

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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100 PER CENT "The Most Orderly Strike We Have Ever Seen."

By NORMAN TALLENTIRE.

THE bankruptcy of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America can be best judged from first hand observation in the strike fields and from reading the columns of the enemy press. "This is the most orderly strike we have ever known," says a Scranton newspaper. This is symptomatic of the propaganda which all local papers are carrying. A news time in another paper states that "all churches, catholic and protestant offered a prayer for curtailment of the strike in Landsford and Coaldale yesterday."

While this is the attitude of the bosses' press, unthinking workers might expect the officials of a labor union to present a different viewpoint, a militant defense of the workers and of the workers' organization. The very reverse, however, is the case, in fact, the officials of the miners themselves in every public speech or statement have worked overtime to prove that it is a "respectable strike" waged in the interests of "the whole community."

This was the key note of the speech of John L. Lewis and the lesser lights who appeared with him before the striking miners at Nanticoke. The meeting was called by the local scale committee drew some 5,000 miners into town so that three theaters were filled and a crowd on the streets listen to the speech by means of radio equipment as did those in the two lesser theaters.

IN line with the policy of the Lewis machine business men and priests were in the forefront at the meeting. After greetings by the mayor the first speaker was Rev. Father Curran of Wilkes-Barre who is credited with "settling" several strikes in this region. The father stated he had been on strike in 1869 and had worked for \$1.45 per day. This information to the miners who are striking for an average of approximately \$7.00 per day seems to cheer the audience considerably.

Kennedy and Murray, secretary and vice president of the U. M. W. of A. then speak. Murray creating a furore when in an argument in defense of the check-off he suddenly turned on the venerable father with the remark: "Why even the church has the check-off." At this sudden onslaught the father's temperature rose visibly first his face became red then purple and he appeared in danger of apoplexy almost, while Lewis stiffened into a rigid attention with his black looks of disapproval for his colleague who had made such a tactical blunder as to drag the question of church into the argument.

Lewis rising at 5:26 p. m. (many of the audience have been waiting for him since 11:30 a. m.) draws attention to the late hour and then proceeds with his speech in line with all his previous utterances, which constitutes an attempt to prove the "respectability" of this 100 per cent American strike.

Relating again the incidents leading to the suspension of mining Lewis insists that the check-off must be the basis of any settlement and instead of basing his argument of an increase in wages upon the need of the toilers in the mines, seeks to prove by examples of the sale of coal how the mine owners can well afford to pay the increase in wages without any increase in the price of coal "to the public."

"THE PUBLIC" is always handled with the utmost care by the By mental hocus pocus the meeting of

"greatest labor leader in the world." miners forgetting the needs of the miners seems to be turned into a meeting where only the interests of "the public" are discussed.

The poverty and misery of many miners, the long struggle, the incessant toil, the hazard and dangers of the industry, the need for safeguard

and protection of miners, and for decent standards of living are ignored, while great care is taken to prove the "operators" are gouging the poor public and piling up millions in profit for themselves. But for the fact of these fabulous millions it appeared that the demands of the miners for safe working conditions and decent standards of

living would fall to the ground.

Small wonder then that nothing has heard of the real economic background of this fight. The mention of the class struggle would constitute an indecent interruption of such a decorous meeting. Consequently any action based upon real class lines is absolutely ignored. There is no hint that relief will be forthcoming for the strikers in distress, no call upon all the workers to come to the assistance of these strikers who are in the front line trenches is given by this "leader of labor." The maintenance men will continue to keep the mine properties in shape to open up new entries and new veins ready for the start of operations. Despite the fact that coal mined under these conditions will be sold by the operators during the "suspension." No suggestion of a general strike is permitted to enter in the discussion, altho such action has been demanded by local unions outside the strike region. After a speech of one hour in which Lewis has spared no effort to show his regard for the "public," he again (as in Shamokin) suddenly realized that "the hour grows unseemly" and thus brings his seemly homily to an end, and the meeting is dispersed.

THE striking miners gather in groups and seem to be dumbfounded by this kind of leadership. "When will the strike be over?" "Will we win out?" "Will we get our full demands?" are remarks passed from one to the other. "He doesn't tell us anything about stopping shipment of coal," "Why don't he pull out the maintenance men?" "Why doesn't he call a strike in the soft coal fields?" These are the questions of the miners which remain unanswered and not by the slightest inference is any suspicion of class warfare suggested despite the constant arming of mine guards and the presence of increased numbers of state "cossacks" thruout the strike region.

Such suggestions would surely be frowned upon by the decent public, which must be treated very carefully, no matter at what hazard to the miners who are urged to continue the struggle under the present conditions with "faith in their leaders."

The first consideration in the conduct of this meeting and of the strike in the light of Lewis' speech appears to be not in the interest of the miners, but of the public. No protests are tolerated, no meeting can be held without official permits. The miners' questions remain unanswered as Lewis and his cohorts continue their "100% American strike."



AMAZED AT RUSSIAN PROGRESS

SVERDLOVSK, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Urals group of the Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation, consisting of six social democrats, one national socialist, two non-party workers and two Communists, visited this section which is the largest industrial center of the Urals and expressed their amazement at the progress made by the workers in Soviet Russia, despite the interference of foreign powers.

"We, the delegates of the Czecho-Slovakian working class declare on the basis of our personal examination of all industrial branches and cultural institutions, that your state is actually led and administered by the workers," read the official declaration of the Czecho-Slovak workers which was read to the Russian workers and peasants. "The energy given to the reconstruction of your industries is really wonderful. There are naturally various technical deficiencies, but these are the result of the war destruction suffered by your country. We declare openly that the standard of life here is higher than that in our country. We hold it to be our duty to make good as far as possible all the damage and injury done to your country by the Czechish legionnaires who were treacherously drawn into a war against you. We will join in the great work of consolidating and maintaining the international working class front."

NEXT
WEEK!
Another
Article
on the
1905
Russian
Revolution

Red International Message to I. W. W.

Speech of Harrison George to the 17th General Convention of the I. W. W. (Nov. 17)

FELLOW WORKERS: The Red International of Labor Union, comprising some 12,000,000 organized revolutionary workers, extends thru you to the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World, its fraternal greetings and good wishes for the best results of your deliberations.

You are gathered here at a time which marks a turning point in the history of the world labor movement. This is reflected not alone in the internal conditions of the I. W. W., but in the intense ferment going on in the world labor movement, arising from profound changes in capitalist society as a whole. No organization can set itself outside the current of these changes.

IMPERIALISM, the final and decadent stage of capitalism, is striking its fangs deeply into the vitals of the proletarian movement in a partial and temporary stabilization of its power to rule, using the most brutal and cunning weapons of naked force and international chicanery.

Capitalist rule in Germany has been halted at the edge of revolution and "saved" for a time—at the expense of utter enslavement of the workers. In Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Italy, Japan and other countries, the revolutionary workers' movement is drowned in blood. Fascist counter-revolution is openly arming to crush with violence the great strikes of British labor coming in the spring. India seethes under British rule. Great and savage wars are being waged by France against colonial peoples, while in China a gigantic upheaval for national liberation, led by the workers, threatens the foundations of imperialist exploitation of the Far East.

THE imperialism of the United States is perhaps the strongest and most cunning of all. Dominating world credit, it has laid hands upon the wage and hour scale of every worker in Germany, dictating internal changes in the constitution—from the eight to the ten hour day; lecturing France, challenging England, holding a dozen nations in pawn, inserting and asserting its leadership in the plunder of the Orient, while in Latin-America Wall Street banks have their rule guaranteed by the Monroe doctrine, backed by the army and navy of this country.

What have we to do with all this? Most of us have never seen these countries and they mean nothing to us—if we forget or disregard the fact that capitalism is international, and that capitalist imperialism connotes an equal subjugation of the proletariat of the imperialist country itself, as well as the oppression of the subject nations and the so-called "backward" races.



SOME workers of America may not consider that the question of German reparations has anything at all to do with us. But we are due for rude awakening when German workers, enslaved by the Dawes plan and with cheap commodities paying increasingly large sums of reparations, throw millions of American producers out of work and open the way for such a wage cutting and union smashing drive as this land has never seen. The same may be said of the foreign debts, about which Morgan's Guaranty Trust Bank has said the following:

"The payment of foreign debts must inevitably be made largely by the export of goods from the debtor countries. This injects into the domestic markets of the creditor country, foreign competition. That there must be hardship upon individual industries in this process of debt payment and readjustment is clear."

This process is already at work in America, for example in the textile industry, while in England it threatens the very life of the unions. In addition, the tremendous export of capital from America to stimulate production in other countries inevitably ends in sharper competition with goods produced here, and American bosses will surely use this to reduce the American workers' hitherto favored conditions.

NOR is this all. For imperialism is the age of monopoly and intensively developed technique of production. The astounding combination of corporations and trusts into super-trusts, and the increasing proportion of constant to variable capital, simultaneously strengthen the power of the employing class and weaken the



resistance of the working class with unprecedented and chronic unemployment.

How are the organizations which aspire to speak for and lead the working class going to solve this historical crisis, which will become—between short waves of relief, ever deeper and more permanent? Not alone, surely, by giving the growing armies of unemployed the excellent advice to organize on the job; not by schematic dreaming that by some mechanical means—without the intervention of the starving and oppressed workers—capitalism will "collapse" and the workers will inherit the earth, peacefully, bloodlessly and without struggle.

