleged to have been found on three corpses who were found after the rebels set fire to their barracks. According to the Japanese statement, the evidence was in Russian.

About all the Japanese forgot to mention was that the Soviets had taught the Japanese and Chinese soldiers how to read and write Russian in order to be able to spread Soviet propaganda amongst them.

25,000 Will March In Relief Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

and Victor F. Ridder, W. P. A. administrator, with the demands of the united organizations. Lesser will report at the Madison Square Park meeting on the conference with the relief officials.

The parade will then move down Broadway past the Emergency Relief Bureau to Fourteenth Street, West on Fourteenth Street to Eighth Avenue and North to the W. P. A. headquarters at 111 Eighth Avenue. Meetings in preparation for the march will be held at the following places:

Wednesday, 2 P. M., Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th Street.

Thursday, 8 P. M., Henry Street Settlement House, 301 Henry Street.

Friday, 8 P. M., University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street.

Parade captains will meet at Irving Plaza Hall tomorrow night to map final plans for the march.

Jobless Philadelphian Goes to City Hall Tower For Record Death Leap

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Unemployed and ill, William E. Tolson, 25, committed suicide yesterday by jumping 325 feet from the famous city hall tower here. This is the first suicide from the tower of the city hall. He sprang from the base of the renowned statue of William Penn, who founded this city in the name of "Brotherly Love" and as a refuge for the oppressed and miserable.

Tolson had five pennies in his pocket. He had spent the day searching unsuccessfully for a job.

The city hall houses the Republican administration, headed by Mayor Wilson. Eighty thousand families, with 300,000 people, are on relief in Philadelphia.

a more suitable and more effective industrial solidarity.

6) Communists, Socialists, and all class-conscious workers must now more than ever, when the fundamental issues confronting the working class are confused by the demagogic of the reactionaries and the different capitalist groups and parties, carry forward the banner of INDEPENDENT WORKING CLASS ACTION—THE FIGHT FOR A FARMER-LABOR PARTY.

AGAINST THE SPLITTING POLICIES OF THE A. F. OF L. COUNCIL!

Jobs and Wages Decline, New York Survey Shows

Fabric-processing Plants Show Big Payroll Cuts for Recent Period—Clothing Factories Decrease Wages and Number of Jobs

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Employment and payrolls in New York State factories took another skid downward from the middle of December to the middle of January.

According to a statement issued today by State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, the number of factory workers declined 1.4 per cent over the monthly period, while total payrolls were reduced 2.3 per cent.

Reports from 1,843 factories throughout the State form the basis for the statement. In January these factories were employing 358,463 workers on a total weekly payroll of \$815,826.

The declines in employment ranged from 0.5 per cent in chemicals, oils and paint manufacturers to 4.7 in wood manufacturers. Relatively slight seasonal increases in employment were noted in firms making leather, furs and rubber goods; pulp and paper mills; and water, light and power plants.

Clothing Group Down

The metal industries registered a net employment drop of 0.8 per cent. Firms making cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus reported sharp curtailment of forces. Most of the makers of silverware and jewelry laid off workers. Scattered small increases in some structural and architectural iron concerns were offset by decreases in others, the net decline for the group being 5.7 per cent. In spite of increased numbers of workers at some plants, machinery and electrical appliance makers were operating with a force 0.9 per cent less than in December. Makers of business machines, appliances and instruments reduced the number of their employees, although slight increases were reported by some firms. Some automobile and airplane manufacturers took on workers but the group as a whole showed a net loss. Forces were reduced by makers of firearms, tools and cutlery.

Clothing manufacturers in the State were operating with a 2.2 per cent smaller working force than in Utica.

December, 1935 to
January, 1936

City Rochester Albany-Schenectady-Troy Binghamton Endicott Johnson City Buffalo Syracuse New York City Utica

Employment Payrolls +1.6 +0.3 -1.2 -0.6 -1.5 -4.1 -1.8 -1.1 -4.5 -1.7 -2.0

NEWS IN BRIEF

Blumenfeld Testifies Liggett Attacked Him

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Isadore Blumenfeld testified under cross-examination today that Walter Liggett attacked him in a hotel room six weeks before Liggett was shot to death last Dec. 9.

Blumenfeld, on trial charged with Liggett's murder, said the attack occurred in the hotel room of Mrs. Annette Fawcett, divorced wife of Captain Billy Fawcett, magazine publisher.

Liggett, newspaper publisher, was intoxicated Blumenfeld claimed.

Two Killed in Gas Line Blast

PINE GROVE, W. Va., Feb. 11 (UPI)—Two men were killed today when a pipe line of the Hope Natural Gas Company exploded in a field three miles from here.

The victims were among 12 men making repairs on the line. Identification was not made immediately.

Mme. Laneau Dies in Flames Like Saint She Posed For

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Jeanne Valerie Laneau, who posed for the famous statue of Joan of Arc in 1874, was burned to death in her apartment. She was sewing corsets, by which means she earned a meager livelihood.

Mme. Laneau was a striking likeness of the young Saint when she posed for the artist Fremier. The statue was placed in the Place de Pyramids.

Women on Jury Bill Passes New York House

ALBANY, Feb. 11 (UPI)—A series of bills permitting women to serve on juries was passed by the Assembly today and sent to the Senate. The vote was 96 to 38.

Man Crawls Eight Miles Over Ice to Safety

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Feb. 11 (UPI)—After 40 hours in a skiff in ice-choked Lake Michigan, while his two companions froze to death by degrees, Clayton Brown

Green-Tyler Debate Friday On War Issues

Meeting Will Effect a Closer Understanding in Youth Groups

Leaders of the Young Communist League said yesterday that the forthcoming debate between Gus Tyler and Gil Green will serve to bring closer together the ranks of that organization with the members of the Young People's Socialist League. Tyler is a national leader of the Socialist youth and Green is national secretary of the Young Communist League. They will debate Friday night at St. Nicholas Palace, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, on youth and the war issues.

The debate, it was pointed out follows a year and one-half of close cooperation between the two organizations in the American Youth Congress, and follows shortly after the merger of the National Student League and Student League for Industrial Democracy into the American Student Union.

A large percentage of the tickets for the debate have already been sold out. The offices of the Young Communist League and Young People's Socialist League, as well as the Columbia University Bookshop, and the Workers and People's Bookshop still have tickets available.

Debate discussions are running brisk and heavy among members of the youth organizations. Interest and friendship was never as high as it is today. If nothing else, the debate will serve to help clear up in the minds of many, "Which Path for American Youth in the Struggle Against War?" which is the topic of the debate. Both speakers are considered expert and outstanding for their organizations. Both have attended the recent world congresses of their respective internationals.

Man on Relief Quits Hospital Feeling Sicker

When a man on the relief rolls takes sick and is sent to the Morrisania City Hospital in the Bronx he is in for a hard sieve.

That's the opinion of Benjamin Heyman, painter, of 1562 Washington Avenue who was there for ten days "under observation" for heart trouble.

"I registered at the Morrisania City Hospital on Jan. 13," Heyman told the Daily Worker. "On my discharge notice the diagnosis in my case is 'arteriosclerotic heart disease (hardening of the arteries of the heart).'"

Asked about his condition now, Heyman said: "You've got me. Nobody ever told me anything. I'm discharged—that's enough, is it not?"

During the first week under "observation" Heyman occupied a fairly decent bed. The room was very large and contained about 50 persons.

But Heyman was a relief case. He was soon transferred to a hard bed in a small crowded room.

The next three days I spent in an old, worn, hard bed," Heyman said. This time the room was very small and contained nine persons. There was room for only five. It was a sun parlor. But since no sun could be had at night, and since the room was not equipped with steam, it was so cold that even the nurses shivered. The papers said it was one degree above zero on Jan. 23. The windows were all closed, but still the wind kept rushing through."

On Jan. 19, Heyman was transferred to this room.

"I contracted a terrific cold and cough," Heyman said. "At the time of my transfer I was undergoing a terrific heart attack. I begged the nurse, Mrs. Radkin, to please let me stay in the other ward until my attack let up a bit, but to no avail. She and the orderly (the orderly was forced to do it) carried me to the cold room and the old hard bed because, she said, my bed was needed for a more important case."

"I left the hospital more sick and more broken in spirit than when I came in."

Heyman described the hospital diet as follows:

Breakfast: Cereal; one thin piece of white bread; apple sauce and milk.

Dinner: Soup, one piece of white bread, apple sauce and milk. (Meat in the soup only appeared on rare occasions. At the request for more bread, the orderly went around collecting bits left over on other trays. If there were no leftovers there were no second helpings.)

Supper: the same as breakfast.

