

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Foster at Prospect Workers
Center — "Revolutionary Way
Out of Crisis"—8 p.m. tonight
(Friday). All proceeds to the
Daily Worker.

Vol. IX, No. 102

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1932

CITY EDITION—IN 2 SECTIONS (Section 1)

Price 3 Cents

GIANT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION STARTS AT UNION SQ. SUNDAY, NOON

Against Starvation and Imperialist War on May Day

THE approach of May First, international day of working class struggle, sees the spring offensive of American capitalism against employed and unemployed workers taking on new and vicious forms.

First of all, there are the war preparations. Secretary of State Stimson has talked to every imperialist representative in Geneva—but he has demonstratively avoided a meeting with Litvinoff representing the only country in the world which stands for a policy of peace and complete disarmament.

The shipments of war munitions from America to Japan continue. There is actual military mobilization in Poland and Rumanian and in their eastern frontier areas a state of siege has been instituted. Japan sends ever more troops toward the eastern borders of the Soviet Union, her massacre of Chinese workers and peasants are a matter of daily record. But no protest comes from the American government whose head, Hoover, once declared that his dearest wish was "to crush the Soviet Union."

President Hoover leads the new drive against federal and state government workers. Throw them out on the streets, cut their wages is his advice to the conference of governors in Richmond.

Business failures increased last week to 603 from 576 a week ago. The Iron Age declares that "a second wage cut for the steel industry now seems inevitable. . . ." This will be the signal for a new sweeping wave of wage cuts in other industries.

Callous brutality or meaningless words of sympathy make up the reply of the capitalists and their government to the demand of millions of workers for the right to live.

Against imperialist war, for unemployment insurance and immediate cash relief, for defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union—these are central issues of struggle for May Day.

Smash the Wall Street-Hoover program of starvation and war!

Socialist Lovers of "Liberty" in America and Germany

THE FLOOD of demagogy lately let loose by the socialist party of America and its leaders, notably Norman Thomas, is of the greatest importance in estimating the danger of an immediate armed invasion of the Soviet Union, the growing instability of capitalism and the increasing international tension which the German crisis greatly intensifies.

The latest piece of social-fascist intolerance is a letter by Norman Thomas in the World-Telegram—a Scripps-McRae paper which is a semi-official organ of the socialist party.

In this letter Thomas attempts to do three things: First, to make the difference between Communists and the socialist party appear merely as a matter of tactics and second, to use Lenin's revolutionary tactics as a justification for the counter-revolutionary compromises of socialist parties with capitalism and its government, their betrayal both of the daily economic interests of the working class and the proletarian revolution.

Third, Thomas puts the question of "liberty even in a transitional society" without asking or answering the central question: "Liberty for what class?"

Thomas says: "Socialists differ from Communists mostly in respect to tactics. In general, socialists and Communists share the same economics and look forward to similar forms of society after socialism is achieved. Socialists, however, are more inclined to stress the importance of liberty even in a transitional society. This is especially true in a country like the United States, which has some tradition of liberty. . . . One of the many evidences of Lenin's greatness was his skill in compromising when compromising was in order. . . . (our emphasis)."

The tradition but not the substance, Mr. Thomas. This is the theory in a new guise of the proletarian revolution in Russia as a something Russian, as a phenomenon outside of the international revolutionary struggle.

The shameless betrayals by the German socialists have already been defended by Thomas and other socialist party leaders, notably in the case of the coalition with Hindenberg and the center party on the basis of the great "emergency," the American socialist version of the lesser evil.

They will now defend the coalition with the fascist and the center party in Prussia and the German national government which is already a question of practical politics for the German socialist leaders.

Is this merely a question of tactics, Mr. Thomas? Let's call things by their right names. This is open support of fascism!

Having used the "menace of fascism" to deceive workers into support of the capitalist "republic" with its hostility to the Soviet Union and its iron fist for the working class, the next step is shown clearly in the following United Press dispatch from Berlin, April 26:

"The participation of Adolf Hitler's fascist party in the next Prussian government appeared certain tonight when minister of interior Karl Severing declared that socialist and catholic parties were inclined to admit Hitlerites to a share of power. . . . The socialist as well as the catholic party is strongly inclined to see the Hitlerites share governmental responsibility," said Severing. . . . Severing also indicated that the fascists, because of their victory in Prussia, now have a good chance to win a share of power in the Reich government. His statement. . . . was considered particularly significant as showing a change in attitude of the socialist party."

The United Press correspondent is incredibly innocent. There has been no change in the attitude of the socialist party leaders in Germany any more than the new revolutionary garb of the socialist party of American means that they are for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

The German socialist leaders have stood ready continually ready to join with any and all parties who fight to save German capitalism and which strive by all means to weigh down the working class with ever more of the mass misery created by the crisis.

Writing as long ago as November 12, 1931, Comrade Herman Remmele, one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party of Germany said in Number 58 of the International Press Correspondence:

"In all circles of bourgeois Germany, from the social democrats to the fascists, it is now an accepted fact that in the near future the Hitler movement will take over the business of government. At present the only dispute is the form the participation of the Hitler movement in the government will take. The social democracy, the strongest and hitherto the only reliable support of the Brüning government, is already preparing to capitulate to the new constellation of forces. Just as hitherto it has described the Brüning government as the "lesser evil," so also now it is preparing to designate a Brüning-Hitler coalition as a "lesser evil" than a purely Hitler government. Responsible leaders of the social democracy have already at a number of meetings spoken openly of this "lesser evil""

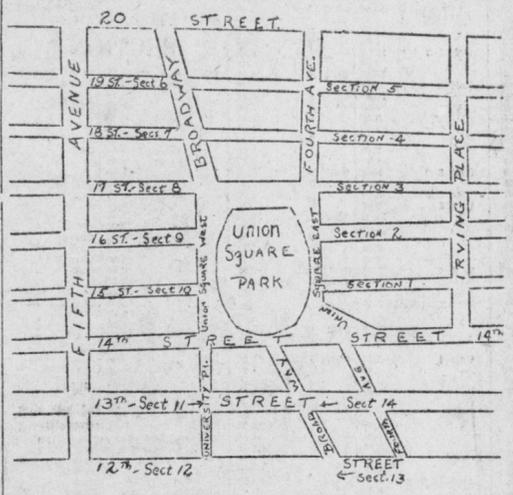
Here, then, in one of the most decisive sectors of the international class battle front, we see the socialists lovers of "liberty" in action. Here we see the full fruit of the socialist policy of compromise with class enemies of the workers. Here we see the future of the socialist party in America, affiliated to the second international.

The socialist party is a part of capitalism. Its program leads straight to support of capitalism against the working class in its struggles against the capitalist offensive and against the proletarian revolution.

It supports capitalism whether its dictatorship is disguised by parliamentary practices or is openly fascist in method and character.

This is the real meaning for the working class of the Norman Thomas chatter about "liberty" and "compromise."

FIND YOUR ORGANIZATION HERE FOR THE MAY DAY PARADE



Order of Organizations in May Day March

EACH ORGANIZATION SHOULD FIND OUT THE SECTION THEY OCCUPY IN THE PARADE AND LOCATE THE ASSEMBLY POINT OF THEIR SECTION IN THE MAP BELOW.

Section 1—Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; Irish Workers Club.
Section 2—Unemployed Councils, block committees, etc.