We trust that the convention will emphasize, as did the British unions with "their" imperialism, that the I. W. W. is the mortal foe of American imperialism, that it recognizes that the working class, employed and unemployed, nationally and internationally, must be united upon a program of implacable struggle to overthrow the rule of capitalism and set up the rule of the workers—and that the first step toward revolution is the unity of the workers' unions.

THE I. W. W. still suffers from internal disunity, particularly in the Lumber Workers No. 120 and Construction Workers No. 310, has the poison of those traitors who appealed to the enemy class for injunction, spread disintegration among the membership. We trust that the convention will strive to win back by all fair and honorable means consistent with revolutionary principles, those members of the rank and file who were lost for a time to the emergency split thru misunderstanding the issues involved and—strangely enough—while at the beginning the I. W. W. press of general circulation failed to explain the situation.

The fact that large sections of the membership did not see anything especially wrong in Raddock, Rowan and company applying to the capitalist courts, is proof of two things; first that it was necessary to come out against the E. P. in the papers which really reach the membership; and, secondly, it was a mistake ever to have closed the columns of this press to so-called "controversy." The sentiment favoring Rowan grew up under a stupid censorship, supposedly against Communists, but which shut out necessary, even if controversial, discussion of revolutionary principles.

If such disaster is to be avoided in the future, censorship must be wiped out. Particularly must the G. E. B. be made to understand that its legitimate "control" of the press does not mean a blanket right to exclude members from using the papers they support when such members' opinions are not those of the officials. The turnover in membership should be

considered, and if the papers had been open to theoretical controversy such things as the members seeing no harm in appealing to capitalist courts for control of labor unions would not have happened.

THE Red International Affiliation Committee is proud to say that from the first day it led the attack against the injunctionites and splitters, fighting for unity on the basis of revolutionary principles, aiding the organization to overcome the anarchist tendencies that influenced many members, some in position they used to betray uninformed members into the E. P.

We point out that while the general organization was unable to send its best forces against the injunctionites in the northwest, where the struggle was most vital, able adherents of the Red International were speaking night after night on the skidroads of northwestern cities, fighting the leadership of the E. P. and saving hundreds of otherwise uninformed members for the I. W. W. The R. I. A. C. has earned the enmity of the emergencies, and we are proud of it.

THE Red International Affiliation Committee has given unequivocal and whole-hearted support as well to the M. T. W. in their recent fight against the shipping trust, it has strived with some success to unite all workers to aid the imprisoned victims of capitalist dictatorship, of whom the I. W. W. furnishes so many; and we ask you to witness that these facts are incontrovertible proof that those who say the R. I. L. U. desires to "liquidate" the I. W. W. are either mistaken or wilfully lying.

Among those who have done all they could to aid the I. W. W. in the crisis, are those who in the past were expelled from the organization by the links and anarchists who have found their proper field as leaders of the split. The convention should restore membership to such expelled fellow workers, who have not wavered in their loyalty to the I. W. W., even when it unjustly excluded them.

THERE is one point of misunderstanding we take up here because it deals with the buncombe about "liquidation." Anarchist elements who were in close touch with Berlin, have carefully spread the falsehood that if the I. W. W. affiliated to the R. I. L. U., the members would all be driven into the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. "liquidated." Our adherents have made clear, and we reiterate, that the R. I. L. U. recognizes that the I. W. W. has the position of the leading union in several important industries.

We mean to encourage the unorganized in these industries to join the I. W. W., but where other industries are dominated by other unions, A. F. of L. or independent, and the I. W. W. has only a propaganda group, we think that a sense of realism and a desire to advance revolutionary industrial unionism, demands that such groups should, under the joint supervision of the general organization and the Trade Union Educational League, work wholeheartedly in co-operation with the revolutionary left wing to revolutionize the existing unions in both ideology and structure. But it is not required that even one I. W. W. should give up his red card.

We are glad to say, also, that the present conviction of, we think, the majority of the membership, that the solidarity of the I. W. W. internally does not depend on a universal finance system which enforces crippling limitation on industrial unions that face different conditions, has been materially aided by agitation of adherents of the Red International. We hope the convention will act constructively on this subject so as to aid not only the industrial unions, but furnish more funds to the general organization and retain and strengthen the necessary centralization.

BUT while the R. I. L. U. adherents have done all in their power

to aid the I. W. W. in its struggles against employers, the persecution of capitalist government and the anarchist splitters, they have also—and properly—pointed out the weaknesses of the I. W. W. program, criticized sharply as was deserved, the anarchist tendencies of influential members whose tendencies were the same tendencies as the leaders of the emergency split, and brot out for the purpose of clarification, the differences between the policy of the R. I. L. U. and the prevailing views in the I. W. W.

Yet the R. I. L. U. holds that these differences, while sharp and often apparently irreconcilable, are more upon the tactics of the struggle than upon its fundamental line and aim. We agree absolutely that the workers must ultimately base their unions on the industrial form to fight effectively—the R. I. L. U. pointing out, however, that there is nothing magical in this form which might serve as a substitute for a militant policy of struggle. Some industrial unions may have very conservative policies and thus fail to defend the workers, while some craft unions, despite their serious lack of structural perfection, may be militant and defend their members' interests the best their limitations allow. Content, as well as form, is important.

WE agree upon industrial unionism, then. We agree that capitalism must be overthrown. We agree upon the use of revolutionary direct action by the workers. Many, if not most I. W. W. agree with the R. I. L. U. that, during and immediately following the seizure of power by the workers, the capitalists will not acknowledge defeat and will use every means, including the enlistment on their side in armed counter-revolution, of the ignorant and backward throngs we see about us on every hand.

Most fellow workers will agree that during this period, before the bourgeoisie is completely broken, absorbed into the working class and their ignorant followers are thoroughly enlightened—whether this transition period be long or short, of years or decades—that the workers must rule with an iron hand as a dictatorship of the proletariat.

But at this point our difference in views appears—owing to the steady permeation of the I. W. W. in previous years by the anarcho-syndicalist illusions; first, that the dictatorship is unnecessary and "morally" wrong; secondly, that if it is necessary, the unions alone can begin and carry it out to completion.

In the view of the R. I. L. U., the facts of life and the unanswerable lessons of the Paris Commune and the Russian revolution prove that the



proletarian dictatorship is necessary. And if it is necessary, then we can dismiss the bourgeois quibbles as to whether it be right or wrong.

The second question involves not only the capacity of the unions to accomplish by themselves the whole revolution from the start to finish, but poses, as well, the question of why there are political organizations of the working class (or, for that matter, of any class) with the same revolutionary aims. It poses the question, also, of the relationship between the political organizations and the economic organizations of the workers.

TO start with, we say emphatically that the I. W. W. has by degrees and with some historical influences, veered away from the plain line of Marxism at the point where, the economics of the forces of production—the machines, materials and so on—blend naturally and inescapably with
(Continued on page 7)

Conservation and Thrift Day

By H. M. Wicks

THURSDAY, the fourth day of "Education Week," the capitalist press, pulpit and particularly the public schools deluded the children and grown-ups with the capitalist slogans of industry and thrift. It was "Conservation and Thrift Day."

This slogan contains the most subtle, menacing poison for the working class. As a means of mentally stupefying the slaves in industry in ranks with religion and patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of workers actually believe that the solution of labor's ills lies in practicing those capitalist virtues of industry and thrift. Day after day this illusion is carefully fostered. In the columns of newspapers, from the pulpits, on the moving picture screens, on screeching cards in the street cars, on the backs of pay envelopes, in the house organs of the slave pens of industry, by every conceivable means of publicity the workers are implored to work industriously and save a portion of their earnings each week, "for that is the road that leads to prosperity."

On every hand the sovereign workers in this unsurpassed democracy are regaled with the wondrous tales of industry and frugality. After the worker has received his wages and has paid for the necessities of life for himself and family he is told that he can save a part of his income by placing it in the bank where it can draw interest. This is called "making money work," or "making money make money."

LET us see how this thing works out in practice. All banks claim that their greatest desire, as benefactors of the American people, is to see the entire population open savings accounts and draw interest on their money. Of course there is no possibility of any such thing happening because of economic facts we shall presently set forth. But let us, for the sake of getting to the bottom of the question, assume that such a thing did happen. When all the working class has deposited a certain amount of its earnings in savings banks, who then would produce the surplus-value with which to pay interest on this money? Since money itself possesses no properties that enables it to increase in value, and with every person in the nation depending upon income from savings, it is clear there would be no income for anyone. Everyone would starve to death except those who proceeded to apply their labor power to machinery and raw material in order to produce the necessities of life. In fact a nation of savings bank depositors would be the greatest calamity that could befall the banks for the simple reason that they never could, by any strategy, devise a method whereby the 110,000,000 people in this country could realize interest off savings, therefore the whole banking system would collapse.

Apologists for savings banks will charge that we have reduced the thing to absurdity and that there are certain benefits to be derived by the working class establishing small savings accounts. We shall examine this claim in the light of economics and see where it leads us. The average worker receives the value of his labor-power—that is sufficient to enable him to recuperate the strength he expends in production from day to day and to raise and educate offspring that will take the place of this generation of wage-slaves. In order to save money the workers proceed to practice thrift. They economize on the necessities of life. The result is that those industries producing necessities are forced to curtail production. The decreased demand forces the capitalist to decrease the number of his workers. These workers eventually flood the labor market and thru fierce competition the wages of labor sink. These wages keep sinking as long as the workers keep saving. Instead of raising their standard of living by practicing these capitalist virtues, the working class lowers its standard of living, until the point is reached where they must, of necessity, practice the most rigid frugality in order to maintain a standard of living a trifle above

that of Chinese coolies.

