

MUSSOLINI MOBILIZES FOR WAR IN AFRICA

STEEL GROUP MAKES GREEN GIVE HEARING

A.F.L. Council Refuses to See Delegation From the A.A.

APPOINTMENT MADE

Green Agrees to Meet Representatives of 78 Lodges

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Word that 25 new lodges have joined the 78 now opposing the expulsion drive by International officers of the Amalgamated Association, and that rank and file pressure has brought an international officer over to the side of the majority of the steel union membership, was brought here today by W. J. Anderson, president of District Four and one of the committee negotiating here.

[Full text of steel workers' statement on page 3.]

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Over the protest of President Michael Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, President Green of the American Federation of Labor was compelled today to recognize a committee of local leaders of the A. A., including three district presidents, for a full discussion of the effort by Tighe to expel the majority of the membership of the steel union.

The committee of steel workers, representing 78 of the most important lodges, delivered to the executive council of the A. F. of L. a written statement denouncing Tighe's "tyrannical and unconstitutional effort to wreck this basic union." They warned that, if countenanced, it "jeopardizes the entire trade union movement."

"On what grounds?" chorused the committee. "Insubordination, Tighe says. The workers' committee, thrown out by armed thugs when Green sent them to their International headquarters last Thursday, eyed Green piercingly. He added, 'Er— I'm mighty sorry any division has arisen at a time when we need to be united.'"

"Unity is just what we want," one of the committee returned. "When will you see us?"

Green Makes Appointment
Green then made a formal appointment for late today.

To the press, Green said that the Executive Council could not hear the committee in "ex-parte" proceedings, particularly when Tighe contends the 78 lodges acted unconstitutionally in calling the joint district conference which elected this committee to plan an organization drive for the Amalgamated Association last Feb. 3.

"This committee declared it was Tighe who acted unconstitutionally in attempting mass expulsions, and their statement proves it," Green was reminded. "Besides, six international officers were present when that Feb. 3 conference was called by unanimous vote."

"You know more about it than I do," Green answered. The committee was held in an anteroom for almost two hours after they notified the Executive Council of their demand for a hearing. The Council was in session in the next room.

Morrison Stalls
Within ten minutes after the committee delivered their statement, the Council could be heard heatedly discussing the steel situation. Members of the Council later streamed out, passing by the committee. Then Secretary Frank Morrison appeared, asked the committee to identify itself and made a play of taking the Council word of its arrival. He returned immediately, saying the Council "suggests that you see the president—by which I guess they mean President Green."

"We took President Green's advice and tried to take this up with Tighe," one of the committee declared. "He threw us out."

HEARST IS PREPARING FOR OPEN CALL TO WAR AGAINST SOVIET UNION

'You Furnish Lies, I'll Furnish War,' Is Fascist Publisher's Policy for His Editors in Slander Campaign

By JAMES CASEY Article III

Hearst is now engaged in barraging the readers of his papers with flagrant and stupid lies about the Soviet Union. These fusillades are accompanied by arguments for disruption of diplomatic relations. The statements, becoming increasingly more brazen in violence, are obviously a forerunner to open demands for an attack upon the U.S.S.R.

Fomenting war—imperialist war! This is not a new venture for Hearst. The fascist publisher has done it before—for the Wall Street barons. He has succeeded. He seems intent on doing it once more—and again for Wall Street.

Hearst's campaigns have culminated in sending American troops into two countries to give their lives and slay other workers to further his interests and those of his fellow-capitalists. Hearst is now clamoring for a larger army—for the first navy in the world. HE WANTS BLOOD.

Hearst: War Maker
What has been Hearst's role in the past for American imperialism? In 1916, the Wilson administration sent an "expeditionary" force into Mexico after a systematic and provocative campaign by Hearst. The fascist publisher, the Morgans and the Rockefellers have long wanted to annex Mexico with its rich mines and fertile lands.

By annexation, Hearst and the other money lords—who already claim vast possessions in the bordering country, feel they could reduce the Mexican workers and peasants to complete serfdom. Hearst, as an instance, claims ownership in Mexico to a ranch extending for seventy-three miles. Here he employs peasant labor at the very cheapest pay.

Wants More Blood
When, during Carranza's regime, the peasants and workers rebelled against the slave conditions under which they were forced to work, Hearst fumed for armed invasion of Mexico. Some Mexican workers were killed by American soldiers.

Council Rejects Delegation
The Executive Council flatly refused to receive the committee. They went to President Green. "President Tighe has wired me saying you cannot be recognized because you have been suspended," Green greeted the committee. "On what grounds?" chorused the committee.

"Insubordination, Tighe says. The workers' committee, thrown out by armed thugs when Green sent them to their International headquarters last Thursday, eyed Green piercingly. He added, 'Er— I'm mighty sorry any division has arisen at a time when we need to be united.'"

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HOUSE HEARS UNIONS WANT INSURANCE

Spokesmen at Hearing Monday Represented a Half Million

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Negro and white spokesmen for nearly half a million workers, most of them in basic industries, appeared today before the House Labor Sub-Committee to endorse the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827. Their testimony, especially the statements of the coal and steel workers, featured the opening day of the second week's hearings on the workers bill.

Roy Hallas, the elected delegate of a conference of all districts of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) at which 78 lodges were represented, told the House Labor Sub-Committee that the workers bill "is the only bill before Congress which will give any kind of security to the steel workers." Hallas declared, "I am speaking for more than 50,000 workers, speaking in their behalf so that Congress may realize our need, and pass this Bill."

Convention Backed It
The 59th convention of the A. A., said Hallas, "unanimously adopted H. R. 7598 and instructed our delegate to the 54th convention of the A. F. of L. to introduce this Bill to the convention."

The Wagner-Lewis Bill (The Roosevelt Administration Bill) does not provide any kind of unemployment insurance for the steel worker. Joseph Howard, Negro steel worker from Birmingham, Ala., and the representative of local 23 of the A. A., declared that the workers of his union and four other locals in the vicinity endorsed the Workers Bill "because they see the need for an adequate Bill."

Mine Workers Heard
Seventy-two local unions of District 4 of the United Mine Workers of America sent Joseph Finnan, a member of the wage scale committee, to take over the heads of the John L. Lewis machine, to place their support of H.R. 2827 on the record of the House Labor Sub-Committee. Finnan's district convention, just two or three days ago, unanimously endorsed the Workers' Bill.

John McDonough, the President of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for unemployment and social insurance, an organization of about 300,000 members, and the representative of the Pittsburgh Water Heaters Union (Independent), said to the committee: "My constituents believe this Bill, H. R. 2827, is the only adequate solution to the unemployment situation that is confronting us today. We wholeheartedly endorse this bill because it does not place its burden on the backs of the workers, as does the administration's Wagner-Lewis Bill."

Dyer Speaks
John Lyding, the representative of 15,000 members of the Dyers and Finishers Union of Paterson (A. F. of L.), informed the committee that "the workers in the Passaic Valley feel that under this Bill they will have adequate protection in time of unemployment." He reminded the committee that the United Text-

ile converted into a protracted bloody war and may become the spark to the powder barrel in Europe and in the whole world. Italian workers! The worsening of your standards of living is the necessary precondition for the war policy of Italian fascists. The material sacrifices which are imposed on you are to serve to pay the cost of war. The 'corporate State' is the war organization of fascism. Not a man and not a cent for the imperialist war! Expose the war and starvation policy of the fascists, in the trade unions, in the organizations of the Doppolavoro, in the fascist party, in all youth organizations, in the military formations and among the reserve soldiers. United front against war! United front against the economic and political offensive of the fascists in order to enforce 48 hours' pay for the 40-hour week, work for all, relief of the unemployed, against the burden of taxation, against the militarization of the nation, for the freedom of combination and press, for the release of all political prisoners,

Italian imperialism considers the moment opportune to attack Abyssinia, the only country of Africa which has been able to maintain a certain degree of independence. Italy is invading Abyssinia after the manner of the Japanese, without any declaration of war. The predatory coup of fascism in Africa may have serious international consequences. War in Abyssinia is not a military parade; it will soon

5,000 HEAR BROWDER ON LABOR PARTY

Audience Enthusiastic As Secretary of C.P. Analyzes Question

(The text of Earl Browder's speech on the Communist position on the Labor Party question made at the St. Nicholas Palace on Sunday night will appear in tomorrow's edition of the Daily Worker.)

Speaking before an audience of 5,000 in the St. Nicholas Palace on Sunday night, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, outlined the Communist position on the possibility of a Labor Party as a means of "leading the masses who are breaking away from the old parties onto the path of class struggle and bringing the working class face to face with the problem of State power and with the problem of which class shall wield this power."

In a brief, incisive talk, which stimulated some 700 questions from members of the audience, Browder declared that the recent resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee was neither an "about face," nor a surrender to opportunist tendencies.

"The Labor Party is not, for us Communists, a means of making peace with the LaFollette, the Clasons, the Sinclairs, the Longs, the Waldmans and the others who will seek to turn a mass labor party movement into mere appendages to the old-line capitalist parties. On the contrary, it is a means to make more effective war against and to defeat and isolate these gentlemen from the masses," Browder said.

Not a Substitute for C. P.
"In no way do we bring forward the Labor Party as a substitute for the Communist Party," Browder asserted. "For us it is merely a part of our struggle to build and strengthen the Communist Party itself among the masses, to extend its authority, to root its principles, tactics and organization deeper among the masses."

The key to the breakaway of the masses from the Roosevelt New Deal is in the economic struggles, in the trade unions, Browder pointed out. "Our Labor Party policy, therefore, depends upon fearless, energetic and concerted work in the unions of the American Federation of Labor. The changes in our trade unions work which we are now completing after a year of cautious experiment and testing of our ground, have proved their correctness up to the hilt. The Party membership has already mastered most of the lessons of this changed trade union policy. It will master more quickly the Labor Party policy in all its details when it understands this as only a further extension of the trade union policy, of the whole struggle for a united working class front against capital."

700 Questions Asked
During the brief intermission which followed Browder's speech, more than 700 individual written inquiries were sent to the platform in response to his announcement that he would answer questions. Browder prefaced his answers by announcing that a systematized digest of these questions and answers would be published in the Daily Worker at a later date.

Most of the questions which Browder answered were representative of scores of others. He took occasion, however, to reply to questions which came, obviously, from renegade elements or from workers who have been misled by the attacks of renegades on the Commu-

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The real story of the maneuvers for war in Abyssinia has not been

250,000 Troops Called to Arms; Warships Steam Down Red Sea; Armies Marching on Abyssinia



Mussolini Aims to Lead World to New Slaughter

Conferences of Capitalist Powers Aimed at the U. S. S. R. and for More Intensive Robbery of Colonies

By Harry Gannes

A war of Italian fascism for the enslavement of 10,000,000 people of Abyssinia is under way. Mussolini is beginning the world imperialist slaughter, which is part of the mobilization of all the imperialist powers for greater colonial booty—and ultimately for attack on the Soviet Union. The avalanche of war conferences of the big capitalist powers is bearing bloody fruit. The mobilization of 250,000 Italian soldiers for war grows directly out of the Franco-Italian pact, concluded on Jan. 5 in Rome. It is significant that the major centers of mobilization for the war in Abyssinia are in the most important industrial districts, such as Milan, Naples, Turin, Florence, Rome. It is also in these places where the rumblings of discontent have been mounting the greatest. The aim of Mussolini is to shove these discontented workers into far-away Abyssinia, where he expects thousands of them to be killed off.

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ITALIAN FASCISM is mobilizing on a gigantic scale for a murderous, war to seize Abyssinia, the independent Negro country. This is a drastic step aimed to plunge the world into a new imperialist slaughter. The Soviet Union is now the object of feverish war maneuvers of the leading capitalist powers of the world. Every American worker, every enemy of fascism and imperialism war must act now to smash the war plans of Mussolini, and of all the imperialist bandit powers. Mass demonstrations should immediately be called before every Italian consulate in the United States against the war on the Abyssinian people. Fight against fascist-imperialist efforts to enslave the 10,000,000 Negro people of Abyssinia. Mass meetings against this war mobilization should be held everywhere. The American masses must be aroused to act against this criminal war! Flood the Italian Embassy in Washington with protests and demands against this bloodbath being organized by Mussolini. Demand Mussolini stop his war mobilization! We appeal to the Socialist Party and Young Peoples' Socialist League for unified action, for joint demonstrations and struggles against the war mad fascist imperialist criminals, against the bloody Mussolini invasion of Abyssinia. New York Socialist work-

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Fascist Press Bellows Loud for Invasion of African State

BRITAIN IS IN DEAL

Mediterranean Ports Are Jammed With War Materials

ROME, Feb. 11.—Mussolini has ordered the mobilization of a quarter of a million troops for war for the seizure of Abyssinia, the last independent Negro country of Africa. The fascist press is stirring up a war fever throughout the country. Boatloads of Italian troop transport ships, accompanied by gunboats, cruisers and plane carriers are steaming down the Red Sea carrying tens of thousands of men, bound for Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, both of which border Abyssinia. Italian troops are already marching from Ualual northward into Abyssinia. In Rome today an official communique was issued declaring that two divisions of Peloritana and the Cavanna have been mobilized for Abyssinian service in the Tenth and Eleventh Infantry.

Kept Date Secret
All soldiers of the class of 1911 have been called to the army. The date of the mobilization order was kept secret, but it is clear that Mussolini had already undertaken a major war measure long before the present incidents in the vicinity of Addis Ababa.

The class of 1911 is known to number more than 250,000 soldiers. Italian fascist newspapers are openly calling for war for the grabbing of Abyssinia.

Mussolini's action follows hard upon the signing of an agreement between France and Italy concerning relations to Jugoslavia and the African colonies. The agreement provided that in return for Mussolini's relinquishing of his aims in Jugoslavia, French imperialism granted Italian fascism the right to transport troops and munitions for war against the Abyssinian country. It also granted Mussolini territorial gains in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

Throughout Italy a call for volunteers for the Abyssinian war has gone out. Heavy shipments of war material are leaving all leading Italian ports on the Mediterranean, bound for the Red Sea.

British Ambitions
The British imperialists, who were in on this deal at its very inception, are stated to have offered their "good services" to avert war. It is known that British imperialism has territorial ambitions in the North of Abyssinia, where the British-Sudan abuts an important Abyssinian territory.

In Geneva, it is openly declared that Mussolini's actions with regard to Abyssinia is creating the basis for another "Manchukuo" in Africa. It is said that the Council of the League of Nations would consider the matter at an early meeting.

Italian finances, which have been in very bad shape are sharply hit by the open preparations for war. The stock market dipped wildly. Italian bonds, which were quoted last week at 81½, dropped to 78½ because of the recognition of the heavy expenditures the nearly bankrupt Italian fascist government is about to make for a major war.

Supreme Court Refuses To Reconsider Decision On Tom Mooney Appeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP)—The Supreme Court today refused to reconsider its recent decision which sent Thomas J. Mooney, imprisoned California labor leader, back to the local State courts in his 18-year old fight for release from San Quentin penitentiary. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion that Mooney's attorneys will file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in California.

Mooney is serving a life sentence in connection with the 1916 San Francisco preparedness parade bombing.

State Troops In Mine Area

United Mine Officials Organize Scabs To March to Mines

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 11.—The strike of the Glen Alden Coal Company miners entered the second week today with the ranks of the strikers holding firm while more state troopers have been sent in to spread a reign of terror against the strikers. Continuing their strikebreaking activities, top officials of the United Mine Workers of America have organized a march of scabs to the mines at Hanover and Nanticoke under the protection of police. In their march through the streets the scabherders made appeals to workers to join their parade of strikebreakers.