Section 3—T. U. U. C.; Marine Workers Industrial Union; Metal Workers Industrial League; Transport and Railroad Workers League; Building Trades; Carpenters; A. F. L. locals; Painters; A. F. L. locals and oppositions; Building and Construction Industrial League; Alteration Painters Union

Section 4—NEEDLE TRADES: Furriers; Dressmakers; Knitgoods; Cloakmakers; Millinery; I. J. G. W. U. left wing; Hat and Cap opposition; Amalgamated Clothing Workers rank and file; Bath Robe Makers; White Goods.

Section 5—FOOD WORKERS: Cafeteria, Restaurant, Hotel Clerks, Butchers, Fishers, Amalgamated and unorganized; A. F. L. Bakers unions and groups.

Section 6—Shoe Workers Industrial Union; Fancy Leather Goods, A. F. of L.; Furniture Workers Industrial Union; Office Workers Union; Printers T. U. U. L.; Paper Workers Industrial Union; Laundry, Cleaners and Dyers Industrial Union; Medical Workers League.

Section 7—Building Maintenance Workers Union; Jewelry Workers Union; Barbers and Hairdressers; Photographers; Education Workers League; Professional workers, and miscellaneous groups.

Section 8—International Workers Order.

Section 9—League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Finnish Workers Federation; Scandinavian workers; Estonian workers.

Section 10—Anti-Imperialist League; Chinese workers organizations; Japanese Workers Club; Spanish and Latin-American workers organizations; Jewish and English Workers Clubs; Italian workers; Armenian groups.

Section 11—Pioneer, children's schools, etc.

Section 12—Women's Councils; International Labor Defense; Workers International Relief; Friends of the Soviet Union; Ioor; Russian, Ukrainians and Polish.

Section 13—Lithuanians, Hungarians, Jugo-Slavs; Czechoslovak; Germans; Workers School; Workers Cultural Federation; Esperanto Workers League.

Section 14—Youth Section, and Greek workers organizations.

UNORGANIZED WORKERS—WORKERS NOT MEMBERS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS ARE URGED TO FALL IN WITH THE SECTION OF THE UNION IN THEIR INDUSTRY. IF THEIR TRADE IS NOT REPRESENTED, WORKERS SHOULD MARCH IN THE SECTION WITH THEIR LANGUAGE ORGANIZATION.

Labor Spc's Union, National Students League, etc., march in Section 14 with the youth section. John Reed Club, Artief, etc., march in the section of the Workers Cultural Federation.

Foster, Ford Proposed Communist Presidential Candidates to Tour States Starting April 30

Foster to Start in West; Ford in East

Following upon the conclusion of the monster National Nominating Convention which will be held in Chicago on May 28th and 29th, William Z. Foster and James W. Ford, proposed Communist candidates for President and Vice-President, will tour the United States in a whirlwind campaign to rally the American workers behind the Communist platform of struggle.

Foster will start his tour on May 30, when, with Ford, he

1. WESTERN TOUR		3. NEW YORK-NEW ENGLAND TOUR	
Chicago	May 30	Salt Lake	July 1
Milwaukee	June 5	Denver	July 3
Minneapolis	June 6	Omaha	July 5-6
Duluth	June 7	Fort Worth	July 8
Hibbing	June 8	Oklahoma City	July 9
Dakotas	June 10-13	Kansas City	July 10
Butte	June 15	Topeka	July 12
Spokane	June 17	St. Joe	July 13
Seattle	June 19	St. Louis	July 14
Tacoma	June 20	Terre Haute	July 16
Portland	June 21	Indianapolis	July 17
San Francisco	June 23	Cincinnati	July 18
Oakland	June 24	2. CONCENTRATION TOUR	
Los Angeles	June 26-27	Detroit	July 23 to 30
Phoenix	June 29	(including Flint and Grand Rapids)	

Police Lie About May Day Permit; Committee Got Permit Last Week

NEW YORK.—The police news story in the press yesterday, regarding their special mobilization for May First, and their shameful lie in denying the issuance of a permit for the May Day parade, is a police-socialist conspiracy to scare the workers away from what is already certain to be the most gigantic mass demonstration and parade ever held in New York. It is significant that the police speak of special May Day mobilization beginning 4 p.m. Saturday, after the Socialist strike break-

To Protest At Sourt Against Attempt To Frame Up Powers

NEW YORK.—George Powers, secretary of the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League was brutally attacked and slugged by the Tammany Hall police last Thursday, at the City Hall Demonstration. He has been released on \$3,500 bail. A protest meeting is called at Irving Plaza, Friday, April 29 against the police brutality. George Powers will speak at this meeting.

TUUC CONCERT AND BALL TO BE HELD SAT. NIGHT

NEW YORK.—The whole militant trade union movement will rally to the Trade Union Unity Council Carnival and Ball at the New Star Casino, 107th St., and Park Ave., next Saturday night, according to all indications.

Ryan Denies Relief Group Floor in Dock Strike Meet

NEW YORK.—A delegation of workers from the Workers International Relief, which has been sup-

Police Lie About May Day Permit; Committee Got Permit Last Week

ing bosses parade. In fact the police have become the official advertising agency for the anti-working class social fascists. They officially announce the Socialist parade, and their lying statement regarding the permit to the United Front May Day conference, is part of their conspiracy to mislead the workers from the real militant revolutionary May Day, to the bosses' travesty of the day of class solidarity and mass struggle against hunger, imperialism and capitalism.

To Protest At Sourt Against Attempt To Frame Up Powers

NEW YORK.—George Powers, secretary of the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League was brutally attacked and slugged by the Tammany Hall police last Thursday, at the City Hall Demonstration. He has been released on \$3,500 bail. A protest meeting is called at Irving Plaza, Friday, April 29 against the police brutality. George Powers will speak at this meeting.

TUUC CONCERT AND BALL TO BE HELD SAT. NIGHT

NEW YORK.—The whole militant trade union movement will rally to the Trade Union Unity Council Carnival and Ball at the New Star Casino, 107th St., and Park Ave., next Saturday night, according to all indications.

Ryan Denies Relief Group Floor in Dock Strike Meet

NEW YORK.—A delegation of workers from the Workers International Relief, which has been sup-

THREE COLUMNS MOVE TO SOVIET BORDER AS JAPAN SPEEDS WAR INCITEMENT

Laying Pretext for Attack on USSR, Japanese Officials Openly Accuse Soviet Union of Inciting Revolt in Manchuria

The Japanese yesterday began a large-scale movement of troops toward the Soviet frontiers. What is described in bourgeois press dispatches as the biggest military campaign in Manchuria since the Japanese drive on Chinchow, Southern Manchuria, was launched by the Japanese with the now familiar pretext of crushing "bandits." Three military columns were simultaneously set in motion—all towards the Soviet frontiers, on which large numbers of Japanese troops are already concentrated.

One of these columns, under Major General Nakamura, left Harbin in 22 river boats which had been converted into ironclads. This gunboat armada, loaded with Japanese troops and heavy artillery and escorted by bombing planes, steamed down the Sungari River with the town of Sanshing as its announced objective. Sanshing is a short distance from the Soviet border. The Sungari River flows into the Amur River, which in this territory forms the boundary between the Soviet Union and Manchuria.

A second Japanese column, commanded by Major General Murai, is already in the region of Imlenpo and Hengtaochow, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It has orders to proceed northward. Japanese troops are reported at Hailin and Ninguta, two towns only a short distance from the Soviet border and on the railway to Vladivostok.