SURELY it would be a sight for the gods to view the spectacle of labor struggling for years to raise its standard of living, only to voluntarily surrender its gain under the delusion that by saving part of its earnings it would elevate itself to the position of the capitalist class!

"Work and Save" is a slogan originated by the capitalist class for the purpose, of befuddling the minds of the working class. The whole propaganda of industry and thrift is aimed toward making more docile slaves.

When the worker understands economics, when he is able to analyze this system of wealth production, he perceives that those who do the work of the world never become wealthy, while those who do not work, but who own the machinery of production and distribution, revel in the most extravagant luxury. Those who work cannot save very much and those who save most do not work.

Better conditions for the working class cannot be obtained by following the advice of the capitalist class. Instead of voluntarily reducing its stand-

ard of living thru savings accounts, the working class should constantly strive to obtain more of the product of its labor so that living would be more tolerable.

THERE is one system of saving that will benefit the worker, but the greedy capitalist class never recommends this efficient kind of saving. The worker cannot save by working, for his sole wealth is his labor-power. If he saves intelligently he will preserve this sole wealth of his, instead of playing the dole and squandering it in the interest of the capitalist class, only to be thrown on the industrial scrap heap when the last bit of energy in his body is distilled into profits. The worker should save his physical energy by refusing to so exhaust himself in one day that he cannot recuperate for the following day. Workers can save intelligently only by fighting to reduce the hours they spend in the slave pens of industry, so that they may have more leisure, live longer and conserve their vitality, physical and mental, which they sell to the bosses. They should strive for higher wages, not to save money, but to live better and longer.

Hard work only increases the profits of the capitalist class and saps the energy of the working class. Instead of being concerned over the "natural resources" which are controlled by the capitalist class, the working class and their children should be shielded from the frightful devastation of child slavery.

The one method for the workers most effectively to conserve its resources is to drive out the capitalist class as owners of industry and turn production from profit into production for use. Against the poison propaganda of the capitalist class we raise the slogan for the workers to rally to a labor party of their own, so that they can definitely break with the old parties of capitalism that exist to conserve the interests of the capitalists and destroy the lives of the workers. With that accomplished the first step in the direction of working class political action among the broad masses can be realized. As Communists we consciously strive to lead the masses forward to the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist government that defends and protects the despoilers of the working class and establish in its place the Soviet government of the United States.

DANISH LABOR DELEGATION GREETSS LENINGRAD TRADES UNION COUNCIL

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (By Mail)—The Danish workers' delegation that is now in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics recently visited Leningrad where they studied the conditions under which the workers carry on production. While in Leningrad they visited the Trade Union Council headquarters where they exchanged greetings and discussed the manner in which the unions are functioning in Soviet Russia.

The delegation was very much pleased with the reception accorded them by the Russian workers and expressed their desire to come into closer relations with the trade union workers of Russia. The delegation also visited the trade union museum, which is controlled by the Leningrad Trade Union Council, and visited the club-rooms maintained by the Russian unions where the union members gather and discuss the economic questions that are facing them.

A Danish non-party worker, Skium, who is in the delegation and had visited Russia in 1919, declared, "In these six years wonders have been accomplished. Even the untrammelled imagination of a sympathizer with the Soviet Union would have been unable to imagine the great metamorphosis which has actually taken place. Instead of a hungry, exhausted, ruined Petrograd, I see a bustling town with continual economic and cultural progression."

The other members of the delegation expressed their surprise at the conditions existing in Russia and promised upon returning to their country to tell their brothers there about the astounding progress that Russia's workers have made in the short time that they had the reins of government in their hands.

The Danish workers' delegation consists of six metal workers, two chemical workers, two food workers, two sailors, a printer, a municipal worker, a mail carrier, a transport worker and an unskilled worker. The well-known Danish author, Nuigord, is accompany the delegation. The chairman of the delegation is a social democrat, Adamson, and the secretary a Communist, Schulz.

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The Czecho-Slovak, Norwegian and Danish workers' delegations and the working youth delegations from France, Belgium, Germany, Hungary and a number of other countries met in Moscow and joined the Moscow workers in the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the proletarian revolution.

Protest Massacres at Canton

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

The Euro-American Returned Students' Association of Kwangtung province, China, has published a pamphlet entitled "Massacre of the Chinese People in Canton, China, by British and French Armed Men on June 23, 1925." Much has been heard about the mass murders committed by the British, particularly in Shanghai and by the Japanese at Tsingtao. This article deals with a typical imperialist action in the leading city of southern China.

Great Britain, according to the pamphlet, is faced with the contradiction that while her effort to control

China's finance and to subjugate her industries have been effective, the parallel attempt to dominate the country politically thru subsidizing various native politicians and militarists have been failures and have resulted finally in uniting the Chinese masses solidly against foreign imperialism in general.

Dum-Dum Bullet Christianity.

Cantonese last June declared a sympathetic strike against the British and Japanese of that city as a result of the events in Shanghai. The demonstration took the customary form of a parade, participated in by workers, students, merchants, and military cadets. As it was proceeding along the Chinese street, which runs parallel to the island of Shameen, a concession owned by the French and British, the British marines opened a sweeping machine gun and rifle fire. There were over a hundred casualties among the Chinese. Not a foreigner was injured nor a shot fired in reply.

The pamphlet contains reprints of various official correspondence with the English consul and others. Among these is a copy of resolutions unanimously passed by the American staff of the Christian College at Canton, stating that the procession was marching peaceably and unarmed when fired upon. Members of the staff itself as well as its student body were among the injured. An official declaration by Foo Ping-Sheung, commissioner of foreign affairs for the Canton government, to the British and French consuls, charged that the students and unarmed sections of the demonstration had been picked out for

slaughter and that the foreign soldiers would have charged into the Chinese city, but for the presence of the cadets. That preparations had been made in advance for the slaughter is evident. On the morning of the same day the city was full of rumors that the British had predicted an attack on the foreign quarters by the Chinese. Moreover, soft-nosed or dum-dum bullets were used in the machine gun firing, contrary to all the rules of European warfare.

The pamphlet is illustrated with photographs of the murdered Chinese and views of the destruction caused by the reckless shooting.

Pay in Pre-War Marks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20. — American creditors with pre-war claims against German firms are entitled to payment in American dollars with interest accrued during the war, according to an opinion of the United States supreme court.



The Walden Book Shop
307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

The German Communist Party at Work

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE signing of the Locarno imperialist alliance against Soviet Russia promises in the very near future, as in the November days of 1918 and 1923, to put the Communist Party of Germany back into the very center of the world revolutionary stage. A hopelessly white Germany closes a breach in the iron ring with which the Allied imperialists plan to crush Russia and thereby, they hope, save their own dominion. A Red Germany, on the other hand, would shatter that ring, would assure a vastly improved economic situation for both German and Russian peoples, and would lead to certain success of the revolutionary forces in England, France, the Balkans, Hungary and Scandinavia. A white Germany makes possible another imperialist war to destroy the Soviet power. A Red Germany insures a Soviet Europe—a Soviet world.

We see in Germany today a healthy revolutionary ferment. The economic situation takes on more serious aspect and the political developments keep even pace. The Dawes plan brought a temporary partial stabilization—but at a price that the workers pay in unemployment, low wages, lengthened hours, destroyed social standards, and terrific taxes on their necessities. The capitalists already feel their day of reckoning coming, credit is unbelievably tight, industry restricted—and soon comes the day when interest on Wall Street's mortgage must be met. The government is shaky, despite the highest taxes in its history it is driven to running state lotteries and to offering 10 per cent interest on its domestic loans. Meanwhile the class war sharpens to the extremest forms, election campaigns take on the character of pitched battles between uniformed troops of left and right, the center contenting itself with gestures of stately impartiality and actual support of the most reactionary elements.

At the same time the proletarian masses are moving instinctively toward an extra-partisan unity of action in the shops and unions and on the field of parliamentary struggle. The Communists are fostering this movement in every possible way, the social democratic right wing leadership opposes it relentlessly and thus helps set the relationship of class and party still more clearly before the awakening workers.

The Open Letter and its Discussion.

The German party faces this new developing revolutionary situation with the benefit of dearly-bought experience in past struggle. The Comintern stands to its aid also in applying the lessons of that struggle to the present situation, and steps in to correct any deviations, called by whatever name of right or ultra-left, that would weaken or unfit the party for its tremendous role. This is the real and only basis for the much discussed "open letter" and the party discussion that now takes up its daily page of the Rote Fahne and other party organs. Greater mass contact and influence in the trade unions and other proletarian mass organizations is immediately essential, this calls for more adroit and effective use of the united front in industrial and parliamentary struggle, and on the other hand the fuller use of all available party strength ("normalization") and the more rapid democratically centralized reorganization upon nuclei basis.

These are not new decisions coming like a bolt from the blue. They were hammered out at past congresses and tested in the fires of the experience of the world parties. There was little open opposition to them, in theory, but in the German party there seemed to be a definite delay in their execution. Many elements professed skepticism on the "united front" with those very social-democratic and laborite masses who had defeated former revolutionary campaigns; thousands of expelled union members harbored no feeling except intense hatred toward the boss-ridden A. D. G. B., precisely as do our "revolutionary" I. W. W.'s. And the party did nothing to overcome these un-Communist reactions.

On the other hand the inertia weighted functionary apparatus was not too hasty in fostering changes that they felt might threaten the party welfare along with their own position and standing.