Leaders Fail To Act
Although the strike is reaching a critical stage, leaders of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, the independent union which called the strike, are not following a determined policy to smash the injunction issued by Judge Valantine, declaring the strike illegal. They still entertain hopes of being able to change the injunction through court appeals. District President Maloney, of the U. A. of P. in his radio broadcast yesterday declared that he "does not intend to violate the restraining order issued by Judge Valantine."

Miners Have Own Way
The strikers, however, have their own way of breaking the injunction. Meetings are taking place, and picketing is being organized, in which women and children are taking part. The miners have no illusions that anything favoring them may come out of the local courts. One miner at a meeting in Ashley declared that the headquarters of the Glen Alden Coal Company.

The miners are eagerly awaiting the Daily Worker, and show an increased support to the line put forth in it, that the members of both unions should unite behind the strike demands. The Unemployed Council here has, likewise issued a statement along such a line, and appeals to the unemployed not to scab.



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

As a result, but this did not at all satisfy Hearst. On May 3, 1916, Hearst called for open war on the Mexican people to gain the ends of Wall Street. As a means of creating hysteria and

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Vienna Troops Hoist Red Flag

Mass Actions Begin in Commemoration of 1934 Uprising

(Special to the Daily Worker) VIENNA, Feb. 11 (By Wireless)—Despite the stringent and nervous precautions of the Austrian fascist regime, revolutionary actions on the eve of the anniversary of last year's February armed uprising have already begun. Not only among the working class districts but even in the army the spirit of struggle is reaching organized expression. In several barracks here in Vienna the red flag was hoisted in solidarity with the increasing number of demonstrations now held in the workers' areas of every

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Against Abyssinian War! Down With Fascism!

APPEAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

Italian workers, soldiers and sailors! The conflict at Gondar and the more recent bloody incident at Ual-Ual prove that imperialist Italy wishes to wage a war against Abyssinia. Troops from Somaliland have already invaded Abyssinian territory.

Italian imperialism is attacking Abyssinia. Hands off Abyssinia! The fascist government, which is incapable of overcoming the serious crisis which is shaking the country—while the weekly wages of the workers are being reduced by a further 17 per cent, while the misery of the workers is growing—is resorting to every argument and making use of every occasion in order to plunge Italy and the whole world into a murderous war.

Italian imperialism considers the moment opportune to attack Abyssinia, the only country of Africa which has been able to maintain a certain degree of independence. Italy is invading Abyssinia after the manner of the Japanese, without any declaration of war. The predatory coup of fascism in Africa may have serious international consequences. War in Abyssinia is not a military parade; it will soon

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Fascists Run Headlong Into A World War

(Continued from Page 1)

By HARRY GANNES
 The British Empire is offering German Fascism a new series of alliances, whose main aim is to break the Franco-Soviet alliance, and to mobilize the European capitalists to support Japanese imperialism in its war plans in Manchuria. In the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and in Siberia, Hitler sent his agent Goerbin to Poland in order to bolster up the anti-Soviet war front in that country.

Towards the end of last year, the Scandinavian countries held a conference over the Aland Islands, a war base in the Baltic aimed at the Soviet Union. This conference was engineered by the British in order to tighten up every avenue for war against the U.S.S.R.

Mussolini's actions in speeding the war against Abyssinia on so gigantic a scale will have the effect of accelerating all of the war moves throughout the world, in preparation for a major imperialist battle, and primarily for the now rapidly maturing drive against the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace, and the greatest stumbling block in the road of the imperialist powers in their nefarious schemes for a new bloody war for colonial plunder.

Not Isolated
 The war in Abyssinia will not be an isolated event, though this spot was deliberately picked in order to arouse the least possible immediate resistance to the imperialist war plans.

Forewarned about Mussolini's war moves, the Communist Party of Italy, more than two months ago, issued an appeal to the Italian masses against Mussolini's war provocations. It pointed out that Mussolini was slashing wages, increasing taxation, trying by every means to overcome the crisis of Fascism. The Communist Party of Italy pointed out that now Mussolini was preparing to wage war against Abyssinia in an effort to block the rising wrath of the Italian masses. It called upon the Italian soldiers and sailors to turn this war into a civil war, into a revolution against Fascism. It called upon the Italian masses to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition and of troops to Abyssinia.

In the United States, the Roosevelt regime is lending its hearty support to the world-wide maneuvers for war against the Soviet Union. Since the major war mobilization against Abyssinia may be the flame to set off the whole European powder magazine, it is of the utmost importance to develop in the United States the broadest and wildest campaign against Fascism's war of plunder.

Blow at Negro People
 Mussolini's war to enslave Abyssinia is a blow against the Negro people and the toiling masses of the entire world. Mussolini hopes by this war to strengthen the grip of Fascism not only in Italy, but to stir up the rising revolutionary struggles against capitalism throughout the world.

We must rally the American masses against Mussolini's murderous war in Abyssinia. Every Italian consulate in the United States must hear the angry voices of the American toilers, of all anti-fascists, of all opposed to war.

Stop Mussolini's war mobilization! Hands off Abyssinia! Support the Abyssinian people in their fight for independence! Fight against the growing world-wide drive to a new war against the colonial peoples! Defend the Soviet Union!

The British aim was to seize Lake Tsana in order to control the waters of the Nile for the purpose of extending British cotton lands in this part of Egypt. The Italians wanted the railroad to connect its Eritrean colony with its Somali colony in the South. The railway would cut through the heart of Abyssinia and give Italy colonial domination over all of Abyssinia.

Italian conquest of Africa began in 1891 when the Italian army seized Massawa, a port on the Red Sea. But up to now all of the Italian colonial holdings have been unimportant economically because the most valuable territory was still under the independent rule of Abyssinia.

Now Italian Fascism has decided to seize the rich, fertile lands of Abyssinia, its reputed oil, gold and other mineral wealth.

Mussolini has long been preparing for this war. Troops have been sent to Eritrea for attack on the north of Abyssinia, and shipments of soldiers have been passing through the Red Sea for debarkation at Italian Somaliland, with the connivance of the British and French warships that infest these waters. These troops have been systematically attacking the borders of Abyssinia, creating incident after incident.

Next for War
 Now Mussolini is seizing upon these pretexts to wage a major war of conquest against Abyssinia.

Abyssinia is an ancient, feudal kingdom, ruled by Emperor Ras Tafari Makonnen, whose power is based on local princes. The Abyssinian people are staunch fighters, and have repeatedly shown that will battle for their independence. But they are poorly armed. Many of them still carry ancient flint-knife rifles.

In 1896, when Italy attempted a major invasion of the North of Abyssinia, the heroic Galla horse-men, and the brave troops of Abyssinia, decisively defeated them and drove them back.

But at the present time, Italian Fascism, which has been spending hundreds of millions of dollars for arms, is missing the most modern instruments of war to subdue the Abyssinian people.

The object of Mussolini is to mass his troops in Eritrea and Somaliland, and by major modern war strategy, with the use of bombing planes, with the most up-to-date tanks, machine guns, artillery and poison-gas, to overwhelm the Abyssinian troops.

Furthermore, it is clear, also, that with the support of the other imperialist powers, Mussolini expects to have clear sailing. His agents have been working among the Abyssinian local rulers in order to split them up so that the country would not be able to meet the war of Fascism in a unified manner.

During the past few years, Japanese imperialism has been also maneuvering in Abyssinia, offering the Abyssinian Negro people an alliance, under the pretext that the colored imperialist power would be a lesser evil than the white imperialists. Some headway was made. But it is now clear that the Japanese preparation for war against the Soviet Union, the Japanese have

Revolutionary Traditions of Lincoln And Civil War Hidden by Capitalists

Karl Marx's Letter To Lincoln Hailed Action of North

Today, the country celebrates the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, the President whose name is bound up with the Civil War and the fight against chattel slavery.

But in celebrating Lincoln's birthday, American capitalism does everything it can to conceal and distort the fact that the Civil War was a revolutionary war, and that Lincoln, in this war, acted in a revolutionary way to solve the crisis that confronted the country in 1861.

The true history of the Civil War and its historic meaning are hidden from the American working class by the tons of falsehood which the capitalists have heaped on these events.

The fact is that only the American working class today can fully understand the significance of the struggle against chattel slavery in 1861. The workers are the heirs of Lincoln's revolutionary traditions. Only the toilers can carry out the next historic revolutionary step in this country—the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist order.

The Civil War received the closest attention and study from the great revolutionary leaders of the working class, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Revolutionary Traditions
 Later, Lenin made use of their work to bring home to the American workers, in his famous "Letter To The American Workers," that in the revolutionary traditions of American history the American workers have powerful weapons for their own revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

It is not generally known, for example, that Karl Marx, rallying around him the militant leaders of the English labor movement, organized a huge mass movement against England's plan to enter the Civil War as an ally of the South. A great labor mass meeting held in St. James Hall in London actually forced the British ruling class to change its mind about intervention against the anti-slave states of the U.S.A.

From the very beginning of the Civil War and Lincoln's struggle against the spread of slavery, Marx and Engels recognized the true historic-revolutionary character of the war—as the fight of the Northern capitalists to wipe out the feudal-slave conditions that were hampering the growth of capitalist production.

With characteristic brilliance and always with the tasks and needs of the working class in mind, Marx analyzed Lincoln's role and the Civil War to show that the American working class as well as the European working class had to support this fight against chattel slavery only if they might expect to carry forward the fight against wage-slavery. That is, Marx, Engels, and later Lenin, showed the American workers that the Northern capitalists would block the completing of the bourgeois-revolution and then turn all its forces, of course, against the proletarian, working class revolution.

Historic Letter
 In the historic letter printed below, which Marx wrote to Lincoln in the name of the International Workingmen's Association, called the First International today, Marx pledges the solidarity of the Inter-

War Against Slavery Was Step Forward in History

War Against Slavery Was Step Forward in History

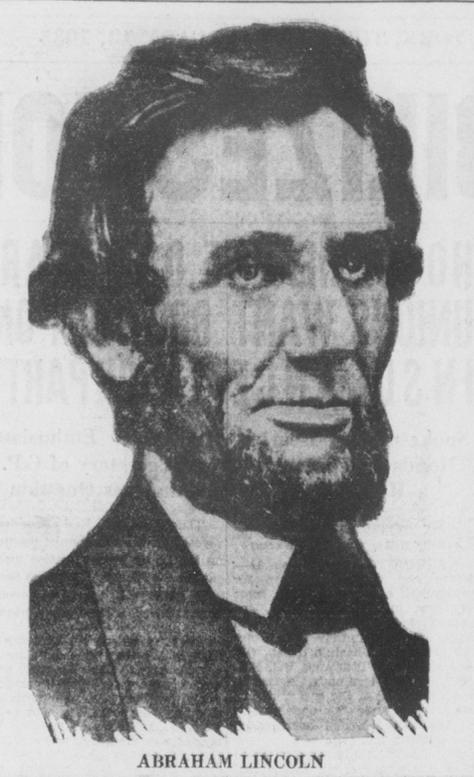
armed revolt, when on the very spots where hardly a century ago the idea of one great Democratic Republic has first sprung up, when the first declaration of the Rights of Man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European Revolution of the eighteenth century, when on those very spots counter-revolution, with systematic thoroughness, gloried in rescinding the ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old constitution, indeed, the only solution of the great problem of the 'relation of capital to labor,' and cynically proclaimed property in man 'the cornerstone of the new edifice,'—then the working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the fanatic partisanship of the upper classes, for the Confederate gentry had given its dismal warning, that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy war of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in the tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore therefore patiently the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention—impurities of their betters—and from most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good of the cause.

"While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the Negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted in the highest prerogative of the white-skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were unable to attain the true freedom of labor or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation; but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war.

"The workingmen of Europe felt sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American Anti-slavery War will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest sign of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead his country through a matchless struggle for the rescue of the enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.

"Signed on behalf of the International Workingmen's Association, the Central Council:

"Longmaid, Worley, Whitlock, Blackmore, Hartwell, Pidgeon, Lucraft, Weston, Dell, Nicars, Shaw, Lake, Buckley, Osborn, Howell, Carter, Wheeler, Starnsbury, Morgan, Grossmith, Dick, Denoual, Josquet, Morrisot, Leroux, Bodge, Bourquet, Talandier, Dupont, L. Wolf, Aldevandi, Lama, Soloustr, Nusper, Ecarrius, Wolf, Lessner, Pfander, Lochner, Taub, Balliter, Rypcynski, Hansen, Schantzenbeck, Smales, Cornelius, Peterson, Otto, Bagnaschi, Selocri, George Odgers, President of the Council; F. V. Laban, Corresponding Secretary for France; Karl Marx, Corresponding Secretary for Germany; C. P. Fontana, Corresponding Secretary for Italy; J. E. Holtrop, Corresponding Secretary for Poland; H. F. Jung, Corresponding Secretary for Switzerland; William Cremer, Hon. General Secretary, 18 Greek Street, Soho, London W."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

national working class for the fight against slavery, and at the same time showed that to win the "true freedom of labor" the revolution must be carried forward not only against chattel, but against capitalist wage-slavery.

Dual Nature
 In many letters between Marx and Engels, in which are to be found the key to an understanding of Lincoln's bourgeois-revolutionary role, Marx always pointed out the dual nature of Lincoln's revolutionary fight against slavery.

In his letter to Engels of August 7, 1862, Marx predicts that Lincoln, despite all his hesitancy, would "in the end have to use revolutionary methods" against the South. At the same time, Marx mercilessly criticized the hesitating, bourgeois character of Lincoln's aims, writing in his letter to Engels of October 29, 1862: "The fury with which the Southerners have received Lincoln's acts proves their importance. All Lincoln's acts appear like the mean pettifoggery conditions that one lawyer puts to another. But this does not alter for me their historic content. Of course, like other people, I see the repulsive form the movement takes among the Yankees; but I find the explanation of this in the nature of 'bourgeois' democracy. The events over there are a world upheaval..."

Lincoln, for all his role as a revolutionary in fighting the remnants of feudal slavery in this country, is nevertheless a firm believer in the right of capital to exploit labor. In a speech at New Haven in 1860, Lincoln stated quite clearly: "I do not believe in a war upon capital. I don't believe in a law to prevent

Rally Against War!

Rally Against War! An Editorial

ers—turn out to the mass picket demonstration tomorrow noon at the Italian consulate, 134 E. 70th Street, at Lexington Avenue.

Negro workers—Italian workers, demonstrate your solidarity with the people of Abyssinia, against the bloody fascist war—PICKET THE ITALIAN CONSULATE TOMORROW AT NOON!

All anti-fascists, all workers! Turn out in large numbers to the mass protest demonstration this Sunday, Feb. 17, 2 p. m., at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. Hear Harry Gannes of the Daily Worker, DeFazio and Magliacano of the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party, James W. Ford, of the Central Committee, Communist Party, and Richard B. Moore, chairman.

Support the struggles of the Abyssinian people for independence from the yoke of fascist imperialism. Support the struggles of the Italian workers, under the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, against the criminal war on Abyssinia!

representative of the National Office of the National Executive Workers sick and benefit fund, an organization of 50,000 members; Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the Chicago workers committee on unemployment; Professor Horace Davis of Bradford, Pa., college; Mrs. Freda Pearl of the United Council of Working Class Women; Dr. Reuben S. Young, Negro physician of New York, spokesman for the International Association of the Maternity Provision of the Bill; Mildred Fairchild, associate Professor at Bryn Mawr College; and Joseph Yarnavell, Local 1733, Dyers and Finishers, U. C. T. W.