The third Japanese column, under Major General Murai, Major General Yoda's column was recently withdrawn from the Chinchow area in Southern Manchuria. Recent dispatches from Tokio reported that the Japanese government was sending three fresh army divisions into Manchuria.

These war-like movements of troops toward the Soviet border are significantly accompanied with a sharp intensification of the Japanese war provocations against the Soviet Union. Additional arrests of Soviet citizens occurred yesterday in Manchuria. A Tokio dispatch to the New York Sun reports:

"Numerous Russians were arrested by the Manchoukou (the Japanese name for their puppet state in Manchuria—Daily Worker) police and charged with operating secret radio stations. Police claimed the Soviets planned an outbreak on May Day."

That these arrests were carried out under the direction of the Japanese and are part of the Japanese war incitement against the Soviet Union is clearly shown in the following statement in the same dispatch:

"Japanese officials in Manchuria today charged that secret radio stations had been discovered in Manchuria, China and Japan, through which Soviet 'plotters' kept in touch with Moscow. Communists also were charged with dynamiting a bridge on the Kirin Tuhua Railway."

A Peiping dispatch to the Tsao News Agency reports that telegraph connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway and Iadivostok has been interrupted.

Bourgeois press dispatches two days ago reported attacks by the White Guard allies of the Japanese on two members of the staff of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. These attacks followed a long series of violent anti-Soviet acts by the White Guards, including an attack on the Soviet manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the raiding and wrecking of the Harbin offices of the railway.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World-Telegram admits that the United States government is supporting the Japanese war incitement against the Soviet Union. It says:

"In Washington the view is widely held that the fact that the United States has 'outlawed' Russia might well be taken by Japan as a sign that in America, as well as in Europe, the crushing of the Soviets would be welcomed, thus egging Japan on. Recognition, therefore, would act at least as a damper."

12,000 U. S. Factories Mobilized for War

In the last issue of the magazine "Army Ordnance," Assistant Secretary of War, Payne, gives the following information about the organization of industries for war:

"We have at the present time specific information regarding the capacity of some 12,000 industrial plants to produce munitions. The plant executives have cooperated in supplying this information."

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 500 men and women in (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Scottsboro Mother Sails for Tour of European Countries for Mass Defense of Boys

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy and Roy, two of the Scottsboro Negro boys, sailed Wednesday night for Europe in connection with the world-wide mass campaign for the release of the nine innocent boys.

Mrs. Wright was accompanied by J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, the organization defending the boys. They will arrive in Hamburg, Germany, on May 5, in time for the May 7 demonstrations of Hamburg workers in protest against the frame-up of the nine boys, the lynch sentences against 7 of the boys and the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney. May 7 has been named by the International Red Aid as International Scottsboro Day.

Millions of workers throughout the whole world will pour into the streets on that day to demand the uncon-

ditional release of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney, to whom Gov. Rolph of California has just denied a pardon in spite of the general knowledge of Tom Mooney's innocence of the crime on which he was framed-up and first sentenced to death, with later a commutation to life sentence following the protest of Russian workers in Petrograd in 1917.

Ryan Denies Relief Group Floor in Dock Strike Meet

NEW YORK.—A delegation of workers from the Workers International Relief, which has been sup-

plying food to the striking west side longshoremen since the first of the week, was denied the floor at a meeting of striking dockers at Columbia Hall yesterday by Joseph R. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The International Workers Relief delegation, which consisted of John Kasper and Luther Williams, a Pennsylvania miner, went to the meeting to bring a message of solidarity to the strikers and ask them to elect a rank and file committee to take up the work of collecting and spreading relief among the strikers.

Committee Denied Admission The committee was met at the door of the hall by a sergeant of arms named Smith. Smith denied the delegation admission, but took the delegation's credentials and turned them over to Ryan. The delegation stood outside of the hall for over an hour, but got no reply.

Over two hundred longshoremen who had gathered outside the hall stated that they needed strike relief and welcomed the assistance given them by the W. I. R.

The delegation then entered the hall and asked for the floor. Ryan's men at once informed Kasper and Williams that Ryan had given orders to deny the delegation the right to speak.

Williams then turned to the longshoremen and asked if they needed strike relief. The men said that they were starving. Ryan's men declared, however, that none of the strikers needed relief.

4. CONCENTRATION TOUR		5. SOUTHERN TOUR		6. EASTERN TOUR	
Cleveland, Aug. 16 to 23	(including Toledo, Akron and Lorain)	Louisville	Oct. 1st	Washington	Oct. 19
Buffalo	Aug. 31	Knoxville	Oct. 3	Baltimore	Oct. 20
Rochester	Aug. 1	Chattanooga	Oct. 4	Philadelphia	Oct. 21-24
Syracuse	Aug. 2	New Orleans	Oct. 5	Wilmington	Oct. 22
Coal Districts, Aug. 24	to Sept. 1 (including West Pa., West Va. (2), Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois)	Birmingham	Oct. 7	Reading	Oct. 25
Chicago, Sept. 2-Sept. 12	Steel Districts, Sept. 13 to 20 (including Gary, Joliet, Youngstown, Wheeling, Johnstown, Monesson)	Atlanta	Oct. 9	Allentown	Oct. 26
		Tampa	Oct. 11	Newark	Oct. 27
		Charlotte	Oct. 12	Petersan	Oct. 29
		Norfolk	Oct. 13	New York (local)	Oct. 30
		Richmond	Oct. 14		Nov. 3
				7. CONCLUDING MEETINGS	
				Cleveland	Nov. 5
				Pittsburgh	Nov. 6
				New York	Nov. 7

12,000 U. S. FACTORIES MOBILIZED FOR WAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The bullet making department of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, are working at top speed putting out various types of bullets. They are making three principal kinds of bullets. (1) 45-caliber for a Col revolver, (2) 50-caliber aircraft bullets and (3) 30-caliber rifle bullets, which are produced in the largest quantity because these are commonly used for rifles in actual warfare.

In addition to these bullets, two new types are being produced—the pierce armor bullet (of all calibers) and the tracer bullet for anti-aircraft purposes.

The tracer bullet contains a certain chemical which leaves a trail of flame to designate the direction of the firing. Every finishing machine lets out 1,400 bullets per hour. It was difficult to determine the number of such machines, but the number was sufficient to keep a department of 500 men and women busy.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

Every finishing machine lets out 1,400 bullets per hour. It was difficult to determine the number of such machines, but the number was sufficient to keep a department of 500 men and women busy.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

The entire department is mechanized to the last word of technic, everything is moving on transmission belts, say as every possible amount of human labor. In spite of the fact that hardly any skill is required to tend the machine, the majority of the workers are adult men and women, of native stock, very few young workers.

Brownsville Workers To Hold Mass Meeting Saturday at 2 O'clock

NEW YORK.—To mobilize the Brownsville for the May First demonstration the Communist Party Section 8 together with all mass organizations of Brownsville is organizing a big rally at Sterling Place and Utica Ave. Saturday, April 30, 2 p. m. From here the workers will march with their banners through the streets thickly populated with white and Negro workers.

The demonstration will wind up with a huge outdoor mass-meeting at Hopkinson and Sutter Ave. All revolutionary mass organizations of Brownsville will come out in a body with their banners.

PROLETARIAN DISCIPLINE ON MAY DAY

The May Day demonstration this year under the leadership of the United Front May Day conference, must be a demonstration of the sternest proletarian discipline.

