

three were saved of the 42 seamen The huge

This "Un that the "Daily Worker" was absolutely correct when it declared that the Seabury Investigation was a political move and not an attempt to clean up graft in the city. It not only helped the Republicans but gave Roosevelt an opportunity to slip out of rendering a decision on New York graft through the resignation of Jimmie Walker. At the City Dem ocratic Convention the delegates laughed out loud at the mention that among Hofstader's merits was the fact that he headed "a great committee." At the same 'time the delegates supported him as a "unity

under the pretext that it was a weap

on against Tammany Hall gave the impression that graft can be elimin-

ated within the capitalist system. "Capitalism," said Karl Marx, "came

into existance dripping blood and filth from every pour." To abolish

graft and corruption, capitalism must

'unity" of the capitalist parties by

building a mass united front around

against the hunger program of wage cuts and relief cuts by the McKee

and Walkers. Vote Communist Nov. 8

**Only One Week Left** 

to Put Patterson On

NEW YORK.A city election for Mayor of New York City on Nov. 8th

will be held, according to a court

ruling made Thursday. The can

Please come Saturday and Sunday

and all during coming week to office of Independent Committee for Sup-

**Ballot for Mayor!** 

the Communist candidate and plat

form in the election campaign.

### measures. DR. SOLON BERNSTEIN.

andidate for judge.

be abolished.

ture.

tion headquarters:

fold letters.

and passengers of the steamer Neva- the loans granted to the railroads. da, which went down in a storm off the coast here.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

The working masses are urged to starving jobless masses in the form intensify their struggle for relief and demand that the loans to banks and of unemployment insurance. The railroads be stopped and that the Communist Party is fighting for them funds of the Reconstruction Finance as its central demand in the elec-Corporation be turned out to the tions.

## MILLIONS ARE STARVING, **ADMITS WILLIAM F. GREEN**

But Live on Charity, Wage-Cuts and "Patriotism", His Advice to 40,000,000 Suffering American Workers

### THE UNITED FRONT STATE AND CITY GOV'T WILL WIN RELIEF TO HEAR VET DEMANDS

### Support Cincinnati Meet Nov. 22 and 23rd

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30 .-The bestial indifference of the heads of the A. F. of L. to the widespread starvation of the American workingclass was again revealed yesterday in a statement issued by William Green, president of the Federation.

While Green was forced to admit that milions of workers will suffer from starvation this winter as never before in the history of the country and that no

GREEN means are yet in unemployed "will have to be sup-ported by charity and . . . patriotism While Green and hi of the highest order.'

#### Follows Boss Policy.

Green added that 40,000,000 work- ment insurance for all unemployed ers and their dependents, more than and part-time workers at the cost of a third of the total population of the government and the employels, the United States, are "below the the rank and file of the A.F.L. have minimum standards of health" as a been joining this fight in increasing result of the economic crisis. Green's proposal for the elimination to the Cincinnati Conference for of this tremendous suffering of the Jobless Insurance on November 22 sentation to the government bodies American workers is for "more" and 23.

to work at starvation wages. vote for the Communist vote for the Communist

### **Opponents of Bonus Also Oppose Relief for Unemployed Workers**

NEW YORK, Spt. 30.-Vigorously ton under the auspices of the Na enouncing a series of new attacks tonal Economy League, called for the which were made by Archie Roose- elimination of \$450,000,000 veteran velt and Courtland Otis against the expenditures from the national bud veterans' fight for the bonus and get," said Levin. "It was clearly disability allowances. Emanuel Levin, pointed out at the rank and file connational chairman of the Workers ference in Cleveland that the Na. Ex-Servicemen's League, declared to-day that the fight for the bonus and the Chamber of Commerce would in-

veterans' relief will be carried to the tensify their attacks against the just door steps of every city and state demands for the bonus. government in the United States and "These same people "These same people-the Roose-velts and the Otises of the Chamber finally to the national capital, where velts and the Otises of the Chamber didacy of William L. Patterson for thousands of ex-servicemen will of Commerce—are the same ones who Mayor on the Communist ticket is oppose adequate relief for the unem-"Archie Roosevelt, speaking in Bos- ployed, who cut the wages and oppose relief for the farmers, while at the same time they see to it that the

the policy of the leaders of the A. F. bankers get millions in bonuses from of L. since the beginning of the eco-

nomic crisis-still greater wage-cuts, means are yes in this suffering," he saddling of the burden of relief the capitalist government can always stated that the millions of starving on the shoulders of the workers who find for the bankers that we will denomic crisis—still greater wage-cuts, the sadding of the burden of relief the capitalist government can always

mand the veterans' bonus be paid." While Green and his fellow-traitors Levin announced that the National in the leadership of the A. F. of L. Veterans Rank and File Committee have continuously fought unemploywill have worked out within a few

days the first draft of the bonus pay-ment bill which the bonus marchers

port of Foster and Ford, Room 340, 799 Brodyay observe the cosmic ray at varying al-

### IAG VAI) FVK OCTOBER 14, 15 AND 16! SEE DETAILS ON PAGE THREE

DEFEAT EUEL LEE LYNCH VERDICT; ALL OUT OCT. 8th! The support which the Socialists gave to the Hofstader Committee

> "Build Scottsboro United Front", Urges anywhere near the scene of the crime. William Patterson Lynch gangs of rich farmers several

> > for a lynching.

DAYS COMMENCE

to Build Fund

569 Prospect Ave., 051 Leggett Ave.

2175 Clinton Ave., 140 Boston Rd.,

Mt. Eden Shula, 595 E. 184th St.,

Mt. Eden Shula, 355 E. Total Off. 192 Tremont Ave., 2700 Bronk Park East, Sholem Alectorn and Amalga-mated Co-op., 1157 Southern Blvd., 1610 Boston Rd., 3882 Third Ave., 801

NEW YORK .-- William Patterson, nationaly known Negro working-class leader, yesterday issued an urgent appeal to Negro and white workers to build the united front defense against the increasing attacks on the working-class, to pour into the streets on October 8, International Scottsboro-Mooney Day, in a militant demand for the release of the nine Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney and to support the approaching national convention of the International Labor Defense., which convenes in Cleveland on Oct. 8.

mittee will hold a benefit Cabaret Ritchie of Maryland, denouncing the and Dance at the Checker Club, 2493 demand for tax exemption and no forwarded vigorous protests to Gov Ritchie of Maryland, denouncing the and Dance at the Checker Club, 2433 mortgage payments by the poor farm-continued efforts of the boss courts Seventh Ave., near 145th St., at 8:30 er; for emergency relief without reto railroad Lee to death. Working-class organizations throughout the P.M., today, which is the first tag strictions by the government and country are urged to send similar day.

