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

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1932

CITY EDITION-IN 2 SECTIONS (Section 1)

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# GIANT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION STARTS AT UNION SQ.

### 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 But no protest comes from the American government whose head, Hoover, once declffiared that his dearest wish was "to crush the

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 insolence is a letter by Norman Thomas in the World-Telegram-a Scripps-McRae paper which is a semiofficial organ of the socialist party.

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

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

"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, 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

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

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 Adolph 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 capi-

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:

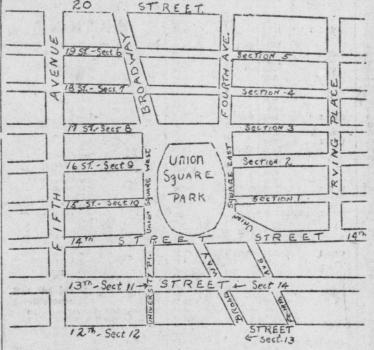
'In all circliffes of bourgeois Germany, from the social democrats to the fascists, it is now an accepted fact that in the near future the Hitler movement will take over the business of government. At present the anly dispute is the form the participation of the Hitler movement in the government will take. The social democracy, the strongest and hitherto the only reliable support of the Bruening government, is alrady preparing to capitulate to the new constellation of forces. Just as hitherto it has described the Bruening government as the "lesser evil," so also now it is preparing to designate a Bruening-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

Here, then, in one of the most decisive sectors of the international class battle front, we see the socialists lovrs 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 the future of the socialist party o. 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 par-

liamentary 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 Oganizations 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. L. G. W. U. left wing; Hat and Cap opposition; Amalgamated Clothing Workers rank and file; Bath Robe Makers; White

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

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; Esthonian 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.

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

Section 12-Women's Councils; International Labor Defense; Workers International Relief; Friends of the Soviet Union; Icor; Russian, Ukrain-.

Section 13-Lithuanians, Hungarians, Jugo-Slavs; Czecho-Slovaks; 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 Sports Union, National Students League, etc., march in Section 14 with the youth section. John Reed Club, Arteff, etc., march in the section of the Workers Cultural Federation.

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

NEW YORK .- The police news | ing bosses parade. story in the press yesterday, regardcialist conspiracy to scare the work- regarding the permit to the United ers away from what is already cer- Front May Day conference, is part tain to be the most gigantic mass of their conspiracy to mislead the demonstration and parade ever held workers from the real filitant revoin New York. It is significant that lutionary May Day, to the bosses the police speak of special May Day travesty of the day of class solidarity mobilization beginning 4 p.m. Satur- and mass struggle against hunger day, after the Socialist strike break-

#### To Protest At Sourt Against Attempt To Frame Up Powers

NEW YORK .- George Powers, tecretary of the Building and Construction Worker's Industrial League was brutaly 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.

His trial will take place in Tombs Court, Centre and White Sts. at 2 p. m., Building Trades workers are urged to come to court and protest against this frame-up.

### 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 in-

Council meeting last night at the release of the nine innocent boys. Needle Trades Industrial Union

build up the leagues and unions to Tom Mooney. May 7 has been a pardon in spite of the general spread the influences of the TUUL named by the International Red Aid knowledge of Tom Mooney's innospread the influences of the TUUL named by the International Red Ald cence of the crime on which he was into the industries which have not as International Scottsboro Day. thus far been reached. It is therefore imperative that all workers' or- whole world wil pour into the streets life sentence following the protest of ganizations intensify their efforts to on that day to demand the uncon-Russian workers in Petrograd in 1917. draw masses of workers to the ball.

The ball will not only be a mobmay Day Demonstration, but will Ryan Denies Relief Group also be a rally in support of the fight to free Tom Mooney.

Workers' Organizations: Do your share to build the militant trade union movement. Raly your membership to the ball. Saturday night, workers from the Workers Interna- longshoremen since the first of the April 30, New Star Casino.

#### In fact the police have become the ing their special mobilization for May official advertising agency for the First, and their shameful lie in de- anti-working class social fascists the May Day parade, is a police-so- parade, and their lying statement

imperialist war and capitalism. conspiracy of silence in the capitalist press on the real mass parade on

# THREE COLUMNS MOVE TO SPEEDS WAR INCITEMENT

nying the issuance of a permit for They offically announce the Socialist Laying Pretext for Attack on USSR, Japanese Officials Openly Accuse Soviet Union of Inciting Revolt in Manchuria

> The Japanese yesterday began a largescale movement of troops toward the Soviet frontiers. What is described in bourgeois The Socialist-police conspiracy, the press dispatches as the biggest military campaign in Manchuria since the Japanese drive May First while showeding publicity on Chinchow, Southern Manchuria, was launched by the Japaupon the Socialist party will not fool nese with the now familiar pretext of crushing "bandits." the workers. A permit was granted Three military columns were simultaneously set in motionby Chief Inspector O'Bryan to the all towards the Soviet frontiers, on which large numbers of United Front Committee delegation Japanese troops are already concentrated.

> > 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 bor-

the Amur River, which in this terri-

tory forms the boundary between the

A second Japanese column, com

manded by Major General Murai, is

already in the region of Imienpo and

Hengtaohotze, on the eastern section

of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It

Japanese troops are reported at Hai-

lin and Ninguta, two towns only a

short distance from the Soviet bor-

der and on the railway to Vladivo-

The third Japanese column, under

Major General Murai. Major Gen-

withdrawn from the Chinchow area

in Southern Manchuria. Recent dis-

Soviet Union and Manchuria.

The Sungari River flows into

One of these columns, under Major General Nakamura,

## 12,000 U.S. Factories Mobilized for War

In the last issue of the magazine "Army Ordinance," 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 has 'orders to proceed northward.

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

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy and Roy, two of the paaches from Tokio reported that the Scottshoro Negro boys, sailed Wednesday night for Europe Japanese government was sending three fresh army divisions into Man-The dressmakers' Shop Delegate ir. connection with the world-wide mass campaign for the churia,

Mrs. Wright was accompanied by J. Louis Engdahl, na- toward the Soviet border are significant headquarters, voted to endorse the tional secretary of the International Labor Defense, the or- cantly accompanied with a sharp in-TUUC ball and turn out in a body ganization defending the boys. They will arrive in Hamburg, tensification of the Japanese war to the ball. The Cleaners and Dyers Germany, on May 5, in time for the May 7 demonstrations of

Floor in Dock Strike Meet

NEW YORK .- A delegation of plying food to the striking west side

Upon the success of the T. U. U. C. the frame-up of the nine boys, the ball depends largely the financial strength of the T. U. U. C. to help and the continued imprisonment of bould are the frame-up of the nine boys, the boys and Tom Mooney, to whom Gov. Rolph of California has just denied reports:

tional Relief, which has been sup-

Millions of workers throughout the death, with later a commutation to

The International Workers Relief

meeting to bring a message of solid-

The committee was met at the

named Smith. Smith denied the del-

egation admission, but took the del-

egation's credentials and turned them

over to Ryan. The delegation stood

outside of the hal for over an hour,

Over two hundred longshoremen

The delegation then entered the

Williams that Ryan had given orders

Williams then turned to the long-

shoremen and asked if they needed

strike relief. The men said that they

were starving. Ryan's men declared,

who had gathered outside the hall

but got no reply.

them by the W. I. R.

needed reief.