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House Urged To Back 2827

(Continued from Page 1)

tile Workers (A. F. of L.) convention "voted in favor of this Bill." Other witnesses who endorsed the workers' bill before the committee included:

N. E. Sallie, Negro steel worker member of the A. A., and Secretary of the McKeesport Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.; William Kade,

class districts added strength to the general sentiment of bitterness and revolt with the courageous message that the two great revolutionary parties of Austria had concluded a united front of action. The demonstrations now taking place are organized jointly by the Communist Party, the Revolutionary Socialists, and the Schutzbund. In the 12th district of Vienna, near the India Apartments, two Soviet stars burned brightly as hundreds of workers demonstrated in the streets. Wherever the police dispersed the crowds, they would reform quickly in a nearby square.

Vienna Troops Hoist Red Flag

(Continued from Page 1)

city in the country.

The nervousness of the government reached a high peak today. The military barracks of Vienna, Graz, Steyr, and other cities are in a constant state of alarm. In the last few days more than 2,000 Communists and Socialists were arrested in Vienna alone.

Leaflets flooding these working

Basis of Mighty French United Front Was Laid in Struggles a Year Ago

By Paul Green

One year has passed since the forces of reaction in France staged the rehearsal of a fascist putsch.

The gangsters of fascism, the lowest criminals, closely linked with the magistrates, ministers, prefects, deputies and senators—in fact, the powerful representatives of the capitalist France, had been involved in the scandals behind the Stavisky crash. Chiappe, the Police Commissioner of Paris, was directly involved; mass pressure compelled the Daladier Government to fire him.

Fascist leagues—the Croix de Feu, Jeuneuses Patriotes, Camelots du Roi, Solidarite Francaise, supported by the big industrialists—saw an opportunity to press their demand for a fascist government, taking away from the French toiling masses their trade union and political rights. Already, even before Feb. 6, these fascist gangsters were out in the streets attacking workers, burning newspapers. On Feb. 6, a parliament convened, these forces of reaction make their first real attempt on the Palais Bourbon, Place de la Concorde.

The Communist Party of France and its valiant organ, L'Humanite, had been conducting a relentless campaign exposing these robbers and fascists, paving the way for the magnificent advance of proletarian France, virtually every city in France were a spectacle never to be forgotten. Many more than a million workers, Communists and So-

Hearst Now Prepares Open Call for War

Hearst Now Prepares Open Call for War

national hatred, Hearst wrote in his papers:

"It is time for anger—not for laughter..."

"We have sent a message army into Mexico to avenge a mighty wrong..."

"Why should our army confine itself to a restriction some where it will be neither a menace to Mexicans nor a protection to Americans!"

"Our army should go forward into Mexico first, to rescue Americans and, secondly, to redeem Mexicans!"

Hearst revealed the whole dastardly plot of Wall Street imperialists by his following statement:

"OUR FLAG SHOULD WAVE OVER MEXICO AS THE SYMBOL OF THE REHABILITATION OF THAT UNHAPPY COUNTRY AND ITS REDEMPTION TO HUMANITY AND CIVILIZATION."

And as is customary with him, Hearst sought to assure the American people that he wanted war solely for "their interests," so he concluded:

"Let our people advance as they have always advanced, under the banners of progress and enlightenment."

For War on Japan
 That same month Hearst called for war with Japan. He said the Japanese were conniving with Mexico against the United States. Hearst gave not one hint to the American people of his real reason for wanting war with Japan. But the actual fact was that the Japanese monied interests were coming into clash with the Rockefeller and other American capitalists in the exploitation of China.

Today Hearst raises the "Red scare" in his attacks on the Soviet Union. At that time, Hearst warned of the "Yellow Peril," and said Japan had laid plans to capture the Philippines. So he wrote to the American people:

"We have set our hand to the plow—let us not turn back until we have reached the end of the furrow. We have enlisted for the fight; let us not desert or desert until the victory is won." And in a more open call for war, he said:

"We are engaged in a serious struggle for the advantage and advancement of mankind."

War on Spain
 It was in provoking war with Spain that Hearst scored his greatest triumph for Wall Street. Back in the 1890's, America's bankers and industrialists were reaching out for new markets and new colonies to exploit. They envisioned the enormous possibilities that lay in store for them by wresting Cuba, the Philippines and other Pacific islands from the Spanish-Bourbons. And then, too, they also wanted a naval base in the Pacific to advance their interests in China.

Today all the large plantations, the banks and the railroads of Cuba, are controlled by the Morgan and Rockefeller interests.

In 1893, Hearst started a campaign for the "independence" of Cuba. With his Wall Street friends smiling on, Hearst steadily and persistently worked up a war fever against the exploitation of Cuba by the Spanish monarchy. Late in 1897, he made a desperate move. The war eventually led to war. Hearst got what he wanted.

How Hearst Made a War
 A certain Evangeline Cisneros was arrested and imprisoned by the Spanish Bourbons. The young woman was said to be a relative of the Cuban president. Hearst, always a self-proclaimed foe of all rebels and radicals, suddenly turned "revolutionary" overnight. American imperialists became intensely concerned over the lot of the Cuban masses and especially over the fate of a "rebel" girl.

Hearst sent two reporters and two other men to rescue the girl from prison. The girl was conveniently rescued and brought to Madison Square Garden. Hearst's papers screamed with headlines about his remarkable achievement. The Wall Street government acclaimed this feat of "rescuing a radical." The war fever was now at a high pitch.

Secretary of State Sherman sent a telegram of congratulations to

representative of the National Office of the National Executive Workers sick and benefit fund, an organization of 50,000 members; Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the Chicago workers committee on unemployment; Professor Horace Davis of Bradford, Pa., college; Mrs. Freda Pearl of the United Council of Working Class Women; Dr. Reuben S. Young, Negro physician of New York, spokesman for the International Association of the Maternity Provision of the Bill; Mildred Fairchild, associate Professor at Bryn Mawr College; and Joseph Yarnavell, Local 1733, Dyers and Finishers, U. C. T. W.

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F. D. R. Signs Tobacco Code

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Continuing his drive against labor, President Roosevelt signed the cigarette, chewing, snuff and smoking tobacco code, which provides minimum wage scales ranging from 25 cents to 40 cents per hour, it was announced yesterday. The minimum rate in the cigarette industry is 30 cents. This was in answer to the demand of the union for scales ranging from 35 cents upward.

Browder Talks On Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

nist Party's labor party position. One such question was:

"Did not the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party violate the inner democracy of the Party by first bringing in a Labor Party proposal before the units of the Party discussed the question?"

Browder evoked stormy applause by replying:

"In what way could we have a more democratic procedure than we are having right now at this meeting? I don't know of any party that has so much discussion as we have. It is true that most parties could not carry on these discussions in such a way. That is one of the signs of the strength of the Communist Party, we can talk and act at the same time."

"Doesn't the bringing forward of a Labor Party indicate that the Communist Party is admitting its inability to lead the masses directly?" was another question.

New Sections Can Be Won
 Browder answered this question by saying:

"No, quite the opposite. We propose a Labor Party because we are convinced that not only are the conditions favorable for winning the masses to it, but that the Communist Party will be able, by working within a Labor Party to win much larger sections of the working class to the Communist program."

"We cannot win millions of workers directly into the Communist Party overnight, but our participation in a broad Labor Party with a class struggle basis would give us the possibility of winning millions of workers for the Communist Party program within the next two or three years," Browder declared.

In reply to another question, Browder outlined the change in economic and political conditions which caused the Communist Party to favor a Labor Party now, although the Communist Party in 1929 had declared that a Labor Party was not, then, a practical possibility.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution of greeting to Charles Krumboltz, Communist Organizer of the N. Y. District, who is imprisoned at Lewisburg, Pa., and a resolution to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, protesting against the cessation of debt and trade negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Toward United Front

May 20-21—A National Anti-fascist Congress met.

May 26—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France sent an appeal to the Socialist workers to demonstrate with the Communists the following day at the Wall of the Communards at Paris. One hundred thousand demonstrated on that day under the banner of the Communist Party.

May 31—The Communist Party proposed to the Socialist Party common action in favor of Thasimann. While Socialist Party leadership refuses after long delay, the united front from below formed ahead.

In June villages began to join the anti-fascist movement. Chaumont, Tremblay-les-Gonnesse, Maillet, Queux-en-Brie, Rouhaix, Grenoble, Tours, Marseille, Toulouse. Barricades again; deaths; victory; the fascists were again routed. Rousseau, a taxi driver, was killed; the painter, Rene Revel, was blinded.

June 23—The Communist region of Paris-Ville proposed united action to the Socialist Federation of Seine.

Fascists Defeated

The fascist leaders, de la Rocque, Taittinger, Henriot, Ibarogoray, prepared meetings, demonstrations. Everywhere, at Toulon, Cherbourg, Nice, Henin-Lietard, Orleans, Poirer, Paris, Nantes, Calais, Bordeaux, Marseille, Paris again, they met with the solid resistance of the working class. The fascists could not speak, they could not meet, they could not win. The police and the Garde Mobile assisted the fascist hooligans. The workers more than once had to fight behind barricades. They suffered casualties. On April 11, Comrade Pontaine of Henin-Lietard was murdered by a Camelot du Roi, Fritsch.

Beginning with May 1 hundreds of thousands again demonstrated in the streets of France. At Aifortville and the Cote Jeanne d'Arc the workers erected barricades and fought savage attacks by the police. Anti-fascist workers, Socialists and Communists, fought the fascists and police side by side. Young Scottie fell at the hands of Police Lieutenant Pochon; Comrade Laun

United Front Is Signed

June 25—First united front agreement between the above sections.

July 8—While the fascists, Croix de Feu mustered 7,000 at the tomb of the unknown soldier, the united front of the Socialist Party and Communist Party of Paris displayed a magnificent demonstration of 100,000 workers at the Forest of Vincennes. The impetus of united action grew by leaps and bounds.

United Front Is Signed
 July 14—The delegates of the Central Committee of the Communist Party met with the delegates of the C. A. P. (Permanent Administrative Commission) of the Socialist Party.

July 16—The National Council of the Socialist Party, by a vote of 3,471 for and 368 against, accepted the united front agreement.

July 27—The Pact was signed.

From then on the United Front split defeat after defeat for fascism. The Cantonal election, fought under the banner of the United Front, brought a partial victory. Day after day the United Front engaged in struggle, exposing the government, its decrees-laws, exposing the treachery of the Radical-Socialist ministers who worked hand in glove with Tardieu, the fascist, the arch-enemy of the working class. Due to this pressure the Doumergue government fell and Frontant took Doumergue's place.

The anti-fascist front continues to fight, educate and prepare the masses for the final victory.

ANTI-COMMUNIST BILL SPONSORED BY LEGION AIMED AT ALL LABOR

Lower House in State of Washington Passes Ott Bill Aimed at Illegalizing Party—Measure to Reach Senate Soon

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 11.—Raging from all corners of the State, a storm of protest descended on Olympia this week against the Chamber of Commerce-American Legion's Ott anti-labor bill, passed last Friday by the House and soon to come before the Senate for ratification or rejection. Warning that the Ott bill, if passed, will set a national precedent for a drive against all labor organizations, the Communist Party has issued a statement rallying all workers in defense of their constitutional rights.

"Reactionaries have railroaded through the House of Representatives of Olympia a measure to bar the Communist Party from the ballot. This bill is a blow to all labor," the Party statement said.

"Under the provisions of the bill anyone or any organization contemplating change or overthrow of the government can be kept off the ballot.

Aimed at All Labor
"Is this bill aimed only at the Communists, only at the most advanced, only at the most militant leaders of the working class? Any Socialist, any militant American Federation of Labor group or individual can and will be barred from the polls under the measure."

"The attack against the 'reds' is always a signal for a widespread bankers' offensive against labor. In the maritime strike right here in the Northwest the waterfront employers first raided the headquarters of the Communist Party, then the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, then the Voice of Action, then the halls of the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union.

"The anti-labor measure was introduced by Representative Ott, head of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion. It is part of a national drive under leadership of Belgrano, Hearst's millionaire banker friend who heads the Legion. Final enactment here must be stopped before precedent for the whole nation is set.

"What are the bills publicly announced by this 'Americanization Committee'? They are out to kill unemployment insurance (Initiative 4 and H. B. 128) and prevent repeal of the criminal syndicalism laws. This illustrates the vicious character of their program.

"The Ott bill passed the lower house by overwhelming vote. Wire the State Senator from your district to fight against the adoption of House Bill 78. And get your friends to take action. Write or call organizations to which you belong to protest passage of this bill to bar the Communist Party from the ballot."

"The Socialist-Labor Party, in a protest letter to Governor Martin and all legislators, demands rejection of the Ott bill.

"We protest," the letter states, "because the taking away of the ballot from any person or group in the United States opens the way for the repression of free ballot of any or all groups.

"The ballot is the civil and political right of the people of the United States to express their will openly and above board; it is the right given by the Constitution of the United States, and if the proposed House bill 78 is passed, you are performing an act undermining the very Constitution and rights you are sworn to protect."

Ruins of Buried City Discovered in Asia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (U.P.).—Discovery of the ruins of a prehistoric city, believed dating back to 3750 B. C., in Northern Mesopotamia has been made by a joint expedition from the American School of Oriental Research and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, it was announced today.

Excavations indicate the city may yield the oldest cultural remains ever found in Asia, according to a report made by Charles Beche, field director of the expedition.

Reading Times Signs Trade Union Contract With American Guild

READING, Pa., Feb. 11.—The Reading Times has reached an agreement with the American Newspaper Guild covering working conditions for its editorial employees.

The contract which is about to be signed includes a graduated wage scale, a forty-hour, five-day week, two weeks' vacation with pay for all employees with a year's service and three weeks for all of ten years or more service, a dismissal bonus of two weeks' pay for every six months put in with the company, continuous sick-leave with pay, check-off of Guild dues, a closed shop, and all disputes to go before an arbitration board.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Anna Louise Strong lectures on "HUMAN NATURE UNDER THE SOVIETS" Milwaukee Auditorium 8th Street entrance Thursday, Feb. 14th 8 P. M. Admission 25c. Sponsors: Friends of the Soviet Union, Milwaukee Branch

Congressman On Committee Endorses Bill Lesinski Supports 2827 Under Pressure of Dearborn Toilers

Representative John Lesinski, member of the House Committee on Labor and Congressman from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Michigan, has announced his support of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Lesinski, the fifth member of the committee of twenty-one, comes from the city of Dearborn, which includes a large number of Polish workers. His support of the Workers' Bill was announced in a letter to the Polish Chamber of Labor.

"I have your letter of Feb. 2, in which you advise that my reply to your letter relative to H. R. 2827 is not satisfactory and meaningless. You, of course, know that it is not at all a good policy to commit yourself one way or another unless you are acquainted with the full details of the bill.

"I wish to advise you that during the labor meeting yesterday, this bill has been discussed at great length and I can advise you that I am in favor of same."

The National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has urged that all members of the House Committee on Labor be immediately flooded with resolutions demanding that they act on the Workers' Bill. Hearings before the sub-committee will end Thursday, and the measure will then go before the full committee for action.

The members of the House Committee on Labor are: William P. Connery of Massachusetts, chairman; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey; Glen Griswold, Indiana; Matthew A. Dunn, Pennsylvania; Charles V. Truax, Ohio; James H. Gildea, Pennsylvania; Joe H. Eagle, Texas; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Kent E. Keller, Illinois; Reuben T. Wood, Missouri; John Lesinski, Michigan; Marcellus H. Evans, New York; Subert C. Dunn, Missouri, all Democrats. The Republicans on the committee include: Richard J. Welch, California; Fred A. Hartley, Jr., New Jersey; William P. Lamont, Kansas; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; and Vito Marcantonio, New York. One Progressive, George J. Snyder, and one Farmer-Laborite, Ernest Lundeen, complete the committee. These far, five members of the committee, Representatives Lundeen, Connery, Dunn, Lesinski and Marcantonio, have signified their intention of supporting the Workers' Bill.