There was no open opposition to the C. I. instructions, but we found an eleventh-hour "committee" substituted for the 20-man trade union apparatus that was to be formed; we found the great proletarian mass defense organization, "The Red Frontfighters," chided in contemptuous amusement for "playing soldiers"; we found the reorganization hamstrung by dualism of function between nuclei and old territorial organization with the emphasis wrongly placed on the latter; we found leaders fomenting dissatisfaction with united front actions, and otherwise weakening the C. I. standing with the membership. This was the situation that led the C. I. to intervene again just as sharply and as drastically as it did after the debacle of 1923. And with only one negative and one

tapped by "Section LA" (the German Scotland Yard), and foreign comrades seeking the way to the party office or paper are warned not to ask directions from the police or unknown strangers. "Rosenthaler Strasse" is an important business artery but to the police it means only one thing: "Communism." Those asking the way there are candidates for constant espionage. Within the party itself hundreds of spies have been uncovered, sometimes not before they had successfully wormed themselves high into party councils. One of the active workers made the rueful boast—a sort of "galgen humor"—that the German party had expelled more spies than the American had members. It is not quite that bad but the gallery of first and second class scoundrels is large. First class "schurken" are the police informers and spies, "second class" are those who embezzle party money or comrades' property, who panhandle lodging and funds on the strength of their party card, who swindle and

involved in maintaining all these contact fronts is tremendous but there are at least seven nights a week that belong absolutely to the party, and many a German Communist wishes there were more. These parallel organizations, daily papers, etc., are not liabilities, they are assets in the sense that they secure the financial and physical support of thousands upon thousands of non-Communist workers. In some of these "mantel-organizationen" Communist percentage runs about 40 per cent, in others as low as 10 per cent, and their papers generally have a much larger circulation than the avowedly Communist organs they parallel. The Comintern letter also indicated the importance of the work of party members in these mass movements.

As to precautions against unofficial violence—this is worthy of a special article all by itself. Suffice to say that German party members have to be made of stern stuff, ready to fight with their lives at any moment. And now, around the party units, there has developed a new mass movement of militant proletarians, "The Red Frontfighters," uniformed, with military discipline and spirit on the pattern of the Red Army. They defend Communist meetings, offices, placards, etc., and are at the front of every demonstration, not only willing but anxious to fight.

The United Front in Action.

IN the recent past there were big campaigns in the presidential election and for general amnesty. At present the party has mobilized full strength for a fight against the Locarno agreement and for support of Soviet Russia. The report of the delegation of social-democratic trade unionists just returned from Soviet Russia is very helpful in this work. In Berlin there is a united front election campaign with the independent social-democrats under which surplus remainder votes cast for these two parties will be pooled to get extra representation and cut down the bourgeois strength. The proposal was also made to the social-democrats and refused, whereby the eyes of the workers were once more opened as to who are the splitters of labor unity. Whenever monarchist demonstrations are held, as yesterday (Oct. 18) at Leipzig, the Communists hold counter demonstrations, generally on a united labor front basis and marked with violent clashes with the reactionaries. Two young Red Frontfighters were mortally shot and many injured. More and more the conservative leaders of the social-democrats adopt passive tactics, calling upon their followers to "ignore" fascist demonstrations, thereby giving the initiative further into the hands of the Communists. In the working class sport organizations the Communist athletes take an ever increasing leadership, their slogan being absolute unity of all proletarian sport and rigorous non-participation in bourgeois affairs, and here again the social-democrats lose face before the workers. It is not easy for Red workers who survived the battles of 1918 and 1923 to now make common cause with the then dupes of the traitorous Scheidemann and Noskes, but more and more the realization sinks in that this German proletariat, with all its strength and weaknesses, is the force upon which depends the German revolution.

Organization and Reorganization.

While these campaigns are being pushed by the party, the "Red Frontfighters" are actively enrolling support to the slogan of "A united labor front against fascism in the factories." The I. A. H. stimulates aid for China and the liberation of Rakosi and the arrested Hungarians. The I. R. A. collects money for political prisoners and unites thousands of non-partisan workers for general amnesty. And the trade union unity committee secures ever greater support.

Thus the movement makes more extensive its scope and influence. At (Continued on page 6)

German Communists in the Reichstag



TOP: Clara Zetkin; SECOND ROW: Koenen, Froelich, Ruth Fisher, Eichhorn, Geschke; THIRD ROW: Dengel, Rosenberg; FOURTH ROW: Katz, Remmele, Stoecker.

abstention the Central Committee accepted the "line of the Comintern" and proceeded to better orientate the membership on its meaning. The effect has been to tremendously strengthen the firm C. I. element at the expense of both right and ultra-left. The C. I. criticism is openly a left criticism and accepted as such, we are told, the old right has no district under its control while the ultra-left holds the Pfalz, Rhine-Saar, and a considerable tho seemingly diminishing following in Berlin. The party discussion has had the happy effect of bringing to light certain so extreme right liquidatory views that former adherents of that tendency are rushing forward to help the attack upon them.

It should not be imagined for a moment that this party struggle, like the recent American in some instances, holds up the party work. One (half-size) page of the daily papers deals with the party discussion in a much more instructive tho fully democratic way than did we, a daily instalment from the collective pen of the Central Committee, and one long or two short contributions from individuals. But five or seven pages deal with constructive work. The local election campaign, the anti-Locarno action, daily fights against the fascist bands, and a whole page of minutely condensed party, fraction, and kindred organization news.

Like an Army at the Front.

The German party is compelled to carry on its work under very difficult circumstances. Under an outward appearance of deadly legality there prevails a state of siebe. All wires are

leave had debts, who scab or behave un-Communistically. Generally a detected spy or convicted cheat is immediately shown up in the press so that the entire membership is warned, sometimes his identity is revealed only to "vertrauensmannen" in strategic posts so that the marked man continues contact for months, dealing with specially skilled comrades, until he unwittingly reveals his associates in rascality.

The precautions of the party must be taken not only against underground enemies, but also against open attempts at violent suppression, official and unofficial. Years of alternating legality and underground existence have taught the need of adopting the military strategy of the world war. There it was learned that the demolition of a heavily fortified front line trench meant only a comparatively slight gain because the foe retreated in good time to other parallel trenches, previously prepared just beyond gunshot. So too preparations against official violence takes the form of parallel organizations, newspapers, printshops, book stores—of the whole gamut of organizational paraphernalia. The police realize that this tactic is being used but are helpless against it because each of the parallel positions has the extra support of thousands of non-Communist workers and an attack upon them increases rather than restrict the field of militant class antagonism. Thus in Berlin they recently raided a proletarian library on the suspicion that it was a Communist Party parallel office, only to find that dozens of non-Communist organizations had co-operated in establishing and using the library. The labor in-

In the Flames of Revolt Twenty Years Ago

By M. A. SKROMNY.

(Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Days of 1905, By an Old Rebel).

Editor's Note. — In connection with the 20th anniversary of the revolution of 1905 we will publish a series of word pictures of the revolution as told by a comrade who participated in the events of that time. We know they will prove interesting to our readers.

I.

The Mistake of the Police.

IT was way back in 1902 when the first rumblings of the coming revolutionary events were first noticed in our town. It was a fairly well populated city, with 200,000 more or less loyal subjects of the czar. There weren't many factories in the city, just one big government distillery where "kazenka" (vodka) was being manufactured, another distillery for cognac, a few flour mills, and a few smaller factories. There were many small shops each employing just a few people.

There were many government and private saloons where the happy drink was sold to the tired and miserable workers and peasants from the nearby villages. Churches and synagogues were as numerous as the saloons, for the people of the city were god fearing people, being divided by religion about evenly between Jews and Christians. It was within the pale where Jews were permitted by the czarist government laws to live a miserable life.

FOR those who may not know about the "pale," a few remarks are necessary. In its discrimination against the Jews the czar's government created a special zone, the "pale" within which the Jews were allowed to live. They were not permitted to live in the capitals, Moscow or Petersburg, were prohibited to live in many other districts, etc. There were, of course, exceptions, but

mostly in favor of the rich. Many a tragedy took place on account of these special discriminations against Jews. Many a girl student was forced to obtain a yellow passport, the passport of a prostitute, in order to be able to live in the capital and continue her studies, for a prostitute was more respected and had more rights and privileges under the god blessed czars, than the Jews.

The local newspaper mentioned something about "the enemies of the government" who were caught with

At that time there was no labor organization in the city, just a few isolated underground groups composed mostly of intellectuals. The print shop was doing its work for the central executive committee and the district committee that were located far away in different cities.

An underground proclamation appeared among the workers explaining the aims of the social-democratic party and calling to revolt. It ended with the slogan: "Down with the czarist's absolutism! Long live the democratic

tion a great throng of students and some workers appeared at the station to say farewell to them. It happened unexpectedly and the gendarmes were not prepared to rush the crowd.

When the train began to move the crowd burst into singing and shouting. The old walls of the railroad station echoed to new and foreign songs: The International and the Marseilles.

WHEN the train left, the crowd formed into lines and marched out of town. The station is located at the city limits, far away from the center. The marching crowd spread out in the middle of the street singing revolutionary songs. The nearer they came to the center of the town the bigger grew the crowd. It was in the evening and the respectable people were strolling back and forth on the Alexandrovsky, the main street of the city, showing their own style of garments and enviously looking over the other people's styles.

They stopped looking in the windows of the big stores, forgot their styles for the moment and with open mouths watched the strange procession. The uniformed students and well dressed girls marched hand in hand in the middle of the street singing. The less pretentiously dressed workers marched behind them.