After Heyman was removed to the cold sun parlor he complained to the ward doctor about the treatment. All the doctor would say, according to Heyman, is that the nurse had a right to move the patient.

"Since then the doctor would not answer any questions about my health and completely ignored me," Heyman said. "I guess it was because I was unemployed, on the relief rolls and not a regular paying patient."

Classified

ROOMS FOR RENT

5TH AVE., 45 (near 14th St.). Furnished room, all improvements. Phone APT. 4.

LIVINGSTON PL., 5 (Manhattan Ave., near 16th St.). Room for one or two. Rent \$15.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

14TH ST., 6. Young man, share beautifully furnished three room apartment fully equipped. Manhattan.

Bryantfield.

Orders for the change came from Washington and Langsdorf prefers

AT MEETING TO RAISE STRIKE FUND



This picture, taken at the Hotel Delano rally for the granite and marble workers in Vermont, shows (left to right): seated, John C. Lawson, president of the Vermont State Federation of Labor; Jacob Mirsky, president of Bricklayers' Union, Local 27; Dan McBain, secretary of Concord Branch, Granite Cutters' Union; standing (left), a striker and Jacob Wilgus, organizer of Communist Party in Vermont.

A Brand New Idea Editor of Post Is Its Father

Blossoms into Life After New York's 'Liberal' Newspaper Rejects Sunday Worker Advertisement

Only the editor of a "liberal" paper like the New York Post could think it up.

It's a brand new idea! It's startling! An innovation!

Colossal!

Listen: Several weeks ago The Post refused to run an advertisement offered by the Sunday Worker, declining to give a reason for its action.

Whereupon, with that indelicacy that grieves certain gentlemen, the Daily Worker mentioned the fact in an editorial. How come, the Daily Worker asked, that a paper which is supposed to be "liberal" will run a huge ad for William Randolph Hearst but none for the Sunday Worker?

Several readers of The Post heard of the Daily Worker editorial. They immediately wrote to The Post and also asked: "How come?"

The editor of The Post was in what is known as a quandary. It would never do to print such letters in the correspondence column. He'd better answer them personally. But what explanation should he give? Should he admit that The Post didn't want its readers to know anything about the Sunday Worker?

And then—eureka! Editor Harry Saylor started dictating. They had not refused the ad because they like the Sunday Worker so little, but because they love it so well!

The reason they published the Hearst ad, Saylor wrote, was because it gave them a chance to attack Hearst in the same issue. The reason they refused the Sunday Worker ad, he went on, was to give them a chance to print their editorial against District Attorney Dodge's investigation of the Daily Worker.

Actors Equity Is Asked To Rule on Nominations

Actors on the road and in Hollywood will be given the opportunity to make nominations for the officers of their union, the Actors Equity Association, if a resolution presented at the last informal discussion meeting of Equity is finally adopted, it was learned yesterday.

The resolution which has not

been acted upon as yet but which nounced, through Dalzell, that seems to have the overwhelming support of the union actors, would provide for direct nomination of candidates for office. Under present procedure candidates are proposed by a nominations committee which is composed of nine members—six chosen by membership meeting and three by appointment of the Equity Council.

The third informal discussion meeting, held on last Friday, also had before it a communication from Paul Dalzell, executive secretary of Equity, stating that the Council would do nothing about the Living Newspaper project or the resignation of Elmer Rice as head of the Federal Theatre project.

In answer to Dalzell's communication, stating that the Council would not act, the meeting went on record in favor of support of the committee's resolution.

The Equity Council has also an

to believe that he was removed from his position for political reasons.

Langsdorf's letter of resignation to Ridder said:

"Since the ruling came from Washington I can only interpret it as an arbitrary pre-election move indicating a desire to change the policies established by me and which you and they have just finished praising."

"Being willing to remain with the organization only as long as I am satisfied that its goal is efficient, non-political service to the needy, I hereby resign."

Picket Lines To Form Today At May's Store

Fixture Strike Ends in Victory—Food Union Merger Nears

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated by the strikers at the May's Department Store, 510 Fulton St., Brooklyn, with a mass picket line dedicated to "the fight against industrial slavery." Department Store Employees Union, Local 1250, announced yesterday.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, it was stated, will lead the pickets in their Lincoln day protest against the police brutality that has characterized this strike.

Signs and placards referring to Lincoln's freeing of the Negro slaves and to the need for a new freedom will be carried in the demonstration. Volunteers, to cooperate in the picket line, are to meet at 11:30 o'clock this morning at 42 Smith Street, which is a few blocks from the strikebound store. They will organize at that place and will then march to the picket line.

Fixture Workers Win

While these plans were being announced, word came from another part of Brooklyn that a strike at eight store fixture shops had been ended with a union victory.

The strikers, after a two weeks' shutdown, are to receive the union wage of \$8 per day for inside and \$11.20 for outside men, and have also won other union conditions and union recognition.

The eight shops affected, which have now settled with Local 1264, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, are all located on Rockaway Avenue in Brooklyn. Forty men were involved in the strike and the settlement.

Food Union Merger

Further progress toward trade union unity in the food industry was also reported yesterday, in the announcement that Local 325, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union of the A. P. of L. had voted in a referendum on Monday night for merger of the Food Workers Industrial Union with that local.

The vote in favor of merger was more than 2 to 1, 371 favoring that move and 159 opposing it. When the merger goes through it will add 450 members to Local 325, which has now a membership of more than 1,000.

The referendum vote was taken at the headquarters of the A. P. of L. local at 143 McKenzie Street, Brooklyn.

Teachers Map 6-Point Plan For Jobless

The Unemployed Teachers Council yesterday announced plans to launch a city-wide campaign among educators and recent college graduates for adequate federal unemployment insurance, academic freedom, and W.P.A. projects for all unemployed teachers.

The following six-point program will be discussed tomorrow night at the Council headquarters, 72 Fifth Avenue:

1. W.P.A. projects for all unemployed teachers.

2. Establishment of these projects as part of the school system.

3. More frequent and more just examination based upon a progressive education program of expansion.

4. Reduction of class registers to a maximum of thirty-five.

5. Unemployed insurance for all workers at the cost of employers and government.

6. Academic freedom and the right to organize.

The way of the Party of Lenin-Stalin is the way for the American workers and farmers out of misery into plenty, out of crisis into security, out of evils of capitalism into Socialism!

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY

2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.

Direction: Lexington Ave., White Plains Train, Stop at Allerton Av. station.

Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Telephone: Estabrook 5-1400 Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cafe Europa

RESTAURANT & BAR

122 Second Avenue

Between 7th and 8th Streets

Open Daily 11 a.m. to 1 a.m.

No Cover or Minimum

LUNCH 35¢ • DINNER 60¢

Dishes and sandwiches every weekend. Friendly chess games at all times. Banquets and Parties Accommodated.

COMRADES: MEET FOR GOOD FOOD

FIELD'S CAFETERIA

3824 Third Avenue

(near Claremont Parkway)

PROLETARIAN PRICES

COMRADES: TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD

JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT

197 SECOND AVENUE

Re: 25th and 26th Streets

RE

BAY STATE INSURANCE BILL IS GIVEN UNION, PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Akron Jobless and Project Workers Favor Frazier-Lundeen Measure—WPA Union Asks Foremen's Ouster

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Hearings on House Bill No. 766, the State adaptation of the Frazier-Lundeen "Workers Social Insurance Bill," opened yesterday in Room 423 at the State House before the Committee on State Administration.

The Committee was showered with a mass of evidence prepared by affiliates of the State Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, with endorsement from the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union with 15,000 members in Massachusetts, the Electrical Industry Employees Union of Lynn with 3,700 members, the Painters' and Paperhangers' Union (AFL) of Boston.

Reflecting the wide State support for the Workers' Bill, from labor and professional organizations, full support for H. 766, introduced by Representative Hogan (D.) of Lynn, was expressed by: Benjamin E. Waite, Lynn, Massachusetts Action Committee; Roy Remar, Boston attorney; Inter-Professional Association; Israel Zimmerman, general organizer, United Shoe; Jack Bellefeuille, Lowell District, United Shoe; Harry T. Pinkham, Milton; Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party, and John Weber, State Committee, Communist Party.

Communist Speaks

Weber made a twenty-minute speech on problems of taxation and on social obligations underlying the bill. His announcement that he represented the Communist Party broke the chain of precedents in recent hearings on Veterans' Bill and a Criminal Syndicalism Bill (H. 818), in which leading Communists were illegally prevented from speaking.