protests at once. An All White Jury

The second trial of Lee was as have arranged a benefit showing of much a farce as the first. Again the new Soviet films and unique stage constitutional rights of the Negro presentations, Sunday, October 2nd, 1 workers were denied by the court. p.m. to 11 p.m., at the Fifth Ave. Theatre at Broadway and 28th St This time, two Negroes were included on the Jury panel. The International Labor Defense attorneys demanded that more Negroes be included on the tional Labor Defense to devote their

panel, and pointed out that since entire week end to the raising of funds for the Scottsboro boys. Collection boxes may be obtained

ment bill which the bonus matching will present to Congress. This bill," said Levin, "will be dis-cussed in mass meetings of veterans throughout the country and revised and amended before its final pre-thodias Labor Lyceum, Putnam and Forest Ave., on Wednesday and Thursday evenings; Section 8, 313 Hinsdale St. 569 Prospect Ave., 051 Leggett Block E. Baltimore Street. Sunday's white jury, composed mainly of rich

Volunteer helpers are wanted to onstrations for October 8, Interna-Frame Up Charge Also typists wanted. tional Scottsboro Day. Mass Protest Grows.

Yuel Lee is charged with the murder of a white farmer and his The verdict has been greeted by a family for whom he once worked.

Harlem Section. wave of mass anger in all working Although Lee left the farmer's em-347 E. 72d St., 351 E. 81st St., 330 1 Lenox Ave., 15 W. 126th St., 1538 St. ploy several weeks before the crime. class districts here. Already several ploy several weeks before the crime. working-class organizations have he was at once arrested because he

Prospect Ave.

farmers that though he was for "the spirit of their strike," he sees "how it can win something in the case of perishable commodities like milk, but scarcely in the case of other commodities. Thomas gave the Socialist idea of assisting the farmers as "tax reforms' (which may mean some lowering of taxes but is not specific), "socialization" of farm machinery manufacture

(without abolishing the capitalist system through revolution and hence meaning capitalist state ownership). Thomas also proposes reduced tariffs, which is of no particular immediate interest to farmers who can't buy anything because they can't sell their produce for a profit, or who had once had a quarrel with the fight against loss of their farms to tax farmer over an attempt to rob him collectors and mortgage - holding

Minneapolis and stabbed the farm

strike in the back. Thomas told the

of a day's wages. The prosecution bankers. was unable to prove that Lee was For Depreciation But Thomas' main point is "controlled inflation" of the currency times tried to take him out of jail which means higher prices on necessities both for workers SCOTTSBORO TAG

farmers. It means cutting the real wages of the workers. Roosevelt Vague

Roosevelt. Democratic candidate for President, spoke Thursday in Sioux City, and made vague promises. He said, "All I can promise you is that Run Entertainments I shall continue to preach the plight of the farmer who is losing his home." And he said, about his, tariff policy "I appreciate that the doctrine thus NEW YORK.-As part of the pro-from that preached by Republican statesmen." Cold comfort for the gram for the Scottsboro fund tag statesmen." Cold comfort for the farmer losing his home!

Communist Program

days, the Scottsboro Defense Com-Ford will present the Communist banks. He will urge the farmers to form united front committees in each York District of the International Labor Defense and the Novy Mir demards to include to broaden their foreclosures, and mass resistance to eviction of farmers from their homes. He will go further, and call for the farmers to rally behind the National Relief Conference in Washingtor Workers are urged by the Interna-Dec. 7-10, to present these demands to Congress

> Madison Ave., 24 W. 115th St., 2336 Third Ave., near 127th St.

> > Downtown New York

15 E. Third St., 257 E. 10th St., 31 Second Ave.

Brownsville 257 Schenectady Ave., 411 Pennsylvania Ave., 1440 East New York Ave.

**Coney** Island 3159 Coney Island Ave., 2709 Mermaid Ave.

South Brooklyn 1373 43d St., 136 15th St., 764 40th

The Ku Klux Klan today mobilized 20 automobiles with crews for the distribution of handbills all over being endangered by lack of signa-Comrades, friends and the city warning everybody to stay away from the All-Southern Scottsboro Conference to be held pathizers are urged to collect sufficient signatures at once, as only about a week is left for placing Patthis Sunday at Masonic Hall in terson on the ballot. Petitions for

**BALT. WORKERS IN** 

PROTEST SUNDAY

Scottsboro 9

BULLETIN

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (By Inprecorr Cable)-Mrs. Wright and J. Louis

Engdahl yesterday addressed a large Scottsboro defense meeting at

Bregenz, Innsbrueck. Resolutions

were unanimously adopted to be telegraphed to the American Am-bassador at Vienna demanding the

release of the Scottsboro boys. Many recruits were won for the Interna-tional Red Aid on the basis of the

world-wide fight to free the nine

BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Sept. 30 .-

The workers must defeat this To Push Campaign for

youths.

Vote

Birmingham. gathering signatures should be se Wire protests against this procured at once from the following secvocation to Governor Miller of Ala-bama and Commissioner of Public

Section 1, 96 Ave C., 25 Montgomer Safety John Taylor, Birmingham. ery St.; Section 2, 347 East 72nd St.

15 West 126th St, 24 West 115th St., 2336 Third Ave., 350 East 81st St.; Section 6, 226 Troop Ave., Queens Labor Lyceum, Putnam and Forest Ave., on Wednesday and Thursday

PAGE TWO

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1932



Young Worker

DAYS of ENTERTAINMENT; DANCING; BARGAINS: MUSIC; FUN; SINGING; EATS; DRINKS EL-

DON'T BUY NOW, WAIT TILL THE BAZAAR

6th

OCTOBER

7th 8th 9th 10th

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, CCTOBER 1, 1932

# Resolution of the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee, C.P.

On the Sharpening Capitalist Offensive, the Rising Tide of Mass Struggles and the Next Tasks of Party

(Concluded from Yesterday)

### A Correct United Front Policy in the Center of Our Mass Work

We must not put forward these questions abstractly, but shall determine beforehand those issues and events which especially touch the masses and merge them in our consideration of proposals of exactly these burning issues and demands of the workers. It is necessary to connect up the united front campaign with the election campaign. We must build united front first in the struggles now going on-mining, steel, chemical and the unemployed movement. There must not be a single mass strike without the participation and support of the Communists and their serious defense of the workers' demands. We must begin a serious broad united front campaign in the Party and trade union press, explain the tasks to the Party organizations, discuss questions of the application of the united front in each organization separately; first of all in the concentration districts, giving the lower organizations more initiative while carefully correcting their mistakes and weighing their experiences. The fundamental task is immediately to draw in broad masses, connecting the Party with them and winning them over.