Additional arrests of Soviet citizens

rested by the Manchoukuo (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 Japaness 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 Tuhhua Railway."

News Agency reports that telegraph arity to the strikers and ask them to connection with the Chinese Eastern elect a rank and file committee to Railway and ladivostok has been intake up he work of collecting and terrupted.

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 stated that they needed strike relief York World-Telegram admits that and welcomed the assistance given the United States government is supporting the Japanese war incitement hall and asked for the floor. Ryan's agairst the Soviet Union. It says: "In Washington the view is men at once informed Kasper and

widely held that the fact that the to deny the delegation the right to United States has vite to 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 en. Recognihowever, that none of the strikers tion, therefore, would act at least as a damper."

#### ing of striking dockers at Columbia Hall yesterday by Joseph R. Ryan, president of the International Long-Foster, Ford Proposed Communist Presidential shoremen's Association. delegation, which consisted of John Candidates to Tour States Starting April 30 Kasper and Luther Williams, a Pennsylvania miner, went to the

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

Chicago

Duluth

Hibbing

Dakotas

Butte

Seattle

Tacoma

Portland

Oakland

Milwaukee

Minneapolis

May 30 Denver

June 5 Omaha

June 8 Topeka

June 10-13 St. Joe

June 6

June 15

June 20

June 21

June 29

San Francisco June 23

platform of struggle.

1. WESTERN TOUR | Salt Lake July 3
July 5-6
July 8
Rochester

Aug. Fort Worth Rochester Oklahoma City July 9 Aug. 2 June 7 Kansas City July 10 Syracuse July 12 Schenectady July 13 Worcester St. Louis Lawrence Terre Haute July 16 July 17 Boston June 17 Indianapolis June 19 Cincinnati July 18 Providence 2. CONCENTRATION Fall River New Britain TOUR June 24 Detroit July 23 to 30 Scranton Los Angeles June 26-27 (including Flint and Wilkesbarre Grand Rapids) Binghamton Aug. 14

ter and James W. Ford, pro-|will speak in Chicago at a parts of the United States. posed Communist candidates huge mass meeting, in which for President and Vice-Presi- thousands of workers are ex-Revolution will be held in New Foster will start his tour on York. Foster's tour will in-

On November 7, James W. dent, will tour the United pected to participate. This Ford will speak at a similar spreading relief among the strikers. States in a whirlwind cam- tour will be concluded on Nov. meeting in Chicago. Comrade paign to rally the American 7, when a rally to celebrate the Ford's proposed itinerary will door of the hall by a sergeant of arms workers behind the Communist anniversary of the October be published tomorrow.

28th and 29th, William Z. Fos- May 30, when, with Ford, he clude over 100 meetings, in all Foster's tour follows:

July 1 3. NEW YORK-NEW 4. CONCENTRATION | Pittsburgh Sept. 21 to 6. EASTERN TOUR Washington Oct. 1st Baltimore July 31 Cleveland, Aug. 16 to 23 5. SOUTHERN TOUR Philadelphia Oct. 21-24 Aug. 1 (including Toledo, Ak- Louisville Oct. 3 Wilmington ron and Lorain) Knoxville Oct. 4 Reading Oct. 5 Allentown Aug. 3 Coal Districts, Aug. 24 Chattanooga Newark Aug. 4 to Sept. 1 (including Memphis Oct. 7 Paterson Aug. 5 West Pa., West Va. (2), New Orleans Ohio, Indiana, Southern Birmingham Oct. 10 Illinois) Atlanta Aug. 9 Chicago, Sept. 2-Sept. 12 Tampa Oct. 13 MEETINGS Aug. 10 Steel Districts, Sept. 13 Charlotte to 20 (including Gary, Norfolk Oct. 15 Cleveland Oct. 16 Pittsburgh Aug. 12 Joliet, Youngstown, Richmond Oct. 17 New York Aug. 13 Wheeling, Johnstown, The itinerary of James W. Ford's tour will be Monesson) published in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

Oct. 26 Oct. 27 Oct. 29 Oct. 9 New York (local) Oct 30 Oct. 11 7. CONCLUDING

GREETINGS

# ADDITIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

MORE GREETINGS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 7, SECTION TWO

THOSE THAT CAME IN LATE WILL APPEAAR IN LATER EDITIONS

**SECTION 8** 

Greetings from employees of the ——Army Base to the Daily Worker on this anniversary of May Day

Hail International May Day

United Council of Working Women

80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C. Room 535

Revolutionary Greetings he Daily Worker on May Day

May Carnival and Costume Ball Saturday, April 30

given by the Prospect Workers' Center 1157 Southern Blvd.

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Brownsville Youth Center

Blook Workers Seciety Branch 34

Ukrainian Wrig. Women's Sec. D.

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S. Saletin

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Godenberg
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Shules City Committee
A. A.
Lela Golilh house party Lole Gotlib house party John Derenuk Wortin collection Book Shep W. I. R., Washington Heights Finnish Federation, Brooklyn Russ. Ukrainian & Lith. Chorus Russ. Ukrainian & Bith. Chevus"Panvar." Arménian Weekly
"Panvar." Editorial Committee
Strikers "Smart Porm" Dress Shop
Group comrades, Brooklyn
Group comrades, Brooklyn
Marsh, Brooklyn
Al Pahrman
M. Brown
A sympathizer
Jack Corv Jack Cory Carl Paulson P. Stein A. F.
Ziplar
I. W. O., Branch 139
Bronx Shule No. 5
Extonian Workers Club
Barnsville Culture Club
Woinen's Councils
Fungarian Branch, I. L. D.
Lettish Branch, I. L. D.
Hungarian Workers Club, Mapleton
Mapleton Workers Club, Mapleton
Mapleton Workers Club
Rose & Harry Sydney
Com. Zalerko
W. Surkevitt Banquet
Pinnish Workers Club, Newark
L. K.

SECTION 1 8.80 Unit 3-B Tag Day Tag Day Books 1.00 3.25 2.30 13.50 4.50 2.50 2.60 20.00 1.44 1.44 3.50 3.50 4.05 12.30 Unit 1-A Affair Unit 5-A Unit 1-3 11.19 Unit 5-C Unit-5-D 1.50 Unit 5-B Tag Day Unit 8 Unit S Unit 3-A Unit 5-8 Unit 5-B Unit 3-B Unit 10 Unit 2-C Unit 2-C Affair NEW YORK CITY Phil Goldbend Plumbers Group, New York City Benevolent Seciety of New York L. W. O. Branch 109 L. W. O. Branch 116 Shankman, fer Spatt & Rabinom 5.00 5.00 5.00 8.78 1.59 20.00 1.00 1.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 2.50 75 1.00 2.50 75 1.00 Menkin J. Jones
J. Lafitte
Group of Shoe Workers
Women's Council
Schule 16, Bronx
F. S. U. S. Stein Organizations Wemen's Council 38 I. W. O., Branch 187 I. W. O., Branch 521 Preliebit Gesangs Fereix Alteration Fainters I. W. O., Branch 154 Project City. I. W. O., Branch 154
Prolet Cult
Rumanian Workers Club
I. W. O., Branch 154
Russian Workers Club, Novy Mir
Unemployed Branch Central Peric
Japanese Workers Club
Friends of the Daily Worker, Par
Rockaway
Group of Office Workers
Downtown Workers Club
Middle Bronz Workers Club P. B. U. Berg.

Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance
of America
of America
Freiheit Geshags Verein, Downtown
Section
Painters' Group T. U. U.
Women's Council, Closkmakers No. 1
Bast N. Y. Workers Club
Book Shop
Hook Shop
Y. C. L. L. Berg
Workers of Beth Davil Rospital
L. W. G., Byanch 1
Book Shop 5.00 pook Shop I. W. C. Branch 184
Red Front Affair
Brighton Beach Workers Club
F. S. U. East Brenz Branch
Ceo. Philip, N. Y. C.
P. A. N. Y. C.
S. Saisman, Brooklyn
F. Pavie, N. Y. C.
Mrs. A. Hilher, Brooklyn
Ukrainian Daily News, N. Y. C.
Jehnson, N. T. C.
Licker, B. N. Y. C.
Mendelsohn, B. N. Y. C.
Mendelsohn, B. N. Y. C.
Mendelsohn, B. N. Y. C.
Prownsville T. U. U. L. Group
Acardo, Long Island
Shule No. 3, Williamsburgs
Ukrainian Soc. of Stoaz
Trement Workers Club
Zuchungif Glub
Williamsburgh Workers Club
Hindale Workers Club
N.T.W. L.
Wonch's Genetis Hindale workers City
N.T.W.I.G.
Women's Genetis
Group of workers from Stalingrad
C. H. Dier
R. Anderson
David Marmur
I.W.O. Br. 46, Middle Village
Sol Landse
M. Girel
Paul Matrili
W. Stieglitz
Hindale Workers Club
I. Stanesen
L. Argeni
J. Andre
L. Mattere
R. Ardera
Trank Jean L. Mailese
B. Ardern
Frank Jehn
Joselyn
M. Goddard, Jr.
K. Sinke
L. Shapiro
A. Tamm
Mrs. A. A. Schridester, Mt. Verne
F. Lagebauer
C. Apostoloff
P. A.
A. Soliman C. A. Selman

Z. Lerner

J. Svernick

N. Wunderlich

C. Vast

C. Jawets

O. Jawets

Denato Musini

Book Bhop

Spartseus Club

Urrainian Tolners

A. L. D. L. D., Branch 13

Sorgert

Madeline

Teachers of I. W. O.

David Bloom

L. Maneini

Besile Lecthere

Boggio Boggio
Chas. Grossbard
G.G.G. Group, Brooklyn
J D R
Section 15, Unit 17
Section 2, Unit 9
IWO, Brancal No. 8
Virabeck Branc No. 84 IWO
Section 6 Section 6 Arbeinter Bund IWO Branch 138 IWO Branch 138
Becker
Tescher
Tescher
Harry Davidson
C. Cohen
Rosen Hyman
Sladowsky
Harry Held
Yorkville Council
IWO Branch No. 615
Section 9, Hickwille
IWO Branch 615
IWO Vitebsk and Baltic
Branch 33
Section 4
Shule No. 4. N. Y. C.
Mapleton Benaconhurst Workers Club Finnish Workers
Sam Green
Y. C. L.
P.S.U. Branch, Perth Ambey
A. Ramos
Gendolen
friend

**SECTION 2** SECTION 2 Unit 4-B Unit 5 Tag Day Rese Lyon Tag Day 1.50 9.57 4.48 24.46 25.00 1.50 10.00 4.29 2.32 10.00 3.50 10.00 3.50 10.00 3.50 10.00 3.50 10.00 15.45 2.00 10.00 15.45 10.00 15.45 10.00 1.87 Unit 7-0 Unit 1 Unit 1-C Unit 9 Unit 3-C L. S. U. 9-11-13 9-14, affair Pertch'ter U S. I. Unit SECTION 3 Unit 1 Unit 3 NEW YORK CITY

Henry Rapp, N. Y. C.
John Gutterrek, N. Y. C.
Carl Phulson, N. Y. C.
M. Feian, Schule 3, Brownsville
Chas. Berch, N. Y. C.
Peter Duncan, N. Y. C.
Middle Branch Workers' Club
Brenx Park Youth Club
Comrade, N. Y. C.
M. A. Hemmings, N. Y. C.
Sadle Shackin, Bronx
L. Schwarts, N. Y. C.
Ital. Soc. P. S. U., Downsown Branch
R. Jacobovich, N. Y. C.
K. Kunts, Brenx
Goodman, N. Y. C.
A. Krakowsky, Bronx
I. W. O., Branch 35
I. W. O., by Sherman
D. Siegei NEW YORK CITY 500 4.000 1.80 5.000 4.85 5.00 1.000 2.60 2.60 2.50 2.50 10.00 4.05 5.00 A. H.
A. Kagalich
M. Leff
M. Leff
M. Kalomeyec
M. Kalomeyec
Peter Naumoff
Bill Buchak
Paul Tons
Joseph Spiaw
J. Hollander
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutol
J. Wilde
grow Breeklyn A group of dressmakers Staten Island Unit Staten Island Unit
Book Shop
I. W. G. Branch, Brooklyn
Ukrainian Labor Club
Co-ép. Colony
Slovak Workers, Branch 15
A friend, Long Island
Tremont Workers Club
Arbeiter Bund of Brooklyn
Workers Ed.-Servicemen's Leegue, Br. 2
Workers School, Bronx Co-ep. Mo. 3
A zområde werkers En-Servicemen's Leggue, Br. 2
Workers School, Bronx Co-op. No. 3
A somrade
Czechoslovak I. L. D., Bronx Braheh
Brooklyn Scandinavian Wkró. Club
Co-op. Schule
Carpenters Group
I. W. O., Branch 123
Workers School, Branch 125
P. S. U., Brighton Beach Branch
Tremont Workers Club
Chiuses International League
I. W. O., Syanch 500
Ukrainian Educ. Workers Soc. Bkiya.
Middle Bronx Workers Club
Pretheit Mandolin Assh.
B. P. School No. 2
Ukrainian Workers Club, Harlem
I Ukrainian Workers Club, Harlem
I Ukrainian Henefit Society, N. Y. G.
Green, Red Builders
Polish Enowledge Club
Brownsville Open Forum
Pansiprian Club
Mapleton Workers Club, Brooklyn
Washington Heights School No. 4
Brownsville Behool No. 3
Frospect Workers Schety
Vorkville Workers Club
Brighton Beach School
Brikhton Baach Workers Club
Brighton Beach Workers Club
Brong Workers Behool
Brikhton Baach Workers Club
Brong Workers Behool
Brong Workers Rehool
Brong workers School
Brong workers Workers Club
Central Body, Council of Working Glass
Worken
Russian Mutual Aid Soc., Branch 66
Gcandinavian Workers Club Women Mutual Aid Soc., Branch 66 Scandinavias Workers Club A friend Union Avenue Workers Club Plumbers Union, T. U. U. L. Freihelt Geaning Farels, Co-op. See Boro Fark Workers Club Ruseiam Mutual Aid Soc., Branch 656 J. McGermach J. Carwood A friend Sectis Women's Councils
Book Shap
Spalish Workers Club
Prespect Workers Clup
Section 2
Louis Tedaldi
J. Choma, Queens
Section 2—
Peter Nemes, list
A. Thalassines, list
Unit C-1, greeting
Unit C-2, greeting
Unit 11, greeting
Section 7 Unit 11, greeting
Section 7
Section 8, J. Blanke, list
Prolat Cult Club, greeting
Joe Bakalansky
William Milewsky, Jr.
S. Hershkowiter
Russ, Nat. Mut. Aid Sos.
No. 66
Ukrainian Werking Weimen's
Org.
Women's Council No. 27
Russ-Vikrainian Club
Greek Workers Club
Mildred Coleman
IWO Branch 438, Youth Sec.
FSU, Brigrton Beach, farewell
to Jack Lubka
Gottscheer Central Ass'n, Inc.
Finnish Workers
Bam Green 2.40 4.70 5.00 .75 1.00 5.00