The hearing adjourned at 2 p.m. to reconvene at 4 p.m. to hear from Professor Horace B. Davis, noted economist and author of "Labor and Steel." Only eight out of twenty-two speakers already listed as favoring the bill have testified. At the request of the State Action Committee, the Committee on State Administration announced further hearings, the next one on Wednesday at 10 a.m. in Room 423 at the State House.

Supporters of the bill were strongly urged by the Action Committee to appear at the coming hearing at which additional trade unions and professional organizations not yet represented are expected.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A united front conference of unemployed and project workers' organizations is on record here in favor of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, now before Congress.

The Workers' Alliance of America, Unemployment Councils and the State Committee for Unemployment Insurance, all of which participated in the conference, announced they were working on plans for a state convention of unemployed, fraternal and civic organizations and trade unions to rally support for the social insurance measure.

Protest Machine Guns

Resolutions protesting the use of machine guns and terrorism to intimidate WPA workers in Dover, Ohio, were passed by 300 WPA union members in their meeting.

Mrs. Oscar Johnson, wife of one of the two workers crushed in a cave-in on a project, spoke. She said her husband warned the foreman of the possibility of an accident, but the foreman had done nothing about it.

A resolution demanding the removal of the foreman on Johnson's project was passed by the union.

Further grievances were brought forward, including a protest by truck drivers against being transferred frequently from one job to another.

Fake Labor Paper Centers Attack On Gallup Defense

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 11.—A somewhat unusual piece of police work here is the founding and publication by S. A. Mitchell, secretary of the Sheriff's and Police Association, of a "labor paper" called the "Union Organizer," first issue of which appeared last week. The paper campaigns for the union label on tobacco, and contains society items about well known labor leaders. But its main interest and heaviest type is devoted to slandering the Gallup defense, calling for boycott on theatres that show Soviet films, and printing Hearst-like attacks on the U. S. S. R.

The Gallup Defense Committee is collecting funds for appeal of the cases of Juan Ochoa, Manuel Avitia, and Leandro Velarde, framed up and sentenced to 45 to 60 years in prison because police firing recklessly on an unemployed demonstration killed their own sheriff. In spite of the "Union Organizer" opposition, most of the labor organizations in the Southwest are back of the committee.

WHAT'S ON

Wednesday
Rosbury, Mass.

Dine and Dance with Tom Mooney
Branch TWO, Valentine's Night, Feb.
14, 8 p.m. at Hotel Hoy Don Res-
taurant, 3 Tyler St., Boston. Children
supper, entertainment, dancing. Bar-
gain price: 50¢.

Chicago, Ill.

Musical Collective Symphony Orchestra. Izael Belinsky, conductor. Concerts, Feb. 13-15, 8 p.m. at New York City, 188 W. Madison St. Famous distinguished soloist, Goldie Golub, pianist. Concerts for Pianists in D Minor. Mozart: Symphony No. 1 in B-flat major. Eight Russian Folk Songs. Local favorites for Choral and Orchestra. \$1.50

Lincoln Fought and Curbed Supreme Court In Its Decisions Upholding Negro Slavery

Refused to Permit the Judges to Usurp the Power of Congress

By John Davis

Every newspaper in the country will speak today of Abraham Lincoln—of his humble origin, of his honesty, his prowess as a rail-splitter, how he educated himself, how he fought to preserve the union and abolish slavery.

But how many papers will dare print the truth of the greatest battle that Lincoln ever waged—against the United States Supreme Court?

How many will tell how Lincoln flaunted the Dred Scott decision of the Court and finally led the North into war when he found that this was the only way to get the decision reversed?

How many will reveal the carefully guarded fact that once the war began and the Supreme Court Justices attempted to interfere with its progress, Lincoln forced them to virtually abdicate until the war was at an end and an assassin's bullet had laid the Great Emancipator low?

There has long been a dark conspiracy to hide these stirring pages of American history. Today the ruling class of the country finds it even more necessary than ever to bury them under a blanket of silence.

Attitude of Court

For today, in decision after decision invalidating the NRA, the Railroad Retirement Act and the AAA, the Supreme Court is setting itself as the all-highest body over the lives of the people. It is attempting to strike out of the hands of Congress the right to legislate in the interest of anyone except the wealthiest.

The brazen philosophy of the Supreme Court was bluntly summed up recently by Justice Roberts in his decision on the Railroad Retirement Act:

"It is not apparent that they are really and essentially related solely to the social welfare of the workers, and therefore remote from any regulation of commerce or such." We think the answer is plain. These matters obviously lie outside the orbit of Congressional power."

He referred to the section of the act which confers on employers the right to challenge the decisions of the board before the Circuit Courts of Appeal with the implication that district judges shall not interfere with any of the activities of the board until they reach the Circuit Court.

Mr. Madden regretted the hostile attitude of the courts which have handled cases under the act. The board, he said, was in the position of having "district judges, who are directed by the statute not to disturb our cases, reach out with anxiety to get them."

He referred to the section of the act which confers on employers the right to challenge the decisions of the board before the Circuit Courts of Appeal with the implication that district judges shall not interfere with any of the activities of the board until they reach the Circuit Court.

Mr. Madden claimed some district judges, including Judge Oatis in Western Missouri, had enjoined the board from even holding hearings on complaints charging employers with violations of the act.

"The Circuit Courts of Appeals," he added, "who are directed by the statutes to handle our cases expeditiously have great hesitation in doing anything with them."

Mr. Madden said he expected the case involving the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, which is set for argument before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia on March 2, would reach the Supreme Court in the near future.

The Wagner Act, which has brought this deluge of injunctions from Federal judges, bars employers from interfering with or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining, from dominating or forming or financially supporting a labor organization, from discriminating in terms of employment against union members, from discharging or otherwise discriminating against employees for filing charges or giving testimony under the Wagner Act, and from refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of their employers.

Dred Scott Decision

A Negro slave by the name of Dred Scott demanded his freedom in the '50's on the ground that his owner had taken him for a short period into the free territory of Wisconsin. Wisconsin had been declared free soil by the terms of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820. This, Dred Scott claimed, made him a free man.

He took his case all the way up to the United States Supreme Court.

In 1857, the Court handed down its decision, saying that even a free Negro was such a low creature that he did not even have the right to sue in the Federal Courts!

But that was not enough. Headed by Chief Justice Taney, the Court saw what it considered an opportunity to strike a blow at the North and ensure the supremacy of the slaveholding Southern aristocracy forever. And so, even violating the ordinary procedure of the Court itself, it went a step further and delivered the pronouncement which finally led to the Civil War:

That Congress had no authority to pass the Missouri Compromise Act prohibiting slavery in the territories north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude—and therefore the Missouri Compromise was null and void!

Lincoln in Fight

The decision shook the nation. But when the Court attempted in this way to usurp the power of

HE FOUGHT SUPREME COURT



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Congress, did Lincoln remain silent as President Roosevelt does today? Did he say, as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said last week, "We cannot resist its decision?"

Let us listen to Lincoln's own words in his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas on the Dred Scott decision.

At Chicago on July 10, 1859:

"If I were in Congress and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

Again:

"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it and we mean to do it peacefully."

Opposed Decision

A week later in Springfield, Ill.: "He [Stephen Douglas] would have the citizen conform his vote to that decision; the member of Congress is; the President, his use of the veto power. He would make it a rule of political action for the people and all the departments of the government. I would not."

And in the same speech:

"Our judges . . . have, with others, the same passions for party, for power and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is 'boni iudicis est ampliare jurisdictionem' [it is the part of a good judge to stretch his power] and their power is the more dangerous as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the electorate."

(Strange that when William Randolph Hearst published so many quotations from Lincoln last Sunday, he missed every one of these!)

When Lincoln was elected President, he tried to have the Dred Scott decision reversed peaceably. But the aristocracy of the South would not peacefully give up its power to the rising manufacturing class of the North and soon the Blue was advancing to meet the Grey on the battlefield.

Crucial Tests

Now it was Lincoln's turn to fly into a rage. But he didn't. He calmly ignored Taney's decision and the generals continued rounding up the Confederates. It was Lincoln's conviction, as well as that of many great constitutional authorities of the day, that the opinion of the Court on a constitutional point was not binding upon the President or Congress if in their opinion, the decision of the Court was wrong. Lincoln said that this decision of Taney was wrong and he acted accordingly.

War Unconstitutional

Despite this defeat, the Chief Jus-

War-time Decisions of Tribunal Nullified By Emancipator

and some of his colleagues on the Supreme Court bench made one more—and only one—attempt to harm the advance of the Union forces.

Two weeks after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Lincoln had issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the Southern ports. Many ships were seized by the North for being blockade-runners and a number of suits were brought against the government to recover them.