May Day last year was recognized by the capitalist class as an indication of the growing discipline on the part of the workers. The year must outstrip even last year's manifestation.

In order that this demonstration may be carried through in the best organized proletarian manner, the following must be strictly observed:

1.—Every worker belonging to an organization must be at the place assigned to this organization not later than 11 o'clock noon.

2.—The captains appointed by the organizations are those in charge, and there must be no disputing with the instructions of the captains, who in turn have received their instruction from the United Front Committee.

3.—All members of mass and fraternal organizations, who are also members of the unions, must march with their respective unions.

4.—At the Square, there must be no frolicking and picnic making, as is too often evident at Union Square. Each worker must realize that May Day is not a holiday, but a day of struggle.

5.—During the demonstration at the Square, there must be real discipline. This means the closest attention to the speakers, the stopping of all little meetings, conversations, etc., and the putting down of any attempt to provoke disorder.

6.—When the march begins, follow your captain who will carry out the instructions according to the plan laid down.

7.—On the march, do everything possible to create enthusiasm, shout slogans, and draw workers into the march along the lines.

8.—Do not break ranks. Your captains know what is to be done in your section.

9.—At Rutgers Square, where the meeting will be a short one, march in proper lines and disband as indicated by the Chairman at the meeting.

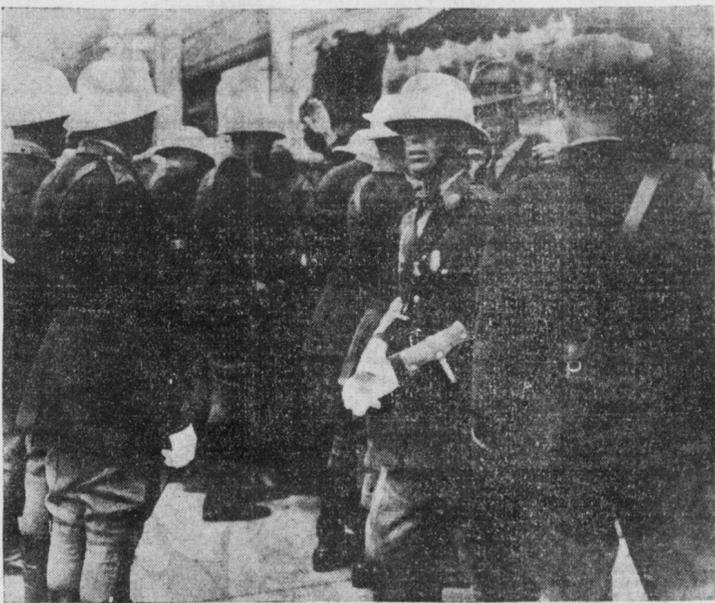
10.—All workers are to go to the Bronx Coliseum for the indoor celebration.

There will be ushers in charge, and all other workers must be seated, maintaining the same discipline as is necessary throughout the day. There will be only one speaker, Comrade Foster, followed by an excellent program. The celebration will last only a short time, and must be held with the mass enthusiasm and determination that shall be maintained throughout the day.

11.—Young workers are inclined to be frecklesome, and although no effort should be made to put it down, nevertheless, the young workers must recognize the need of restraint in conformity with the spirit of struggle of the day.

12.—Special attention must be given to the Pioneers and young children who can be easily exhausted by standing at the Square and on the march. Undoubtedly throughout the day, gangsters and stolo-pigeons will do everything possible to cause disorder. We must not allow ourselves to be provoked, but on the contrary, with firmness withstand any attempt to disrupt the May Day demonstration.

TROOPERS SEARCH VETS WHO DEMAND MOONEY RELEASE.



This picture shows the state troopers searching the delegation which picketed the Governors' Conference in Richmond, Va., Wednesday. The workers, representatives of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the International Labor Defense came to present petitions demanding the release of Mooney and the Scottsboro boys. They were refused a hearing by the governors of the various states, including Ralph of California where Mooney is held. The delegation was given a lecture, their placards destroyed and ordered to disperse. Hoover also spoke at this conference.

IRISH WORKERS TO MARCH MAY 1 Pledge to Defend the Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—In spite of the rain and snow, over one hundred Irish workers rallied to a mass open air meeting held by the Irish Workers Club at 138th and Willis Sts., Wednesday night.

The meeting was called to urge the Irish workers to come to the May Day demonstration and parade Sunday. The workers cheered the speakers when they called for a united struggle to free Ireland from bloody British imperialism and against imperialist war. The meeting pledged unanimously to defend the Soviet Union against all attacks of the robber powers.

The speakers pointed out that for seven-hundred years the forerunners of the New York Irish workers fought bravely against British imperialism and the Irish landlords and capitalists.

"Now," said one of the speakers, "we must fight against Wall Street imperialism."

This was roundly applauded by the workers.

The Irish workers will march under the banner of the Irish Workers Club in the May Day parade, May First. All Irish workers are urged to assemble 15th St., East of Union Sq., at 12:30 p.m.

From the moment of assembly at Union Square to leaving the Bronx Coliseum.

United Front May Day Anti-War Conference

Wm. Z. FOSTER Communist Candidate for President WILL SPEAK ON

The Revolutionary Way Out of the Crisis Friday Night, April 29th 8 p. m. Sharp Prospect Workers' Center 1137 So. Boulevard, near 167th St.

Entertainment and Dance given by the COMMUNIST PARTY, SECTION 6, UNIT 1 at the Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 255 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Saturday, Apr. 30, at 8 p.m. Music by a well-known Jazz Band Admission 35 cents. FOR BENEFIT OF THE DAILY WORKER

Revolutionary Greetings! from the Rasofsky Br. and Astoria Br. of the International Labor Defense

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER The only Czechoslovak working class daily newspaper in the U. S. and Canada. It stands for the very same principle as THE DAILY WORKER Yearly subscription \$5, for 6 mo. \$3 Write for free sample copy today

ATTENTION COMRADES! Health Center Cafeteria WORKERS CENTER 50 EAST 13th STREET

Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement Best Food Reasonable Prices

Is your neighbor at home, shop, mine or farm a Slovak or Czech worker? If he is, have him subscribe to the Daily Rovnost Ludu Czechoslovak Org. of the C.P., U.S.A. 1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

N. Y. Food Workers To Speed Preparations For May Day Rally

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The intensive preparations of the Food Workers' Industrial Union for the May Day demonstration include an open air meeting this morning at 6th Ave and 40th St., at 11 o'clock, to rally the unemployed food workers and a distribution of the call for the demonstration of the Ward Baking, Sunshine and Nabisco factories.

A final mobilization of all food workers will be made at the mass meeting tonight, 8:00 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave and 9th St., where all food workers are called. All members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union must be present without fail.

The situation at the I. Miller is very tense. The boss refused to discuss the demands presented by elected committee although it was a legally elected committee within limits of the company union agreement. This was reported at another outside meeting of the fitters. It was also reported that the firm has virtually admitted the planned lockout, although the bosses tried to deny it in the beginning.

The workers are determined to stick to their demands: No discriminations, equal division of work, the right of the committee to check up that these points are carried out.

All shop chairmen and secretaries are instructed to collect and bring with them all money from their shops for May Day buttons, pennants, contributions, etc., in order to enable the committee to pay for the music, banners and other necessary material for the demonstration.