THE policemen, mostly illiterate or half illiterate peasants, seeing a crowd of ladies and gentlemen marching and singing at once showed their authority by driving off the drojkas (cabs) and clearing the way for the marchers. The poor simpletons didn't know that they were aiding the enemies of the czar! They found out about it after getting an awful calling down later on from their superiors. But how could they be expected to know that these finely dressed ladies and gentlemen were enemies of the fatherland!

The crowd marched up to the house of the governor where a speaker appeared and made a revolutionary speech.

The governor was scared to death. He telephoned for the dragoons. When they arrived the crowd had already disappeared and nobody was arrested.



a "secret print shop." It turned out to be an underground printing plant of the Social-Democratic Labor Party. The people caught with the printing were until then considered quite respectable. They lived next door to the police station, and the woman was often seen to leave the house with the baby carriage. It turned out to be the "delivery wagon" for the print shop. Who could ever expect such a thing and next door to the police station! The shop existed for quite a long time and was finally discovered thru an agent provocator.

THE workers began to discuss the matter. Who are they? For what did they have a print shop? What is it all about?

republic!"

It sounded strange to the workers who were not used to such language about the czars, but the "home made" politicians explained the matter: "They want a republic like in America." That sounded plain. The proclamations were hidden away and read over again and again. At the end of the proclamation there was a legend: "After reading it over, pass it on to a friend." It was passed on.

IN the end of the year presentations were being made by the gendarmes (political police) to send the underground printers north. The workers in the city did not know anything about it but when the "criminals" were finally taken to the railroad sta-

The Red Front Fighters

By Karl Reeve

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN—(By mail.)—The Red Front Fighters, the organization of factory workers in which the Communists take a leading part, is a product of the world war and the Russian revolution. This fact was impressed on the writer as he marched in a demonstration of that organization. The parade, thru one of the working class quarters of Berlin, beginning at Buelow Platz and ending at the Grenadier Platz with a huge open air meeting, was held by only one district organization of the Red Front Fighters, but it was far from small.

The demonstration, held for the Communist candidates in the municipal elections, proceeded, with two bands and numerous red banners, thru one narrow street after another. As we marched along, to the accompaniment of the singing of the workers in the Red Front Fighters uniform, workers flocked to join the parade. Soon the sidewalks on both sides were filled with workers. Men and women cheered from their windows or their cellar doorways, and those marching on the sidewalks joined in singing the revolutionary songs, one of the most popular of which is "We Are the Youthful Guardsmen of the Proletariat," with which the American Communists are familiar.

This was no slipshod procession. The heavy shoes of the Red Front Fighters, beat a perfect rhythm. The Red Front Fighters have imposed upon themselves a discipline. Their constitution states that the purpose of the organization is to enlist the workers, especially those who fought in the world war, to fight in the class war on the side of the working class.

The constitution states that the purpose of the organization is to organize all those who have been dis-

illusioned by the bourgeois parties, and who realize that the working class of Germany has been betrayed by the agents of the capitalist class.

In the demonstrations of the Red Front Fighters which I have witnessed, their business-like maneuvers, their earnest faces, their self-imposed discipline, their fearless enthusiasm, has impressed me with one fact. These organized units of the working class may fight again. In fact they are capable, and ready to fight. But they will never fight again for any other class than their own. And they have the support of hundreds of thousand of other workers in Berlin. The world war has educated them, hardened them and made them ready for the class war.

"The organization stands on the basis of the class struggle," says the third paragraph of the constitution. "And takes upon itself to remind the workers the world war in order to point out the nationalist propaganda now being carried on for a new imperialist war, and to enlighten the workers on the class character and the methods of imperialist war."

One worker in the demonstration had lost his arm in the war. Another, in the uniform of the Red Front Fighters, told me he had been wounded four times in the world war while fighting in Belgium.

"If Germany is thrown into another imperialist war it will be turned into a civil war against our own bourgeoisie within three weeks," was the expectation expressed by a Communist member of the Red Front Fighters to me.

The Red Front Fighters played a most prominent part in the municipal elections in Berlin. Truckloads of them, carrying red flags, and shouting their slogans for the Communist candidates, covered every section of the city.

We were the guests of one company

of Red Front Fighters on election day, and took part in their demonstrations. This company is located in Reinickendorf, one of the industrial suburbs where a large working class population lives in close proximity to the huge factories.

"Death to Fascism, Vote for Communism," was the shout of the Red Front Fighters, who jammed the truck to capacity. "Three Cheers for the Communist candidates, Rot Front, Rot Front, Rot Front," and "Who has Betrayed Us, The Socialists—Vote Communist," were other slogans we shouted as we passed thru the working class districts.

We passed the Joachmenn foundry, where the Communist Party has the largest shop nucleus, of two hundred and fifty members. We also passed the Martin and Reiss slaughter house, which, thanks to the manipulations of the socialist leaders, was sold by the city administration to private capitalists for almost nothing during the inflation period.

As we circled the Prussian State penitentiary, where Communists are imprisoned for their political views, we shouted, "Free the Political Prisoners," and "Out of the Jails with the

NOVY MIR GROUP WILL ISSUE 'LIVE' PAPER AT WORKERS' HOUSE TONIGHT

The second issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out tonight, Sat., Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The first issue met with enthusiastic approval of the Russian workers of the city. Many new worker correspondents joined the Chicago group of the Novy Mir. Admission tonight is 15c.

Political Prisoners."

The Red Front Fighters at the present time are devoting their energies toward combatting the fascist menace fostered by Hindenburg and toward fighting the Locarno pact of the imperialist robber nations and are ceaselessly demanding an alliance with Soviet Russia.

The Red Front Fighters expect to see the day not far distant when their battalions will be marching side by side with the working class fighters of Soviet Russia, as the defenders of the working class state of Soviet Germany.

"He Shall Not Die"

He shall not die!
Rakosi shall not die!
We say it, we
The rising slaves of every land.
O tyranny! Heed us! If he
Drops dead upon your gallows tree,
Or bleeds upon your dungeon
stones,
Some day we'll come with naked
brand
And for his groans exact your
groans!

Heed us! We warn!
Crush not the weak!
For with the vengeance that you
wreak,
Or with the mercy that you show,
We pay you back; and soon or slow
We come to work you weal or woe!

Look round you! See the rising
flood
O'er all the world!

In every land you hear our cry;
It sweeps the earth and plumbs the
sky;
Rakosi shall not die!

—Henry George Weiss.

How to Strengthen Our Communist Press

THE organization department of the Central Executive Committee has received a letter from the organization department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, giving favorable suggestions for building up the party press. The suggestions deal with our daily press, as well as shop nuclei papers. These recommendations are based on the collective experiences of the various sections of the Communist International.

In view of the campaign to build **THE DAILY WORKER** into a mass Communist paper, and in view of the vigorous reorganization efforts now being made thruout the party to organize the party on the basis of shop nuclei, these recommendations are especially timely and instructive.

We herewith begin the publication of this letter of suggestions, in two instalments.

The first instalment follows:

To the organization department of the Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

Dear Comrades,

With respect to the circular letter of the agitprop department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International concerning the international press campaign for the development of the Communist press, we wish to point out that the following tasks should receive your special attention:

(a) Organization of the sale of the press, construction and development of the apparatus for this circulation;

(b) Organization of the regular publication of factory nucleus newspapers for all big and medium industrial enterprises.

To carry out these tasks, close collaboration between the agitprop and organization departments of the center and the district leading organs of the party is essential.

(a) Organization of Newspaper Circulation.

The small circulation of the Communist press is not only due to the

shortcoming of its contents, but also to the unsatisfactory organization of newspaper circulation. In some countries, there is no regular subscription system and the circulation depends entirely on street and other scales. With such a method, it is impossible to control the supply of newspapers and to establish a regular nucleus of subscribers. In other countries, the newspaper supply takes place thru an apparatus over which we have no influence and which is restricted as to the mechanical supply of newspapers (street sales in Austria and supply by post in other countries). In some other countries again, the business managements of the Communist press have created an apparatus of their own for newspaper circulation, thru which the subscribers are supplied at their places of residence. In most cases, this apparatus is either loosely or not at all connected with the party apparatus (Czecho-Slovakia, Germany). It is only in a very few organizations that the leading party organs superintend and control the construction and development of the apparatus for newspaper circulation. Under such conditions, it is only natural that the newspaper circulation apparatus is hardly used at all for the circulation of periodicals and literature.

The Communist Press Must Be a Mass Organizer.

This is only possible with a regular subscription system, and if the apparatus for newspaper circulation is a branch of the party apparatus. The apparatus for newspaper circulation must be organized on the same basis as the party apparatus, that is to say, the circulation should not take place only in the residential districts, but also in and outside the industrial enterprises.

The construction of the circulation apparatus is effected under the superintendence of the agitprop department of the party in conjunction with the management board of the newspaper. Newspaper sellers and distributors are appointed by the lead-

ing organs of the locals in conjunction with the leading organs of factory and street nuclei. In the industrial enterprises, the agitprop organizer is responsible for the organization of the circulation both in and outside the various factories.

Mass circulation of the Communist press is only possible if all nucleus members are induced to do regular agitational work. Nuclei should present every month to the leading organs of the party statistical reports on the number of subscribers and newspaper sales. Moreover, the managing board of the newspaper, presents every month reports to the leading organs of the party on the number of subscribers in the various organizations.