In 1863, Taney and three other

judges handed down another fa-

mous decision designed to cripple

the Northern campaign. Now Con-

gress had never formally declared

war on the Southern States, prefer-

ring to treat them as rebels. It was

not until more than a year after

Fort Sumter, that Congress con-

firmed all of Lincoln's war acts.

Taney and the other three judges

declared that all the war acts of the

President up to that time were un-

constitutional!

Power of Court Changed

But it so happened that in this decision, the Taney group on the Court was in a minority of four to five. For during the preceding year, Lincoln had done the trick—at least temporarily. He had appointed three Northerners to sit on the bench—three who he knew would vote the right way. (If they had voted otherwise, we can rest assured, from what we have already seen, that the Court could not have stopped Abe Lincoln and his fight for the Union and Emancipation!)

In spite of the Dred Scott decision, the Union was finally preserved and slavery abolished. But the very heart of the Dred Scott decision, proclaiming the power of the Court to pass on acts of Congress, was not abolished.

It was swept aside during a great crisis by Lincoln, and by what was then a progressive, rising class of Northern industrialists. But with the defeat of their reactionary rivals of the South, the Northern manufacturers moved full steam ahead. They began to develop their monopolies and greedy trusts, extending over the entire country. And now the Supreme Court became their tool against the common people of both North and South.

Wielding that same autocratic power over legislation, the Court nullified the federal income tax law. It nullified child labor legislation. It declared unconstitutional an act barring discrimination against members of trade unions.

Today, the Court is passing a

whole new series of Dred Scott decisions in the interests of the bankers and manufacturers of the American Liberty League. It is bound to continue this attempt to enslave the common people with ever increasing speed and ruthlessness—unless we take our cue from Abe Lincoln—unless we end for once and for all, the tyrannical power of the Court over the acts of Congress.

Constitution Cited

"These measures, and especially the Ostertag bill, while parading as patriotic measures, are clearly un-

constitutional, since the Constitu-

tion of the State of New York, Article I, Paragraph 8, reads:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be pro-

posed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

The Ostertag bill uses the term 'treason' in regard not only to State and national government, but also 'local' government. Thus any at-

tempt by a minority political party to stop the proposed New York City transit unionification seal of \$200,000.00 or to secure adequate unemployment relief, or to provide adequate social services for the child, the old

OSTERTAG BALLOT BILL WOULD EXCLUDE LABOR FROM POLITICAL ACTION

Communist Party Denounces Anti-Crime Bill as Clearly Unconstitutional — Tories' Fear of Farmer-Labor Party Shown

Assemblyman Ostertag's bill to bar from the ballot parties which allegedly carry on a program of sedition or treason against the local, state or national government by radio, speech or press" was denounced by the New York District Committee of the Communist Party as "clearly unconstitu-

tional and the sick, would constitute treason and make that party liable to removal from the ballot.

Asks Protest Wires

"The New York District Committee of the Communist Party appeals to the entire population of the city, conservatives as well as progres-

sives, to immediately wire their disapproval of Mr. Ostertag's bill, Assembly No. 358, Int. 819, to:

Horace M. Stone,

Chairman Judiciary Committee,

Assembly Chambers, Albany, N. Y.

Assemblyman Ostertag,

Assembly Chambers, Albany, N. Y.

as well as to your local State rep-

resentatives."

Textile Strikers

Vote Five to One To Push Walkout

ROCKDALE, Mass., Feb. 11. — A five-to-one vote in a meeting of 500 of the 900 strikers at Paul Whiting Co. textile plant here, Saturday, decided to carry on the strike, already one month old.

Two Revived By Stimulus After Death

**Hyman 'Heart Pacer' to
Be Used by Hospitals
for Test Cases**

(By United Press) An electrical device that has "resuscitated" at least two persons who normally would have been deemed dead is being prepared for test distribution among selected hospitals throughout the country in May.

The device's inventor, Dr. Albert S. Hyman, and its sponsor, the Witkin Foundation for the Study and Prevention of Heart Disease believe it will save the lives of many persons doomed to death without it. Of Angina Pectoris, certain types of Coronary Thrombosis, and many types of shock.

Dr. Hyman, director of the Witkin Foundation, demonstrated the "starter" Monday night to the section of aviation medicine of the District Naval Reserve Medical Corps. It is scarcely as large as a hand flashlight and uses only one-fifth volt of electricity.

Action of the "starter" is based, Dr. Hyman explained, on the fact that the natural "pace maker" of the heart consists of cells in the right auricle that develop an electric current of about 1/1,000 volt. It is that current, he said, that causes the heart muscle to contract and expand.

The artificial pace maker has a gold plated needle that is inserted in the electricity producing center of the heart. It supplies the current after the "dead" heart has quit producing and after a short period, under favorable circumstances, the cells resume their work and life continues.

A requisite of success is that the Hyman device be used not more than ten or twelve minutes after the heart has stopped.

In experiments in Beth David Hospital, Dr. Hyman said, his invention has been used in seven cases and succeeded in two.

Jacob Witkin, head of the Witkin Foundation, said he will supply hospitals with free Hyman instruments for experiment and that physicians may have them within six months.

Death Halts Work Of Negro Painter On Leaders of Race

(Crusader News Agency) Arrangements are being made for a memorial display of the works of Earle Richardson, promising young Negro artist who committed suicide a month ago while working on a W. P. A. art project.

Plans for the display were announced by white and Negro fellow-artists following a decision by the W. P. A. that Richardson would not be represented at Harlem's West 135th Street branch library by his murals of the achievements of the Negro people.

Sketches for the murals were completed by Richardson before his death and have caused wide and favorable comment. They are now on exhibition in the reading room of the library. The sketches depict noted Negro revolutionary figures.

Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, famous revolutionary leaders in the fight for abolition of chattel slavery in this country are represented, as are Toussaint L'Overture, outstanding leader of the historic revolution of Haitian slaves, and Estevanico, the Moroccan slave who was one of the first explorers of America.

Taxicab Driver Beaten for Letter To Militant Paper

SAN FRANCISCO.—Two cracked ribs, a twisted shoulder and many bruises on Don West, taxicab driver, show the disapproval which the Yellow Taxi Cab strong arm squad feels towards his writings in the Western Worker, Communist paper of San Francisco.

West had described in letters to the Western Worker the rank and file work within the Taxicab Union. There were several threats by unknown persons and also by recognized agents of the company, which indicated that his articles were being fired.

Week before last a group of three armed men visited the Western Worker office on Haight Street, and tried to slug the watchman. The guard escaped, and the thugs searched the building. Last week a flying squad of thugs picked West off the street, took him for a ride in an auto, beat him unconscious as they drove along, and threw him out in front of the apartment house where he lives.

See that your organization dismisses the Sunday Worker and sends in an order.

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Farley---Strong Arm Man Of Roosevelt Machine

**Political Hi-jacker of the Cabinet Has Made
Postal Department Saving at the Expense
of \$80,000,000 in Workers' Wages**

By Labor Research Association

Who is James A. Farley, Postmaster General, who will shortly leave the Cabinet to direct the Roosevelt presidential campaign?

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee he is an important star in the Democratic heaven. Alfred E. Smith gave Farley his first real push-up in 1924 when he appointed him to the New York State Athletic Commission; he re-appointed him four times. Farley thus rose to political eminence on a flood of free athletic passes. He controlled the commission until he resigned to take his oath as Postmaster General.

When Alfred E. Smith was deserted by his erstwhile patron for Roosevelt, Jim's talents as "America's fastest contactor" were put to good use before the convention in lining up delegates and after it, as campaign manager. He was given the post office stewardship as the customary reward.

More important, he became chief patronage-dispenser. As such, he had a significant part in New Deal legislation, for job-hungry Congressmen were given to understand they would get their patronage if and when the President got his legislation.

"Gory with Plunder"

As chief Democratic spoilsman, Farley has handed out jobs right and left to supporters of Roosevelt. He appointed the late Pat Malloy, Tulsa, Okla., oil king, as Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Sunday night on their successes in sit-down strikes at Firestone and Goodrich Rubber Com-

Stars Starve

AKRON, O., Feb. 11.—Akron rubber workers were congratulated by Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Sunday night on their successes in sit-down strikes at Firestone and Goodrich Rubber Com-

pans, Minor was given to ruthlessly exploiting regular postoffice workers under sweat-shop conditions, who had been on the sub list for anywhere from four to eleven years, were starving on wages of less than \$6 a week and unable to get relief because of their connections with the government. Yet in 1933 there were already 20,000 vacancies waiting to be filled. And when Congress passed the Mead bill providing a minimum of 100 hours of work a month for postal substitutes and a minimum of \$15 a week for regular employees, Farley persuaded Roosevelt to veto it.