### **Concentration and Shop Work**

9. In the consolidation and building of the lower Party organizations, there is but the smallest progress being made. During the last rouths there has even been a serious decline in the dues-navments of the party membership, in spite of increased recruiting. While some districts still show small gains, others have absolutely declined; particularly serious in this respect is the situation in Districts 2 and 5. The decline in dues-parments shows a loosening of the Party ties, which if unchecked will result in permanent loss of Party members. Radical steps must be taken to meet and solve this problem especially in the most important districts and sections.

10. It is impossible to register any notable advance in the penetration of shops, establishment of shop and grievance committees, shop nuclei or shop papers. This is true, not only generally, but with equal force of those shops selected for special concentration. Certain positive beginnings that have been made have not been made known to the Party. This reveals that the importance of concentration as a means of furnishing concrete examples of correct work in order to lift the entire work of the Party on a higher plane, is not yet seriously understood by any part of the Party. This weakness begins in the Party center and extends with increasing intensity to the lower organizations.

### Life of Our Party and the Retaining of New Members

11. The continued inability of the Party to hold and consolidate its recruitment of new members has its basic cause in the weak political life of the units, sections and districts. There is a tendency to confine Party meetings to routine and organizational details, divorced from the living problems of the class struggle. The recruitment of new members has been absolutely neglected, especially in the midst of struggles and in key industries. This is also expressed in the inadequate circulation of Party literature, beginning with the Daily Worker and including the Party pamphlets, the Communist and other publications. It shows itself in the inadequate preparations for our agitational work among the masses, the poor quality of our leaflets, the low political level of our street meetings and even of the largest mess meetings. It is further shown in the underestimation of study circles, classes and school work.

12. From all of these basic weaknesses arise lack of initiative and self-reliance in the lower units and committees of the Party. The comrades hesitate to initiate action, to give clear political and organizational directives to the masses. They tend to become lost in organizational details and to see the solution of all difficulties in mere organizational readjustments. All of this means the lack of development of a clear, consistent and independent line of proletarian class struggle in the daily life of the Party, both politically and organizationally. Only a consistent line, on the example of the Russian Bolsheviks in the daily practice can win the confidence and respect of the non-Party masses and consolidate their support around the Party. The responsibility for the development of this clear Party line rests first of all upon the Central Committee and its Political Buro.

### **Training and Promotion of Cadres**

13. In the overcoming of the political and organizational weaknesses of the Party, special attention must be given to the systematic develop-ment of the existing leading cadres and the creation and promotion of new cadres." In spite of excellent decisions in this respect, the Party still progresses with inexcusable slowness. The handling of the leading cadres by authoritative committees is still characterized by lack of system, lack of well-considered policy and consistent follow-up, lack of assistance and guidance, lack of permanence of lower cadres, lack of per-sonal attention which is substituted by bureaucratic mechanical routine. In general there is still insufficient collective work and too much dissolving of the leading committees into one or two "most responsible" workers who assume, voluntarily or otherwise, the full responsibility for even the most important decisions. The solution of this problem is bound up with the whole question of politicalization of the Party's work, political education of each member and the general enrichment of the Party's political life. Every Party committee must begin to solve this problem by means of periodic well-prepared and organized political discussion on the events and problems of the day. Out of every discussion must emerge definite decisions calculated to strengthen the work of the Party among the massas

### The 15th Plenum of Central Committee, C. P. U. S. A.

The 15th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Comsituation and the next tasks of the Party, which is published munist Party was held recently. The Plenum received (1) a on this page.

report by Comrade Earl Browder on the political situation and the work of the Party since the 14th Plenum; (2) a report by Comrade Clarence Hathaway on the election campaign and the next tasks; (3) a report by Comrade W. W. Weinstone on the Daily Worker and the mobilization of the Party on the building of the Daily into a mass organ.. The plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the political

work This despite the growing militancy of the young workers (High Point, students) and the increased activities of the fascists and socialfascists among the youth (Cox, organization of Defenders of America, growth of YPSL, etc.) However, it must be stated that while our enemics realize more and more the importance of winning the youth, the Party continues to underestimate and neglect the youth. Without the necessary political guidance from the Party, the Y. C. L. cannot break its present sectarian isolation. The growing danger of imperialist war especially places before the Party as one of its important tasks the winning of the youth. This must be done by careful attention from top to bottom to the needs of the young workers, to their demands, and to the activities of the Y.C.L. in developing the struggles of the young workers. Especially is it necessary for the Party to bolshevize the YCL and its leadership by carrying on a stubborn struggle against all opportunist and sectarian tendencies which express themselves in the work of the youth.

15. The Central Committee calls attention to the very unsatisfactory situation in regard to the Party's work among Negroes. In spite of considerable successes in this field since the last Plenum (the smashing of Jim-Crowism in relief in Chicago, eviction fights in Pittsburgh, struggle against Jim-Crowism in Denver, victory in the Euel Lee Case, dramatization of the struggle for equal rights in connection with the election campaign. Chicago Convention nomination of Ford as vicepresidential candidate, successful installation of two Negro District Organizers, beginnings of drawing Negroes into district cadres), the fact remains that fundamentally the Party's work among the Negroes remains in the same groove.

While the Party has been able to further dramatize its position on the Negro question as a result of these activities, and in this manner has aroused wide interest among the Negro masses, the main characteristic of the Party's work in this field has been and remains the sporadic nature of its activities, as witnessed in the failure to conduct energetic, sustained and consistent struggles in defense of the everyday economic and political demands of the Negro toilers, and the failure to link this up with a thorough political exposure of the reformists, Negro and white, and the popularization of its full program on the Negro question. As a result of this the revolutionary trade unions have not become the main channels for reaching the Negro toilers, as called for by the Resolution of the 14th Plenum.

Our struggle against lynching is still confined to campaigns around individual cases of lynch frame-ups, with no attempt being made to develop and broaden these struggles into a general offensive against lynching as an institution. We have failed to react to glaring cases of persecution of the Negro masses; the murder of railroad workers in the South, the attempt to deport Negroes from New Jersey, etc. We have completely failed to take up concretely the struggle for the Negroes' right of franchise. The work on the Scottsboro case, both legally and in respect to mass action, has been permitted to lag. There still exists great weakness in linking up the partial struggles for the everyday demands of the Negro toilers with the full Communist program on the Negro question.