Hathaway Will Speak in New Orleans Feb. 17
NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—Arrangements have been made for Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, to speak at a public meeting in this city on Feb. 17 at 2 p.m. The meeting will be held at the first Afro-American Baptist Church, on Third Street near Liberty. This is the first of a series of such meetings planned by the Communist Party here in its campaign to bring the program of the Party before the workers and oppressed masses.

Hathaway's meeting is considered timely since on Feb. 11, Oscar DePriest, bootlicker of the white ruling class is scheduled to speak in the city. Mr. DePriest has been invited to New Orleans by a group of Negro petty bourgeoisie, with the support of city and relief officials. In an effort to disrupt the growing unity of white and Negro workers.

Herndon Will Speak in Haverhill Feb. 14
HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 11.—Haverhill workers are preparing a rousing welcome for Angelo Herndon, Negro working class hero, on his appearance here Thursday night at a Scottsboro-Herndon mass meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Ashland Street.

Herndon, who is on a tour of New England, will be the main speaker. The meeting will also be addressed by Alfred Porro, agent of Lasters Local No. 8, United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

Seattle 'Economy' Turns Insane Over to Sheriff's 'Care'
SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—Since closing of the psychopathic ward at Harborview Hospital, insane patients are now being thrown in the county jail while awaiting transportation to asylums.

Patients lie in jail one to four days with no medical attention, and are not allowed clothing except for a thin denim jumper. Two have died from pneumonia contracted in the jail.

The psychopathic ward appropriation, \$15,000 annually, was eliminated at the same time funds for the sheriff's office was increased by \$10,000.

Seattle Call in Elections Is Broadened
SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—Announcement of additions and changes in the Workers' Municipal Election platform, detailed in last week's Voice of Action, was made this week by the three labor candidates for the City Council, who originated the program. They are Michael Hudi, A. F. of L. Roofers Union Local 54; Robert Stephens, A. F. of L. Machinists Union, Local 79, and Harold Brookway, Seattle section organizer, Communist Party.

The new points in the platform are cancellation of back city taxes and assessments on the homes of unemployed and part-time workers, and no discrimination against Negroes.

Other planks are an extensive public works program at union wages for all workers; five-cent fare with present transfer privileges; impeachment of Mayor Smith for his violence against maritime strikers last summer, the new mayor to be elected by popular vote; and city support of the Workers' Old Age and Social Insurance Act (Federal H. R. 2827 and State H. B. 128).

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FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR

WORKERS DEMONSTRATE IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE—AN ATTEMPT BY FASCISTS TO STAGE A COUNTER-RALLY WAS THWARTED BY THE DEMONSTRATORS



Jewish Daily Fires Eleven Guild Members Move Called 'Economy' Measure—Unit to Continue

Eleven out of a working staff of eighteen were dismissed from the Jewish Daily Bulletin on Saturday after the paper suspended as an eight-page tabloid and began publication yesterday of only four pages. The staff was 100 per cent organized as a unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

The change was a surprise move by the publisher, Jacob Landau, who announced it on Saturday, when the paper does not appear and the entire staff is off duty.

Immediately following the announcement, the Newspaper Guild of New York arrived at an agreement with Landau by which the eleven dismissed employees are to receive an extra week's pay. It also provides that any further additions to the staff must be made from the members of the Guild Unit of the Bulletin.

The Bulletin Unit is maintaining its organization intact and will meet regularly, the Guild announced.

A strike of the Bulletin Unit several weeks ago resulted in the employers agreeing to pay back wages due the staff in weekly installments.

Health Insurance Bill, Backed By Unemployed, Introduced in Congress

Measure Endorsed by Jobless Insurance Congress Provides Medical and Dental Service Paid for by Taxing the Rich

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Workers Health Insurance Bill, which was endorsed by the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and sponsored by the Economic Federation of Greater New York, was introduced into Congress last Thursday by Representative Matthew Dunn of Pennsylvania.

The bill provides for the establishment of health insurance, providing hospitalization and medical aid, dental care, and all other health services under a health insurance commission administered by workers.

The bill provides that all health agencies may be utilized, and all workers are to be given free choice in the selection of the health agencies at which they will apply. Funds for the service are to be raised through taxation on all incomes above \$5,000 yearly, and services are to be extended to all persons without any discrimination.

The text of the bill follows: **Workers' Health Insurance Bill** Section I.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that this act shall be known by the title of the Workers' Health Insurance Act.

Section II.—The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of health insurance for the purpose of providing full medical and nursing care, including hospitalization, medication, laboratory tests, and treatment, as well as all special services. Health insurance services shall be extended to include the dependents of the insured e.g. housewives, children, etc. The Health Insurance funds thus created, shall provide dental care including the replacement of missing teeth to all persons covered by the provisions of this act and their dependents.

Workers' Administration Section III.—Such Health Insurance shall be administered by Health Insurance Commissions composed of elected representatives of workers' and farmers' organizations and representatives of the allied

Section IV.—All moneys necessary to cover the cost of the health services guaranteed by this act and the cost of establishing and maintaining the administration of this act shall be paid by the government of the United States. All such moneys are hereby appropriated out of all funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. Further taxation if necessary to provide funds for the purpose of this act shall be levied on inheritances, gifts, individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 per year and over. The benefits of this act shall be extended to all workers, employed or unemployed whether they be industrial, agricultural, domestic, office or professional workers and to farmers, with out discrimination because of age, sex, race, color, citizenship, religious or political opinion or affiliation.

Section V.—This Bill to become effective 30 days after its enactment.

Antarctic Notices "President Tighe issued the notices of expulsion with a statement that his action was final and that no appeal from it ever could be taken. He backed this up with detestable and gangster's whom he stationed at our union headquarters to deal with us as we are used to being dealt with by the U. S. Steel Corporation.

"We ask you of the Executive Council, do you expect the steel workers to interpret this as anything but an attempt by President Tighe directly to carry out the union-smashing policy of the steel trust? We say to you that the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor organizations await your answer and your action in this matter.

"We ask you whether a more brazen attempt to wreck a labor union and threaten a labor movement could be designed by an Adolph Hitler?"

"If a few individuals are allowed to dominate a labor union to such an extent that they can dismember it whenever the whim strikes them, then no labor organization is safe. To prove that American Federation of Labor unions are democratically controlled, the Executive Council must immediately publicly denounce and countermand President Tighe's unconstitutional union-smashing decrees."

medical professional organizations, dentists, nurses, pharmacists and such as organizations of physicians, technicians and all others who come under the provisions of this act.

The Health Insurance Commissions shall immediately upon the enactment of the Bill, utilize all existing health agencies, i.e., hospitals, clinics and offices of private practitioners for the rendering of the above services to the insured and their dependents. The insured shall be given free choice as to who shall render treatment, that is, any practitioner of their choosing or any clinic within their district. In either case, the amount of pay of the medical professionals and medical workers as well as the conditions under which they work shall be determined by agreements between the Health Commissions and the medical professions and medical workers.

Funds The Health Insurance Commissions shall further be empowered to use health insurance funds for the purpose of extending existing facilities through the building of additional medical institutions. They shall also be empowered to make any changes in the form of medical practice necessary to improve the working conditions in the medical professions and to supply all the insured and their dependents with adequate medical care.

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WHAT'S ON
Philadelphia, Pa.
Labor Defender Concert and Dance Friday, Feb. 22 at Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St.; Nadia Chikovsky in a series of revolutionary dances; well known violinist; entire Freinet Gesangverein chorus; excellent dance orchestra. Adm. at door, 50c; in advance through organizations 35c. Tickets at 49 N. 8th St., Room 207.

Boston, Mass.
Basar for Communist Party at New International Hall, 42 Wrentham St., Roxbury Wednesday to Saturday, Feb. 13 to 16. Additional features to main program every evening. Eat, hearing entertainments.

Chicago, Ill.
Organizations Attention! The International Workers Order of Chicago is celebrating its 5th Anniversary at the Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 23, 8:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

Theatre Collective Chauve Souris. Three-Hour Program of Theatre, Music and Dance, following by dancing to 3 a.m., Saturday, Feb. 16 at 8:30 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c; 100 tickets at 25c.

STEEL COMMITTEE PUTS DEMANDS TO GREEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Committee of Six, elected at the Feb. 3 conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh, demanded today that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor publicly denounce the action of Mike Tighe, president of the Association, who ordered the expulsion of workers who attended the conference and lodges represented there.

Members of the committee are: William J. Spang, Clarence Irwin, Roy Hallas, M. Moore, Charles Greenwood, James Corrigan and George Athya. Spang, Irwin and Moore are presidents respectively of A.A. districts one, six and two.

The statement of the committee follows: "We have been sent here by 78 of the most important lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to get the aid of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in countering the tyrannical and unconstitutional attempt by President Michael Tighe to expel the majority of the membership of the steel union.

"We come to this body for two reasons: First, when our Committee appeared on the advice of President William Green to discuss the matter with our international officers, we were forcibly ejected from our own international headquarters in Pittsburgh, on last Thursday, Feb. 7, by a typical steel trust gang of armed thugs. This happened after President Tighe bluntly stated: 'We have nothing to discuss with you. President Green is running the Federation, but I am running the A.A.'"

"Secondly, the dastardly attempt by President Tighe to wreck this basic union of the American Federation of Labor, at a time when employers are using government agencies in a new campaign to drive all American workers into company unions, jeopardizes the entire trade

union movement.

"The steel trust is the backbone of the anti-union forces throughout the United States. If you fail today to defeat President Tighe's union-busting plan, you will not only bolster the steel trust's company-union drive, but you will also lay the basis for similar blows at the membership of every organization of the American Federation of Labor. If you help the steel workers to organize successfully and force the steel trust to recognize union labor and bargain collectively, resistance to organized labor in all industries will receive a decisive defeat.

"If President Tighe succeeds with his autocratic plan, it will be exceedingly difficult for the American Federation of Labor to gain the confidence of the masses of the steel workers. This must not happen.

Facts Reviewed "The Executive Council no doubt is familiar with recent developments in the Amalgamated Association. Therefore we will review the facts very briefly in chronological order. "Steel workers, after being subjected for years to company espionage systems, coercion and other repressive measures, were influenced by the promises of Section 7a to sign into the Amalgamated Association by the tens of thousands. They correctly foresaw, however, that they could not long continue active work in the organization unless the steel trust could be forced to recognize the union. And so, at the 39th convention of the A.A., the steel workers, through their elected delegates, decided on a program of concerted action by all lodges to achieve recognition and better conditions. In the face of the demands, the steel trust remained adamant. Hence a general strike was set for June 15, 1934.

Must Meet Situation "It became imperative, therefore, for the lodges to come together and clarify our policy to meet the situation. A joint district conference was called on Dec. 30—in strict conformity with the constitution of the Amalgamated Association. At this conference there were present, 180 delegates representing five districts of the organization. They reviewed the situation and condemned the actions of the Steel Labor Boards. They decided to hold a further conference to draw up a detailed plan of organization in steel, pending the promised drive by the American

Federation of Labor. The conference was set for Feb. 3.

"When the resolution for this Feb. 3 conference was adopted six international officers of the Amalgamated Association were present: Lewis Leonard, Ed Miller, Tom Gillis, Gaither, Gray and Savage. The vote for this resolution was unanimous. Secretary-Treasurer Leonard offered the use of the international headquarters for the conference and agreed to send out the calls for it.

Tried to Prevent Conference Then, for reasons best known to themselves and without consulting any of the delegates who participated in the decision for the Feb. 3 conference, the international officers issued statements to the press, sent letters to lodges, and used the columns of the Journal to prevent this conference. They threatened with expulsion any member or lodge attending. They went to the length of vilifying district presidents, lodge officials and the general membership who expressed themselves in favor of the Feb. 3 conference.

Despite all this, 78 lodges in the most important mills in the industry sent 400 delegates to this conference—which shows how alive the membership are to the issues, and how determined they are to check the decline of their union, consolidate our present forces, and lay the basis for future growth. This, we are proud to say, the Feb. 3 conference did achieve.

"But eight months have passed and these promises have turned out to be just so many words. The actions of the Steel Labor Relations Board have strengthened the company unions and weakened our union. Many of our lodges, in fact, went defunct, and a general lack of faith in the policies of our unions, as well as in the Steel Labor Boards, grew among the steel workers.

Thus it became evident to the membership who were loyal to the A. A. that something must be done to prevent disaster to our organization and to better the conditions of the steel workers. On many occasions lodges and district conferences appealed to the international executive board for a more correct policy. Instead of giving us vigorous and capable leadership in such a critical situation, our international officials actually withdrew all the organizers from the field.

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HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

THE March issue of the Working Woman, which is a special International Women's Day issue, will contain the names of the winners of the recent Working Woman prize letter contest. The first and second prize letters will be printed. Women wrote from every corner of the country telling what they would do if their husbands would not let them attend working class meetings. Answers came from farm women, from women in the shops, as well as in the home, working class women and professionals. Letters were written on the basis of personal experience, not practical letters—others attempted to give the social and political basis to the husband's attitude toward his wife. Many of them told of husbands who had finally been won around to the point of view that it is a duty of a class-conscious worker to involve his wife in activities for the betterment of the conditions of her class.

One woman wrote: "The sanctity and peace of the home is the most important thing of all. If you love your husband, you will please him, no matter what he requires." The majority of the women, however, were of the opinion that rather than have such a "peace" where the wife submits to the ideas of her backward husband, they would rather have no peace. Other women told how when the meeting night came along, despite their husbands' protests, they simply went. One woman said she had to bring the meetings to her house to convince her husband that married women with children had the right to take their places in the fighting ranks of their class. There were many schemes as to how to bring the backward husband to an understanding of woman's role in the class struggle. One woman read her husband sentences and paragraphs out of Lenin on the woman question. He finally admitted he "had never seen it that way."

"We must beware of the signs of fascism," wrote one woman. The oppression of women is typical of fascism, she said. Fascism makes a wide propaganda that women's activity must be confined to the home, to child-rearing. The husband who refuses to let his wife participate in working class activity is the victim of fascist ideology. The letters show that the Working Woman hit upon a very tender spot in the personal attitudes of many men toward their wives. The letters, if compiled, would make a very vivid document bespeaking the growing demand of women to be organized, to fight for their economic and political rights. "The pots and pans will not give me brains," one wife said to her husband. "In the kitchen," said another, "we grow old before our time, without having done anything for ourselves."

The letters show how very ripe is this period for the organization of women. They lay a task upon every class-conscious woman, as well as man. They bring the task of bringing into the ranks of the unions, the Unemployed Council, the Communist Party, the thousands of women whose lives have taught them, the only way out for them is through greater working class activity, through organization.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Lay-off of Tool and Die Men Blasts Auto 'Revival' Talk

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—Last fall the Motor Products Corporation hired approximately 300 tool and die makers, running three shifts eight hours each. They were all organized by the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, and the plant was considered one of its strongholds.

Motor Products Corporation manufactures a line of automobile hardware, chiefly small stampings and rolled sheet metal work used for moldings and trimmings. It is housed in the plant formerly occupied by the old Lozier Motor Company out on Mack Ave. The Chrysler Corporation and the Ford Company are its principal accounts.

Two months after placing these men on the job, a systematic lay-off commenced with the object of killing the union. Some of the most active union men were never rehired. The company offered the flimsy excuse that they had been Communists and agitators. The union worked on a strictly 44-hour

week basis. Desirous of dealing a final blow and crushing the union the company developed a silly controversy by demanding a 48-hour week, which the union flatly refused. Thereupon all but 30 men were permanently laid off. Today only a small group of tool and die men may be seen coming in and out of the plant.