Farley also reduced mail deliveries. He made profits from stamp collectors by the dubious method of printing deliberate "phonies" (printers' mistakes) and a wave of commemorative issues. At the end of the first year he announced a "surplus" of \$12,000,000. However, the real expense of the Post Office Department has always been the millions spent for franked mail, air and ship subsidies, and second class rates reduced to far under cost through pressure from publishers. Counting in these items which Farley completely ignored, the Post Office Office really had a \$52,000,000 deficit.

Farley wears the crown of a "good business man" not only for his budget savings at the expense of the postal workers, but also for his anti-union policies. Miserable conditions stimulated militant activity and protest from organized postal workers. Farley instituted a reign of terror and dragged the red herring to the font.

Farley stands for the spoils system of government. Some ghost writer puts words like "Jefferson," "Bill of Rights" and "social justice" into his mouth, but at heart Farley is a political mobsmen.

Farley is proud of his business career. For fifteen years he was with U. S. Gypsum Co. as salesman. He rose from this to become president of James A. Farley & Co., dealing in building materials. Finally, about the time he captured the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee,

Weak Contractor

Farley is weak in his business career. For fifteen years he was with U. S. Gypsum Co. as salesman. He rose from this to become president of James A. Farley & Co., dealing in building materials.

Finally, about the time he captured the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee,

he was released on \$100 cash bond until the case comes up in court tomorrow.

Anson H. Bigelow, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, announced that he will test the constitutionality of the city ordinance which prohibits the distribution of handbills.

If your condition persists, we would advise you to see an orthopedic surgeon, or visit an orthopedic clinic in a hospital in your vicinity for careful examination and treatment.

Report Holds Insanity Rise Due to Speedup

**Akron Survey Shows a
17 Per Cent Increase
in Past Two Years**

AKRON, O., Feb. 11.—Increased speed-up in Akron factories is the chief cause for the 17 per cent increase of insanity in Summit county during the past two years, according to a declaration by Probate Judge Dean F. May in connection with his official annual report just made public. Akron, with its Goodrich and Firestone rubber plants is the chief industrial center of Summit county. The three "sit-down" strikes in Akron rubber plants during the past two weeks were to some extent protests against greater speed-up.

The Probate Judge's report shows 315 persons declared insane in this county last year.

The other side of the picture, says the report, shows big estates growing bigger. In the year just finished 138 persons left estates large enough to be above inheritance tax exemptions. The year before that there were eighty-one such estates.

FROM the brief description of your symptoms in your letter, your condition is very likely one of chronic arthritis of the shoulder joints. Because of your age, this type of arthritis is a degenerative one, or in other words, produced by the wear and tear of constant use.

The treatment of this condition depends on a number of factors. In the first place, all sources of infections must be cleared up, such as infected teeth or tonsils, and constipation. Secondly, you must rest as much as possible and avoid the use of the shoulder joints, particularly lifting heavy objects.

Thirdly, application of heat in the form of baking, hot water bottle, or hot epsom salt stoves. For the latter, dissolve a handful of epsom salts in a basin of hot water and immerse a flannel cloth. Apply this cloth to the affected parts but be sure to avoid scalding the skin. This should be done twice daily.

There are no medicines that will cure the condition. Hence, advertised cures have no merit. We would, therefore, advise you to save your money and not buy any patent medicines. Should you have a great deal of pain, have the following powder made up:

Sodium salicylate—Grains: 7.
Sodium bicarbonate—Grains 13

Minor, speaking before a mass meeting of Akron workers, told the strikers they were setting an example for workers throughout the nation.

Continuing wage cuts and speedups have been a policy of the companies, Minor pointed out. The strikes have been results of these policies and not as immediate grievances.

Urging the rubber workers to back industrial unionism and the Farmer-Labor Party, Minor was applauded loudly by his audience.

"You don't want the company union," Minor said. "Why follow the political parties that are company unions on the political field and controlled by big companies like

Farley?"

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Ninth Party Convention Discussion

Possibilities Exist for Further Development of Chicago Labor Party

By E. SMITH (Chicago)

The complete text of Earl Brauder's report to the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the basic Party document around which pre-convention discussion can be built, is now available in pamphlet form. This report, "Build the United People's Front," is published by the Workers Library Publishers, New York, and is priced at ten cents.

Central Federation of Labor, Jan. 5, when all progressive delegates including Socialists and Communists jointly supported three resolutions introduced by local unions:

These resolutions cited the announced candidacy of Charles Wills (member of International Association of Machinists Local 34 and managing editor of the Federation News) as a representative of the Eleventh Senatorial District on the Republican ticket as an "embarrassment to organized labor" and criticized this announcement which appeared in the official organ as "improper use of the Federation News." The resolutions sharply criticized the policies of "elect your friends and punish your enemies."

The developing fascist tendencies on a local scale in the State of Illinois find expression in numerous assaults upon the civil rights and standard of living of the people of twenty-one demands of labor.

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A Letter about Chrysler

By LOU LEWIS

LET NOBODY say that the big shot executives aren't generous people. According to recent reports \$85,000,000 in gifts were gifted away between March and December 1935. My eyes well with tears and my heart fills with whatever it is a heart fills with as I contemplate these figures.

Walter Chrysler, for example, gave away 40,000 shares of Chrysler common valued at about four million bucks. Cyrus H. McCormick of the Chicago McCormicks handed out about a million and a half bucks' worth of International Harvester stock. And John D. Rockefeller Junior actually presented to someone twenty-seven million dollars in one fell swoop as a gift during last June.

Nice people. Here the reds keep saying that these people are exploiters and what not, and they just give away more money than you and I can scarcely imagine without taking a computation.

Maybe we don't think about these gifts so kindly because we didn't get any of those gifts. Sour grapes that's all. But in all honesty should we be disgusted with the capitalists because they're so kind? Heaven forfend! Isn't kindness its own reward?

And what a reward it turns out to be! You see on the first of the year 1936 higher taxes went into effect. Now these big timers watched over by a loving government, knew long enough in advance to make their arrangements. Some of them actually waited till the last days of 1935 but they all got in under the line. In December, for instance, some twenty million dollars were taxed as gifts under the old schedule.

For another thing, the gifts probably went to relatives and thus reduced the inheritance tax to be eventually paid. So it was a nice reward.

For those of you who are worrying about what these guys are going to do to avoid taxes next year I have a word of encouragement. Remember, Love will always find a way.

This Business of Taxes

ONE OF the chief sources of the ravings of the Hearst Press and the Liberty League is taxes. From the vehemence and hoarh these people put into the subject you'd think that they actually paid so very much in taxes that it had an effect on their comfort or on their spending power.

Yet everybody knows that only a couple of years ago poor Mr. Morgan paid almost no taxes because he chowed so many heavy losses. People were so moved by these losses in fact that some columnist seriously suggested that a collection be taken up for old J. P.

When you get down to brass tacks in considering the subject, you find a couple of peculiar things. First of all, it's the poor pay most of the taxes. The next thing to strike you is that the rich don't pay the taxes out of their own pockets. Either they find cute ways to avoid payment or they find equally cute ways to pass on the burden of the taxes to the working class. That's done through increased exploitation—through higher prices . . . and through the devious ways they use to take money back from the government by legal trickery a couple of years after they've paid the money to the tax collector.

Total up the money that's been given back to the big corporations over the past ten years and you'll get some idea of the truth of this statement. All they did was to let the Government hold the money for a while—then they quietly lobbied, brought suits, finagled, and lo and behold you get a headline in the press saying that Mellon or some one of these companies got back so and so many millions of dollars.

You, on the other hand, when you pay your taxes, in high prices, in sales taxes, gasoline taxes, license taxes (whether it's a dog license or a marriage license) you pay 'em and they stay paid. You don't get a cent back.

What They Do With Your Money

AND now some smart pupill in the back of the room pops up to ask, "Well, what do they do with the taxes we pay?"

Well, outside of the schools, the roads and other things which you can see and which work more for the benefit of the capitalists—who, relatively speaking, pay less taxes than the rest of the population—than they do for the rank and file American, the government does a lot of things with the tax money.

Your taxes carry marines to China, for instance, to put down those "bandit" Communists who think that the Chinese peasants have a right to freedom and food. They carry warships to Cuba to see that Batista doesn't have too much trouble with the Cuban proletariat. They keep the National Guard available to break your strikes and the militia around to clamp martial law on territories like India where the workers fight for their rights.