From review in THE DAILY WORKER by M. W. "Someone had to come to the American workers' literati who can simply, as a revolutionary writer, transmit to the readers the knowledge they are seeking. The author, well acquainted with Marx, Lenin, Engels and the others, combines his well acquired knowledge in this interesting book. . . . Marlen aimed to give the American workers a book from which they can learn life as it is. . . . Marlen succeeded, and everyone who will read THE ROAD will agree."

"A book that deserves without doubt to be read and to be spread as wide as possible among American workers. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"In the course of this thrilling novel describing the weakening of an American worker to class-consciousness. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"The book is extremely interesting, yes, fascinating; one of the most remarkable creations I have ever read."

"A splendid book. . . . L. R. ARNOLD, Reals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass. "Never in all the years that I have been reading have I read such a book as THE ROAD. Words are too small and too insignificant to justly describe it. I can say it is a historical document. It is immense! It is profound! THE ROAD is indeed a true proletarian novel—unlike any novel that was ever written. . . ."

"A book that deserves without doubt to be read and to be spread as wide as possible among American workers. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"From review in THE DAILY WORKER by M. W. "A book that deserves without doubt to be read and to be spread as wide as possible among American workers. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"The book is extremely interesting, yes, fascinating; one of the most remarkable creations I have ever read."

"A splendid book. . . . L. R. ARNOLD, Reals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass. "Never in all the years that I have been reading have I read such a book as THE ROAD. Words are too small and too insignificant to justly describe it. I can say it is a historical document. It is immense! It is profound! THE ROAD is indeed a true proletarian novel—unlike any novel that was ever written. . . ."

"A book that deserves without doubt to be read and to be spread as wide as possible among American workers. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"The book is extremely interesting, yes, fascinating; one of the most remarkable creations I have ever read."

"A splendid book. . . . L. R. ARNOLD, Reals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass. "Never in all the years that I have been reading have I read such a book as THE ROAD. Words are too small and too insignificant to justly describe it. I can say it is a historical document. It is immense! It is profound! THE ROAD is indeed a true proletarian novel—unlike any novel that was ever written. . . ."

"A book that deserves without doubt to be read and to be spread as wide as possible among American workers. . . . A substantial contribution to the so far poor proletarian literature in America."

"The book is extremely interesting, yes, fascinating; one of the most remarkable creations I have ever read."

"A splendid book. . . . L. R. ARNOLD, Reals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass. "Never in all the years that I have been reading have I read such a book as THE ROAD. Words are too small and too insignificant to justly describe it. I can say it is a historical document. It is immense! It is profound! THE ROAD is indeed a true proletarian novel—unlike any novel that was ever written. . . ."

Socialist Party Leader in Racine Caught Grafting

RACINE, Wisconsin.—The scandal in the Socialist party which led to the expulsion of Mayor Swaboda, is stirring up more stink. After the Mayor, who was put up by the socialist-fascists as their "standard bearer" right after he joined the organization, Sam Sherman—a local business man and now police and fire commissioner—the "grand old man" of the local organization, is facing expulsion.

This "Comrade" is being charged with selling the shoes left over from his bankrupt shoe stores to the relief department, at exorbitant profits, and of course, of refusing to support Police Capt. Schranz of Milwaukee—the candidate of the "Socialist" machine—for the police chief, and putting up another newly born "socialist," Detective Lutter as his candidate.

While the leaders of the local "socialist" machine, especially Mr. Bouma, are parading around as little white fighters against "corruption," Sherman spilled the beans by introducing Bouma as the one who introduced the Chicago gambler to Mayor Swaboda, from whom the "socialist" executive "loaned" \$3,000.

This exposure of the corruption within the Socialist party is opening the Racine workers' eyes. The local "Socialist" organization, to maintain its hold over the masses, is calling a demonstration which is to be "an orderly protest against present conditions."

Against this scab fake demonstration, the workers of Racine will rally behind the demonstration and parade of the United Front May Day Conference at 3 p. m., at Monument Square.

Auto Parade To Be Held In Harlem On Saturday, April 30

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Finnish Workers' Club and the Estonian Workers' Club are joining hands in the preparations for a large turnout on May First.

Besides agitating and organizing their own members and sympathizers for the May Day demonstration, they are organizing a large auto parade in Harlem on Saturday, starting from the Finnish Workers' Hall.

The auto will be covered with banners and placards, announcing the May Day demonstration at Union Square and calling upon the workers

to the fight against the bosses' hunger offensive and imperialist war, and to turn out for this huge working class demonstration.

Workers owing autos are urged to participate in the parade, which will start Saturday evening, at 6:00 p. m., from the Finnish Workers' Hall, 15 West 125th Street.

SPEAKERS CONFERENCE THIS SATURDAY

The speakers' conference will take place as usual this Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. at the Workers School, Comrade Hayward will lead the discussion on the Negro question. All speakers who attend this conference before should attend this vital discussion on time.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD A New Play by BERNARD SHAW GUILD THEATRE, 324 St. W. of Eway. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

The Theatre Guild Presents THE REUNION IN VIENNA A Comedy in Three Acts By ROBERT B. SHERWOOD Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. & 3 Ave. Ev. 8:40. Mats Th., Sat. Tel. Pe 6-6105

YASCHA YUSHNY'S RUSSIAN REVUE "BLUE BIRD" with ISA KRAMER A CONTINENTAL COCKTAIL OF SONG, DANCE AND COMEDY CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FANNIE HURST'S SYMPHONY OF SIX MILLION ALL SEATS RESERVED 3 Shows Eve. 7:45-8:45 1 Show Sat. 2:45-3:45 All Eve. 50c-75c-1.00-1.50 All Mats. 50c-75c-1.00

ANY \$1.50 OR \$1 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS BOOK WITH ONE 12-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

Madison Square Garden—Now Twice Daily, Inc. Sunday 2 & 8 P.M. RINGLING BARNUM BROS and BAILEY CIRCUS Presenting 10,000 MARVELS including BEATTY SATTLING FORTY LIONS and TIGERS

1,000 New Foreign Features—400 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—700 Horses—50 Elephants—1,000 Menagerie Animals—World Congress of FREAKS Child's and 12 Half Price Every Aft. Ev. Sat. Tickets at Garden, Gimbel Bros. & Agencies

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW with ELMER RE

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD

The first article I will deal with in the so-called Symposium in the April "Crisis" on Communism is that of Mr. William H. Kelley, editor of the Amsterdam News, leading Negro bourgeois paper in New York. This article is of particular interest because of the theoretical pretensions of its author. The gentleman speaks with an air of authority on the question of Communism, seeking, undoubtedly, to convey the impression to his readers that he is thoroughly familiar with the subject.

Mr. Kelley attempts to make an analogy between Communism and Christianity, to the effect that Christianity orders the "distribution unto every man according as he had need." He thereby attempts to show that there is nothing new in Communism, "that the idea back of the Communist movement is by no means a new one."

But Mr. Kelley, instead of proving his contention, proves instead his complete ignorance of the class essence of both Communism and Christianity.

Christianity, almost from its inception, has been used as a weapon in the hands of the various ruling classes—the slave-owners, the feudal lords, and the capitalists—for the suppression of the masses. This fact was expressed by Karl Marx in his classic statement: "Religion (of which Christianity is a form) is the opium of the people."