The inadequate struggle against white chauvinism, insufficient struggle against and exposure of Negro reformism, are further serious weaknesses in our work. The development of Party cadres is still lagging behind the growth of our movement among Negroes. Finally, there is the deep political unclarity on the Negroe question within the Party, expressed mainly in a failure to understand the national revolutionary character of the Negro question, leading to a denial of the necessity of a special approach in the work among the Negroes and the blurring over of special demands, failure to consolidate organizationally growing political influence. The result of all this is seen in the exceptionally high fluctuation in the Party's Negro membership.

Some small improvements are noticeable in the work in the South since the last Plenum-the strengthening of the leadership in the Birmingham district, the initiation of the struggles for relief in industrial centers (Birmingham, Atlanta), the building of the share croppers unions the dramatization of the Communist Party program in connection with the election campaign in the South. But this work is still by far not com mensurate with the present favorable situation in this field. There still exists in the CC a serious underestimation of the national liberation movement in the South, as reflected, for example, in the liquidation of the Southern Worker. These weaknesses in the Negro work are indissolubly connected with the general weaknesses in the Party's mass work (sectarianism, formaliism, bureaucratic methods of work) which manifest themselves most sharply on the Negro field and hamper the turn in the Party's Negro work. This discrepancy between words and deeds, i. e., between our correct program and slogans on the Negro question and the actual work of the Party, occurring in a period of most profound political awakening of the Negro masses, confronts the Party with grave danger if not immediately overcome. This situation is most glaringly reflected in the Negro work of the New York District (Harlem) where an extremely dangerous situation exists.

The path to the overcoming of the present situation in our Negro work lies in the energetic development of consistent struggles for the everyday demands of the Negro toilers, connecting this up with the fullest popularization of the entire program of the Party on the Negro question. In this connection, the fight against remnants within the Party and mass organizations of white chauvinism, as the main obstacle in the work among Negroes, must be greatly strengthened and raised to a higher political level as part and parcel of the struggle for Negro reformism, as the other hand, the struggle against and exposure of Negro reformism, as the chief social bulwark of imperialist jim-crow reaction among the Negro masses must be more skillfully and persistently conducted. Steps must be  $t=1---\tau$  once to insure the development of Negro cadres. Negro workers must be systematically drawn into leadership in all phases of the Party's mass work.

The clarification of the Party membership on our program on the Negro question must be greatly strengthened and speeded up.

In connection with the election campaign it is necessary to raise sharply the struggle against lynching and the disfranchisement of the Negro masses, and to organize concrete mass actions around these issues.

16. Approaching the fourth winter of the crisis and the rise of broad mass struggles, the Party must be sharply aroused to the danger of the inevitable simultaneous sharpening of the repressive measures of the bourgeoisic against our Party and against the workers' organizations gen-erally. The most effective defense of the open existence of the Party is to broaden and consolidate its mass basis and support. In addition to this, a necessary minimum of safeguarding measures must be taken to insure the Party's continuous functioning even under the most severe repression. These necessary measures have been carried through in an entirely inadequate manner. The further problems of systematically counter cting and exposing the widespread system of stool pigeons and provocateurs has as yet been attacked only in the most unsystematic way. Even the highly important article on this question published in the July COMMUNIST has been read by only a few leading comrades and hardly discussed at all in the district buros. The struggle against police terror and deportations must be properly combined with the economic struggle in order to involve the broadest masses. These questions are placed before the districts in the utmost seriousness and the Central Committee requires that systematic and energetic measures shall be taken to solve

17. The Central Committee decides on the following immediate, most pressing tasks:

a) Serious carrying through of the recruiting campaign to realize the slogan of 25,000 new members during the election campaign.

b) Assignment of the most capable forces for real concentration work in the most important factories and sections, strengthening of some districts and trade union fractions. Regular reports on the progress of this work, examination of its weaknesses and difficulties.

c) Systematic examination of the leading cadres in the lower organizations, the development of a consistent policy for their improvement and strengthening and the development of collective work drawing in new native elements, Negro, women and youth.

#### For a Broad Inner Party Democracy

d) The Party leadership must develop a true inner democracy (the widest extension of self-criticism in the increased activity and initiative of the Party membership). Without overcoming the prevalling atmosphere which stifles self-criticism and crushes the initiative of the membership, without developing the inner political life of the units, it will be impossible to assume the leadership of the mass struggle.

e) The situation demands the strengthening of collective work and individual responsibility, the politicalization and training of new cadres, the political education of the membership on the basis of the discusson, situations and tasks in the day-to-day work, the overcoming of the narrowness of the leading forces, etc. The test of Party leadership consists not only in being able to present the general line of the Party but to direct its application and pr capacity to mobilize, organize and lead the Party membership in this work. The leadership which only mouths the general line of the Party but is incapable of expressing it in practice, is not fulfilling the task of the leadership. All of which makes more urgent than ever the abandonment of the practice of making general decisions and of not carrying them into life. It makes more urgent the necessity of development of ways and means to check and control the carrying out of decisions. f) Widespread development of a system of study circles, political discussions, classes and special schools, the popularization of our resolutions to the members, etc. Systematic leadership of this work by responsible comrades. g) More serious development of Party fractions in all the mass organizations and the development of normal, healthy relationship be-tween the fractions and the non-Party masses, as laid down in the recent ECCI decisions.

h) Systematic politicalization of the work of the District Bureaus and committees; political discussions to be well prepared and to result in the adoption of decisions, strengthening the work of the Party, infusing political content into all the organizational problems.

Page Three

i) Systematic development of literature distribution on a mass basis, the strictest accounting and responsibility for literature funds, placing this work upon a self-supporting basis. Greatly increased attention to the circulation of the Daily Worker and the various regional papers (Southern Worker, Workers Volce, Western Worker). The Southern Worker which was suspended is to be immediately revived.

a) The struggle for unemployment relief and insurance and the building of mass Unemployed Councils requires more bold and energetic development of local and neighborhood struggles for concrete demands. The chief weakness in this work is insufficient connection with the local political problems of this struggle. Every local demagogue must be concretely exposed on the basis of his own words and deeds. A bold, relentless struggle must be made against the inequality of treatment in relief of Negroes, also single people, women, etc. Party cadres, especially those leading the unemployed work, must again study the directives of the Central Committee of October, 1931. Most resolute measures must be taken to break down the isolation and sectarian character of the majority of the Unemployed Councils.