If the apparatus for newspaper circulation is organized in this manner, it will be easy to distribute additional copies with the help of the party apparatus in the event of the confiscation or prohibition of some editions, because of the existing connection with the enterprises which makes a rapid supply of newspapers to a large number of workers possible.

Party nuclei should make sure that subscribers to the party press who are not yet party members, be drawn into collaboration for the press as workers' correspondents. They should also be drawn into the work connected with newspaper circulation and recruiting of new subscribers.

In nearly all the countries of West Europe and in America, our opponents are strengthening and systematizing their agitation in industrial enterprises. This is done by publishing factory newspapers and by selling bourgeois dailies in and outside the enterprises. To counteract this, we should take the following measures:

(a) In addition to the systematic recruiting of subscribers, newspaper sales should be organized both inside and outside the enterprises. As circulation greatly depends on the space which is allotted in the press to factory reports, more space should be given in future to all factory ques-

tions. When labor disputes take place in important industrial enterprises, the front page of the paper should be allotted to these questions. It is such an important matter for us to exercise and extend our influence over the thousands of workers employed in large industrial enterprises that it is worth while to break up a page and reset it for the sake of the workers of the respective enterprise. The editorial boards of the daily press should work in close contact with the editors of nucleus newspapers and should accept from the latter good drawings, articles, poems, etc.

(b) Better use should be made of nucleus newspapers for recruiting subscribers. Notices and short extracts from the daily press should be published in nuclei newspapers urging workers to become subscribers. Regular subscribers to nucleus newspapers should be registered and induced to subscribe to the daily press.

(c) Numbers of the daily newspapers in which questions concerning certain enterprises are fully dealt with, should be plentifully supplied to newspaper sellers responsible for the sale in the said enterprises. It is also advisable to publish special editions of the daily press. These papers need not be more than half the size of the daily paper. Such special editions should contain important political notices from the daily press and reports from the enterprises in which the special number is to be circulated. As it is much cheaper to publish these special numbers than ordinary dailies, because of their smaller size and the possibility of using numerous type extracts from the daily, their mass circulation is possible. By this means our press is popularized among the workers.

In some towns, recruiting of new subscribers was encouraged by the managing board of the newspaper presenting books for the nucleus library to those factory nuclei which had shown special activity in getting subscribers.

(To be concluded in the next issue)

Charlotte Anita Whitney - - An Appreciation

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

It took the highest legal agency of plutocracy in this country—the United States supreme court—a number of years to decide that it had no jurisdiction in the case of Charlotte Anita Whitney. On the other hand whenever a matter involving any curtailment of the rights of exploitation is concerned, such as a child labor law, these black-robed priests of ruling class justice are quick to discern a jurisdiction. "God Knows" Bill Taft, with his pension from the Steel Trust, however, along with the rest of the corporation hirelings who grace the bench, are clever enough to evade an unpopular issue when they can gain their point by a negative decision regarding their power of intervention.

By its action in these matters the supreme court has in effect declared that the guarantees of freedom contained in the federal constitution—the bill of rights—are restrictions only on the power of congress itself, thus leaving the individual states to restrict such liberty in any measure they see fit. Thus it disposes once more of the fetish that there is any liberty in a capitalist state except that which the exploiters are willing to allow the workers as a vent for their discontent.

Miss Whitney deserves the high regard of all Communists and working class rebels for her attitude during her appeal. She has never flinched a particle from her interest in the cause of labor nor her activities in behalf of the persecuted. Particularly has this been true of her fight for justice to the Wobblies in California—a battle she has never flinched from in the most hectic days of their history in the state of "orange groves and jails."

In California this dementia raged



CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY.

longer than anywhere else in the country. Ambitious, scheming, politicians, utilizing the fact that the I. W. W. had not the slightest interest in politics and would not therefore have the least influence, aside from a group of sympathizing liberals, in such affairs, engaged in wholesale campaigns of intimidation. Of course, they were egged on to this course by the open-shop business interests, in particular by certain officials in the Better American Federation whose job was the capitalization of anti-Red hysteria in order to prove their salaries should be continued by the business groups.

Miss Whitney's friendship for the victims of the numerous frameups perpetrated by the district attorneys of the state against the Wobblies was well-known thruout the state. The class to which by antecedents she naturally belonged—the old native aristocracy—treated her as an infamous deserter from their ranks. A niece of a United States supreme court justice—the friend and advocate of the lowest and most despised social rebels! It was enough to make them froth at the mouth. What Miss

Whitney suffered in those long years no one can realize who has not known what a daily atmosphere of such misunderstandings and hostilities means. Thru it all she has been an inspiration to her friends.

I have known Miss Whitney for about seven years and count her acquaintance as most precious. I would we had a thousand like her in constancy and personal courage, in willingness to face the bitterest social ostracism and the hatred of former associates, in an instinctive desire to stand by the most oppressed and a readiness to subordinate self to the

movement, in counting sacrifice for ideals as one of the most worthwhile objects in life.

If she has to go finally to San Quentin penitentiary, the cowardly and sanctimonious politician who sits in the governor's chair at Sacramento will find that his troubles have just begun. The white light of nationwide publicity will be focused on the intolerable conditions at the state penitentiary. The nearly-forgotten Wobblies will be heard and the lid will be ripped off the festering mess of pottage which has been long brewing in the state.

The German Communist Party at Work

(Continued from page 4)

the same time the reorganization makes it more intensive, more integral in the industrial life of the German proletariat. Hesitancy of antiquated functionaries is swept aside by the workers from the shops who already feel that the new form, even in its incomplete present form, will give them a deeper say-so in party matters. Where properly applied, the new form has resulted in a markedly increased proletarian membership, and the same has been the result also of the broader united front organizational policies.

Fascists Organize Shop Nuclei.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery; the adoption of our tactic by our enemy is proof of its effectiveness. Thus the "general staff" of German capitalism's fight against Communism has sent out instructions for the formation of "anti-Communist shop nuclei," each with a propaganda, an espionage, and a strong-arm (anti-terror, they call it) section. This "central committee for the combating of Communism" consists of Dr. Jahres-Lowenstein of the coal syndicate, Oberstleutnant von Stulpnagel of the Reichswehr, Vogler for the Stinnes' interests, Heil-Bosch of the chemical trust, Kienzle of the department of public order, Selte of

the Stalhelm, Mahran of Jungdo, Kloppe of Werwolf, Geisler of United Fatherland Societies, Schmidt of national employers' association, Von Zengen of the society of employers, Von Berg of the league for protection German culture, and Plankh of the Industrialist Verband. With propaganda methods not unlike those of the Communists they plan to mobilize the conservative workers against their more radical brothers. That any success they may have can only be temporary is certain, because it is impossible to develop an organized movement with aims directly contrary to the basic economic interests of its members. For the present, however, with the slack work of the deflation period, there is grave danger to the working class in this anti-Red anti-strike move. The Communists raise the slogan of labor unity in the shops, the Red Frontfighters call for a united front against the bosses' rough-neck battalions—and they are getting mass response. Social-democratic workers in mass feel this basic need for unity and their obstructionist leaders are flouted.

The German party at work. An inspiring picture and one full of lessons for American Communist workers.

Red International Message to I. W. W.

(Continued from page 2.)

the political consequences in the circumstances of production—the social relations between classes and the struggle of each class for power.

We think it obvious, as we said at the beginning, that when the forces of production produce something besides commodities—a social crisis, the working class is a part of this crisis and must act or perish. We repeat Marx—"Every class struggle is a political struggle"—a struggle for power, in which both classes, to a greater or lesser degree according to necessity, turn aside from the forces of production and the manufacture of commodities, to the political struggle for power, to gain by seizure of governmental authority, the prize—the ownership of the machinery of production.

With the conflict taking this character, we contend that the unions, while positively necessary to the struggle through its course and necessary to "carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown," are not sufficient by themselves to accomplish the overthrow—the in the heat of class war their co-ordination with the revolutionary political organization is imperative. This is true because the unions, if they are really unions, must be inclusive of all workers of every shade of opinion, both advanced and backward, and cannot by this diversity attain the needed unity of every member in aim and action in the long, sacrificial and complicated struggle which requires a strict but voluntary discipline for an ideal all unionists do not comprehend.

A REVOLUTIONARY party is absolutely necessary to fulfill this distinct function, to weld together that part—and only that part—of the working class most conscious of the aims and tactics of class war, those in the unions necessarily among them. Moreover, the revolutionary party of this character views the interests of the working class as a whole, while unions incline to stress their sectional interests—as we see by the so-called "industrial union patriotism" even in the revolutionary I. W. W.

There is no question of "domination" of one necessary organization by another equally necessary. "Politics is concentrated economics"—and the necessary co-ordination, not organic unity, now existing between the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions is a firm strengthening of revolutionary labor unity against the world capitalist class and should be no bar to the affiliation of the I. W. W. to the R. I. L. U.

A strange misunderstanding has arisen, diligently cultivated by the anarchist element, that if the I. W. W. affiliated to the R. I. L. U., members would be forced to join the Communist Party and vote in elections. Such is not the case. But we do not mean to say that we oppose participation in elections on principle. It is only one and not always the most important one of many useful tactics to stir class consciousness among the masses.

THE I. W. W. was justified in its opposition to the "politics" of the yellow socialist parties, which regard getting elected as an end in itself. Communist workers, on the other hand, have repeatedly made clear in action that they reject the servile and futile dependence upon capitalist parliamentary forms as a means of emancipation. They enter elections only to expose the sham of capitalist democracy to its trusting dupes. They enter parliament only to discredit and destroy it from within. That great strategist of class war, Vladimir Lenin, has made clear that the struggle is centered outside the parliament, and that Communist parliamentarism must serve only as an auxiliary to revolutionary direct action.