An impression prevailed, which originated in the office, that the lay-off was a direct result of the union's determination to maintain a forty-hour week. Members of the union were led to believe that the company was having its work done by F. J. Lamb, a scabby job shop running unlimited hours. Soon after it became evident that these stories were designed to disrupt the union ranks as the scab Lamb concern never delivered a single die or fixture to the Motor Products Corporation, and this is a well established fact.

Thus, out of 300 skilled mechanics, 280 are walking the streets for months and still they have the crust to prattle about a "great revival" in the auto industry. The writer had been employed in the auto field for a good many years and watched the progress of the industry. I seriously believe that even if a twenty-four hour week had been established, there would not be jobs enough to go around all the year for all the men now available.

In combating the union movement, these manufacturers are cutting their own throats. The Auto Labor Board, in supporting the company unions, aids this suicidal action. As a factor in the burning market, the earnings of an auto worker, skilled or highly skilled, borders on the zero mark. If the Auto Board doesn't know that the laboring man must first of all possess buying power, it certainly has no right to exist at all.

Southern Prisoner Must Buy Whiskey Appeals for Aid For Supervisor

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Frances, the supervisor on project 36, Bi-14a, at Printers and Pratts Place, told me to go to ask each man to give a penny to get him some whiskey. There are about 150 men on this job. I collected sixty-four cents the first time, and an hour later two other men came around to make a collection, saying they needed fifty-four cents more and that would be all for the day.

If a man gets curious and asks why he must contribute to the whiskey fund, somebody will tell him, "You know they can make it hard for you."

Fellow workers, we should protest against these conditions and organize to fight them.

Remember, fellow workers, that one day we were born and one day we must die. One day, they give the white workers a bone with a little meat on it, and the next day will give the Negroes a bone without any meat on it. They will continue this as long as we are squabbling among ourselves and do not unite against the bosses.

NOTE: We publish every Tuesday letter from steel, metal, and auto workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Socialist Worker Denied Relief Coal For Refusing Job at a Dollar a Day

By a Worker Correspondent

DURHAM, N. C.—Not long ago a friend got me to reading the Daily Worker. I have noticed how workers from different places write about the conditions and what they are doing to better them. For a long time I have been a socialist and active in unemployed work in Durham. But for some months our unemployed organization has been inactive. I want to write now about the present situation.

A little while ago a certain Mr. Vonn was employed to look after mules and horses by the Durham relief administration. He resigned this job to become farm superintendent for a multi-millionaire, R. H. Wright of Durham. The Relief Administration, soon after claimed it had no more relief adequate to pay the usual rate. Mr. Vonn, working through the relief officials, got them to arrange to send us relief workers to grub new ground for this millionaire at a dollar a day.

We were told to meet the truck at the old post office and we would be driven out to grub the new ground. About 15 or 20 of us met there that morning. The workers got to grumbling among themselves about having to grub new ground for a millionaire at a dollar a day. Some one said: "We should not be forced to work for a millionaire at a dollar a day." The word just kept going around. The more they thought the more determined the whole bunch was not to do it. So when the truck came no one would go.

Because I have a record for organizing the unemployed, the relief officials blamed me with this and are discriminating against me. They have also refused to give coal, as

The Ruling Classes By Redfield



"I said the Daily News. Do I look like a worker?"

Jobless Council Wins Relief For Aged Ohio Steel Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—A worker who has lived in the United States for thirty years and who worked for the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company for twenty years, at the age of sixty-five finds himself living in a "recovery shack" at 96 Shely Street in a room eight feet by ten feet and six feet high. The floor of the room is all full of holes, and through the ceiling you can see the stars on a clear night. His bed is composed of a few boards nailed together and a few burlap sacks, filled with grass.

The unemployed council was notified of his case, and they brought it to the Relief Office. They got him a grocery order, a pair of shoes and a few pieces of clothing. When he was working for the company, on Sept. 1, 1927 he got hurt. He fell from a place thirty feet high and he was taken to the hospital, where he remained for four years and eight months. He couldn't collect any insurance.

When he got out of the hospital he went to a country home for eight months. The conditions there were very bad. He had to work as though he were in the State Penitentiary for only his tobacco and meals which weren't enough. This immigrant from far-away Rumania, has seen eight presidents elected in this country. He says it is useless to go back to his native country as they have no system of social insurance there. When he was interviewed by the case worker who wanted him to go back to Rumania, he said, "I may not be a citizen, but I have worked here for thirty years. Therefore, I have the right to get protection and social insurance, although I am not a citizen." He then showed them his bruised and scarred body.

This case once more brings forward the need of pushing the fight for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

By a Worker Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn.—It would seem on the surface that the fight between the International Falls Restaurant Owners' Association and the Waitresses and Maids Local No. 358 of the A. F. of L. was merely over some minor points on their agreement. The deeper issues were obscured in the general confusion.

This three day struggle, which resulted in the cafe owners closing all their business places as soon as the waitresses started to picket the Sugar Bowl whose owner is the president of the Owners' Association, was really a test of strength between the militant eight months' old waitresses' union and the cafe owners.

This struggle in International Falls was not large in that it involved only 50 waitresses organized in the petty cent of the 17 restaurants in town. But it is important in that it deals with one of the first struggles of a category of workers, and in their entirety, working for petty bourgeois bosses of a small town that has no big chain outfits as Millers, etc. In this case, perhaps more so than in some other struggles directed directly against the big corporations, clarity is needed. Confusion lies in the fact that workers do not correctly understand that these small business men are not their real enemies, the capitalists, and do not understand the role played by the small business men in the general class struggle.

The small business men generally play a reactionary role, and in this case in Falls, they had to be militantly fought. There can be no retreat or compromise for the food workers in their struggles for better conditions, the same as there can never be any compromise in the principle or ideology to the petty bourgeoisie. As soon as these workers would try to save their bosses' business by accepting worse conditions, they would only place an obstacle in the way of solidarity with the workers and in the final analysis only make it harder to make the petty boss realize his true class position which demands that he follow the lead of the workers in a revolutionary fight against capitalism. That is why it was correct that the waitresses started picketing and used militant tactics.

By a Worker Correspondent
PALM BEACH, Fla.—Here is a little sample of the workers here in Palm Beach on the relief role. The boss only works the white and don't work the Negro. The Negroes are forced to go to the woods and pick moss and sell it for food in the boss store, so that they may live.

Discuss Approach To Petty Business Pay Cut 50 Percent On Relief Job

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—On the relief project at 205 Charles Street the Negro women make quilts for 12 1/2 cents an hour, working from 5 a. m. till 2 p. m. with fifteen minutes for lunch.

One crew of a hundred have to put out forty quilts, sewing by hand, in the eight hours that they are required to stay on the job. The rate of pay on these jobs has been reduced from \$2.10 a day to \$1. Even those who have not had their monthly budgets reduced because they get more days have 27 per cent of the workers have to spend fourteen cents a day on carfare. All the relief projects in this city are arranged so that most of the workers have to spend carfare. It seems as if the relief work is run for the benefit of the Public Utilities as they get the biggest part of the relief money.

But the local organizations, although they were militant, acted quite weakly because they were not headed by a leadership that was armed with a clear understanding of the relationship of class forces. Great confusion exists even amongst the most militant waitresses because they see beyond their petty bosses, but not with clarity, and do not have any hatred against their boss who works with them and is economically almost as bad off as they are, in fact many are right on the verge of ruin. This confusion was greatly offset by the resolute position taken by the other unions.

This confusion can be overcome by a conscious mass education, mass meetings, and a clear class program which will create a firm revolutionary consciousness which the small business elements will be forced to cater to. What we failed to do before and at the time of the strike we should do now. We must make them understand that correct tactics are for the workers to remain firm and to go forward in their fight against poor conditions which means resisting all attempts of the small business men to pass on their business costs by the capitalists and to the backs of the workers and at the same time helping lead these business elements into a fight against capitalism, for unemployment insurance, against war and fascism.

What's To Be Done
COMRADE S. B. seems quite confused. He asks us "Why write to you for advice when the only answer we get is to go to a doctor or a clinic?" When we refer you to a doctor or a clinic, it is because we feel that it is essential—under all circumstances—for a patient to be examined by a doctor. Many people seem to think that just the asking and answering of questions is sufficient to make a diagnosis—which, of course, is incorrect. A diagnosis can only be made by combining the facts obtained by such questioning with the facts obtained from an examination.

However, that is not only our answer. There are many conditions, described to us in letters, for which we can and do give general and occasionally specific instructions. Nor must you forget that our tasks are many. Besides helping our comrades with their medical problems, we try to give them much needed education in health. We try to break down the many superstitions and false ideas which people get from each other (and from some doctors), the quackeries and fads.

You also complain that we send you to clinics—and yet tell you that clinics and clinic doctors are no good. We never said that clinic doctors are no good. We do say, however, that conditions in clinics are so poor that the resulting overcrowding, the lack of space and equipment, the actual "speed-up" of doctors in order to see all the patients—all these conditions make it impossible for doctors, no matter how capable they are, to give good medical care of the patients.

We send you to clinics because we all should use the medical facilities already existing to get diagnosis and the treatment we need. Where these facilities are poor, and where we resent the handling, this must then stimulate us to demand the best kind of treatment and to force the government to make adequate provisions for giving this.

We send you to clinics because that is the best we can do today. But we do not stop at that. We, doctors and patients, try to remedy these conditions. All of us, individually, and collectively, through our unions, our fraternal and mass organizations, must fight for the passage of the only Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827) that will make possible an improved standard of living. All of us must fight for a Health Insurance program under workers' and doctors' control—a program which will provide sufficient hospital facilities for patients, and pay for all professionals, a program which will make the practice of medicine what it should be—a social need, socially administered.

Treatment of Chronic Gonorrhoea
If you have had gonorrhoea for two years, as you state, then you probably are at present suffering from a chronic stage of this disease. The extent of the progress of the disease in your system must be determined before treatment can be started. That is, we must find out whether the prostate gland is involved, whether the testicles have become infected, or whether the condition is simply limited to the canal of the penis. However, as a rule in long standing cases there is an inflammation of the prostate.

Treatment of these conditions is fairly prolonged—often taking three to four months for a cure. In the early cases, however, a complete cure can almost always be accomplished in from six weeks to three months.

In chronic gonorrhoea, even more so than in the acute type, self-treatment by druggists or quacks is futile and often harmful. The essential point in the treatment of chronic gonorrhoea is thorough irrigation of the back part of the canal and bladder, associated with fairly frequent (two or three times a week) massages of the prostate gland. This must be followed by a thorough stretching of the canal by means of sounds. Injections of one kind or another are valueless. If the testicles have become involved, diathermy or electric heat, is of some value.

Why are people ashamed of sex? Why do they consider the various sex problems which confront the majority of the workers as problems which are not to be discussed? Why is sex generally only the subject of a dirty joke and rarely talked about seriously? These questions and many others will be dealt with in one of the leading articles in the forthcoming first issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the Medical Advisory Board's magazine. The title of the article is: "Sex and Guilt" and will be written by one of the psychiatrists on the Board.

To be sure of getting this and many other important articles which will appear in the first issue and subsequent issues of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, take advantage of the special advance subscription offer of one dollar for a year. Clip a dollar bill to the coupon at the bottom of the column.

United Action Forged by Heroic February Struggle in Austria

[Meeting in general conference, the representatives of the Communist Party of Austria, the Revolutionary-Socialists, the Schutzbund, the Independent Trade Unions, the Young Communist League and the Socialist Youth, as well as the delegates from sport organizations and the Austrian Red Aid, resolved to carry through a program of united actions in connection with the anniversary of the February struggles. The conference decided to issue the following appeal to the Austrian proletariat, to the international working class, and to the parties and sections of the Second and Third Internationals.]

To the workers and toilers of Austria!

One year has elapsed since the February struggles. One year since the whole world rang on the thunder of cannon roaring out of red Vienna to the workers of all nations. And just as the days of the Paris Commune of 1871 remain unforgettable in memory of the working class, so the struggle of the Schutzbund in 1934 is now part of the history of the international proletariat. The battle ended in a defeat, out of which the red flag, now more than ever red with spilled blood, flew high in honor.

Much was lost by the Austrian workers during those days: Freedom and their civil rights, strength and organization. A great deal, however, was preserved: Our proletarian honor, our proud defiance, our faith in socialism!

What did we swear, as the hangmen dragged our Socialist martyrs off to the gallows, our Munichreiter, Svoboda, Weisell, our Walisch, Stanek, Rauchberger, Hols, Bulga? We will avenge our slaughtered comrades.

What did we swear, when they plundered our workers' homes, when over our shattered community houses rose the hated hooked cross? We will come back! We will conquer the red banner over these walls again!

One year has gone since then!

A year ago they bombarded the Karl Marx House, and now, in its place, a chapel is being built. They dragged Seitz to prison and Weisell to execution, and now they are commemorating the anniversary of their bloody victory with the great Vienna ball, waltzing and dancing so soon after the cannon and the gallows.

Appeal of the Austrian United Front

To the workers of the world! To the parties of the Second and Third Internationals!

One year after the great February struggle of the Austrian workers, one year after their bloody defeat, the Austrian working class is continuing its unwavering fight against fascist dictatorship. Robbed of all rights, beaten into fascist slavery, we carry on the battle in our illegal organizations. Out of the fascist prisons we send brotherly greetings to the workers of the world.

Do not allow the 12th of February to go by without spreading before the world the shameful deeds of Austrian fascism, the complete loss of all rights of the Austrian people, the entire destruction of all freedom and all working class organization, the enslavement of workers in industry, the growing poverty and exploitation! In Austria not a trace remains of the freedom of press. Any possibility of legally presenting the condition of the nation is forbidden. When we desire to meet our own comrades, we can only come together secretly in the forests.

There are no rights of union or assembly for the workers. The concentration camps, for all the swindle and talk of "a Christmas amnesty," are still maintained. And each day new victims are brought to Wolfenbutel. Holding the whip of unlimited punishment, the police grant no appeals. The government not only orders dismissals openly but extends pressure in order to discharge individual workers and employees for the slightest political offense. All degrees of special dictatorial power have been prolonged for another year.

A year ago they "rescued Christendom" with their gallows. Now we understand what that signified: The defenselessness and unexampled misery of the workers, wage-outs, greater unemployment, greater taxes for the poor and huge revenue gifts for the rich, the robbery of social rights, brutal sternness against the unemployed, and the disappearance of all economic security. The

Appeal of the Austrian United Front

opposite of everything promised by the fascist liars has come to pass. They promised work and bread, but even one of the supporters of the fascist dictatorship, Herr Krunchak, admits that unemployment remains to use. A monthly average of 163,000 unemployed in Vienna in 1933 increased in 1934 to 190,000. Likewise the number of applicants for old-age pensions

climbed from 89,000 to 168,000. Of work no mention is made. And bread? The monthly total of wages has sunk from 185,000,000 schillings to 58,000,000 schillings! Mass misery strikes everywhere.

It is one year now that our dead lie in their mass-graves, that those imprisoned languish in dungeons. For one year we have felt the arrogance of the victors.