**SECTION 4** 6.50 Unit 11 SECTION 4 P. A. Unit 12 Unit 1 Unit 5 Unit16 14.00 | Unit 17 Unit 2 Unit 9 affair 7.75
13.66
Unit 10 10.05
Units 4-5, books 9.50
Units 4-5, books 9.50
Units 4-5, books 9.50 Affair Unit 3 SECTION 5 Unit 4 SECTION 5 87.85 18.00 4.00 2.00 17.00 3.00 10.00 .25 2.25 2.25 1.00 1.50 2.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.25 1.86 1.25 Unit 7 Unit 8 Unit Unit 10 1.80 10.00 6.85 58.85 6.00 2.57 14.50 2.95 10.00 Unit 18 aga Affair 4.15 102.64 10.76 5.00 13.40 4.05 Unit 19 2.00 Unit 22 2.00 Unit 22 6.00 Unit 25 5.15 Unit 26 9.00 Unit 25 8.00 Unit Unit 1 Books Members Sympathizers of 5, Brenz. N. Y. Aprievsky Unit & Unit 5 Kostolani Unit 6 Unit b Lee Garfine Germo Fletches Parber NEW YORK CITY A. N. Kuntz
Farwell party of Comrade Smith
E. Watnick
G. Taliaferro
C. Rubin
S. Possert
E. Aldleman Joseph Tauber Women's Council No. 8 A friend A comrade A comrade
Mats
Shusmes, book collection
Shuje No. 3
Sarah Zeilloff
Bronk Workers Club
P. R. Graver
A comrade
Robiach
Clardovich P. R. Graver
A comrade
Robheh
Cardovich
Bronx Ukrainian Club
J. & H. Poley
A. Annio
Health Center Restaurant
Alfred Gordon
Boandisavian Workers Club of Bkipn.
Workers School
Russian Mutual Aid Society
Bronx Workers Club
Bronx Workers Club
L. W. O., Branch 38
Swedish Culture Club
Unemployed Councils Nos. 4, 6, 13, 14
Mapleton Workers Club
Middle Bronx Workers Club
Middle Bronx Workers Club
Blulle No. 13
Unemployed Council
W. C. No. 13
Unemployed Council
Brulle No. 15
Unemployed Council
L. W. O. No. 13
Unemployed Council
Piones Workers Club
Brighton Beach Workers Club
Brighton Beach Workers Club
Downtown Unemployed Council
Plones Troop
Jth Street Ploneer Troop
Downtown Workers Club
Mrs. S. Rabinowitz
Jack Kaiman
An unempleyed Worker
Carl Liebknecht Branch 122
Spartacus Workers Club
W. C. No. 13, Shule 13, I. W. O. Br. 11
Bhule No. 3 and W. C. 13
I. W. O., John Reed Branch 134
Workers Br.-Servicemen's League
B. Dirás

Bulle No. 15

P. A.
Amer. Lithuanian Wars. Lit. Assn.
Collection at E. Parskarsky party
M. Wolbrun
A comrade
Washington Heights Athletic Club
Ukrainian Tollera Org.
M. B., cle Barber Shop
George Price
Unger

M. B., cle Barber Shop
George Price
Unger
Readers of Obrana
L. Loudei
P. Rymorenhe
Shule No. 14, Bronz
Wemen's Council No. 8, pledge
Pinnish daily
Ukrainian Labor Home
Brens Bocial Problems Club
Wemen's Council No. 37
Bronx Park Werkers Club
L. L. D., Greek Branch
T. U. U. L. Greup, Local 925
Group of Workers, Bronx
Book Shop, Book collection
Red Builder
Weman's Council No. 32
Downtown Br., F.S.U.
Brownsylle Youth Center
B. Mayer, Jamaica

Brownsville Youth Center
2.00 B. Mayer, Jamaica
2.00 L. McCarthy, Jamaica
5.00 L. McCarthy, Jamaica
5.00 Mrs. H. Helber, Jamaica
6.00 Chas. Fox, Brooklyn
6.00 Heyman Sirainick, Bronx
6.00 Devitt, Bronx
6.00 Thouwald Nelson Bronx
6.00 H. Ripp
6.00 L. Chueia
6.00 Anna Raipera

A friend of Pickwick Dress Co.
Followers of the Trail Camp
Workers in Gamp Nitgedaiget
Co-op. employees
Paul Lensin
J. Mednick