We wish to point out here the distortion of facts by anarchists (and capitalists, too) when they refer to affiliation with the Red International

of Labor Unions as "liquidation" or "accepting the dictators of Moscow." This argument about "Moscow dictatorship" comes straight out of the stock propaganda of the Berlin Anarchist International, and it is used within the I. W. W. by those anarchist-syndicalist elements who either went over to the emergency split or who remain in the I. W. W. to serve the interests of the Anarchist International, whose propaganda, by the way, is just as much directed against the "dictators of Chicago"—meaning you, fellow workers—as against the "dictators of Moscow."

THE anarchists perform only a disintegrative work in the labor unions, which they have no more use for than they have for the workers' state, and sometime the I. W. W. will have to disentangle its correct theory on revolutionary industrial unionism

the I. W. W. is "dictatorial and imperialistic." But—this same Berlin group, meanwhile, thru its U. S. section, the emergency split, is busily trying the "absorption" principle on the members of the I. W. W. Fellow workers! Is this not enough to prove the folly of "absorption?" This sort of unprincipled and futile making of war on the labor movement of the world with a force of less than 20,000 members to "initiate it singly or in bodies" should get a definite repudiation from this convention. The only feasible program is that proposed by the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510 for the I. W. W. as a whole to co-operate in the international field with all unions based on the revolutionary class struggle.

ANOTHER case. In Chile there is an organization, founded upon this dangerous policy of "absorption,"

CZECHO-SLOVAK DELEGATION IN SOVIET UNION MOURNS DEATH OF SOVIET WAR MINISTER, FRUNZE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—One section of the Czecho-Slovak workers delegation that is now touring the Union of Soviet Republics, recently arrived in Moscow, and took part in the memorial ceremonies in honor of the late Soviet war minister, Mikhail Frunze. After the burial the delegates had a lengthy talk with Kalinin in which they compared the conditions of the workers in Czecho-Slovakia with that of the workers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Go to Leningrad.

The delegation left for Leningrad later in the day where they will study the various factories and see for themselves the progress made in the greatest industrial establishments for the care of the workers.

The delegation while in Moscow addressed a letter of sympathy to the Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics upon the death of Frunze, in which it points out that after having seen the strength and spirit of the Red Army they were convinced that despite this great loss the Russian workers would close their ranks in a still more determined manner to carry on the work which their Red Army leader left unfinished.

Raps Social-Democrat Press.

The head of this section of the Czecho-Slovak workers' delegation, Tatirek, declared to the workers of Kharkov, after viewing their industries, before leaving for Moscow that "I am ashamed to confess that under the influence of the social democratic press I had always regarded Russia as an economically and culturally backward land. But I have now come to the firm conclusion that the social democratic press reporting is a slanderous misrepresentation of the real situation in the Soviet Union. What we have seen went far beyond our expectations. There are perhaps countries in which the workers are materially a little better off than those in the Soviet Union, but nowhere in the world is there a more progressive, really proletarian legislation than that in Soviet Russia, nowhere in the world is the cultural and economic development advancing so rapidly as here."

from its incorrect anarchist views on the state. To anybody but an anarchist it should be clear that the representative rights and powers of the I. W. W. inside the Red International of Labor Unions would be similar to the rights of the industrial unions represented at this convention in the I. W. W.—and only the anarchistic emergencies call this arrangement a "dictatorship of Chicago."

As to the already disproven charge of "liquidation"—would someone please point out a union anywhere in the world that was "liquidated" by the Red International?

THERE is, however, ground for the charges made by both the I. W. W. and the Anarchist International against each other over liquidation or absorption. On one hand the I. W. W. paper Solidaridad, issue of October 17, 1925, page 2, column 3, charges the Mexican section of the Berlin International, the Confederacion General de Trabajadores, with trying to—"absorb the workers that were not affiliated with a particular union,"—the C. G. T. But—take note—among those the Anarchist International was trying to absorb, were four members of the Mexican section of the I. W. W., which, according to the resolution passed by the last convention of the A. W. I. U. No. 110, are required to uphold in foreign lands the principle of "absorption" and—"initiate workers, singly or in bodies, into the organic union known as the Industrial Workers of the World."

This gives ground for the charge made by the Berlin anarchists that

affiliated with the I. W. W., calling itself the Chilean administration of the I. W. W., using the I. W. W. label and the I. W. W. preamble, yet affiliated also to the Berlin Anarchist International, which is stabbing the I. W. W. in the back with its brand new section, the emergency program split. We declare emphatically that such a situation calls for this convention to state its attitude towards the Berlin Anarchist International of union splitters—otherwise the I. W. W. remains affiliated by way of Berlin, with its own split! Moreover, it is astonishing that some I. W. W. papers support every policy of this treacherous crew, Golos Truzenika, the Russian paper, for example, could well be the official organ of the Berlin International anarchist group, instead of going under the label of the I. W. W. as it does.

Thus we show that "absorption" is fatal and futile, and prove that co-operation is the only policy the I. W. W. can propagate and practice. But the most complete and effective co-operation will come only when all unions of the world are willing to enter into one great international based upon the class struggle for the goal of proletarian revolution, and the I. W. W. would do well not to lag behind history, but begin and keep contact and correspondence with the Anglo-Russian Committee for the world unity of all unions, and thus show that the I. W. W. has not forgotten how to lead the American workers along the pathway to power.

FELLOW workers! Already over one-sixth of the land area of the earth the workers rule, and have ruled for eight years. They have gone thru unbelievable hardships in battle against the entire capitalist world. Under the Soviet or workers' council form of government the workers of Russia rule the nation. The foundation of the new society within the shell of the old is being laid with the 6,500,000 industrial workers organized in twenty-one great industrial unions of Soviet Russia.

Capitalist and anarchist "news" agencies have continually lied and distorted facts about the conditions of workers under Soviet power. But now the Russian unions are driving these liars to retreat. They go to the workers, the plain workers of other countries and invite large delegations of them, straight from the shops, to visit Soviet Russia and investigate thoroughly, without obligation or hindrance or limitation, the conditions of workers under the Soviet republic. We hope that the I. W. W., if the occasion should offer, will join in the response to such an invitation.

WE know that when the I. W. W. fully understands the Russian revolution, which it will eventually in spite of the anarchists trying to prevent it, the Red International of Labor Unions will be honored by the presence at its council table of delegates from the I. W. W.

In the meantime, in the name of the executive bureau of the Red International, we invite the seventeenth general convention of the I. W. W. to name a delegation, representative of the important industrial unions of the I. W. W. to visit the next world congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Analogy

By H. C. FILLMORE.
(Worker Correspondent)

Ice is my name—cohesive, united, strong—
Ride I the river.
Master am I. Make me bigger, oh drops,
Build up my power!
Water is slave, mine now and always,
Made but to serve;
Might is right, steel-like is my body;
Rule I forever!

.....
Moves on the water, southward its course—
Nor answers the boast;
Rises one day, irresistible, mighty;
Smites the bold braggart—
Smashes and crushes, bears to oblivion,
Ice-power no longer;
Sunshine-lapped, runs now in freedom forever,
Slave turned to master.

Chicago Civic Opera Artists Render 'Faust' and Are Much Praised

"Faust," at the Auditorium Theater this week was thoroughly enjoyed and fully deserved to be for it was one of the finest presentations of Gounod's masterpiece.

Charles Hackett made an ideal Faust. He gave much feeling to his performance. Miss Edith Mason's beautiful soprano voice and personal charm created a Marguerite that reached a high mark. Virgilio Lazari's delivery of the role of the devil a part often taken by Chaliapin, the famous Russian singer, was rather unique and truly refreshing. He was a good natured cynic with a fine sense of humor. His bass voice was delivered with a purity of tone that was entirely delightful. Young Bonelli's performance as Valentin was so excellent that he deserves as much praise as the rest of the leading artists. His voice was good, he used it with ease and with a fine musical sense.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

In Moscow---The Red International Capital

By MORRIS BACKALL.

WHEN I left the neighboring countries to go to Soviet Russia I felt very much embarrassed. The neighboring countries as Latvia, Germany, Poland are full with people that escaped Soviet Russia. They are telling horrible stories. They saw with their own eyes how the inhabitants of Soviet Russia are afraid to talk, to criticize, to express their opinions, because they have a suspicion that every other person is a member of the Cheka. They picture very impressively how the leaders of the Soviet Republics are establishing a caste and are not of touch with the life of the population.

There is a struggle going on inside of me. If there is truth to what it is said about Soviet Russia, so what happened with the ideal of Communism? With the great teachings of Marx and Lenin?

I had many sleepless nights because of it. But my longing to see Soviet Russia, to breathe the air where the great drama of the social revolution took place—where a new life was created and a new hope was brought about—overpowered my fear and I left for Soviet Russia.

When the train arrived at Zebezh where the line is divided between the old and the new world and I saw a little hut with red inscriptions: Long live the social revolution—Workers of the world unite—and red soldiers guarding with their lives and blood the Socialist Soviet Republics, I felt relieved, and furthermore, when I saw the political militia explaining to every one the laws of the Soviet Republic, and had a conversation with the chief about the new life that springs all over the great country of Soviet Russia, I felt as tho a heavy load was taken off my heart.