Yes, and your taxes pay salaries of men like Judge Callahan in Alabama and the cost of cases like the Scottsboro case . . . which has stood the taxpayers a pretty penny.

Your taxes go to pay salaries of men like Judge Callahan in Alabama and the cost of cases like the Scottsboro case . . . which has stood the taxpayers a pretty penny.

What's what happens to only two-thirds of the taxes. What about the remaining one-third? Ha, ha, the joke's on you. The money is handed back to the bankers in the form of interest on government bonds. So they've got you coming and they've got you going and life is sweet (for the rich) tra la.

Would a Labor Party Help?

ONE of the main arguments for the Farmer-Labor Party is that it can actually weaken capitalism—that it can actually force the capitalists to pay for the costs of unemployment insurance—that it can put a stop to this silly farce of taxing the rich with one hand and giving them back the money with the other hand (and giving them interest besides).

You see, with political power in the hands of the anti-fascist and anti-capitalist forces (the terms are rapidly getting to be synonymous) the culprits the rich use to avoid payment of taxes could be circumvented. The Farmer-Labor government could expose the methods used by these people to beat the tax rap. It could make them pay.

Wouldn't it be a grand thing, comrades, if Morgan and the rest could actually be made to pay for the fine service their government gives them? And wouldn't it be especially grand if right during the time they were actually made to pay, the government stopped being exclusively theirs and went to work for the majority of the population of the U.S.A.?

It's a thought. Not for tomorrow. For today.

LITTLE LEFTY



All-Around Nuisance!



by del

Abolitionists Were 'Reds' in Their Day

The Road to Civil War Was Strewn with Victims of the Slave Power

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

ABRAHAM LINCOLN stood at the head of the American people in a revolutionary period in American history when they performed great revolutionary acts.

THROUGHOUT this period of turmoil and agitation, Lincoln treaded a middle course. Only once did he disclose the revolutionary course that he was to follow later—in his "House Divided" speech at Springfield in 1856. Then he said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Even that was not so far as "the irrepressible conflict" of another outstanding politician, William H. Seward, which was blamed later for John Brown's raid, and thereby lost the Republican nomination.

His merit was that he rose to those occasions. But he was not alone in his generation. The abolition of Negro slavery was the subject of agitation long before the firing on Fort Sumter. Far back in the thirties, William Lloyd Garrison had set up a printing press in the loft of a New England barn. From there he demanded "immediate, unconditional, emancipation" in the pages of his "Liberator."

Slowly and painfully the abolitionist movement grew.

Considered an obscure and seditious movement, it drew the frowns and then the fire of the financial interests of the North and South.

To be an abolitionist in the long years before the Civil War was to be a Jacobin of the Jeffersonian period or a red of a later day.

OUT in the state that came to be Lincoln's own, Owen Lovejoy was killed at the door of his newspaper office by a pro-slavery mob.

He had dared to speak out for the emancipation of the black man. That crime took place at Alton, Illinois, on the heights above the Mississippi, not far above St. Louis.

In Indianapolis, Henry Ward Beecher (always to play a Liberal "washy-washy" role) behaved with horror the mob attack upon the abolitionist newspaper of that town. He did nothing about it, as was his wont.

In Boston a "mobocracy in broadcloth" led by the future president of the powerful Shawmut Bank, pursued Garrison through the streets, breaking up his meeting and compelling him to seek safety in the jail.

Bloodhounds were used to track down abolitionists, as though they were common criminals. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, champion of suffrage and enemy of slavery, was attacked by police and mobsters with a fire hose, and that occurred in a number of other cases.

In a presidential message to Congress, Andrew Jackson recommended that anti-slavery literature be declared sedious, as tending to rouse the slaves to revolt.

In 1831, Nat Turner, heroic Negro slave, raised the banner of revolution in Virginia. He was defeated by the superior force of the Slave Power. He paid for his heroism with his life, sentenced as a traitor to Virginia. With him the issue

was not to die. Twenty-eight years later, John Brown at the head of his eighteen men was to attempt a new revolution in his attack on Harper's Ferry.

During those years of agitation, the United States was undergoing a great transformation. The child Lincoln had been born deep in the Kentucky wilderness, in a world of prairie schooners, of battles with the soil and the forest. The man Lincoln entered the White House, in a country where the railroad had already spread its tracks, where capitalism was building itself in the textile mills and other manufacturers of New England. This rising industrial interest doomed the Slave Power. It was the great blind ally of abolition. For, it had to have "free labor." Uniting the free soil farmers of the West and these industrialists of the East, Lincoln rode into the White House.

There he proceeded slowly, pushed on step by step. The abolitionists thundered at him. Wendell Phillips and Garrison and Frederick Douglass, outstanding Negro of that day, hurled criticisms at the man in the White House for his slow course. These criticisms, events disclosed, were justified.

Lincoln was compelled to do eventually that which the abolitionists said all along that he must do—proclaim the freedom of the Negro slaves.

THE merit of Lincoln is that he grew with events. He did not fail, in his first presidential address, to fling a challenge at the U. S. Supreme Court, then conviving for the upholding of chattel slavery. He did not fail to declare for the right of revolution—in a statement which comes down through the years of American history, to restate the opinions and philosophy of Jefferson on revolution.

He won the critical interest of Karl Marx, who realized the deep significance of this American conflict. Over in England, it was

LINCOLN Answers MORGAN HEARST DUPONT SMITH

I HOLD, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that he had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, He would have made them without mouths and with all hands.—Abraham Lincoln. From short autobiography written for his friend, Mr. Fell, of Springfield, Ill., in 1858.

proclaim the freedom of the Negro slaves.

CAPITALISM and its products, wage slavery and joblessness and war, today stand before the American people as the Slave Power and chattel slavery stood in the days of Lincoln. The "reds" are the inheritors of 1861. They

are the radicals with their views. He stands for the right of the people to change their government, either through their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right of overthrowing it; these are the very words he used in his first inaugural address.

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BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

Soviet Democracy Marches On

WHILE in the United States "democracy" takes the form of wage cuts, unemployment and insecurity, of tear-gas bombs, mass poisoning (from rock dust and halogen fumes), increasing terror and violence for workers—and five million-dollar government awards to robber barons like Charles M. Schwab; in the Soviet Union not merely Time, but life "marches on!"

Just how, and with what Gulliver-strides Soviet democracy has been forging ahead on all fronts you can read for yourself in a compact and well-printed little volume entitled *The Soviet Union: 1935. A Symposium by Soviet Leaders* (International Publishers, 440 pages, illustrated, \$1.25). Here, direct from the men who know, are the answers to scores of questions which you and your friends have asked about the economic, political and cultural problems of the first workers' society in history. Composed largely of reports—many of which have already been widely circulated in newspaper or pamphlet form—this book is not only an arsenal of facts illustrating the enormous material advances of the Soviet Union since the Bolsheviks took power under mandate from the Russian masses, but also a stimulating "close-up" view of the great Soviet leaders in action.

The keynote of this volume is in Joseph Stalin's celebrated remarks on "technique and people," spoken on the occasion of his talk with Soviet metal producers in December, 1934. Criticizing the narrow and mechanical interpretation of the old slogan, "Technique decides everything," Stalin cleared the ground for the budding Stakhanov movement in action.

Although the novel itself, with the exception of a few brief poetic passages, and a certain descriptive vigor, is not a distinguished work of fiction, it does hold a certain measure of importance through the glimpse it gives of the ethical, or spiritual problems of the exiled and liberal professionals of Germany.

Politics, of course, is the concrete name of that problem; but politics for Mann involved human ethics. Thus the heroine, a former Party worker in Berlin, now in exile in Finland, faces this decision: to join the human strife and anger and impersonality involved in carrying on an anti-fascist struggle with her fellow-exiles in Prague or Paris, or to try to escape the struggle through love, through a "journey into freedom," freedom being the farthest corners of the earth, the distant icy wastes of Lapland.

Her decision, upon hearing of the fate of a comrade who had attempted to smuggle himself back into Germany, is to rejoin the exiles in Paris and to struggle. This is, obviously, Mann's decision also, and for the son of Thomas Mann, an important separation of himself from the tactics of the older generation of German artists like his father who have sought in art an answer to the perplexing problems of their day, but in actual life have insulated themselves from struggle.

With political power in the hands of the anti-fascist and anti-capitalist forces (the terms are rapidly getting to be synonymous) the culprits the rich use to avoid payment of taxes could be circumvented. The Farmer-Labor government could expose the methods used by these people to beat the tax rap. It could make them pay.