SECTION 6 8.59 SECTION 8 SECTION 6 26.85 Affair 75 | Unit 5 Tractor Sch. 34.80 | 16.75 | Unit 6 55 Unit 7 4.50 | Unit 8 .50 Tag Day 13.50 Unit 11 Unit 12 8.00 1.95 1.35 4.83 Unit 14 3.50 Unit 15 Mary Krieko Michael Labovsky John Bulko Rafals, Tonis SECTION 7 100.00 , Unit 7 SECTION 7 M. Kublin Affair Unit 8 Unit 9 Unit 9-A 1.00 11.36 Unit 10 Affair C. Victor 9.50 2.50 Unit 11 2.00 Unit 2 Unit 3 Unit 3-A 6.75 | Unit 12 Unit 18 Unit 15 1.00 2.10 5.00 Units 6, 8, 11 2.00 1.25 Units 1-A and 7 NEW YORK CITY Jacob Pradin
Group of Food Workers
Projet Cuit
Anti-Imperialist Alliance
L. W. O. Shule No. 2, Brownsville
Jack Waters, Y.C.L.
H. E. Briggs, Brooklyn
Tony Radov
S. Nicosia
M. and O. Johnson
J. Lipshute
A. Mago Berek S. Jasnain
G. Boln
K. Coder
A friend
W. Gerson
J. Cohen
Women's Councils
Boro Park Workers Club
W. Krause, Red Builder
Shule No. 3, Brong
Brownsville Youth Center
Prospect Workers Club
Foed Workers Industrial Union,
Hotel and Rest. Dept.
Marine Workers Indus. Union
I. W. O. Branch 149
Women's Council No. 37
Vegetarian Workers Club
I. W. O. Behool No. 15
M. Vitons
W. H. Smith
F. Barnes, L. I.
Pugash, Brooklyn
L. Marks
John Ferkowsk!
Lillian Bortnick
Brownsville Workers Club affair
I. W. O. Branch No. 9
Women's Council No. 5
Women's Council No. 5
Women's Council No. 14
Books
Shoe Workers Union
Metal Workers Indus. Union
Russian Mutual Aid Soc. No. 67
I.W. O. Branch 133, Brooklyn
Women's Council No. 21
Stalin Branch, F. S. U.
I.W. O. Shule No. 5, Brownsville
Shule No. 3, Williamsburg
Chinese Anti-Imp. All.
Shule No. 18
Shule No. 19
Shule No. Pinnish Pederation
J. Doreonnte
LW.O. Shule No. 2, Bronz
LW.O. Shules, through City Com.
E. N. Y. Shule
Russian National Mutual Aid Soc.,
Br. 46, Harlem
Stain Br., F. S. U.
Dr. Julius Jaffe
M. Colman

Affair 3.00 3.00 3.50 3.50 8.15 1.00 1.00 Unit 5 Unit 1 1.51 1.00 .50 1.42 .46 2.00 5.11 3.75 3.50 3.25 Unit 9 6.45 Unit 11 SECTION 9 6.00 Kanofsky 7.50 Posner 11.50 Gilbert 1.14 Heller 3.50 Unit 2 7.67 SECTION 5 SECTION 10 SECTION 11 8.60 Paterson 18.48 1.80 Lakew'd Unit 25.75 1.85 Passaic Unit 8.45 SECTION 11 SECTION 12 SECTION 12 7.10 White Plains 1.50 Beacon Unit SECTION 14 1.00 V. Blackr SECTION 15 3.80 | Unit 15 9.60 | Unit 16 SECTION 15 Unit 17 Unit 18 Unit 20 Unit 21 8.74, 3.76 4.05 10.00, 35.00 3.00 5.05 6 10.00 16.02 Unit 23 1 Unit 25, Unit 26 Units 9-10 Unelassified Tag Day Coop Workers Affair Affair Tag Day Tag Day
Books
Affair
Tag Day
UnitUnit 5
Unit 5
Unit 5
Unit 7
Unit 9
Unit 10 5.10 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 4.00 2.25 2.50 2.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 2.50 4.00 2.50 3.20, 5.00, 15.11, 2.81 12.25 18.11, 2.81 Unit 5 12.25 Unit 8 3.50, 3.50, Unit 8 5.36, 3.99, 3.60 Unit 17 NEW YORK CITY 1.00 Metal Workers Indus. Union
1.00 Ukrainian Women's Org.
1.00 Ukrainian Mutual Aid Society
17.26 W. C. No. 37
3.00 F. Liskiewiez, Brooklyn
Food Workers Indus. Union
1.70 Shule No. 5, Bronx
1.70 Shule No. 16
1.70 Shule No. 16
1.71 Movy Mir Club
1.47 A worker
1.40 A. Mariagnoff
1.25 A. Kondrocky
2.50 A. Cgorie
2.00 F. Cgollino
1.00 Book Shop
1.00 M. Cheyiranof
1.00 M. Cheyiranof
1.00 M. Cheyiranof
1.00 M. Cheyiranof
1.00 Mrs. S. Pein etal Workers Indus. Union 8.97 1.1 .78 82.75 3.00 5.00 10.00 2.00 1.00 .80 4.75 Ukrainian Working
M. Cheyiranof
Mrs. S. Pein
Jean Ziobrowski
B. Blanthruk
M. Wysonon
S. Stogein
J. Koaccki E. Languer
Panetysun
M. Udych
Colection at 5th jubiles—ARTEP
Shule No. 1. Brewnaville
Scandinavian Workers Club
Women's Councils
Workers Ex-Bervicemen's Leagus, No.
Brownsville Youth Center
Shule No. 1. Brownsville
M. and N. Mislig
Mrs. N. Hilker
Sooksyman and Benin
I.W.O. Seep and Hammer Branch
United Ukrainian Toilers Org.
P. Perresa
D. Mauriel
Pine 17.00 P. Person
2.12 Pine
2.12 Pine
2.60 M. Brown
2.65 Painters Group 16-11
2.70 Gustav Martin
2.70 Gustav Martin
2.70 Gustav Martin
2.70 Gustav Martin
2.70 J. Ukmar
2.70 J. Juramarich
2.71 G. Friedman
2.71 G. Friedman
2.72 Goldwasser
2.73 Albert Roaglune
2.74 J. Rosina
2.75 A. Comrade
2.76 A. Comrade
2.77 Monthers
2.77 Albert Roaglune
2.77 Albert Roaglune
2.77 Albert Roaglune
2.77 A. Fostilen
3.78 B. Brothers
2.79 F. Shapiro, Red Builder
2.70 F. Shapiro, Red Builder
2.70 F. Shapiro, Red Builder
2.71 A. Gordon SECTION COMMITTEE — SECTION FIVE Sends Revolutionary Greeting to the DAILY WORKER on May First

May Day Greetings to the Daily Worker!

## **Workers School**

"Training for the Class Struggle"

SECOND SPRING TERM

Classes opened last Monday limited number of vacancies for several classes. REGISTER TODAY and TOMORROW!

No registration will be taken next week

Hsewyn M. Phillips, collection on car Teants of 1180 Bryant Accause

D. McDonald

Women's Council

Berman Nancy Naumburg R. Ethel Cohen

Proletcult
City Club Committee
Prospect Workers Club
Finnish Werkers Club
Lettish Workers Alliance

Bettish workers Affiance
Fareweil to M. Donds party
Butsher Union No. 174
"Repot"—May Day Greeeting
Henrietta Schenck list
Neil Hicks

R. Nelson, May Day Greeting Dr. H. Shapiro

Lithuanian Wkg. Womens Org. Bklyn

5.00 1.00 10.00 5.34 3.50 10.40 4.30 1.75 24.00 3.35 5.00 1.00 1.00 75.00 1.00 1.00

Pinnish L. K. A. H. & G. C. A. H. & G. C. Hunters of Hunters Point

Workers of I J. Brown Frank Davio

35 EAST 12th STREET, N. Y. C .- ALg. 4-1199

SECTION COMMITTEE OF SECTION 15

Sends revolutionary greetings to the DAILY WORKER on May First

DISTRICT 2, OF THE C. P. U. S. A.

#### 12,000 U.S. FACTORIES

FROM A JERSEY MUNITION

PLANT

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PICATING, N. J.—The government

Now that the eneire building is

packed with munitions and millions

of big shells are lying in the yard,

the government seems to be satisfied.