b) The leadership of the economic struggles, as the basis for the building of the revolutionary unions, especially among the miners, tex-tile, steel, railroad and marine workers, with the upmost attention to drawing in Negroes, must be given more political guidance and organizational support. There must not be a single important struggle of the workers without the participation of the Communists as the best leaders, organizers and fighters for the immediate demands. The tactic of concentration upon the most important plants and sections must be really carried through in a serious manner. The whole Party must be involved in building the trade unions in these industries. Special attention must be given to work out concrete demands including special demands for Negroes, women, youth. In all of the larger cities, it is necessary to develop functioning trade union councils with a majority of non-Party delegates. The penetration of the factories with trade union organization, and unhesitating leadership of every struggle of the workers is the only basis for successful trade union work. The building of left oppositions in the reformist unions, which is still exceedingly weak, must be strengthened by new forces and especially by political guidance and the development of concrete immediate programs. The highly important work of the A.F.L. Committee for Un-employment Insurance must be extended and deepened; the forthcoming conference in Cincinnati at the time of the A.F.L. convention must be given energetic support

c) The unconditional support of the struggle of the veterans for the bonus and against the reduction of the disability allowances must be a main item of the work of every Party organization. The Negroes must be brought more into the movement and its leadership, on the basis of an uncompromising struggle for Negro rights. The resolution on the Lessons of the Bonus March and the next tasks of the veterans' movement must be discussed by every Party unit and committee and organizational steps taken to carry through the given tasks in each given area. The Party must fully support the veterans in their projected bonus march to the opening of Congress.

d) The rising movement of struggle among the farmers places heavy responsibility upon every Party organization to develop systematic contacts in the country on the basis of unhesitating support of the farmers' struggles against starvation. More systematic work must be launched among the Negro farmers especially in the Black Belt. The program now being discussed by various farmers' organizations to call a Farmers' National Relief Conference in Washington at the time of the opening of Congress shall be energetically supported. Locals and committees of the United Farmers League shall be developed among all the unorganized contacts among the farmers, and left groups shall be formed among those members of the existing organizations.

e) The election campaign must be taken up more systematically by every Party committee and the existing weaknesses must be energetically overcome. The Party must break through the traditional undaries of parliamentary conception of the election struggle and develop mass struggles for the immediate needs of the starving popuation, on the basis of the united front as an integral part of the election campaign. The election campaign must be developed not only by the drawing in and organization of non-Party support and breaking of the tradition of narrow methods of agitation, but by giving to the election campaign the broad basis of day-to-day struggles against the capitalist attacks. Those sections of the Party which stand in the midst of and lead the struggles against wage-cuts ,among the unemployed, for defense of the workers in the shops and fight in defense of the workers against the repressive measures of the bourgeoisie and in the organization of the fight against imperialist war, will be able to convince the workers of the leading role of the Party astheir vanguard and this will express itself on election day. The local united front struggles for relief, against wage cuts, the struggles of the veterans, farmers, for Negro rights, against lynching and Jim Crowism, etc., are the starting point and the very foundation of the Communist elec-tion struggles. Out of these local struggles must be developed state and national actions in conn unemployed millions, together with the employed workers, must be roused and organized in a determined struggle for realization of the slogan "Not one worker or workers' family without decent food, clothing and shelter." f) The struggle against imperialist war, which becomes increasingly important and pressing each day, must be seriously strengthened. The lag in this work since the 14th Plenum, revealed in our agitation but especially in the dropping off of the number of special actions (against shipment of munitions, against Japanese imperialism) and in the inadequate August 1st demonstrations, reveals weaknesses which must be overcome. The most systematic and energetic efforts must be made to carry out the directives given for this campaign, to rouse a mass movement against American imperialism and its war preparations, to defend the Chinese people, and to build a living wall of defense around the Workers' Fatherland, the Soviet Union.

### Party Continues to Neglect Youth

14. In the period since the 14th Plenum the Y. C. L. has not begun to carry out the line of the Y. C. I. and Party for a turn towards mass



Page Four

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1932

Hoover, I Win -Roosevelt You Lose!"



## Defeat the Ryan Wage Cut Agreement

**IOSEPH RYAN**, President of the International Longshoremen's Association has signed an agreement with the ship owners which cuts the wages of the longshoremen on straight time from 85 cents to 75 cents an hour and the overtime rates from \$1.20 to \$1.10 an hour. (As a matter of fact, they put in very little overtime and dockworkers seldom have more than 2-3 days' work a week). There are other items in the agreement that have not as yet been brought to light, which will mean more layoffs and greater speedup. Throughout the negotiations it was clear that Ryan was acting in the interests of the ship owners. From the very beginning he made the overtime rates the main issue, yielding, at the very outset, to the ten cents per hour cut straight time which the employers readily accepted. No doubt there was from the very beginning an agreement between the employers and Ryan through which he could appear as the "fighter" for the workers, by making the issue one of overtime (and this issue was narrowed down by Ryan to a question between \$1.05 which the companies first asked or \$1.10 an hour which Ryan offered from the beginning). He tried to mislead the longshoremen and take on the appearance of a fighter for them. But in spite of this Ryan did not trust the workers and throughout the negotiations the workers were not consulted.

#### AFTER the agreement was signed Ryan and his henchmen organized

to get "official" sanction of the agreement by the workers. But he wall of determined opposition from the rank and file. In Baltimet a more the workers overwhelmingly voted aganist the agreement. In Philadelphia where the rank and file is in open revolt tgainst Ryan and his lieutenant, Baker, the labor fakers faced with an unexpected majority against them adjourned the meeting without giving the workers an opportunity to express their opposition. In New York City the gangster guarded meeting hurriedly called without the knowledge of the mass of the longshoremen "voted" for the agreement. In all not 5 per cent the longshoremen in the Eastern ports have been consulted on the agreement. Ryan has no mandate to speak in the name of the lonshoremen. All evidence shows that they are against the new sellout agreement

The workers must demand that before the new agreement goes into force a referendum vote be taken of all the longshoremen. If the I.L.A. leadership refuses such a vote the rank and file committees must themselves organize such a referendum and make this a mobilization for the fight against the agreement.

At the same time the rank and file committees must be called together to decide on what actions can be taken to stop the agreement from going into effect. The fight of the longshoremen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston must be united.

THIS fight must also take in the unemployed. The rank and file movement must formulate demands for immediate relief for the unem-

ployed longshoremen. They must put forward demands against the discrimination practiced in the giving of jobs. Of special importance is the unity of the Negro and white longshoremen. The Marine Workers Industrial Union which has time and again exposed Ryan as a lackey of the shipowners stands ready to give full support to the longshoremen in this struggle. It has in the last weeks carried on extensive work to defeat the wage cut.