The falseness of Mr. Kelley's comparison can be shown by the fact that 2,000 years of Christianity has resulted in the poverty and misery of the masses, while on the other hand, Communism (the theory of the revolutionary working class in its struggle against the bourgeoisie as expounded by Marx and Engels), has led to the establishment of the Soviet Union, the emancipation of the population of one-sixth of the globe from oppression, the liberation of one-fifth of the population of China from the yoke of imperialist slavery and in the development of a Communist movement in every important

Proposed Candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President



JAMES W. FORD

country in the world as the only force fighting against oppression.

Mr. Kelley undoubtedly conceives of Communism as a system of ideas invented or discovered by some would-be universal reformer, whereas the theory of Communism "merely expresses in general terms actual relations springing from existing class struggles going on before our eyes." (Communism Manifesto.) The understanding of Communist theory by a section (Negro and white) of the working class fits this section for the task of organizing and leading the working class struggles against the bourgeoisie.

It is no wonder that Mr. Kelley, failing to understand the class essence of Communism, expresses surprise that "America's twelve million Negro population, so largely identified with the working class... oppressed on every hand... did not embrace the doctrine en masse long ago."

What is surprising is that Mr. Kelley, who professes acquaintance with the Communist Manifesto, fails to understand the elementary fact that the growth of Communism, as the theory of the international working class, could only take place in proportion to the development of the working class. The Negro masses did not embrace Communism, say fifty years ago, for the simple reason that the American working class in general and the Negro workers in particular, had not, in the struggle against the

capitalists, accumulated sufficient experience; had not at that time reached the stage of development in which it was able to throw up from its midst an advanced detachment, capable of understanding the aims of that struggle and leading the masses of toilers, Negro and white, in struggle against the ruling class oppressors

What is the explanation for the growing response of the Negro masses to the Communist movement at the present time? This explanation is to be found, on the one hand, in the growth of the revolutionary labor movement in the United States, and, on the other hand, in the maturing of a Negro working class as a com-

ponent part of that movement. Precisely this growth of a Negro working class is a most important phenomenon of recent years. This working class, in the crucible of sharpening class struggles, is rapidly liberating itself from the reactionary influences of the Negro misleaders as represented by Mr. Kelley, and, together with the white workers, is embracing Communism as its weapon in the struggle against American imperialism. Thus, there has at last appeared among Negroes that class which, as an organic part of the whole working class, is the only force capable of rallying and leading the oppressed Negro masses in the struggle for national liberation—a struggle which, inspired largely by the

example of the freedom won by the oppressed people in the Soviet Union, has gained a powerful impetus in recent years.

All of these developments are being rapidly hastened at the present time by the sharpening crisis of dying world capitalism, the growth of terror against the Negro masses, the increase in lynchings, etc. It is this fact that forces Mr. Kelley and other editors of bourgeois Negro papers to write about Communism, to misrepresent it, because it is a challenge to the traitorous leadership of the Negro bourgeoisie. (To Be Continued Tomorrow)

"THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT, HERB."



CARRY THE PLENUM RESOLUTION INTO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY

By SAM DON

The 14th Plenum Resolution places the Party before a practical test. The very opening paragraph of the resolution gives the key note of the line and decisions of the last Plenum. It states "...our Party has not yet made the essential change in its work necessary for the carrying out of its chief immediate task. This task is to overcome the isolation of the Party from the decisive masses of the American Proletariat as their vanguard in the struggle against the offensive of the bourgeoisie and against the imperialist war, and to firmly root itself in the decisive industries by means of solid personal contacts with the workers."

What is one of the first conditions for "overcoming the isolation of the Party from the decisive masses of the American proletariat?" The entire Party, every individual member, must understand the reasons for the serious situation facing the Party, the possibilities that exist for overcoming the weaknesses and shortcomings and the methods for bringing about the essential change in the work of the Party. Thus the Party can be mobilized for carrying out the Resolution.

The Party must not merely read but study the resolution of the Plenum. What do we mean when we say the Party must study the resolutions, how shall they be studied? Self-criticism is the method for the study and understanding of the Resolutions.

Every phase of Party work, particularly "the radical improvement of the situation in the revolutionary unions is the key task of the Party" (from the resolution) must be taken up and discussed in light of the present experiences and apply concretely the resolution of the Plenum as the guide for coming closer to the decisive sections of the working class.

The great majority of our membership is new. The resolution will only then be understood by

the membership if we, in addition to the general discussions also use the method of "solid personal contacts" with the new members (also as a means of establishing solid personal contacts with non Party workers), in explaining the meaning of the resolution. But not only mere explaining. The new members, every member who is in contact with workers, can and must become the source of learning to know how the workers think and how we must improve our methods of coming in contact with them. This means that the broadest, discussion must be developed in the Party.

In the past, we followed the practice of setting a certain time limit for the discussion of the Plenum resolutions. This is absolutely wrong. The discussion must be continuous. In the sense, that we must consult the resolution for every phase of important mass activities. Only such a method is the best guaranty, against formal abstract discussions.

The ideological struggle against opportunism in practice has been neglected. As against the old factional habit of deviation hunting, we went to the other extreme, of rotten liberalism. Both are wrong. The struggle against opportunism must be taken up as means of mobilization for mass activities. Such a struggle raises the political level of the membership. It creates the interests for theoretical problems, lays a practical basis for theoretical studies and is a guaranty against a scholastic approach.

The Resolution of the Plenum must do away with every trace of self satisfaction. A real practical discussion combined with a political understanding of the period we live in will eliminate self satisfaction.

The Party is at a turning point. Hard work combined with revolutionary zeal, should be the spirit in which we will carry through the discussion of the Plenum Resolutions.

1,000 Delegates--1,000 Workers!

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

The national political conventions of three parties will be held this summer. All three will take place in Chicago. All three will present platforms and nominate candidates.

But between the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, and the national nominating convention called by the Communist Party, for May 28th, there will be a gulf of methods and interests, that is as wide as the gulf between the interests of the bosses and interests of the workers.

The conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties will be conventions devoted to the preservation of the system of wage-slavery, to a policy of continued wage-cutting, of starvation, of refusal to grant unemployment insurance to the jobless. Whatever flowery phrasing the orators of the Republican and Democratic conventions may use, the essence of the matter is this: these two conventions will be dedicated to continued misery, continued lynching, and to continued high profits for the bosses, out of the sweat of the working class.

And in sharp contrast with the flood of demagoguery that will flow from the lips of the campaign orators of the bosses' parties, the Communist Party raises in unmistakable language the slogans of the working class.

"For working class unity in the election campaign! Against the hunger and war offensive of the capitalists!"

"For a workers' ticket—candidates of the Communist Party—against the candidates of the bosses!"

What delegates will sit in the conventions of these three parties?

Capitalists Grafters As Delegates The delegates that attend the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties are chosen for their faithfulness to the boss class. The most successful war healers and grafters; the most successful strike-breakers; the most capable of starving the jobless and half-starving the employed; the men most devoted to the interests of the big bosses—these are the men who will sit in Chicago conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, this year as every other year.

Worker-Delegates

But when 1,000 delegates gather in the Peoples Auditorium in Chicago, on May 28th, to draft a platform and nominate candidates for the Communist Party, there will be among them no slave-drivers, no exploiters of labor, no grafters, no ward-healers. Every one of the thousand candidates to this convention will be a working-man or a working woman. The delegates will be chosen, not by the maneuvers of the grafters, but directly by the workers in the factories, farms, mines and plantations. They will be sent from unions, from workers' fraternal groups, from workers' aid societies, from organizations of Negroes. Seventy-five per cent of them will not be members of the Communist Party at all.