They have laid off about 2,000 work-

To get a job in this place one

Experienced laborers get \$4.84 a day

ers in the last three months.

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 50-caliber machine gun bullets, (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 pro-

duced—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 leave the tracer bullet contains a certain chemical which leaves a trail of flame to leave the tracer bullet contains a certain chemical which leaves a trail of flame to leave the tracer bullet contains a certain chemical with the certain chemical with 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 mechan-controlled munition factory in this ized to the last word of technic, town, the Picating Munition Plant, everything is moving on transmission has been working feverishly for some belts, say ag every possible amount time, producing shells ranging from of humar labor. In spite of the fact 16-inch down to gas bombs and other that hardly any skill is required to kinds of war materials. tend the machine, the majority of This material is being shipped to the workers are adult men and wo- various places, including the Philipmen, of native stock, very few young pines, Mexico and Galveston, Texas.

#### PARK DAVIS FILLING WAR ORDERS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.-I am working here in the Park and Davis pharma- must fill out an application which ceutical plant, which is one of the asks all manner of questions. A largest of its kind in the land. For worker must go to a notary public the last few weeks unusually large or a justice of the peace and then to orders have been received from the a doctor before he is admitted to the medical departments of the army, plant. marine corps and especially the navy | The wages in this plant are not for every conceivable item of am- wonderful. In the powder room the bulatory service, field hospitals, etc. workers get \$5.20 a day and their These orders are already on pro- lives are in danger every minute.

duction in every department. The other day I had the oppor- and the ordinary laborers get \$4.32. tunity to look over the whole list of All of us workers get choked with ordered supplies and a glance at the the powder (T.N.T.). It gets in our quantity of each leaves not the slight- lungs and makes it very hard for us est doubt in my mind that the Wall to eat anything. The bosses never St. government is preparing to turn try to do anything to protect the the big guns loose and fertilize the workers.

soil with the blood of the masses. Now there are rumors than an sands of tons of nitro-cellulose, T. place in the near future.

unusual.

demonstration.

a.m. on Sunday.

at 216 E. 14th St.

N. Y. District of

FSU to Take Part

NEW YORK .- The New York Dis-

trict of the Friends of the Soviet

Union calls upon all F.S.U. members

to play their part in the May Day

to mobilize mass opinion in defense

of the Soviet Union and against the

attempts of the governments of cap-

italist countries to force Russia into

between the U.S. and the Soviet

All F.S.U. members are called upon

to carry F.S.U. banners and to meet

at the headquarters of our Stalin

branch, 122 Second Avenue, at 11:30

All comrades who have volunteered

to sell magazines, etc., must meet on

O'NEILL'S TRILOGY "MOURNING

BECOMES ELECTRA" RE-TURNS TO ALVIN MAY 9

Seats for the return engagement

of "Mourning Becomes Electra" the Eugene O'Neill trilogy, which will open at the Alvin Theatre, May 9,

will go o nsale today at the box-ofdice. The Theatre Guild is bringing

to New York the company that has

been o ntour and which includes

Judith Anderson, Florence Reed,

Crane Wilbur, Walter Abel, Thurston

mystery with Rex Lease, Vera Gor-

don and Sheldon Lewis in the featured roles will have its premiere at

the Hippodrome, morning matinees,

commencing this Saturday at 10:20.

This Ralph M. Like production was

directed by Frank Straver from an

"Symphony of the Six Million,"

the original screen story which Fan-

nie Hurst wrote for RKO Radio Pictures, is continuing its run at the

Galety Theatre. Gregory Ratoff,

Ricardo Cortez and Irene Dunne,

play the leading roles. Anna Appel,

star of the Yiddish Art Theatre, makes her screen debut in the film.

Gregory La Cava directed the pic-

ture. A symphonic music score, was

At the Cort Theatre next Sunday

night Yascha Yushny's Russian re-

vue, "The Blue Bird," will terminate

its New York engagement and its

especially composed for the picture.

"The Monster Walks," the film

Hall and Bernice Elliot.

adoption by Robert Ellis.

May Day this year, must be used

Wm. Z. Foster at May Day

Celebration in Bronx Colis.

The New York District of the Communist Party has arranged a

Special steps were taken to make this a real proletarian celebra-

The mass revolutionary pageant is more colorful and appro-

special May Day celebration in the evening of May First at the huge

Bronx Coliseum, East 177th Street. Comrade William Z. Foster will

priate than ever. Comrade Schaeffer is busy putting the mass chorus,

a federation of workers choruses of over 500 voices, in trim with a

selection of new revolutionary numbers. The W.I.R. band is all pre-

pared. The fact that Comrade Foster will be only speaker, a real in-

novation at demonstrations, is a guarantee that the program will be

after the gigantic mass parade to Rutgers Square. Come to the Coli-

seum early, as this year the celebration will begin on time, and will

All workers will leave for the Coliseum Celebration immediately

be the only speaker, Richard B. Moore, Chairman.

adjourn in time to give all workers plenty of rest.

**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 demonsration 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

### **PROLETARIAN** DISCIPLINE ON MAY DAY

The May Day demonstration this year under the leadership of the United Front May Day conference

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

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 non. 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 Pledge to Defend the Industrial Union for the May Day from the United Front Committee.

3.-All members of mass and frateranl organizations, who are also members of the unions, must march an snow, over one hundred Irish workwith their respective unions.

frolicking and picnic making, as is 139th and Willis Sts., Wendnesday too often evident at Union Square. Each worker must realize that May I am sure all these tens of thou- 11 per cent wage-cut is going to take Day is not a holiday, but a day of 5.—During the demonstration at the

> This means the colsest attention to tle meetings, conversations, etc., and British imperialism and against im- without fail. the putting down of any attempt to perialist war. The meeting pledged provoke disorder. 6.-When the march begins, fol-

Square, there must be real discipline.

low your captain who will carry out the instructions according to the plan laid down.

possible to create enthusiasm, shout bravely against British imperialism slogans, and draw workers into the and the Irish landlords and capitalmarch 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 workers. in proper lines and disband as indicated by the Chairman at the meet- der the banner of the Irish Workers

six-months' American tour which be- There will be ushers in charge, and gan in October last. Yushny and his all other workers must be saeted, forces will sail for Berlin next week maintaining the same discipline as Coliseum where, in his own playhouse-Yush- is necessary throughout the day. in May Day Rally ny's Theatre, in the Kurfuerstendam There will be only one speaker, Com--he will inaugurate his usual sum- rade Foster, followed by an excellent program. The celebration will last only a short time, and must be held with the mass enthusiasm and dethroughout the day.

11.-Young workers are inclined to be frelicksome, and although no ef- The Revolutionary Beginning today and continuing fort should be made to put it down, for one week, the Acme Theatre will nevertheless, the young workers must a war. We must demand complete present the Soviet Sound Film "Cos- recognize the need of restaint in con-

written by the Soviet writer, Michel 12.—Special attention must be given Scholokhov, from his novel, "The to the Pioneers and young children Quiet River Don," and directed by who can be easily exhausted by stand- 1157 So. Boulevard, near 167th St. the only woman director in Soviet ing at the Square and on the march.