- The longshoremen in making the fight can count on the support of the revolutionary movement and its press. The Daily Worker calls upon all workers' organizations to watch closely the struggle of the longshore-men against their employers and the Ryan bureaucracy and to give the utmost support to this important battle



NELS KJAR, the militant leader of the Chicago unemployed, has been in Cook County jail for nearly four months. He was re-arrested by Doak henchmen on June 13 when his original bail set when he was arrested two years ago, was cancelled by the Immigration Department. Nvery effort of the International Labor Defense to compel hail has been without success, so far. The events preceding Kjar's arrest point clearly to the rile of the A. F. of L. officialdom as the moving spirit behind the bosses' savage drive against the foreign-born workers. Kjar, as one of the outstanding leaders of the Chicago unemployed thousands, and as a militant fighter for years against the treacherous A.F.L. bureaucracy, has earned the undving hatred of the Chicago bosses and their tools the Chicago Federation of Labor officialdom. Shortly before Kjar's rearrest, he led an unemployed delegation before the Chicago City Council, placing before it the immediate demands of the Chicago starving masses. At this hearing, Oscar Nelson, the Chicago Federation of Labor vice-president and president of the City Council-and a Thompson henchman-bitterly attacked Kjar, and threatened him with "consequences" for his militancy. This has come forth promptly. Deportation Doak, who in July attended the Republican convention, heeded the advice of Nelson. A letter was at once written to Kjar and his bondmen, ordering Kjar's immediate surrender for deportation to Denmark.



By JAMES WATSON **O**<sup>NE</sup> is greatly elated when he hears the excellent reports our section and unit organizers make on the sale and distribution of lit-erature at their open-air meetings and house-to-house canvases. Ac-cording to their reports, our district has achieved in the literature field the objective of the 14th Plenum of mass sale and mass distribution of our literature among the toiling masses.

#### WHAT CHECK-UP REVEALS

A check-up reveals that these comrades have stretched their imagination entirely too far. The Literature Department reserves a duplicate receipt for every penny's worth of literature sold to the section or units

Our record points out a deplorable situation in the sections and units in the actual sale and distribution of literature. Let us examine literature sales in our district rationally and free from an inflated imagination. What do our duplicated receipts show:

Literature Sales, Philadelphia proper, for two months (June and July, 1932)

Section 1 .....\$9.80 Section 2 ..... 9.29 Section 3 ..... 8.71 Section 9 ..... 4.65 Section 13 ..... 1.85 Section 14 ..... .50

Total .....\$34.80 Y. C. L. ..... 3.00 Out of Town Section, Same Period Chester, incl Wilmington ...\$ 1915

Baltimore, incl. Washington, 

. . . WHAT conclusions can we draw from these figures? (1) In comparison with literature sales for months previous there has been slight improvement. (2) Sec-tion 14, with three shop nuclei and approximately 100 members purchased only 50 cents worth of liter-

ature for two months. The only bright spots are Chester and Baltimore. While in the previous two months Chester sold practically no literature, today it is the beacon light of District 3 Chester must share this honor with the unit in Wilmington.

The Baltimore Section in the last two months set the pace. Over three times as much literature was sold there than in the entire dis-trict combined. Of course some of the comrades will say that an ab-normal situation was existing there -that there were 20,000 ex-soldiers concentrated there. This is true. Certainly, 20,000 ex-soldiers camping around the capitol is not a every day event. But precsely

because the comrades approach the selling of \$178 worth of literature Baltimore section in two by the months as phenomenal that our lit. erature sale is not of a mass character.

Why should not the Baltimore or any other section sell section \$178 of literature every two months? They could with ease, if they would change their methods of approach. Today the workers "nag" us Communists to secure our litterature-they must come to our headquarters-they must come to our bookshop-they must come to our meeting or else they don't get our literature. MUST GO TO WORKERS' HOMES



# They Speak of Him With Affection

### Capitalists Have Nothing to Fear From S. P. Candidate, Writes Leading Republican

By SAM DON THE bourgeoisie is taking Mr.-Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, to its bosom. His "Alma Mater," Princeton University-subsidized by the leading

Ki that, in the words of Mr. Fuess, Ki even hard-boiled reactionaries mention him almost with affec-tion." The affection, is indeed well deserved. tion Finance Corporation are pre-"SOCIALISM RESPECTABLE"

sented to the workers as samples of the government going into business-laying the basis for building Socialism.

"SOCIALISM" A LA HOOVER

Thomas in his recent speeches.

THE THE STRUGGLES ON THE SOUTH SIDE NEGRO REDS OF CHICAGO

#### By MICHAEL GOLD.

ty three-minute men made their

fiery speeches-well, comrades, I could not resist, and joined up for

He served in the 307th Infantry.

a Negro regiment attached to the

Argonne, and was wounded and in-

Much to his regret at the time;

MacDonald had been working for years as a butcher in the Chicago

stockyards when Garvey came to

sage, and soon became an active

speaker and organizer at night,

rising to the position of Colonel in

"Whatever the crimes and mis-

take of this misleader Garvey, I

learned a lot about organization

from him," says MacDonald. "I was

completely upset when the whole thing collapsed, and I learned of

Garvey's secret deals. I could see, too, that all this talk of returning

to Africa was a false solution. Li-

beria was a slave-holding colony controlled by the United States

government; the rest of Africa was

owned by other white imperialists. We were as enslaved in Chicago as

we could hope to be there; like the Jews, we would have to fight for

our freedom in the place we lived."

BEWILDERED

FOR A TIME.

Garvey's fantastic empire.

the slaughter.'

valided home

and freedom, and the bold Babbit-INSTALMENT IV. AM no damn traitor," was the young Communist's brief answer. Captain Stege of the police came in, to add pathos to the capitalist side of the argument.

-By Burck

"Young man," he said, "I want you to promise me sometime, to visit the fields of Gettysburg. There 10th French Army. He went thru the battles of Soissons, Metz, the look at the tomb of my grandfather who died that colored people like you might be his equal."

"Yes," answered young Light-foot, "if you will visit Boston Com-"the war wasn't so bad, I wanted to be a soldier." He was mustered mon, to look at the statue of Crisout in July, 1919, year of the race riots in Chicago. These made a deep impression on him; killed pus Attucks, a man of my race. He was the first to fall in the revolution. He died that your ancestors might be free from England, while some of his orthodox faith in Christ, and roused his race consci-Negroes like us remained in slav-

The Negroes, like workers everywhere, have to break through many crooked paths of illusion before town. The man swept him off his feet; he was ready for this mesthey reach the broad highway of revolutionary thought. LEONIDAS MAC DONALD.

Leonidas MacDonald, candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Communist ticket, was a Mohammedan only a few years ago. He joined that sect, which finds a fertile field for proselytes among the Chicago Negroes, after he had become disillusioned with the Garvey movement and the Christian religion. There are several Arabian and American gentlemen in Chi-cago who have made quite a racket out of this Mohammed. But Mac Donald took it seriously; once he fasted 40 days.