Among the delegates to the nominating convention of the Communist Party will be a large number of Negroes. Already the arrangements committees of the Republican and Democratic parties have seen to the Jim-Crowing of the Negro delegates. With the lily-white movement making swift headway in the South, it may be foreseen that extremely few Negro delegates will be present at these two conventions.

Workers Convention to Welcome Negroes

But the convention arrangements of the Communist Party call for the presence, among the delegates, of a large number of Negro workers and farmers, dedicated—along with the white workers and farmers—to a determined struggle against Jim-Crow, lynching, and national oppression. Special measures are being taken in the convention city to see to it that the Negro delegates are NOT Jim-Crowed; that, on the contrary, they play an extremely important part in the deliberations.

One of the main jobs before the political conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties is to obscure the issues before the majority of the people—the workers. It is for this reason that the matters closest to the daily life of the workers are sidetracked. It is for this reason, among others, that the boss parties make much of prohibition, and attempt to drown in whiskey and beer any discussion of the things most fundamental to the welfare of the workers. It is in bold contrast to this practice of the capitalist parties, that the Communist Party, in its proposed election platform, raises sharply the fundamental issues that face the workers today:

the looming menace of imperialist war; unemployment and social insurance; police terror and the suppression of civil rights; the bitter persecution of the Negroes.

The platform of the capitalist parties is flung out from their conventions, in take-it-or-leave-it fashion. But the Communist Party has printed its draft platform prior to the convention, in order that the workers and farmers in every section of the country may freely criticize and may propose additions. At the Chicago nominating convention, many hours will be set aside for discussion from the floor—in order to permit the workers from the Chicago stock-yards, the workers from Oklahoma oil-fields, the farmers and tenants from the Alabama plantations, to say their say on the Party's platform, demands, and candidates.

FROM FEBRUARY TO OCTOBER— A BOLSHEVIK ACCOUNT

FROM THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION TO THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION, 1917," by A. F. Ilyin-Genevsky. Workers Library Publishers, 1931; 122 pp., 25 Cents.

Reviewed by A. C. Bosse.

THIS vivid story of the democratic and Bolshevik revolutions in Russia is to be recommended, as has been done all too often with less important books, as worthy to be read by every worker. Those who haven't the time or the price to read Tarasov-Radionov's more ambitious story of the February overthrow will find here an account that covers more ground, is simpler in sequence, and far more mature politically. It is a story that can be read with advantage by a worker who has just come to the movement as well as by the experienced Party worker. The gentlemen of our press particularly would do well to read it, a few times.

The author, Ilyin (brother of the better-known Raskolnikov, marine officer and revolutionary military organizer) was editor of a number of Party military newspapers. There he learned to write in the simple and direct style needed for the masses of soldiers who were just coming over to the Bolsheviks. He had been a revolutionary student since 1912, an exile in Geneva, a conscript officer and then a reserve officer. He organized the Bolshevik committee in Helsinki, for, although without a contact he founded a mass sailors' paper.

The Petrograd Committee thought the job was too difficult, especially for a group of youngsters, but their reaction was, "You may frighten Bolsheviks with some things, but not by describing work as difficult."

Later he was one of the editors of the Petrograd "Soldier's Pravda," which for a time was also the central organ of the Party when "Pravda" was suppressed. He was a member of the Petrograd Soviet and helped organize the military work of the Party and carry through the seizure of power. A difference between this book and Tarasov's is that here we see the revolution being made, with the Bolshevik organization as the headquarters from which events are viewed, whereas in the other book the scene of action is mainly the Provisional Government and Soviet headquarters. Also the latter story is a work of literature, written to a certain extent subjectively—better literature but not such good history.

Speaker, writer, organizer, even newsboy on occasion, Ilyin gives a fine picture of the organization of the military side of the revolution.

At the "Soldier's Pravda," almost every article was rewritten to simplify it "for an ill-prepared and little educated reading public" and "to give our articles; a form best suited to soldiers." All soldiers' correspondence was answered personally or in the paper and the response of the soldiers was: "Try to send us the paper because our own comrades write in it about the lives of the soldiers." The success of the paper was great. Regarding the period when it appeared legally for "Pravda" also, Ilyin writes, "We never forget for a minute that... although our paper was fulfilling the functions of the central organ of the Party (it was a mass soldiers' and peasants' paper... Thus, we continued to cut out of the articles any word or phrase which would not be understood by the soldiers... This gave rise to occasional friction with individual members of the Central Committee." Some of these points have a bearing on our Daily Worker, which must fulfill the double role of a Party central organ and a mass workers' paper.

Historical March Days for the Proletariat

1848-1871-1917.

By KARL MERTENS (Berlin)

AFTER the "July monarchy" had been overthrown in Paris on February 24, 1848 and the Republic proclaimed, the revolutionary fire also seized Vienna and Berlin. The insurrection and barricade fights took place in Vienna on March 13 and in Berlin on March 18, 1848. Meanwhile, the workers in Berlin were excluded from the newly established civil guard. The Paris workers, who were partly armed, were no less feared in Berlin than in Paris, and although the Berlin proletarians cannot point to a June insurrection in reply to the counter-revolutionary challenge of the new barked bourgeois Ministers—there were still the storming of the arsenal in reply to the actual disarming by their exclusion from the civil guard.

This was sufficient for the bourgeoisie and the Junkers, who were terribly frightened right from the first day of the revolution.

For the undeveloped and unripe German bourgeoisie, headed by Camphausen, were even less prepared than the French bourgeoisie, headed by Lamartine, to set up the Republic in place of the monarchy. It only wished to obtain "freedom," i. e., freedom of trade, and it was immediately prepared, on March 17, to sell the workers, who fought for them against the Junkers, at a not very high price. The German bourgeoisie displayed a peculiar capability to make full use of the victory of counter-revolution in the other countries. The June defeat of the Paris workers the victory of Cavaignac, was at the same time a defeat of the Berlin proletarians and a victory for Camphausen, or more correctly said, of Bradenburg. It was not to be wondered at if the so-called Prussian parliament was transferred to Bradenburg, in order to be able to devote itself "in all quietness" to its great tasks.

The first act of the March revolution of 1848 in Germany concluded thus: "Brandenburg in the Parliament and Parliament in Brandenburg." With this short dialectical sentence Karl Marx, in the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, summed up the results of the March revolution of 1848.

March 18, 1871. Again revolution. But with quite another content. The extremely nebulous "social Republic" demanded already in February, 1848, by the Paris workers had received its concrete content and a concrete form—the form of the Paris Commune.

Bonapartism, rotten to the core, was not able to conduct a war against strong Prussia. And this second French Empire ended as Marx predicted: in a parody. Emperor and army were made prisoners and the nephew of Napoleon conveyed to Wilhelmshohe. The vacant throne in Paris could not be occupied by a royal offspring—the "season" was so unfavorable for this transaction. Thus the Republic was proclaimed out of necessity. But it soon became evident that the most important task which the bourgeoisie Republic had to fulfill, i. e., to defend Paris and France against the Prussian armies, this most important national task could not be fulfilled by the so-called "national defense" because it did not even attempt it.

The armed Paris proletariat, organized in the

National Guard, appears on the scene. Originally it only had the intention to control the activity of the government in regard to the defense of Paris and to secure the supplies of the working population of Paris.

These were the original tasks of the district councils elected in the twenty Paris districts and of the elected Central Committee of the National Guard.