Wouldn't it be a grand thing, comrades, if Morgan and the rest could actually be made to pay for the fine service their government gives them? And wouldn't it be especially grand if right during the time they were actually made to pay, the government stopped being exclusively theirs and went to work for the majority of the population of the U.S.A.?

struction include: forty factories of the Commissariat of Light Industry, thirty-five plants of the Food Industry, thirty-five factories for the Food Industry and thirty-three for Local Industry.

Along with this intensive industrial development (and an ever-increasing productivity of labor due to technical and managerial improvements) goes a steady rise in agricultural efficiency. J. A. Yokovlev reports on the growing strength of the collective farms, particularly in connection with the Model Rules of the Agricultural Artels and the work of the Farm Shock Workers. Although there were some 4,000,000 peasant households still outside the collective farm movement, as well as appreciable remnants of the kulak class, the urgent problem of reconciling these masses of individual peasants with Soviet collectivization is being handled with increasing intelligence and skill.

On the question of National Defense and the role of the Red Army we have the vigorous report of M. N. Tukhachevsky, second in command to Klementi Voroshilov. What stands out in this report is the remarkable political and cultural significance of the Soviet military arm: 45.5 per cent of the "Red Army men" are workers, and of the peasants 90 per cent are collective farmers. Half of the rank-and-file are either members of the Communist Party or Young Communists; in the commanding staff as a whole this ratio increases to 58.3 per cent; regimental commanders are 72 per cent Communist, division commanders 90 per cent and the top layer of Corps Commanders are all members of the Party. Behind this political solidarity is a military apparatus of astonishing power, an apparatus requiring only a few more years of development to render the Soviet Union virtually impregnable to the attacks of the rapidly deteriorating and mutually suspicious capitalist States.

Other features in this valuable book are: A report on Heavy Industry by G. K. Ordjonikidze; a detailed study of Soviet Finances by G. F. Grinko; Foreign Trade, by A. P. Rosenholz; and a tribute to the Moscow Subway builders by L. M. Kaganovich, who played so large a part in directing the operations on this great project. Stalin's Address to the Red Army Graduates is also included, and V. M. Molotov's report on Soviet Democracy is an admirable analysis of the "Soviet Constitution and the Relation of Class Forces in the U.S.S.R."

A Note on Barbusse's Stalin

READERS of Henri Barbusse's recently published *Stalin* are warned that, owing to looseness in the translation, the French word "bourgeoisie" was rendered into English as "the middle classes" when the context clearly meant, "the big—or ruling-bourgeoisie." This is particularly true on pages 249, 252 and 257 of the English text. Such an error in terms is in complete opposition to Communist analysis, which distinguishes sharply between the big (capitalist) bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, or "middle classes." Readers will please note that this book, although released in a special trade edition at \$2 by International Publishers, was printed (with numerous inexcusable typographical errors) by the house of Macmillan, under circumstances that made competent editorial supervision by Communist advisers impossible. A thoroughly revised translation is highly desirable.

Hecht-MacArthur have been falling hard towards Toryism ever since they came to Long Island. "Scoundrel" had a couple of vicious cracks against labor. "Once in a Blue Moon" tried to kid the revolution but proved a terrible dud. "Soak the Rich" continues the good clean fun. It's about time these two birds out in Astoria took stock of themselves. So far their last few films have kidded no one but themselves.

Let us see to it that the International Women's Day Campaign this year is marked by the largest distribution of literature yet achieved!

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 58 East 13th Street, New York City.

Question: Has not the Daily Worker reversed its position in condemning the Supreme Court for nullifying the AAA which the Daily Worker has attacked so often? Would not the taking away of the court's power to declare laws unconstitutional injure the fight for Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, etc.? If this power of the Supreme Court is removed, will this not give rise to the tyranny of political assemblies?—B.C., P.P.M.C.

Answer: The Daily Worker did not revise its position regarding the AAA. We have stated repeatedly, and state now, that the fundamental theory back of the AAA was wrong—the theory of scarcity. It benefited only the richest farmers and to a very minor degree a section of the middle farmers. It contributed toward the raising of prices. All that is true still.

The issue at present is not primarily whether the AAA was good or bad. The issue is whether or not the United States Supreme Court, a body of nine men, should have the power to usurp the legislative functions of government; that is, the power to determine whether or not one or another law may be made the law of the land by Congress.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the AAA case does not merely deal with the AAA as such. It lays down such rulings as would forever bar all social legislation, including such measures as are sponsored by us, the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, laws against lynching, etc. In fact, the Supreme Court, carrying out

Roosevelt and Liberty League Are United on War Budget

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS SHOULD UNITE TO DEMAND THAT BIGGEST PEACE-TIME WAR FUND BE USED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

SCENE ONE. The President (addressing Congress at its opening session on Jan. 3.)—The policy of the United States has been clear and consistent. We have sought with earnestness in every possible way to limit world armaments and to attain the peaceful solution of disputes among the nations.

SCENE TWO. The President (in his budget message to Congress exactly three days later)—For national defense—\$937,791,966 (an increase of almost \$200,000,000 over the preceding year!).

Now the first part of this war budget—the appropriation for the War Department—is up for debate in Congress. The Navy appropriation is still to come. The administration asks the staggering sum of \$572,655,316 for the War Department—the largest appropriation ever asked in peace-time!

Should Congress pass the measure or reject it? The people have a right to ask: is the measure really for defense? Who is going to invade our shores? What country is preparing to send its troops 3,000 miles to attack the most powerful nation in the world?

Senator Nye has said: "Not all the combined forces of the rest of the world could come within striking distance of our shores. The blue prints prepared by the War and Navy departments do not call for a single battle on our land nor naval engagement in our own waters. They call for moving 3,000,000 of our young men across the sea to engage in a war somewhere else. That is offense."

Why does the new bill call for increasing the National Guard? Exactly which of the forty-eight states is in danger from foreign aggression? Or isn't it that

the administration feels a need for more "defense" for employers against the strikes of their workers?

"The means of defense against foreign danger," said James Madison, "have been always the instruments of tyranny at home."

The war appropriation bill comes up just when the Liberty Leaguers are howling for a balanced budget, for less "spending," for lower taxes for the rich. But the war budget is one point on which Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers support Roosevelt 100 per cent!

Here is the opportunity to halt the greatest part of government spending. It is not the meagre emergency expenditures for the unemployed or for the poor farmers, that unbalanced the budget. It is spending for war!

In the 1935 fiscal year ordinary expenses of the government were \$3,621,234,634. Of this, \$2,300,000,000

was for war—*61 cents out of each dollar!* And there was still another \$434,000,000 for the Navy and War departments, listed through trick bookkeeping as "emergency expenditures."

The President is planning new processing taxes in order to finance the \$500,000,000 farm bill. These taxes would fall upon the consumer.

There is the bonus to be paid. There is the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill that has been introduced into Congress. There is the American Youth Act.

The war budget can be of help only to the Wall Street plunderers. Socialist comrades, unite with us to help defeat the war appropriations and to have the funds diverted for the needs of the unemployed, the small farmers and the youth.

Vote down the war budget!

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936

Krumbein's Birthday

MONDAY was the birthday of Charles Krumbein, heroic Communist leader, now imprisoned in Lewisburg, Pa.

On that day, Krumbein received hundreds of telegrams and letters from organizations and individuals pledging to strengthen the fight for his freedom.

Though Krumbein was imprisoned for a "technical infringement" of the passport law, it is clear that he was snatched from working class activity because he was a leader of the Communist Party—a brilliant fighter for rights of workers and all oppressed peoples. His imprisonment is a sharp attack against the civil liberties of the American people.

Not satisfied with stalling Krumbein's working-class activity for more than a year, the Federal authorities have decreed that he should be placed on parole for four years after his release. During these four years, the Federal parole Department will exhaust their bag of cheap tricks for an "excuse" to again bury him in a dungeon.

Workers' organizations and all friends of the labor movement should write to the Federal Parole Department, Washington, D. C., demanding the revocation of the four year parole threat against Krumbein.

Profits for Unemployment

THE railroad owners have tasted blood

and are now like a wolf pack ravening for a full meal. Reports of the Railway Association for the year 1935 show the greatest profits since 1931, and for December alone, greater profits than even in December 1931.

As though merely awaiting the expiration this June of Section 7b in the Emergency Transportation Act, which limits discharges of workers through mergers, Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman announces now he will soon order consolidations of terminal facilities in eleven medium size cities. He hints there will follow similar orders in a considerable number of the 5,000 terminals his office recently surveyed. He expects the roads will be saved \$50,000,000 thereby.

Next Sunday or Monday negotiations that broke down Feb. 5, will be resumed between a committee of railway union presidents and a group representing all the biggest companies, on the question of what is to be done with the hundred thousand railroad workers who will be made jobless by mergers. Many such meetings on this subject have ended without result. There is no reason to expect more of this one.