Russia, Olga Preobrazhenskaya, who Undoubtedly throughout the day gave us the excellent film "The Vil- gangsters and stolo-pigeons will do lage of Sin." On the same program everything possible to cause disorder. the Acme will show the latest work- We muts not allow ourselves to be Saturday, April 30, at 2:30 p.m. sharp ing-class weekly, including the "City provoked, but on the contrary, with Hall Demonstration," presented by firmness withstand any attempt to disrupt the May Day demonstration

ACME THEA.

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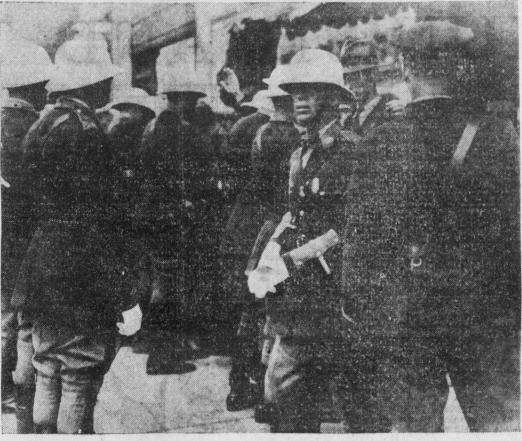
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TROOPERS SEARCH VETS WHO DEMAND MOONEY RELEASE.



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 Rolph 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.

demonstration include an poen air

meeting this morning at 6th Ave and

unemployed food workers and a dis-

tribution of the call for the demon-

Jack Stachel, assistant secretary of

will make a final and detailed report

with them all money from their shops

the demonstration.

shine and Nabisco factories.

N. Y. Food Workers

### IRISH WORKERS TO MARCH MAY 1

Soviet Union

NEW YORK .-- In spite of the rain ers rallied to a mass open air meeting 4.-At the Square, there must be no held by the Irish Workers Club at stration of the Ward Baking, Sun-

The meeting was called to urg the Irish workers to come to the May meeting tonight, 8.00 p. m. at Stuy-Day demonstration and uarade Sunday. The workers cheered the seak- St., where all food workers are called. ers when they called for a united All members of the Food Workers' struggle to free Ireland from bloody Industrial Union must be present unanimously to defend the Soviet the T. U. U. L. will be the main Union against all attacks of the rob- speaker. The May Day Committee

seven-hundred years the forfathers will be given for the conduct of the 7.—On the march, do everything of the New York Irish workers fought demonstration.

> "Now," said one of the speakers, for May Day buttons, pennants, con-"we must fight against Wall Street tributions, etc., in order to enable the by their demands: No discriminaimperialism."

The Irish workers will march un-Club in the May Day parade, May 10 .- All workers are to go to the First. All Irish workers are urged to Bronx Coliseum for the indoor celeb- assemble 15th St., East of Union Sq., at 12:30 p.m.

Union Square to leaving the Bronx

United Front May Day Anti-War Conference

#### Wm. Z. FOSTER "COSSACKS OF THE DON" AND termination that shall be maintained Communist Candidate for President WILL SPEAK ON

Way Out of the Crisis recognition and Free Trade relations sacks of the Don," a romantic drama of the day.

formity with the spirit of struggle | Friday Nite, April 29th of the day.

Prospect Workers' Center

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#### 200 ELCO SHOE To Speed Preparations For May Day Rally NEW YORK, N. Y .- The intensive

Strike Led by Shoe and Leather Union

40th St., at 11 o'clock, to rally the NEW YORK. - Over 200 workers were called on strike yesterday afternoon by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, after thirty fitters walked out in defense of five dis-A final mobilization of all food charged workers, one fitter and four workers will be made at the mass lasters. These discharges are part of a wage-cut plan which the bosses vesant Casino, Second Ave and 9th want to carry through in their shop. The workers are determined to spread the strike in the entire factory.

The situation at the I. Miller is

"THE ROAD"

"Here is a book which, despite many snortcomings, is a trail-blazer. . . . Tr is actually the first of its kind in the English language—a contemporary, proletarian novel that displays a remarkable fidelity for revolutionary, that is, scientific principle. . More literature of this sort would be of more help in the struggle. . THE ROAD from this point of view is a path to be followed in more than one sense.

"It is an excellent working-class novel. The story is lucidly told, in simple style, with no attempt at subtlety or psychologism. It presents a severe indictment against capitalism and at the same time indicates the only road for the working class to travel. The book should be widely circulated among the working class youth."

From review in MOSCOW NEWS by I. D. W. Talmadge.

From review in MOSCOW NEWS by I. D. W. Talmadge.

"... The color, the ideological content and the important historical information emanaating from every paragraph of the work, soon disclose its distinctive place in current revolutionary letters. The most difficult task is accomplished by Marlen. ... Marlen presents a wonderfully clear popularized version of the version of the materialist conception of history ... throughout the novel are passages indicating that the author is as much a poet and ramatist as he is an analyst. The faults of the book are as trivial as its qualities are impressive ... a great book. We can declare for it what we cannot for the works of Gold, Dreiser, Dos Passos or Anderson, that when one has read it through one is prepared, unhesitatingly and without regret, to join up with the nearest district unit of the radical movement."

From review in THE INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRAT by Leonard Spier The book is excellent inasmuch as the author is entirely free from

regret, to Join up with the nearest district unit of the radical movement."

From review in THE INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRAT by Leonard Spier "The book is excellent inasmuch as the author is entirely free from the petty-bourgeois outlook on the class struggle characteristic of many so-called 'writers for the masses."

From review in THE YOUNG 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 almed 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. From review in 'UJ ELORE, by Austen Emil.

"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 HAMMER by M. Blachman "In the course of this thrilling novel describing the awakening of an American worker to class-consciousness . . a complete history of class struggles from the earliest times to the present passes before our eyes."

From review in THE HARMER; by M. O. "The book is extremely interesting, yes, fascinating; one of the most remarkable creations I have ever read."

T. S. HOLT, Woodstock, Vermont.

"A splendid book. ."

L. R. ARNOLD, Beals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass.

"A splendid bock. . ."

L. R. ARNOLD, Beals Memorial Library, Winchendon, Mass.
"Never in all the years that I have been reading nave I read such a book as THE ROAD. Words are too small and too insignificant to justly describe it. It 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 even written. . ."

From THE SPARTAGUS by Julia Lorenz than doubt to be read and to be spread.

"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 proteatrian literature in America."

From review in THE HAMMER, by M. Blachman.
"Words fall me to tell of my enthusiasm for THE RCAD. a priceless treasure for the toiling masses of the whole world."

Helen Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.