But we forget nothing, comrades! The days of February, 1934, were a penetrating lesson. Then we not only buried our dead but at the same time we buried fascists also and errors. An entire epoch in the history of the Austrian working class movement was completed. The great mass of Austrian workers was convinced that socialism could be attained peacefully along the road of bourgeois democracy. Democracy was dyanmited by the fascists. They taught the Austrian working class on the battlefield how "democracy" nurses dictatorship to brutal proportions. No other choice is possible than between the dictatorship of fascism and the dictatorship of the proletariat! The fascist regime has demonstrated how a victorious class deals with the conquered. Truly, we shall meet like with like! Between fascism and the working class no conciliation is possible, only implacable struggle. Every step toward conciliation will be bitterly fought by the working class, as will every illusion thrown forward by the reformists.

The first anniversary of the February revolt finds the revolutionary Austrian workers united in their decision to wage a relentless struggle against fascism.

The proletarian parties, the Schutzbund, the youth organizations, and the Red Aid have organized in a revolutionary united front to carry on the battle against every form of fascism.

Therefore, on this day of remembrance of our defeat, we feel neither beaten nor dispirited, but rather like those who are certain of approaching victory. Therefore, we recall the memory of our battles in February with united hearts and clenched fists. Therefore, we must

Broadcast this shame of civilization in fascist Austria throughout the world! Show your mass strength everywhere, so that every support of the hateful anti-working class regime in Austria is withdrawn.

Draw a moral plague belt around lying hypocritical Austrian fascism, which, with "Christian" morality, refrains from battling against the barbarism of the Third Reich and at the same time acts as the true copy of Hitler-fascism, aiming at the same goal.

On the 12th of February fight in unity with us against fascism, which has for the moment beaten us and threatens you!

Fight with us against the danger of war, a danger that fascism steadily increases!

Demand with us: Freedom for all imprisoned proletarians! Down with the shame of concentration camps!

For the return of all political and economic rights of freedom to the workers!

We solemnly swear by our heroes and by the international working class:

We continue to struggle for the proletarian revolution, for the downfall of fascism, and for the establishment of power by the working class!

Vienna, January 15, 1935.
COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA
(Section of the Third International)
REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS OF AUSTRIA
(Sec. of the Second International)
AUSTRIAN SCHUTZBUND

Appeal of the Austrian United Front

While their families are in need! Think of the victims of illegal work whom the fascist regime deals with special brutality!

Demonstrate in behalf of the Austrian workers on Feb. 12! On this day join us in united demonstration against fascism! Remember the legacy of the February heroes who sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary strategy of a united proletariat!

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YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

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Medical Advisory Board Magazine

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WHEN all is said and done, we Communists must be credited with doing just a little good in the world. Even our enemies must admit that we have helped the regal daughters of high society to become aware of, in General Johnson's cute phrase, "the ants of conscience crawling in their pants."

Let me explain. According to Dirty Willie Hears, the Communists are the worst boogymen you ever saw. They lurk in every corner, and under every American twinned. They are in the schools, the factories, the public parks. Willie probably has found one in his soup, and it crawled out, whiskers and all, and hissed, "Boo! you double-crossing, sexualizing, yellow rat of a bloody money-bags!" or words to that effect, which scared him mightily, as it would any peaceful millionaire, and made him flee to Mother Hitler for protection, as who with twenty million dollars wouldn't?

Yes, they are everywhere. And if this is true, who can say with much confidence that among the thousands of butlers, first and second maids, footmen, chauffeurs, gardeners, lapdog guardians, cooks, masseurs, pastry bakers, coiffeurs, private secretaries, ghost writers, dressmakers, publicity men, jewellers, personal doctors, yacht captains and other able-bodied men and women who must waste their valuable lives nursing the idle rich and their wives and daughters—

Who can say that in this vast army of forced and useless labor there does not exist a nucleus of rebels who would rather be men than mice and who hate their worthless masters and long for a new world where manhood will be everyone's right and no man can have money with which to ruin the lives of other men and make of them trained funkies?

In other words, surely there are rebel hearts, aye, even Communist hearts beating under many the stony shirtfront of a perfectly trained butler. And it is not fantastic to suppose that copies of the Daily Worker or the New Masses have been secretly thrust under the noses of our Ruling Classes, as Redfield has named them, in Newport or Palm Beach.

The society ladies must surely have learned what we think of them. Robert Forsythe has done valiant service in expressing the lack of respect for society now growing in the mind of the masses. His raspberries have been inimitable; he is a real Jeremiah of the Bronx cheer. Burck, Limbach, Gropper and others of our cartoonists have often drawn Mrs. Fatt and her daughters. The thing must have struck home at last. Even a lady with forty servants and a mighty rear pooch has her feelings.

Well, the ladies have taken our words to heart, and it seems they are going to work. They have been nationalized—I mean, democratized. Hooray! Likewise banzai and baloney!

Those Ungrateful Bolshies

THIS is the story. At first, they did not take our unkindly barbs with sufficient seriousness. They thought it was just caty spit or jealousy. They had pearl necklaces and yachts and were carefully massaged every day. We owned no pearls or masseurs and so we were just being petty and jealous.

The ladies, however, were somewhat touched. They made gestures toward proletarianism, just to divert some of the arrows of spite. The ladies, you will remember, became photographer's models to show their good-will. Every cold-cream advertisement, every ad for Camel or Lucky Strike cigarettes now was headed by a de luxe photograph of the sweetest dames and fanciest names in high society. You saw them in their velvet gowns, against a background of gilt luxury, dabbing in cold cream or puffing a Camel. They wrote (or their funkies wrote) exquisitely worded little testimonials testifying that cold cream improved their faces or that cigarettes made them healthy. It was work of a sort, and therefore irritating, but the ladies did it gallantly for the cause of democracy.

Yet the awful Bolshies kept up the criticism, the sneers and the hoots. The sacrifice was received ungratefully. The red bloodhounds still bayed, and the ladies knew that something drastic must be done.

Our Pearls and Butlers

ACCORDING to a story in the New York Post, a society women are flocking to Hollywood to enter the movies. There, you Reds, we hurl your insinuations in your teeth. We are not parasites; we are going to earn our pearls and butlers in the sweat of our brow. We are just as proletarian as Joan Crawford, and God has given us the same lips, eyes, noses, enameled complexions, sex appeal and rear ends.

"Two pretty and very, very blue-blooded society women, Dorothy Fell of Park Avenue, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. John R. Fell, will board the train tomorrow night for Hollywood and take screen tests," announces the liberal Post.

Miss Fell is the daughter of Ogden L. Mills (how or why I cannot tell, society being a puzzle). You know him, of course, he was Hoover's treasurer and pal.

Miss Fell, the paper says, has been commuting between Palm Beach and New York, getting in training for a movie career. Life has grown serious, and it is all the fault of those Communists.

TUNING IN

- 7:05-WEAF-Hobbies-Samuel Lewishin, Quenna Marie, Brock Pemberton
- 7:15-WEAF-Sports Resume-Stan Lcmaz
- 7:25-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:35-WEAF-Myst and Merg-
- 7:45-WEAF-Luck and Abner
- 7:55-WEAF-Motion Downey
- 8:05-WEAF-Sinatra Orchestra
- 8:15-WEAF-Just Plain Bill
- 8:25-WEAF-Easy Aces-Sketch
- 8:35-WEAF-The Street Singer
- 8:45-WEAF-Edgar Guest, Poet
- 8:55-WEAF-Concert Orchestra
- 9:05-WEAF-Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 9:15-WEAF-Government by the People-John G. Winant, Former Governor of New Hampshire
- 9:25-WEAF-Comedy and Music
- 9:35-WEAF-Boake Carter, Commentator
- 9:45-WEAF-Reisman Orch.
- 9:55-WEAF-Phil Dwyer, Baritone
- 10:05-WEAF-Borrah Minevitch Harmonica Band; Henry Burbig, Comedy
- 10:15-WEAF-The Boston Struggle
- 10:25-WEAF-Concert Orchestra
- 10:35-WEAF-Frank Munn, Tenor
- 10:45-WEAF-Hazel Glenn, Soprano
- 10:55-WEAF-Wayne King Orchestra
- 11:05-WEAF-Variety Musicals
- 11:15-WEAF-Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone
- 11:25-WEAF-Legay Orchestra
- 11:35-WEAF-Vivienne Sgan, Soprano
- 11:45-WEAF-Oliver Smith, Tenor
- 9:00-WEAF-Ben Bernie Orchestra; Ginger Rogers, Actress, Guest
- 9:10-WEAF-Hubbly Music
- 9:20-WEAF-Grace Moore, Soprano
- 9:30-WEAF-Bing Crosby, Songs; Bill Orch., Mills Brothers, Soloists; Joan Bennett, Actress, Guest
- 9:40-WEAF-Ed Wynn, Comedian
- 9:50-WEAF-Dark Enchantment
- 10:00-WEAF-Canadian Concert
- 10:10-WEAF-Waltz Orchestra; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto
- 10:20-WEAF-Operetta-Lady to Rome
- 10:30-WEAF-Testimonial Dinner to Former New York State Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria
- 10:40-WEAF-Dr. Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin, Speaking at National Republican Club
- 10:50-WEAF-National Defense
- 11:00-WEAF-George H. Dern, Secretary of War
- 11:10-WEAF-Emery Deutch, Violin
- 11:20-WEAF-Talk-Stanley High
- 11:30-WEAF-News
- 11:40-WEAF-Lyman Orchestra
- 11:50-WEAF-Daily Orchestra
- 12:00-WEAF-Robert Royce, Tenor
- 12:10-WEAF-Moonbeams Trio

LITTLE LEFTY



Home Sweet Home!



by del



LOOK SPUNKY!



Burlington Dynamite Cases Frame-up of Mill Owners to Strangle Southern Textile Union

All Seven Defendants Slaved in Mills from Childhood

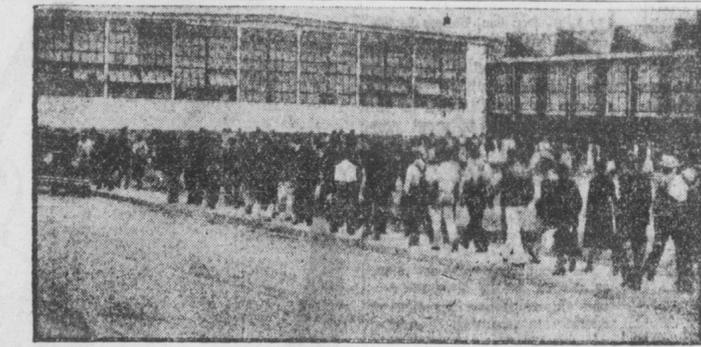
By ANNA MAE JOHNSON

THEY are all Southern-bred—the seven workers whom the textile bosses of Burlington, N. C., have sentenced to jail. And they are all mill workers. They know and they hate the strangle-hold of the Southern textile mills on the life and being of a worker. That's why they organized, that's why they struck. When the textile workers in every state came pouring out of the mills in the great strike of September, 1934, these workers of Burlington came, too. All of them mill hands of long standing, four of them members of the United Textile Workers' Union.

To break that strike, to smash the union, the Burlington bosses had some dynamite planted, and called in the sheriff, and got the help of three stool-pigeons—whom they paid well—and four dicks from that happy-hunting ground of dicks, the coal fields of the Frick Company in Pennsylvania. The judge was "right" and the jury was hand-picked, so the seven workers—Tom Canipe, John Anderson, Florence Blalock, Howard Overman, J. P. Hoggard, Avery Kimray and J. F. Haraway—these seven men got a total of 27 years in jail.

It could have happened to almost any textile worker in North Carolina with sense enough to organize and strike and stand up like a man for his rights. These seven men are just like most of the Southern textile workers. They've lived the same lives and had the same troubles.

Take J. P. Hoggard, now. He's a native of North Carolina. His father was a logger, and while his father was away at work his mother and the kids ran the farm. So the boy got almost no schooling. At 11 he left the farm and since then he's scratched for himself. At 18 he got a job in a cotton mill in Duke, N. C., at \$1 a day. After he got skilled they paid him \$8 or \$9 a week. He married. They began to move from place to place—the Southern mill worker's everlasting



Picket line during the textile strike at Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C., where one striker was killed and six wounded by National Guards.

search for "something a bit better." Worked in Roanoke Rapids, Greensboro, Winston-Salem. Then Burlington, the union, the strike—and the frame-up.

"I'm a Union Man"

"I'm a union man and always will be," Hoggard says. "I was one of the first to start this union here in Burlington. They're sending us to jail to make people think strikes are bad things. But that's the only way the working people will ever get anywhere."

"They tried to blacken my character in the trial. Here's how they did: We've always been broke. Once my oldest son was killed on a freight train. They wanted us to send money to bring the boy's body home. We wanted to, too. We loved our boy. But we just didn't have any money. What do you think the state did in the trial? They used it against me. Said it showed I had no feeling."

Or take Howard Overman. Fifteen brothers and three sisters. A little work here and there—nothing lasted long enough to get a start. It was always that way in the family. At ten years of age Howard's mother had gone to work for ten cents a day, working 12 hours. She was so little she had to get an older person to wipe the railings she was supposed to keep clean. Since he was old enough to work—and that's

Anderson, who worked in Graham, N. C., was a mill worker in Burlington. He was a textile town—Howard has trued each day to the mills, except when there wasn't any work.

"We have been railroaded by the mill companies of Burlington for crimes we are not guilty of," says Overman, "on evidence brought by the mill company, which is untrue."

Tom Canipe, another of the defendants; his father was a mill worker also. Tom was born in North Carolina. Blacklisted since the strike, the \$13 a week his wife makes in a hosiery mill—support all three of them—there's a baby.

Fought For Better Ventilation

John Anderson was born out of the state—as far away as Virginia. The mills claimed him when he was 14. He fought against what he thought was wrong. The workers in the Mayfair Mill in Burlington were almost suffocating, because there wasn't any ventilation to give you a breath of air. Anderson took it up with the Welfare Department in Raleigh in 1931. He got fired for his pains—but the Mayfair Mill workers got their ventilation! When the U. T. W. came, Anderson got elected president of the whole Piedmont Textile Council.

So with all the defendants, when the union came and then the strike, they were all in Burlington—except

"learners." They call them that because bosses don't have to pay "learners" but a few dollars a week, maybe \$5, maybe \$6. You "learn" for a long time in one department. Then you "learn" for a long time in another department. And then, unless you are very lucky, you're likely to get fired.

But the stretch-out, the stretch-out! That's the worst thing of all. Two hundred bobbins every 19 minutes for a woman weaver. At the Oneida Mill, 14 looms raised to 20. At the Holt Plaid Mill, first 4 or 6 looms; now 8. The workers can get a drink of water once in a while—if they run for it and run back. If they walk—the work is so far behind they can't get caught up.

And then the lousy little tricks the bosses use. Docking you all the time for no reason at all. Selling at a good price the cloth they dock you for because "it's no good." Docking you out of your compensation no matter how bad you're hurt. Shutting the windows tight so you can't get a breath of air.

Why, of course they joined the union, and struck, and picketed, and scrapped back when the sheriffs came with tear-gas and the guardsmen with bayonets. Not only these seven men. But just about all the mill workers in Burlington. The bosses picked on these seven. But they might have picked on a lot of other brave, good union men and women in Burlington.

The Bosses' Frame-Up

That's just the danger of it. That's just what the bosses mean by this frame-up. They want to say: "If you join the union, or you, or you, you'll get the same." And that's why the International Labor Defense coming into this frame-up is so important. Because now there'll be a real fight. A fight for the right to belong to a union and to strike and picket. That's really what the Burlington dynamite cases are about—the dynamite is just a plant and a fake, of course. It's the union that the bosses are worried about.