"It appealed to me on rate grounds", he said, "I had seen so much of the brutality and hypocrisy of white Christians. Mohan med was colored, and I thought maybe it was more fitting for us to follow him. Anyway, I can't tell what I expected, but one day I started to read the Koran. It was the same old bible bunk-Adam and Eve and the rest of it. I quit about a month after I had finished studying the Koran."

He was ever searching for a way out for his suffering Negro race. Tall, lean, humorous, always neat but out at the elbows and knees, MacDonald is one of those born intellectuals who come out of the working class. Some betray it, sell out to the capitalists, others are loyal to their class and lead the fight for freedom.

BORN in Jackson, Tenn., in 1897, MacDonald's father was a railroad brakemen earning \$35 a month, "swell money, big money", and there were eight children. The parents were ambitious to give all their brood a first-class education on \$35 a month. But Leonidas went to school only two years; then the

It was then MacDonald joined the Mohammedans, When that failed to satisfy his clear, hungry mind, he felt lost, bewildered. In his bewilderment he took to the soapbox and every night, after his day's work, he talked to the south side crowds. He was thinking aloud, trying to find his way. He discussed the racial problem, the social problem, he read every book or pamphlet that came to his hands.

One night some heckler shouted at him, "You talk like one of those damn reds."

"Do I?" Mac answered in amaze-"Do I? If so, I am going ment. to study the matter, and see whether I am a red."

This taunt opened his eyes to the work of the Unemployed Councils. Now he first began to see the mass funerals, the dem-onstrations of the Reds. Re began to discover Lenin and Marx, it all beat on him like a cloud-

**K**JAR'S case clearly reveals before the masses the role of the A.F.L. in the bosses's hounding of the foreign-born workers. The entire de-portation drive is directed by Doak—a "bona-fide reformist labor leader" whose whole political make-up personifies the A.F.L. bureaucracy. The immigration hounds, from Doak down, are working hand in hand with the A.F.L. bureaucrats in every locality. The misleaders need only point their Judas-finger and a militant worker is jailed for deportation.

Nels Kjar's case comes up October 4 before Judge Samuel Alshuler U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Post Office Building, Chicago. The ILD calls upon the workers throughout the land to thunder their demands to this court for Kjar's immediate release, registering at the same time a vigorous protest against denial of bail for Kjar.

**CVERY** workers' organization must act at once. Mass action will be

the force that will compel Doak and Nelson to let go of their victim! Fight for the release of Berkman, Borich, Mills, Kamenovitch and all workers in the clutches of the immigration, hound Defeat the bosses deportation drive!

Demonstrate Oct, 8-on International Scottsboro-Mooney Day!

### How the Socialists Supported Imperialist War of 1914-18

N previous issues of the Daily Worker we published excerpts from speeches and articles by leaders of the Second (Socialist) International, in support of the imperialist war of 1914-18. Yesterday we printed a statement by Abraham Cahan, Socialist leader in the U. S. and editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

The following shows how Philip Scheidemann, German Socialnocrat and executioner of the German Revolution (colleague, in the Second International, of Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit) ed of the Kalser's praise for his work in recruiting the German ses in the imperialist slaughter.

"In that year (1917) we began the preparations for the Peace Conference in Stockholm in good time. Ebert and I were the main driving forces in Germany, and we acted in complete agreement with the

"We left behind a memorandum which was unanimously adopted by our delegation and which was afterwards praised by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as a first class piece of work, and even the Kaiser was compelled to declare during a casual meeting with me in the house of Herr Hefferich: 'A la bonheur, Herr Scheidemann, you fenced brilliantckhoim'

ann, in evidence at a public trial in October, 1933.

If we are to give life to the de-cisions of the 14th Plenum as applied to literature, certainly we must not depend solely on the workers coming to us. We must go after the workers with all our Visiting committees to might. workers' homes should be supplied with literature and given definite instruction how to sell literature while making contacts. Broad Neighborhood Study Groups should be organized. Our sections and units must draw them closer to us through our literature. A pamphlet or a book will get us acquainted

with each other. BOVE all, our comrades should A get into the habit of carrying a namphlet or two with them at all times. On many occasions we meet sympathetic workers, but we are in a hurry, we thereby lose that conif we were to reach in our tact. bu pocket and sell the worker a suitable pamphlet with our unit or section headquarters' stamp on the back, we would be able to win a large percentage of these workers.

Each section should analyze its literature sale as given in article. Thus they will see in black and white that they are not even approaching the carrying out of the 14th Plenum decision of mass sale and mass distribution of our litetrature.



MANIFESTING a more cleancut class-struggle attitude than in past issues, the new September Rebel Poet, just off the press, is billed as an "Against Imperialist War!" number. The keynote of the magazine is set by a grim No Man's Land photograph on the cover and a linoleum cut by John C. Rogers, showing a bayonetarmed worker opposing the capi-

Fights Boss War

talists' next imperialist war. In the future The Rebel Poet promises to be a far more powerful proletarian magazine, as it will be supervised by an editorial board of six, including three New York John Reed Club members. Many significant writers are being recruited now to contribute to a "Soviet Russia's 15th Anniversary Number" for November,

plutocrats of the country-has conferred an honorary degree upon him. Society considers him one of its very own. The scribblers of the capitalist press are discovering in Mr. Thomas the noble features of a real aristocrat, one who is logically fit to represent the interests of the bourgeoisie.

But certainly it is not a question of Mr. Thomas' physical features. The praise extended to him by our open class enemies, the conscious building up of Thomas as a "national figure," has for its purpose the building up of Thomas and the Party he represents-as the bosses' agent within the ranks of the workers.

Tear off the heavy lavers of abstract and mystical discussions about the personality of Mr. Thomas, as indulged in by the bourgeois writers and what do you find? An undisguised joy in his pro-capitalist services in the ranks of the workers.

**REPUBLICAN ON THOMAS** 

Current History, a magazine published by the New York Times, car-ried, in its September issue, a "study" (as they call it) of Frank lin D. Roosevelt. The author of this article, Claude M. Fuess, continues his "studies" with an article on Norman Thomas in the October

Who is this Mr. Fuess? An editorial note says that "Mr. Fuess is known primarily as one of our leading biographers, is a Repub-lican in politics, and was a delegate at this year's national convention of his party.'

Let us examine what a leading Republican has to say of Mr. Thomas and the Socialist Party. The key to the entire article is found in the very first paragraph:

"For many years the word Socialist has held for the majority of Americans a sinister conota-tion associated with bombs, riots and assassinations, but Mr. Thomas has somewhat changed all that. Even hard-boiled reactionaries mention him almost with affection."