The union presidents have stated they will fight all consolidations. That may or may not work. But at the same time there must be a fight for something that will work. The six-hour day is an old demand in the railroad industry; it would take care of the men thrown out by mergers. The roads by their own figures of profits show they can keep on the payroll all the men now employed.

Now is the time to revive the six-hour day demand, coupled with readiness to fight, to the point of general strike if need be, against discharges through consolidations.

There should be a national conference of railroad workers' representatives at once to lay plans for struggle.

Legislation and Taxes

THE American Liberty League evidently believes in taking a great many liberties with facts.

It has issued another one of its broadsides of misinformation under the guise of presenting scientific truth. This time it is supposedly directed at "share-the-wealth" quacks, but actually against all proposals for compelling the super-rich to disgorge part of their billions for the benefit of the poor.

The Liberty League states that "net income below \$5,000 for 1934 accounted for 60 per cent of the total net income, although bearing less than 7 per cent of the total tax burden."

What the statement fails to point out is that income taxes account for only about ONE-THIRD of the government's revenue, while TWO-THIRDS comes from all sorts of direct and indirect taxes which are borne largely by the masses.

Another statement:

"If the entire present national wealth, which includes both public and private property, were in money and could be distributed equally among the population, no individual would have as much as \$2,400."

The conservative Brookings Institution, in one of its recent studies, states that if all this country's factories were run at full capacity, they could produce 120 billion dollars of goods and services annually. On the basis of about 30 million families in the United States, this would give each family an income of approximately \$4,000 a year.

Communists do not support any such "share-the-wealth" quackery as that of the late Huey Long, which is an impossibility under capitalism. What we do advocate is the financing of the veterans' bonus and social legislation such as the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill and the Benson-Amie American Youth Act through heavy taxes on big incomes, corporate surpluses, inheritances, etc.

This is entirely possible under capitalism, and this is what a Farmer-Labor Party would fight for.

Only by overthrowing capitalism and establishing the Socialist society will it be possible to truly share the wealth through the collective ownership of all the means of production by the common people of the country.

Help the 200 Fighters

SOME time this month, 200 lovers of freedom may find themselves up against a wall, facing a firing squad in Brazil.

This will be the culmination of a reign of terror which officially began on Dec. 17, 1935, when President Getulio Vargas, clamped down martial law on the whole country. This step was taken to exterminate by force and violence every semblance of opposition to his regime.

The American people will not be without responsibility if those 200 fighters for liberty should die before this tyrant's benchmen.

Why? Because this government, which itself climbed into power illegally in 1930 by means of a military coup, could not last a day without the support of the American government and American capitalists.

The Vargas government, not content with bombing the defenseless cities of its own people, with slaughtering some of the most prominent and respected citizens of its own country, is now preparing a reign of mass terror in an effort to wipe out those who oppose it. Especially terrible measures will be directed against those even faintly connected with the National Liberation Alliance, the main party of opposition to tyranny.

We must help these Brazilian fighters for freedom! No time is to be lost! The protests to the Brazilian consuls and embassy as well as to the United States Department of State must start coming in!

Results Obtained by Section Organizers in Recruiting Drive

J. Steuben, Youngstown—Quota—35; Recruited—19
James Ford, Harlem—Quota—20; Recruited—5
Jay Anson, Paterson—Quota—11; Recruited—5

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Build a Mass Party
Urges Indiana District Org.
A Meeting of New Members

I THINK the fact that we are today in a position to discuss the problems of the Farmer-Labor Party on a State-wide scale, dealing with every section of the population, should be a source of real pride and Bolshevik joy to every comrade here in this room.

Our District is only four months old. In this short space of time, we have already become a factor in state-wide politics. We have begun to intrench ourselves among new layers of the trade union movement, among new sections of the population. We can already speak of a state-wide trade union movement; we can speak of a state-wide conference for the Labor Party, for the American League Against War and Fascism, etc. But, comrades, how much can we say regarding a real mass, state-wide Communist Party.

Do you know that in the first three months of our existence we recruited only sixty-seven new members? Do you know that our registration reached a total of just about 300 members? How can we think in terms of effective statewide activity with only 300 members. How does the figure of 300 compare with at least 50,000 workers in our District who have already declared themselves for the Farmer-Labor Party? What are we doing with these workers? Do we get them to pass a resolution and then finish with them, or what? You will agree with me, I'm sure, when I say that there are at least 500 of these workers ready for the Communist Party. Must we wait until they smash in our doors and break in? Or shall we decide once and for all to go out after them and bring them in?

WE CAN do it. The fact that we are engaged in a recruiting drive does not mean that we leave it to the "drive" and that will do the trick. No, comrades, we have to make that a reality, a success. That means first and foremost our District Committee members—you and me. That means everyone of our Section Organizers, none of whom (I am sorry!) have yet taken up those splendid challenges which appeared in the Daily Worker by John Steuben and Jim Ford.

This also means every single comrade in our Party. Recruiting-conscious—that's what we have to become, 24 hours a day. A mass Party means the united front, a mass Party means the Farmer-Labor Party. A mass Party means the building of the people's anti-fascist, anti-capitalist front. That's what we want, comrades. That's what every sincere trade unionist wants. That's what everybody wants. Let's go out and get it!

From a speech of the District Org. at the Indiana District Plenum.

I AM a new Party member. On Saturday, Feb. 2nd, at Irving Plaza Hall, over 400 recently enrolled comrades held a meeting where we were asked by Comrades Amherst and Begun to frankly and openly state our first impressions and our reactions to the first unit meetings which we attended and also to make suggestions, which the District Committee would gladly welcome.

New Party voices spoke. Enthusiastic, loyal and willing comrades; but this is what many felt at their first meetings and their first contact with old Party members: We felt a sectarian attitude, an aloofness, a lack of comradeship on the part of the more advanced towards us, who so vitally need the help and friendship of our older comrades.

We hate to complain, especially at first when our fire is kindling and so we new comrades ask you older members that when you shake our hands in saying "Hello" and when you say "Welcome, comrade," let the word comrade mean something: let it be a warm greeting, in short, have it mean Comrade!

D. H. Section 16, New York.

CARRYING FORWARD THE LINCOLN TRADITION

by Phil Bard

BY MARSH GANNON

World Front

Senator Lewis Dreams
New Turn in Naval Confab
Polish Anti-Semitism

PINK-WHISKERED, erratic Senator Lewis of Illinois, one of Woodrow Wilson's senatorial soothsayers during the last World War, repays the Moscow doctors who recently saved his life, by a delirious anti-Soviet speech in the U. S. Senate. The doddering Illinois political Beau Brummel actually said that the Soviet Union will form an alliance with Japanese imperialism for war against the United States.

Perhaps the Senator will tell us now that the border clashes in Manchuria and Japan's expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for war bases against the Soviet Union are really moveable scenes to distract the unwary. Perhaps the Nazi-Japanese alliance, admitted the world over, designed for joint attack against the Soviet Union, is only a detective story to lull the unsuspecting. Go to sleep again, Senator, and try again.

WITH the main antagonist, Japan, out of the London Naval Conference, the Anglo-American agreement has developed its own contradictions. Within the agreed tonnage quotas, the U. S. seeks to build battleships up to or above the 35,000-ton mark. Britain is afraid of those expensive naval woppers. After the present accord, there must come the bitterest conflicts between the two leading imperialist giants. A new quirk develops on the big-battleship score. France, which is also moving closer to Britain on the issue of curbing Nazi colonial ambitions, finds itself lined up with the U. S. in the Naval Conference on the 35,000-ton question. That is due to the fact that Sir Samuel Hoare made a naval treaty with the Nazis which hurt France. Now the French are getting back at the British by helping the United States on a demand inimical to British interests in the long run. Wheels within wheels, as it were.

THE flare-up in anti-Semitism in Poland has its own special reasons. The pro-Nazi alliance is being attacked on all hands by Polish conservative circles who fear the consequences of Poland being used exclusively as a war corridor against the U. S. S. R. Polish rabid nationalists are whipping up a deliberate anti-Semitic furor as the quickest means of driving sentiment to the Port Authority. According to the official announcement, distributed to all employees, after a meeting of the Commissioners, stresses the "loyalty of its servants, who during years of intensive training, have obtained a practical knowledge and specialized experience of inestimable value to the port." The official announcement, distributed to all employees, after a meeting of the Commissioners, stresses the "loyalty of its servants, who during years of intensive training, have obtained a practical knowledge and specialized experience of inestimable value to the port." 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