Faced Tear-Gas and Bayonets During Textile Strike

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Skilled Workers Become "Learners"

Some of these seven men figured things would go better when the N. R. A. came in. But the N. R. A. only helped the bosses to press them harder. Lots of people were laid off. Skilled workers' wages were cut. The mills are just full of

Lincoln Abolished Slavery--But Did Not Carry Fight Against Southern Landlords to the End

Abolished Slavery Only To Preserve Northern Capitalism--"If I Could Save the Union Without Freeing Any Slaves, I Would Do It", Lincoln Wrote to Horace Greeley, in Reply to Charge That His Main Interest Was Not Negro Liberation

The following article contains valuable material to show the realities behind the "Lincoln myth" which has been built up by the American capitalist class. Portraying Lincoln as some kind of inspired savior of the Negro people. At the same time, the article neglects to point to the genuinely revolutionary character of the Civil War and of Lincoln's act. It is correct to reveal the bourgeois basis of Lincoln's actions; but it is also necessary to show their "revolutionary" significance. Only in this way can we use these traditions for the working class revolution.—EDITOR.

By EUGENE GORDON

ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a mythical figure is of recent origin. During his lifetime and shortly after his death so much truth was written about him that it is little short of amazing how the myths grew up. The fact is that the fanciful tales about Lincoln's being the savior of the Negro did not originate until the Republican Party originated them. We do not intend to go into a discussion of the Republican Party. All that is necessary is to point out that this party of northern capitalism, feeling the need of the Negro's loyalty, invented the tale of "The Great Emancipator." Until then everybody had taken Lincoln for just what he was, a clever politician and a tool of the young capitalist class. George S. Merriam, author of "The Negro and the Nation," had no illusions about Lincoln.

Frederick Douglass, who knew Lincoln well, was far more realistic in his appraisal than the Negro reformist leaders who today slobber at the memory of the "Great Emancipator." Let us, therefore, examine the opinions of two men who knew Lincoln, on the one hand, and Lincoln's own statements about slavery and the Negro, on the other. Out of the whole we should get a pretty fair picture.

Abraham Lincoln was not "The Great Emancipator," since, although he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he did not actually make the Negro free. In fact, he opposed freedom for the Negro; that is, the kind of freedom the

masses of whites were supposed to have as a matter of course. Before we go further into that, however, we shall look at Lincoln as the vacillating wartime President.

Faithful Politician

Lincoln was a politician who served his party faithfully. That party was, of course, the Republican. The Republican Party had recently been organized to carry out the wishes of the people in the North who wanted slavery checked. The party represented the interests of the growing young capitalist class. Unless the growth of slavery was checked, capitalism could never spread throughout the great American continent. Slavery was a hold-over from feudalism; capitalism was new and vital and strong. It was then the society of the future, whereas slavery represented a social order that had been buried everywhere except in the southern part of the United States.

When Lincoln, therefore, seemed to hate slavery, he was reflecting the attitude of the class which controlled his party. When he seemed to waver, to vacillate, in his attitude toward the South, it was because the Republican Party itself wavered. He could not act independently of his bosses, the men who furnished money to keep the Republican Party going.

Some of the abolitionists did not understand these facts. They accused Lincoln of weakness. One of his most persistent accusers was Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune. Greeley published an open letter in his paper, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions." During the course of this letter Greeley suggested that Lincoln write to the United States Ministers in Europe and ask them to say candidly "whether the seeming subservience of your policy to the slaveholding, slave-upholding interests, is not the perplexity, the despair of statesmen and of parties, and be admonished by the general answer!"

Greeley forgot that Lincoln was acting that way because the Republican Party did not want to free the South rulers too much. To free the slaves would be a severe blow to

the South; therefore, said the Republican Party, don't even threaten to do that until every other device has failed. Lincoln obeyed his orders. He was a good party man.

Saving the Union

But Greeley's letter made Abraham Lincoln so angry that he wrote: "I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. I would save the Union, if I could save it by freeing all the slaves; I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear doing, I forbear because I do not believe it would help save the Union." (My emphasis—E. G.)

Did Lincoln actually say that he was not in favor of giving the Negro the kind of freedom white men enjoyed? If he did, then he was really against real freedom for the Negro. If he did, he was against equal rights for the Negro. But how could "The Great Emancipator" be against equal rights for those whom he emancipated? If we remember that he emancipated the Negroes only because he thought that act would weaken the South, we can understand how he could oppose actual liberation for the Negro people.

Disclaimed Belief in Equality

In one of his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas, says Merriam, Lincoln declared that the North had a right to be concerned about what the South would do with the Negro. Your doctrine seems to be, Lincoln said, "that if one man wants to make another man a slave, a third

man has no right to prevent him." Merriam goes on: "Douglas constantly twitted Lincoln with belief in Negro equality. This Lincoln disclaimed; he did not believe in the Negro's equality with the white man; did not believe in making him a voter or a juror; but because an inferior, had a Negro no rights?"

Not only did Abraham Lincoln believe the Negro to be inferior to the white man but, like the rest of the Republicans of his time, "he disclaimed any disposition," says Merriam, "to agitate against the fugitive slave law; as to practical restriction, he had nothing to urge except exclusion from the territories."

When he declared, at still another time, that he did not believe the nation could exist half slave and half free, he meant just this: that a capitalist society could not exist side by side with a bastard feudalism. One of them had to be crushed. Bastard feudalism was crushed only because vigorous young capitalism was stronger.

Frederick Douglass, whose mother was a slave but whose father was a white man, was about eight years younger than Abraham Lincoln. A judicial balancing of their lives side by side shows Douglass to be in every way a greater man than Lincoln. The very fact that Lincoln did not believe in the full equality of white man and black man, that he was not personally concerned whether the great masses of blacks were ever truly liberated, marked him as inferior to Douglass.

A True Estimate of Lincoln

And if Lincoln-day orators among the Negro "leaders" today absurdly claim him as the Negro's "Great Emancipator," Douglass, who knew the man and had every opportunity to eulogize him, was never guilty of such a blunder. At the unveiling of the Freedman's Monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1876, Douglass, one of the main orators, said frankly what he thought of Lincoln. What he said was not denied by anybody. It was what everybody at that time knew to be the truth. It was only later, when the Negro was needed by the Republican Party, that the Lincoln myth was created.

On this occasion Douglass said, truth being "beautiful at all times and in all places." "It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model." Pointing out that Lincoln had shown himself "in his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices," to be "devoted to the welfare of white man"—meaning, undoubtedly, the white men whose interests Lincoln served, the white men of the ruling class—Douglass said that the wartime President was willing and ready "at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of the country."

But Douglass goes much farther in telling the truth about Lincoln. He says: "To protect, defend, and perpetuate slavery in the states where it existed Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed guarantees of the United States Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the slave states. He was willing to pursue, recapture, and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though his guilty master were already in arms against the government. The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration."

During this week, when more will be said in praise of Lincoln than of Douglass, it would pay every worker, white and Negro, to learn something more of the early history of both these men; to learn more especially of the early life of the man who, not knowing who his white father was, later dropped the name of Bailey and adopted the name Douglass, because he liked the he o of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." We need such leaders as Douglass in our present-day struggle for Negro liberation and for the liberation of all workers from the yoke of capitalist oppression.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

More on the Labor Party

Question: If the Labor Party that the Communists propose is not to be reformist, will it be revolutionary; and in that case why do we need two revolutionary parties in the United States?—V. T.

Answer: The Communist Party stands for a class struggle Labor Party which will further the development of class consciousness among the workers and further their class battles. But there is only one—and there can only be one—revolutionary party in the United States.

The one revolutionary party is the Communist Party. It is the vanguard of the working class and represents the general and lasting interests of all workers. By its ability to maintain inseparable ties with the masses, by providing them with correct political leadership which is verified by the daily experiences of the workers, the Communist Party will lead the working class toward the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

This does not mean, however, that the Labor Party, which the Communists propose would be a reformist party carrying out a policy of class collaboration with the capitalists. On the contrary the Communists are fighting for a Labor Party with a class struggle program. Such a party would put forward demands closely connected with the struggles of the masses for relief, unemployment insurance, higher wages, genuine labor unions and so on.

This kind of a Labor Party based on the trade unions and the mass organizations of the workers, while at the moment, not accepting the full revolutionary program of the Communist Party, would further the revolutionary understanding of the working class and speed-up revolutionary developments in this country. By accepting class struggle principles as the basis for its struggles, the Labor Party would teach the workers that only class battles against the capitalists can win their economic and political demands.

Through these daily struggles and through this independent class political action, the present breakaway of workers from the old capitalist parties would be directed towards the Communist Party and its fight for the revolutionary emancipation of the toiling population from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism.

Thus it can be seen that the Communists do not propose to build up a reformist Labor Party which would be controlled by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. The Communist Party by participating with the masses in a broad class struggle Labor Party will further their class consciousness. It will educate them through their experiences and struggles so that the common fight against the interests of private property will lead to the revolutionary struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the overthrow of the capitalist schema of things.

Literature to the Masses

How Not to Reach the Millions

Philadelphia is one of the largest districts in the country. One would expect that a good-sized order would be sent from Philadelphia for the two new pamphlets which have just been published, "The Assassination of Kirov" by M. Katz, and "How Do We Raise the Question of a Labor Party?"

Instead, the District Literature Department in Philadelphia ordered 100 copies of the Labor Party pamphlet and 25 copies of "The Assassination of Kirov."

The Kirov assassination and the counter measures against the White Guardists in the Soviet Union are being utilized by the capitalists, and their lackeys of all shades, as the starting point for a furious campaign of lies and slander against the Soviet Union. With the workers anxious to learn the political implications behind the assassination of Kirov, Philadelphia orders 25 copies of this pamphlet.

The Labor Party question is causing a tremendous amount of discussion among workers, and they are thirsting for clarity on the Communist approach to the question. The Philadelphia district is going to satisfy this thirst with 100 copies of the Labor Party pamphlet.

What is wrong here? What is responsible for this short-sightedness on the part of the Philadelphia Literature Department? The answer is: a lack of political alertness; failure to keep an ear to the ground; moving along complacently in the same old groove; no imagination, no initiative, no pep.

When these two pamphlets were announced did the Literature Department in Philadelphia get together with the Org. Dept. which arranges meetings and with the Agit-Prop Dept. which directs the discussions and our counter campaign against the attacks on the Soviet Union? Did they estimate their potential outlets for these pamphlets and make plans to use them up to the hilt? Evidently not. The Literature Department must have figured something like this: "We'll order a few, and if they sell then we'll order some more." Instead of stimulating the sentiments and interests of the workers, we are dragging along in the wake of their desires.

This attitude must be uprooted. To remain satisfied with present literature distribution will be fatal to the huge publishing program now being embarked upon by the Literature Commission. Literature directors in districts, sections, and units, and literature agents in mass organizations must constantly, persistently, continuously work out new and improved methods of distributing literature among the workers. Above all they must always keep in mind the necessity today of getting our literature into the hands of thousands of workers.

Otherwise we will not be able to carry out our task of REACHING THE MILLIONS.

Washington Challenges Baltimore

Entering the revolutionary competition to increase literature sales, the Washington section in the Philadelphia district issues the following challenge to the Baltimore section in the same district: "We hereby challenge the Baltimore section to sell more literature and especially Lenin Sets in the months of February, March and April. The winner will be determined by the amount of money sent in by the two sections to the central office. We issue this challenge with the full knowledge that the Baltimore section has at present a much bigger margin." our answer, Baltimore?

Does Rev. Holmes Want to Aid Enemies of the Soviet Union?

MINISTER'S DECLARATIONS ON SOVIET EXECUTIONS GET WARM RECEPTION IN THE HEARST PRESS

THE nature of "liberalism" is once more revealed in the statement by Rev. John Haynes Holmes on the executions of the anti-Soviet plotters.

For 15 years, Holmes declares, he has defended the Soviet Union against misrepresentation, and has "prayed for the success of the revolutionary experiment." But now, Holmes concludes, "the tyranny of Soviet Russia seems to be getting worse rather than better."

Holmes says that he is "unwilling to condemn horrors in Nazi Germany and denounce dreadful crimes

in my own country, and then remain silent when I see these same horrors and crimes, or even worse, being perpetrated in Russia."

Nazi-Germany, ruled by finance-capital, has destroyed the trade unions, murdered and jailed thousands of workers—and Jews and liberals as well. IT IS A DICTATORSHIP AGAINST ALL SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The "crimes in my own country" of which Holmes speaks are the crimes of the capitalist class against those fighting for a better world—such as the Soviet masses are now constructing.

During the past year between 30 and 40 assassin groups wormed their way into the U.S.S.R. from surrounding fascist countries. They plotted to murder Soviet leaders and hamper the building of socialism. THE SOVIET UNION HAS UNMERCIFULLY CRUSHED THESE FOES OF PROGRESS.

Rev. Holmes must realize that it is precisely those in the U. S. and Germany who attack the workers and all true progress who also plot murder against Soviet leaders and incite war against the Soviet Union. It is against these people that the Soviet Union is defending its right to build a new society.

Japan is geared for an attack upon the Soviet Union in the East. Hitler is preparing to strike in the West.

In the U. S. the anti-Soviet forces are mobilizing to destroy eighteen years of achievements in the U. S. S. R.

Rev. Holmes is possibly unwittingly playing into the hands of the enemies of the Soviet Union. That is why his statement is displayed by the Hearst press.

This is the logic of the "liberal" position.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPROBODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 124th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7810.
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$4.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935

The Hearings on H. R. 2827

THE hearings on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, will end Thursday. At the conclusion of the hearings, the House Committee on Labor must either report the bill out of committee and onto the floor of Congress for vote, or the Workers' Bill is automatically killed in committee.

Thus far, five members of the committee, Representatives Lundeen, Conery, Dunn, Marcantonio and Lesinski, have signified their intention of voting for the Workers' Bill. At least seven more will be necessary.

The National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has called upon all workers and their organizations to send resolutions to the members of the committee demanding a favorable vote.

These are: Representatives Mary T. Norton, New Jersey; Glen Griswold, Indiana; Charles Truax, Ohio; James Gildea, Pennsylvania; J. H. Eagle, Texas; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Kent Keller, Illinois; Reuben Wood, Missouri; Marcellus Evans, New York; Subert Dunn, Mississippi; Richard Welch, California; Fred Hartley, Jr., New Jersey; William Lamberston, Kansas; Clifford Hope, Kansas, and George Snyder, Wisconsin.

Make these Representatives know of the support that has been rolled up behind the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827.

The Tobacco Code

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has just struck another blow at the workers by signing the tobacco code which allows a minimum wage of twenty-five cents an hour. He tried to cover up this wage-cutting act by calling for another of his famous "investigations" of conditions in the industry.

Roosevelt is following a consistent policy of attacking labor, cutting wages and smashing unions. He signed the anti-labor auto code with its open shop merit clause. He is trying to cut wages on work relief.

The signing of the tobacco code, which is an attack on labor from beginning to end, is one more step in the union-smashing campaign of Roosevelt, being pushed through on behalf of the employers.

The Steel Situation

BEGINNING this Saturday, an important series of four articles on the present situation in the steel industry will start in the Daily Worker.

Written by M. J. Olgin, author of the well-known pamphlet "Why Communism," these articles will discuss in detail the highly important developments now taking place in the steel union (Amalgamated Association), the fight against Tighe, and the various paths now open to the steel workers in their fight against the Steel Trust.

All readers are urged to make sure that they get their Daily Worker and this series on steel.

Answer With More Protests!

THE invocation of a Federal law, "obstructing legal procedure," in Oklahoma City, under a count that carries a long prison sentence, after hundreds of workers throughout the country had protested the arrest of eighteen workers who were seized after a march to a relief station, is a challenge hurled at the face of every workers' organization.