This however sufficed. Thiers and the government of the so-called "National Defense" immediately realized the danger of this double government. The Paris workers were to be disarmed, the real defenders of Paris and France were to deliver up their weapons. The Paris workers did not hand over their arms, but instead won the victory over the counter-revolutionary Versailles army. The nebulous "social Republic" of February-March, 1848, thus obtained its historical form by proving that a social Republic must be won in open fight against the "national government." The next revolutions, on a higher stage, were to draw the lessons from February-March, 1848, and March-May, 1871.

March, 1917. The imperialist chain broke at its weakest link. Tsarist rule was swept away in a few days by the revolutionary storm. The Russian proletariat, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, appropriated the lessons of the European revolutions. Lenin and the Bolshevik realized the teachings of Marxism on the bourgeois revolution, which "is only the immediate prelude to the proletarian revolution" (Communist Manifesto). They applied the experiences not only of the revolution of 1905 in Russia but also of the Paris Commune in 1871 to the revolution in Russia, i. e., its development into the proletarian revolution.

1848, 1871, 1917—three revolutions in March, which are of tremendous importance for the history of the Labor Movement and the emancipation of the proletariat.

The March revolution of 1848 in Germany took place under much more developed conditions than, for instance, the English revolution in the 17th century and even the French revolution, 1789-1794. The forms of the class struggle were already more advanced, there existed to some extent a class consciousness of the proletariat.

Hence, one of the most important demands of the Communist Manifesto was—the constitution of the proletariat as an independent class, as a "class as such." Hitherto the proletariat has only fought against the enemies of its own enemies, only against the feudal lords and the landowners in the interest of the bourgeoisie; every victory has exclusively become a victory of the bourgeoisie, whilst after the victory the bourgeoisie proceeded, hand in hand with the Junkers, against its allies of yesterday.

The establishment of the bourgeois Republic is only a short episode on the way to the emancipation of the proletariat. Nay more! The actual fight of the proletariat against its immediate oppressor—the bourgeoisie—only starts with the overthrow of the monarchy, for the bourgeois Republic is the best form for the exploitation of the working class by the ruling bourgeoisie.

This was one of the most important lessons

They Discuss Diets

By JAMES LERNER

TWO diets have become famous in the United States within the last two months. One—an egg every day, fresh vegetables, quart of milk daily, orange juice, viosterol (to take the place of sunshine in winter), etc.—was accompanied by sob stories that a life was in danger unless the diet was applied. The other—salt pork, one egg a week, butter substitute, evaporated milk—was accompanied by joshing and sighs of relief that a way out had been found for the poor city governments with millions of unemployed to take care of. The first, of course, was the Lindbergh baby diet, the second the one popularized by the "martyr" mayor of Syracuse who for one whole week is undergoing hardship, foregoing chicken dinners, to prove that it is possible to starve scientifically.

About a year ago 32.24-cent and similar diets were popular. Gradually they have been

which Marx and Engels draw from the February Revolution in France and the March revolution in Germany.

The June of 1848 announced the March of 1871—The Commune

The tasks for this first workers' revolution were set up by Marx and Engels in their classical, historical and other works and letters soon after the revolutions of 1848. The most important tasks are: the shattering of the bourgeois state apparatus (the "executive power"), establishment of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. The prerequisite for the victory of the proletariat is its alliance with the poor peasantry, without which choice the proletarian revolution and its socialist song becomes its death song. (18th Brumaire.)

The Paris Commune of 1871, the first workers' revolution, was the realization of this program. In addition, this revolution discovered the forms of the proletarian state in the transition period to the Communist society. After the Paris Commune the proletariat knew which form the state would assume in the transition period: "A state according to the pattern of the Paris Commune," was Lenin's teaching, by which it is implied that the Paris Commune discovered the type, the form of the proletarian state, but that this proletarian state must be developed still further.

The March revolution of 1917 showed that the Russian proletariat has learned from the experiences of the former revolutions, of February and March, 1848, March, 1871, and the Russian revolution of 1905; that it has appropriated the lessons of these revolutions. For after Engel's death in 1895, Lenin took over the banner of revolutionary Marxism; he applied the teachings of Marx and Engels to the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolutions. The "Letters from Afar" and the "April Theses," "Marxism and Revolt," "The Bolsheviks Must Seize Power" all written in the period from March to September, 1917, contain the most important teachings of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, in particular on the question of the transformation of the bourgeois revolution into the proletarian revolution.

Three times March: 1848, 1871, 1917. Bolshevism-Leninism Lenin's Party, rendered it possible that March, 1917, was followed by October—the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat over a sixth of the world.

The German March, 1848, and November, 1918, will also be followed by the German October.

wheeled and shaved down. Besides the martyring news stories, the New York Times devotes an editorial weighing the possibilities of the diet. In Syracuse it is applied only to relief given by the city. The Times ponders over the problem of supplying every housewife of the working class, of course, with the scheme. And the Times, realizing that the idea is too ridiculous to hit home, admits that the "normal man finds himself going away hungry from the mere act of reading over the menus."

But there is a balm. The diet of Syracuse mentioned above is "obviously a much better diet than the one prevailing for nearly everybody in Soviet Russia."

Two days before this appeared the Times reported the Moscow congress of the trade unions. Comrade Molotov said that wages had risen by 25 per cent. Molotov said that public dining halls serve 32,000,000 meals daily. (And no 9-cent meals.) The vacations, social insurance, nurseries and all which the Soviet workers have gained compared with the 9-cent diet of Syracuse! We know why the Times drags the Soviet Union in.

To the housewife the scheme is also of doubtful value. For to live on 9 cents a day she must buy in wholesale quantities, says the Times. In the Syracuse diet a person gets three pounds of food a day. But there are only two foods that sell for 3 cents a pound, flour and potatoes. An admission that there can't be a 9-cent diet for the housewife, except if the purchases are made in lots of 100 tons and 1,000 gross.

Now, Mr. Ochs of the Times, you say that the housewife could live on a 9-cent diet if she were to buy in large lots, and you say that a "normal man is hungry when he reads the diet," which is bought in large lots, so, which is correct?

Not to be beaten by Syracuse, the patriotic mayor of Tulsa, Okla., rushes forward to serve notice that a city which spends 9 cents a day on its unemployed is just plain extravagant. Why, since Nov. 1, Tulsa has fed about 10,000 workers at a daily cost of less than 6 1/4 cents. And, what is more, they are much healthier than the rest of the city. The only comment is that the rest of the city must be living on air and on the verge of death.

The race of starvation relief schemes in the United States is flashed on a screen of League of Nation statistics of world-wide misery. The League announces that one out of every twenty-eight in the world, or 70,000,000, are, diplomatically speaking, "deprived of their means of subsistence." (They call it starvation in private.) Albert Thomas, the socialist who released the figure, is rather forgetful (also diplomatically speaking). On Christmas the International Labor Office, of which he is director, announced that 100 million are starving all over the world except in Soviet Russia. And that the greatest number starving was in the United States. That figure was based on a world unemployment figure of 25 million, a great under-estimation.

The growth of unemployment is accompanied by a systematic, "scientific" slashing of relief for the unemployed in Tulsa, Syracuse, New York and every city of the country. The unemployment relief has been on the theory of "taking care of your own." In reality, "starving your own." No single city has taken care of a tenth part of the unemployed and already they are cutting down to 9 cents and 6 cents.

Let the mayors experiment if they want to—the workers will fight in ever larger masses for unemployment insurance.