How is it that "suddenly" a Re-publican writer is willing to abandon the lying, vicious slander cultivated for years by the bourgeoisie against revolutionary organizations as being associated with bombs and assassins?

The Socialist Party has long ago ceased to be a Party serving the interest of the workers. Therefore the bourgeoisie does not find it necessary to slander it; on the conit deserves and gets the praise of our ruling class. In fact, Thomas is considered so dangerous to the interests of the capitalists

trary,

The writer takes special pains to point out that: "Indeed under Mr. Thomas' magic, Socialism has grown respectable." What does it signify when a Re-

publican writer speaks of Socialism becoming respectable? It simply describes a Socialism which has respect for private property and the profits of the ruling class; Socialists who use words to pacify workers, to prevent them from fighting for relief, to break strikes of workers. Mr. Fuess explains in his article with joy what he means by the Socialism made respectable by Thomas. He says:

. . When a resolution was submitted at Milwaukee advocating confiscation of private property, Mr. Thomas took the floor and declaimed so forcibly that it was rejected."

Here is a picture of respectable Socialism. Thomas declares that he is against capitalism, that he is for Socialism, but heaven forbiddon't touch the private property of Morgan, Ford, Rockefeller, etc.! It is sacred, and it is contrary to the laws of human nature! **CONFISCATION? OH. NO!** 

Thomas is against confiscating the private property of the rich, but he is in favor of a controlled inflation which taxes the poor, raises the cost of living to create billions of dollars for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to pump billions of dollars into the

bankrupt American industries, banks and railroads. Thomas, the Socialist, is horrified at the of confiscating the property of the ruling class, but Marx and Engels long ago answered the apologies for the bourgeoisie when, in the Communist Manifesto, they wrote:

"You are horrified at our intention to do away with private property, but in your existing so clety private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population. Its existence for the future is solely due to its non existence in the hands of those nine-tenths."

The ruling class praises Mr. Thomas for being horrified at the confiscation of their private property acquired through the exploita tion of the working class.

VES, Mr. Thomas is horrified at I the confiscation of private property of the rich, but with deceptive words of "Socialism" he sup ports the program of the capitalists to get out of the present crisis at the expense of the poor. Thomas' role is to make it appear to the workers that the Hoover program of the capitalist way out of the crisis has in it Socialisth. Controlled inflation, the Reconstruc-

speaks of "Hoover putting the government into business" as a sign of Socialism. Is it not quite evident that this Hoover program of putting the government into business is nothing else but saving the bankrupt industries from collapse? Thomas, however, does not mention the role of the government as the executive of the capitalists when it makes increasing use of the National Guard of the army and the whole state apparatus to crush the growing struggles of the workers against Hoover's program of hunger and war.

Thomas has the gall to say that Hoover put as much government into business as Stalin did. Here Mr. Thomas attempts to picture the Soviet Union, where the workers and farmers rule, as performing the same function as the capitalist government in the United States Here Thomas consciously slanders the toilers of the Soviet Union. More than that, the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union -which has done away with the private property of the rich, which laid the basis for the building of Socialism, which through its state power in the form of the Soviets, is building a classless Socialist society-is pictured by Mr. Thomas "as another government in busi-ness," a la Hoover's administration.

#### DEBS VS. THOMAS

The "Current History" writer, speaking of the affection of the American ruling class for Mr Thomas, rightly remarks: "Such sympathy was seldom shown by cap'talists toward the late Eugene V. Debs." Debs, the leader of the great railroad strike, the militant fighter against imperialist war: Debs, the supporter of the Bolshevik revolution, could not possibly receive the praise showered upon the head of Mr. Thomas. Debs, by remaining with the Socialist Party, and, due to his lack of revolutionary theory (despite his great revo-lutionary zeal), could not bring himself to break completely and decisively with the social patriots. But Debs the revolutionist belongs to the working class, and Norman Thomas, the social-fascist, belongs completely to the class from which he comes, the bourgeoisie.

The revolutionary instinct of Debs, already as early as 1911, predicted (though in a confused manner) the fate of the Socialist Party. At that time he said:

"It (the Socialist Party) may come permeated and corrupted with a spirit of bourgeois reform to an extent that it will practically destroy its verility and efficiency as a revolutionary or-



A recent demonstration of Negro and white workers against imperialist war held recently in Chicago.

tion

inevitable proletarian tragedy. The burst-the new world, the new father was killed; the child was world was being born again in left with a large family. another proletarian mind. He was six feet tall at the age Scottsboro, the funeral of the of fifteen, and tried to join the arthree Negroes murdered at the evic my, but was rejected because he

was a Negro. He drifted north, working in all the southern states, then came to Chicago in 1916 and held a swell foreman's job in Thompson's commissary for some years. The war came and he volunteered.

Priest the Negro landlord fit in? He wasn't suffering, he was causing "One bright and shiny Tuesday Negro workers to suffer. Class inafternoon on Jackson Boulevard, when the bands were out, and the pretty society girls talked of Huns, terests were stronger than race." TO BE CONTINUED

ganization. . . . The working class and revolutionary character of the Socialist Party are of first importance. All the votes of the people would do us no good is we cease to be a revolutionary party. . . . INDER the cloak of pacifism,

Thomas and the party he represents, cover up their active sup-port of the imperialist policies and war preparations against the Soviet War preparations against the Soviet Union. The revolutionary Debs said: "I am opposed to every war but one, I am for that war with heart and soul, and that is the world wide war of social revolu-tion; in that war I am prepared of bit in even the while of better

to fight in any way the ruling class may make it necessary, even to barricades." It is true that Debs' limitations

as a Marxist-Leninist made it impossible for him to be consistent to the end in his revolutionary sentiments, but what a world of differ-ence between Thomas, the social-fascist, and Debs, the militant working-class leader!

S. P. SLANDERS SOVIET UNION Thomas attacks the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union while singing the praises of bourgeois democracy in the United States, which is only a fig leaf for fascist terror. Debs at the out-break of the October revolution declered: "I am a Bolshevik from the crown of my head to the tips of my toes." And to the jury at his Canton trial he said defiantly: "I have been accused of expressing sympathy with the Bolsheviks of Russia. I plead guilty to the charge."

Quoted Mac: "'If the white

man suffers, the Negro always is

made to suffer twice as hard.' That

is proving true in this depres-

sion. But where did Oscar De

PROPHETIC WORDS

Debs once said that when the bourgeoisie begins to praise a working-class leader there is surely something the matter with him.

Prophetic words, indeed! The praise for Mr. Thomas on the part of the bourgeoisie is well

deserved. They know their lack-The bourgeoisie speak of Thomas with affection-the working d with contempt and hatred