In Oklahoma City, eighteen unemployed workers were arrested last May. Before they came up for trial on a charge which carries a long prison term, the Daily Worker and other publications called for protests to the Federal judge. Twelve persons in Oklahoma City who sent pro-

tests were dragged out of their homes at dawn last Thursday. The United States District Attorney has threatened drastic sentences. Simultaneously with the last arrests, a law was introduced in the State Senate to outlaw the Communist Party.

Protests against the original arrests and the jailing of the other twelve should immediately flood the office of the District Attorney, W. C. Lewis, at Oklahoma City, Okla., and the trial Judge Edward J. Vaught, Federal Circuit Court.

Answer this threat against the most elementary civil rights of the workers! Send protests from every organization at once!

Fight Fascist Bill!

THE Washington State Assembly has just passed a bill which strikes at the very roots of the civil rights of the vast toiling majority of the American people.

Sponsored by the banker heads of the American Legion, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the pro-Fascist Hearst press and other reactionary groups, the bill would bar from the election ballots the Communist Party and such minority parties as might refuse to pledge support to the existing system of mass unemployment and suffering, of wage cuts and attacks on the unions, of lynching and jim-crow oppression of the Negro people.

This bill is a sinister warning of the drive to fascism in this country. It is a blow at independent political action by the working class. It aims to strengthen the political power of the exploiters of labor. Directed particularly against the Communists, as the most advanced, militant and devoted section of the working class, the bill is designed as a "model" for a national onslaught on the rights of the working class.

The reactionary groups of the State of Washington have mobilized their forces to rush this fascist measure through the State Senate. The working class must answer with a mighty counter mobilization. Every Socialist worker, every A. F. of L. member and local, every workers' organization should flood the Washington State Senate, Olympia, Wash., with protests against this measure.

A Lower Wage Scheme

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his "works bill," is trying to enforce a starvation minimum wage averaging \$50 per month. The "average" wage provision allows a loop-hole for an even lower wage.

If the "works bill" of Roosevelt goes into effect, it will go a long way towards aiding the employers' wage-slashing drive which is now being put over by Roosevelt.

The demand of the A. F. of L. Executive Council for a "prevailing" wage on work relief jobs, instead of the "works bill," (wage of \$50.00), is not the demand that labor should put up against the wage-cutting bill. What does the "prevailing" wage mean. In the South, in some industries, "prevailing" wages are well below the \$50.00 a month scale proposed.

It is high time that the A. F. of L. leadership launched the campaign, not for "prevailing" wages, but for UNION wages and conditions. Every A. F. of L. local should protest against the Roosevelt wage-cutting Works bill, and demand union wages on all work relief and in all private industry as well.

Every A. F. of L. local should demand that the A. F. of L. Executive Council launch an immediate drive to organize the unorganized workers into the A. F. of L. and prepare strikes for the demands of the workers. Demand union conditions and union recognition on all government and private jobs.

He Speaks for Hearst

HEARST, in his frenzied lying about the Soviet Union, has an ally, or, shall we say, a competitor, in the person of one Raphael Abramowitch, leading representative of the Second (Socialist) International.

This person is now in this country, especially imported to make a tour before working class audiences, to spill his fantastic and vicious lies about the Workers' Fatherland.

This man is nothing more nor less than a professional counter-revolutionary plotter. His name occurred again and again in the 1930 trials of the Mensheviks in the U. S. S. R. who were caught red-handed wrecking Socialist property belonging to the Russian working class.

Let every Socialist worker remember that the hateful murderer who killed Comrade Kirov got his support from just such groups

Party Life

Harlem Leader Tells Of Section's Work In Recruiting Drive

By L. S., Org. Sec., Harlem Section

THE Harlem Section has again succeeded in retaining the recruiting banner given by the District to the Section which is, most consistent in the important work of building the Party. During the recruiting drive our Section has accumulated many valuable experiences which should be made the property of every Section in our District.

For about eight weeks out of the 13 allowed for the drive, the Section did not display any signs of intensity in recruiting. Recruiting was not pushed. A general spirit of taking our permanent victory for granted was developed.

When it became apparent that Section Three was doing an excellent job in beating us, the comrades were somewhat bewildered and it took some time to convince even the leading cadres that such a thing as taking away the recruiting banner was possible. It was evident that if Harlem was to retain its banner, which is more than just a piece of red cloth—it is a symbol of fulfilling one of the most important requirements of our Eighth National Convention, building the Party—we would have to shake up the entire Party membership.

This we succeeded in doing, first, by convincing the unit organizers of our Section that only hard determination, political work and concentration would bring results; that only by politically presenting the importance of Party building in the unit membership would they be able to swing the membership into action. The second important task was to cooperate with the active units and unit members in getting the books speedily and assigning the members without much delay.

Here the Membership Committee of our Section has done excellent work. There was no trace of the previous stagnation in this Committee. The comrades worked from early morning to late at night, working with the unit organization secretaries, with the active unit members who were shock troops in looking up all contacts and recruiting new members.

In our methods, as I have previously stated, our main approach was an intense revolutionary competitive approach which resulted in the units transforming themselves into shock troops which covered every meeting, looked up all contacts and spoke to all their friends and acquaintances in their desire to lead in the building of the Party in the section. Secondly, on a section scale, the Membership Committee with the assistance of the Organization Department, called in a few of the outstanding comrades with good mass contacts and gave them specific responsibilities in the various parts of our section.

The most important reason for our ability to retain the leadership on the field of recruiting, was the collective work of all section departments. The agit-prop department stimulated discussion on Party recruiting. The fraction department not only met with the secretaries of the various fractions but made it their business to cover every important meeting of every mass organization during the last four weeks of the drive.

A very interesting lesson that we must learn from this drive is that mass recruiting means tremendously increased responsibility to the apparatus of the section. To get 505 members within three months means practically the re-arrangement of the entire Party section. It means the creation, as in our case, of an additional 15 units, which brings up the question of the quick development of leadership for these units. This means that if the Party really wants to go ahead with mass recruiting it must intensify its educational work by training new functionaries on a mass scale, by having special classes for organizers, for agit-prop directors, for org. secretaries, etc. It further means that the group system must be functioning well to absorb and acclimate the members who try to join the Party.

At the present time, in order that Harlem may be able to continue its performance of 200 members a week, it is imperative that we develop that leading cadre and that apparatus which is able to absorb the incoming Party members and which will insure their activation.

THE PARTY BUILDER,
District Two.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

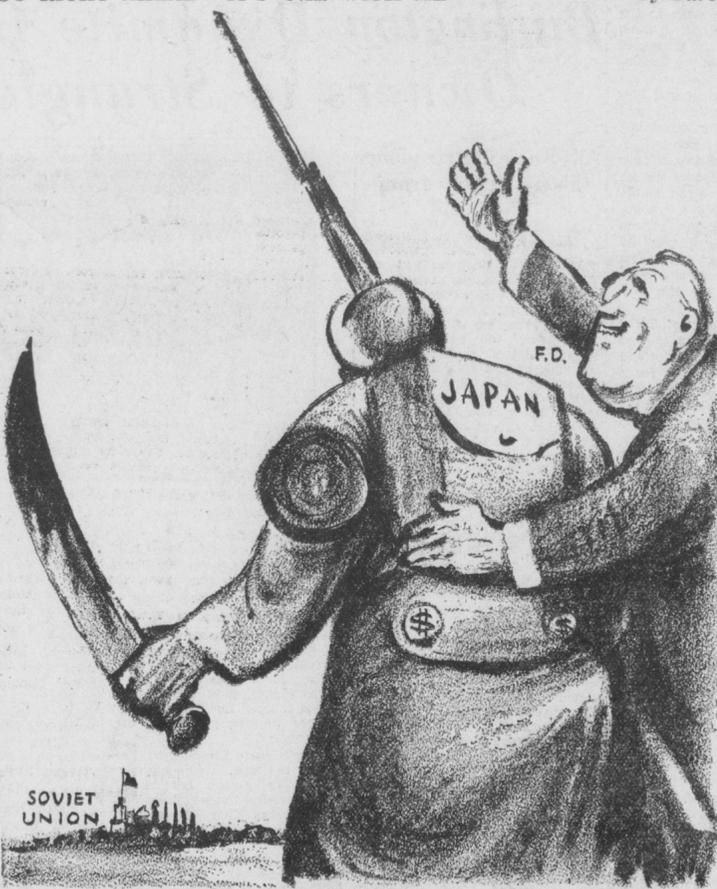
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

GO RIGHT AHEAD—IT'S O.K. WITH ME

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Articles on Hearst Bring Enthusiastic Comment

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

There are many workers who are sympathetic to the Communist movement, but yet do not buy the Daily Worker. To introduce the new Hearst series to these workers, I clipped the first article out of the "Daily" and gave it to fourteen different workers to read. The response of these workers to the article was very encouraging, and I am sure that most of them will purchase the "Daily" in order to follow up this interesting expose.

Today, I saw a most encouraging sight. While witnessing the March of Events at our local theatre, Hearst's picture was flashed upon the screen and he was roundly booed and hissed by the vast majority of the audience.

After the completion of the Hearst series, I believe it would be a good idea to issue a penny pamphlet on Hearst's despicable career. The cartoon by Suvanto showing Hearst in the framework of rats could be used on the front cover.

S. R.

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: While I have frequently been on the verge of writing to newspapers upon a matter of public importance, nothing has ever stirred me from my laziness until I saw James Cassey's article on Hearst and the "Rats" cartoon. For both of these please accept my very heartfelt congratulations. They were both excellent and worthy of the very highest praise.

My first striking contact with the name of Hearst came many years ago in my freshmen year at college when a professor of mine characterized Hearst in a way which would spoil the appearance of any printed page. Since that time, I have found that not only did he not exaggerate but that he didn't go far enough.

Carry on your excellent work. You have many more well-wishers than you imagine.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

New Orleans, La.

Comrade Editor:

The time has come for a complete, detailed, concrete exposure of Huey Long and his Share the Wealth movement. I am hoping that the Daily Worker will take the initiative in a concentrated attack on the Louisiana dictator who is using the discontent of the masses of workers, poor farmers, as well as the gradual degard of the small business and white collar people and intellectuals, to obtain political prestige for himself and to whip into line his political enemies.

J. J.

Sees Historic Parallel In Lincoln Quotation

Detroit, Mich.

Comrade Editor: I want to add my bit of praise for the vast improvement shown in the past few months in the Daily Worker. I have especially recently enjoyed reading Letters from Readers. I noticed one letter which maintained that we should make use of our own revolutionary background through quotations from American figures, and in other ways.

I came across this quotation from Lincoln in a footnote on Page 105 of London's "The Iron Heel" which I think could be used in our columns.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. . . . Corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until the Wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed."

This seems to present what is occurring at the present time, the money power instilling nationalist prejudices in the people to enthroned fascism and destroy all vestiges of democratic rights.

R. G.

This Is The "Criticisms" Of Class Enemies

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Esther Junger, on Sunday night, February 3, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, in conjunction with the presentation of "Waiting for Lefty," danced "Soap Box," in which she satirized a politician, a reformer (Salvation Army variety), and a Communist, as soap-boxers. I did not see the performance, but I have been told that while her technique and imagination were admirable, her satire of a Communist "soap boxer" evoked some justified hisses from the audience.

The question, in a discussion with a liberal group, arose: Why do we enjoy the satirization of a politician and of a reformer while we hiss the satirization of our own agitator? The liberals in triumphant voices singled out our reaction to this incident as perfect evidence of our dogmatism.

Several points arise here: 1. Certainly our class-enemies satirize us enough in this superficial manner without our devoting any of our energy in this direction.

2. This kind of criticism does not fall into the category of self-criticism, because satire, by its very nature, annihilates, and does not permit any constructive criticism.

3. In the Soviet Union, where the population can enjoy humor at their own expense (Charlie Chaplin variety); but in the United States, at a public performance, where many politically backward elements as well as class enemies are present, we must use the opportunity to win their sympathy by educating them to the basic fact of the oppression of the masses and its only solution through the leadership of the Communist Party.

In this letter, I have not been concerned with the political development of Esther Junger. I am concerned with the taunt of the liberals that we have balked at satire while approving satire of our enemies in "parallel" situations. The question remains with those considering it, whether the grafting, hypocrisy of a politician, and the patronizing, misleading, sentimentality (and often parasitism) of a reformer, can be paralleled with the heroic, courageous, scientific Marxism-Leninism of a worker rebelling against those forces that are trying to destroy him.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Mussolini Protests The Gangster's Lament Hitler and the "East"

MUSSOLINI has not fled the Franco-Italian pact in the Fascist historical archives. Hardly was the ink dry on this piece of imperialist thievery when Italian troops began invading Abyssinian territory. We now learn, because Mussolini has mobilized 75,000 additional troops, that for the past 12 days, fascist armies have been marching further into the last independent country in Africa.

The original agreement between France and Italy provided that in return for Mussolini's relaxation of his war moves against Yugoslavia, France would grant Italian fascism a freer hand in Africa, particularly Abyssinia.

Mussolini's protests to the Abyssinian government because some of his soldiers were killed near Ualul (pronounced Walwal) is like an American gangster protesting that his intended victim shot at him while he was caught rifling a safe. According to Italian and League of Nations maps the fascist troops are already 100 miles within Abyssinian territory.

As we mentioned in this column on numerous occasions, the particular incident is of no moment whatever. They will be repeated with greater rapidity in the coming months. The main factor is Mussolini's avowed intention, and the French agreement, to seize as much of Abyssinia as he can. Unless the toiling and colonial masses of the world can be aroused against the fascist war plans in Africa, Mussolini will continue his war in Abyssinia until he has achieved what the Japanese have accomplished in Manchuria.

The capitalist press reports trainloads of troops leaving for Italian ports. This news leaks out only when the movement is well under way, and when whole fleets of planes, tanks, soldiers have already reached Abyssinia. A major criminal war is under way NOW in Abyssinia.

QUICKENING of the war fever is not restricted to Abyssinia alone. The Franco-Italian pact was but one of a whole series of similar moves, on the basis of imperialist juggling, in order to spur the major war of all of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union.

The Franco-Italian pact was followed up by the London proposals to Hitler. Hitler is now considering them, and recognizing the main kernel in the British aims, asks for an air agreement which will grant the German fascists sufficient arms for an attack on the Soviet Union.

From South Africa comes the bid of the "pacifist" statesman Jan Christian Smuts that the U. S. and Great Britain "co-operate" for the peace of the Pacific. The American State Department grasps at the idea avidly.

Having indicated to its chief rival in the Pacific, Japan, that a war against the Soviet Union is eminently desirable, it welcomes the opportunity of working out some similar arrangements with its chief world rival Britain. The cementing force would be anti-Soviet hostility. The latest dispatch from Berlin to the New York Times by its correspondent Guido Enderis, shows that the whole question before the fascist government of Germany is how best and most rapidly to transform the London pact into an immediate "war alliance against the Soviet Union."

"Official consideration," cables Enderis, "seems to have veered from the proposed five-power air convention to the general subject of security, in which connection the Russian angle appears to have largely pre-occupied German official thoughts."

It is largely out of such considerations that the Reich government in the coming negotiations will stress its demands for security in the East, especially to the extent of being allowed an air force of sufficient size and mobility to insure the defense of the Eastern frontiers.

"Security in the East," according to Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," means the securing of the Soviet Ukraine and whatever other Soviet territory Hitler feels his armies can grab.

Meanwhile, Japanese imperialism is working hard to force the issue by its actual war provocations in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and all along the Soviet border.

A Correction

The Saturday, Feb. 9 edition of the Daily Worker stated that the testimony of Clarence Hathaway on unemployment insurance was made before the House Committee on Labor. This should have said that the testimony was made before the House Ways and Means Committee, the committee which heard reports on the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.