"A marvelous book! I have read over ten thousand novels and a variety of the so-called 'revolutionary' and 'proletarian,' but not one of them comes up to THE ROAD. Not one! This is the novel we workers have been awaiting for years... points out clearly the road the workers must take ... unquestionably a great weapon in the defense of the Workers' land, the Soviet Union. A marvelous book!" Samuel F. Gibson, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The first and (so far) the only American Communist novel By GEORGE MARLEN (SPIRO) 623 pp. \$2.09

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# **WORKERS STRIKE**

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, The speakers pointed out that for of the preparations and instructions This was reported at another outside meeting of the fitters. It was also reported that the firm has virtually All shop chairmen and secretaries admitted the planned lockout, alare instructed to colect and bring though the bosses tried to deny it in

The workers are determined to stick committee o pay for the music, ban- tions, equal division of work, the This was roundly applauded by the ners and other necessary material for right of the committee to check up that these points are carried out.

# Square and calling upon the workers

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

# Racine Caught Grafting

ing the Racine workers' eyes. The

RACINE, Wisconsin.-The scandal | While the leaders of the local "soin the Socialist party which lead cialist" machine, especially Mr. Bouto the expulsion of Mayor Swaboda, ma, are parading around as little is stirring up more stink. After the white fighters against "corruption," Mayor, who was put up by the so- Sherman spiled the beans by excial-fascists as their "standard bear- posing Bouma as the one who iner" right after he joined the organ- troduced the Chicago gambler to ization, Sam Sherman-a local busi- Mayor Swabora, from whom the "soness man and now police and fire cialist" executive "loaned" \$3,000. This exposure of the corluption commissioner-the "grand old man" of the local organization, is facing within the Socialist party is open-

Socialist Party Leader in

This "Comrade" is being charged local "Socialist" organization, to with seling the shoes left over from maintain its hold over the masses his bankcupt shoe stores to the relief is calling a demonstration which is department at exhorbitant profits, to be "an orderly protest against and of course, of refusing to sup- present conditions. Against this scab fake demonstraport Police Capt. Schranz of Milwaukee-the candidate of the "So- tion, the workers of Racine will rally cialist" machine-for the police chief, behind the demonstration and parand putting up another newly born ade of the United Front May Day "socialist," Detective Lutter as his Conference at 3 p.m., at Monumen

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

NEW YORK, N. Y.-The Finnish Workers' Club and the Estonian the preparations for a large turnout on May First.

Besides agitating and organizing their own memers and sympathizers for the May Day demonstration, they

are organizing a large auto parade in Harlem on Saturday, starting form the Finnish Workers' Hall. The auto will be covered with banners and placards, announcing the

May Day demonstration at Union

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

to the fight against the bosses' hun-

ger offensive and imperialist war, and

to turn out for this huge working

Workers owing autos are urged to

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 Haywood will lead the discussion on the Negro question. All speakers who attend dthe conference before should attend this vital discussion

# **AMUSEMENTS**

THE THEATRE GUILD Presen 1 TO BE GOOD A New Play by BERNARD SHAW GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:36

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, 1932

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"CITY HALL DEMONSTRA-

TION" AT ACME.

# COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

By JAMES W. FORD.

THE first article I will deal with in the socalled 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 Communistic movement is by no means a new

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

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 Mark in his classic statement: "Religion (of which Christianity is a form) is the opium of

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 onefifth 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

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

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-

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



# 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 platfoms 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 guf of methods and intersts, that is as wide as the gulf between the interests of the bosses and incrests

The conventions of the Republican and Demogratic 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 ssence 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 demagogy 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 Comgainst the candidates of the

What delegates will sit in the conventions of

these three parties? Capitalists Grafters As Delegates

The delegates that attend the conventions of the Republica nand Democratic parties are chosen for their faithfulness to the boss class. The most successful ward heelers and grafters; the most successful strike-berakers; the most capable of starving the jobless and haf-starving the employed: the men most devoted to the interests of the big bosses—these are the men who will si in Chicago conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, this year as every other

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 slavedrivers, no exploiters of labor, no grafters, no ward-heelers. 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 maneouvers of the grafters, but directly by the workers in the factories. farms, mines and pantations. They will be sent from unions, from workers' frathernal 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.

Workrs Convention to Welcome Negroes But the convention arrangements of the Communist Party call for the presense, 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 paries 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 slurred over. 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 patform 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 irder to permit the workers from the Chicago stock-yeards, the workers from Oklahoma oil-fields, the farmers and tenants from the Alabama plantations, to say their say on the Party's platform, demands,

#### 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 Genega, a conscript officer and then a reserve officer. He organized the Bolshevik committee in Helsingfors, 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 organ-

ization 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 artices: 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 out 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 fullfil 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 over-thrown in Paris on February 24, 1848 and the Republic proclaimed, the revolutionary, fire also seized Viena 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 repply to the counter-revolutionary challenge of the new baked bourgeois Ministers—there were still the storming of the arsenal in repply to the actual disarming by their exclusion from the civil guard.

This was sufficient for the bourgeois 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 vicory of Cavaignac, was at he 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 teh so-called Prussian parliament was transferred o Bradenburg, in order to be able to devoe itself "in all quietness" to its great

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 conetnt and a concrete form-the form of the Paris Commune.

Bonapartism, rotetn 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 oo unfavorable for this transaction. Thus the Republic was proclaimed out of necessity. But it soon became evident that the most important task which the bourgeois 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 atetmpt 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-Mrach, 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-

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 Bolshevist Party, appropriated the lessons of the European revolutions. Lenin and the Bolsheviki 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 he 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, wilst after the victory the bourgecisie proceeded, hand in hand with the junkers, against its allies of yesterday. The establishment of the bourgeois Republic

is only a short episcde on the way to the emancipation of teh proletariat. Nay more! 'The actual fight of the proletariat against is immediae 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 bour-

This was one of the most important lessons

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 leadin gthe 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 power-

ful impetus in recent years. All of these developments are being rapidly hastened at the preset 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 Mr. Kelley and other misleaders cannot, or do not wish, to understand. But it is this very 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 traitor. ous leadership of the Negro bourgeoisie.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

## CARRY THE PLENUM RESO. LUTION INTO THE MEM-BESHIP 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 mass work of the Party. Thus the Party can be mobilized for carrying out the

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

# They Discuss Diets

By JAMES LERNER

TWO diets have become famous in the United States within the last two months. Onean egg every day, fresh vegetables, quart of milk daily, orange juice, viosteral (to take the place of sunshine in winter), etc.—was acompanied 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 milkwas acompanied 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 drew 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 he revolutions of 1348. The most important tasks are: the shatetring 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 w osc choir the proletarian revolution and its solo 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 he 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 impiled that the Paris Commune discovered the type, the form of the proletarian state, but that this proletarian state must be developed sill 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, 1371, 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 eh period of imperialism and the proletarian revolutions. The "Letters from Afar" and the "April Theses," "Marxism and Revolt," "The Bolsheviki Must Seize Power" all writetn 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: 1843, 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.

wheedled and shaved down. Besides the martyrizing 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 26 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

To the housewife the scheme is also of doubtful value. For to live at 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 potatces. An admission that there can't be a 9-cent diet for the housewife, except if the purchases are made in lots of 100 tens 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 61/4 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 are 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 twentyeight 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 tothe workers will fight in ever larger masses for unemployment insurance.