The train is moving on Soviet Russia land. We see life in every station. People streaming all over. I walk thru the cars of the train and I see lying on a bench an old man in very simple clothes with a white beard and big, big eyes. "Good evening, citizen," I said to him. "Good evening, brother," he replied. "Where are you going," I asked him, and he said, "I am going to Moscow and then back to Switzerland." "To Switzerland," I wonder. "What for," I confronted him again. He smiled. He understood that I took

him to be a peasant. And he said, "I am Pavel Ivanovitch Biriukov." "Oh-h," I said, "the biographer of Tolstoy," and he answered, "Yes, Yes. The Soviet government published my books on Tolstoy, and I am going there for a visit."

I asked Pavel Ivanovitch Biriukov, "Is it true that the intelligentsia and scientists in Russia are prosecuted?" And he replied, "It is the greatest crime in the history of the world that the intelligentsia abroad are spreading lies about the attitude of Soviet Russia towards its spiritual workers." The Soviet government, he said, is a government of the simple people—of the peasant and the worker. And embodies the ideal and longing of the common people. And those that are trying to hinder the work of such a new country that is seeking itself its goal and its form, are really betraying the ideals of humanity.

From far distant cars people came to hear the wisdom of the old man. And he told how in Moscow there is a Tolstoy Museum, how Yasnaya Polyana is kept up by Sasha, the daughter of Tolstoy. And there were questions asked, discussions, criticisms, bitter criticisms, in some ways, but I heard a love in everybody's heart towards Soviet Russia.

I hear English spoken in one of the cars. I learn a group from America is going to establish a model farm in Perm with 24 tractors. It is made up of robust, tall men and women. In a few minutes we became acquainted. It is late Saturday night. In the morning we'll reach Moscow.

It was quiet all over. But in a corner of the train the American group was still discussing and they sent for me. "What is it, friends," I asked them. And they began to tell me. "You know, we are not going to Soviet Russia because we didn't have anything to eat in America, our stomachs were full, but we were not satisfied, our lives were too dry, too empty, and then some of us went as relief workers in the years of famine in Soviet Russia and we heard the peasants sing and we saw a life that brings happiness. And so we organized to help establish this happiness and this life. And now we think that if we will bring tractors and modern form of industry in agriculture to the peasants, we may fill their stomachs but we will take away their song. And

their lives will become as dry and as empty as ours were in America."

I looked at them. I embraced them all. I was happy that they are such big children, with such hearts and souls and that Russia will be able to make use of their sincerity and of their poetry, that America did not crush entirely out of them.

Sunday morning, I heard the conductor shouting "Moscow!" My heart was full of impressions. I heard voices of people but the tune was different than of the people I met in Berlin, New York, Riga, and then Warsaw. It is Moscow! With a different tune and color and tempo. I walk the streets—I am on the Tverskya, Ilienka, Kuznietzki Most, Arbat. Women with red shawls on their heads—men with very simple clothing—with caps on their heads. They occupy the streets. It is their country—their city—their streets. If it happens that a very rich man goes thru he hides himself, as if he would steal his way thru. And the voices are mingled with each other. They talk about the happenings of the day. They are interested in the politics of England, France, Germany and the United States. A lot of book shops. Thick and serious books are looking out of the windows. And signs on the stores tell you of co-operatives, government, trust and syndicate enterprises. A very shabby establishment—maybe private.

But what is that procession? Namarov, from beyond the Caucasus, the member of the Ispolcom, a dramatist and novelist, died. Delegations of factory workers, school children, Comsomol are attending the funeral and the procession occupies the entire heart of the city. I am near the Red Square. The Red Army does not let anybody pass, but the delegations.

"I've just arrived, would you allow me to pass," I asked the guard. "If you will be allowed to enter a delegation, you may," was the reply. And I am already in a delegation and I pass the Red Square. On Lenin's monument I saw Frunze, Zinoviev, Kalinin, with bowed heads. The Red Army band played "Vi Zertvou Pali." And all Red Soldiers took off their hats, bowed their heads and were singing together with the delegations. Soldiers singing revolutionary songs! Those that lived in the old Russia, suffered in the prisons of the coun-

try, can feel what I felt at that moment! Tears came to my eyes and I began to feel that Moscow is not only the capital of the Socialist Soviet Republics, but it is the capital of all suffering humanity, that it awakens a longing for real freedom among all peoples on the earth.

Later in the evening I ring up my old comrades. The first one I saw was Comrade Michael Rachkes. What a broadness, what a depth of comradeship was felt. "Why didn't you send us a telegram?" "Why did you not let us know that you are coming, we would have met you at the station?" Rachkes asked. "No," I said, "I wanted to see for myself." And then he said to his wife, "You know, we would change Moscow, if we would know Backall was coming, so he was afraid to let us know." And then we all laughed.

I began to visit factories. On the outside they are gray buildings, as the city itself is an old Russian city. Inside people are busy working. But every workingman, like the workers of the whole factory, feel that the machines which they operate, as the whole life of Soviet Russia, is theirs. The consciousness that grows all over in Soviet Russia that the present conditions of hardships is only temporary, that thru suffering and pain they build a new life not only for themselves but for the whole of humanity, is the international feeling, all over Moscow, in the hearts of the inhabitants.

Moscow is an international revolutionary capital. The streets are filled with the children of India, China, Japan, Africa and European countries. They are studying at the universities of Moscow. They are participating in congresses and conferences.

There is no Ghetto in Moscow. All human beings are alike. Have the same rights, the same privileges, combined with the same ideals and ideas.

I met students of the University of Moscow and I asked them, "What is your aim?" And they answered, "Our aim is to build a new humanity, our services will be for all human beings." And I felt the truth of their simple statements hanging in the atmosphere of Moscow. I heard such words from the mouths of poets in America, in Germany, but they were only longings, sighs, but in the mouths of young Russia, it is a reality. It is a truth.

The Children Fighting "Education" Week

By NAT KAPLAN.

THE children of the workers in the lands of capitalist rule and imperialist domination are born into a world which spells hard work, undernourishment, disease and death. In our own United States the land of plenty (for the bosses) millions of children go to school hungry and ragged.

Millions more are forced at an early age to enter the factories and mills, the canneries and farms and there to labor for long hours in order that they may help to increase a little the small incomes of the proletarian families. American capitalism is the murderer par excellence of the proletarian children of this country and of its colonial and semi-colonial possessions.

Public Schools—Hothouses of Reaction.

The public schools are an inseparable part of the bourgeoisie state rule. The primary motive of the institutions of so-called free education is to turn out as large a number of obedient patriotic wage slaves in the shortest possible time, at the smallest possible expense. The teaching of the three "R's" is but part of the general patriotic, religious, pro-boss propaganda which is dished out under the guise of education.

To save expenses the local politicians on the school boards allow school buildings to go on for years without any repairs thus endangering the lives and health of thousands of children. Thousands of schools thru-out the country are veritable fire traps, with wooden steps, no fire escapes and loose chairs in assembly

rooms. All the greater economy plans conceivable are adopted to prevent expenditures for the building of new decent school buildings. Tin can portable schools are set up. Platoon, Gary and other machine-like part-time systems are set up in order to save money and to turn out wage slaves like a sausage machine turns out sausages.

American Education Week for Whom?

It is but appropriate that the American legion, the well-known band of strikebreakers, the American education association and the bureau of education should unite in the endeavor to still further poison the minds of the workers' children. For this purpose they have set aside Nov. 16 to the 22nd, as a week of concentrated propaganda to teach the workers' child to be loyal to "its" country and the bosses' rule; to be obedient, meek and superstitious; to be thrifty; to be healthy and to conserve the natural resources of this country.

What cheap cynicism for the rich pot-bellied bourgeois gentlemen of these institutions to come before the workers' children with such words. To tell penniless children to be thrifty; to tell underfed children to be healthy; to tell propertyless children of propertyless parents to be loyal to "their" country and to conserve "their" natural resources.

American Education Week is not for the workers' children. It is for the children of the bourgeoisie.

The Struggle of the Young Pioneers.

The workers' children organized in the Young Pioneers' League are conducting an Anti-American Education Week campaign during this period.

The militant children of the workers will spread the message far and wide of the class solidarity of all the workers' children in the struggle against the bourgeoisie rule.

Each group of the Young Pioneers will set up a campaign committee to guide the struggle of the children in the specific schools. Studies will be made of the conditions in the various schools and concrete demands based upon these conditions will be formulated and linked up with the general slogans of the campaign. Meetings will be arranged to which will be invited the older brothers, sisters and parents of the Young Pioneers. Special efforts will be made to concentrate on schools where there are large numbers of Negro children to draw them into the struggle.

Special efforts will be made by the children to spread mass propaganda thru-out the schools on the issues of the campaign. The slogans and demands will be distributed in leaflet form, in bulletin form and chalked on the blackboards and side-walks of the schools. When the teachers spread the pro-boss propaganda during this week the children will question the teachers in a systematic fashion and endeavor to turn the ordinary class room procedure into that of a discussion.

Experience in the American Communist children's movement proves that the child of the worker can and does make an excellent fighter in the class struggle. The mis-educators of the American legion, the bureau of education and the American education association will be answered by the militant struggle of the workers' children.

Working Class Parents, Line Up!

The militant parents of the working class must become part of this struggle. A keynote slogan of the Young Pioneers in this campaign is the enrollment of the proletarian parents in the struggles of the children. During this campaign the Young Pioneers will call conferences of the working class parents and draw them into the campaign. These conferences will serve as the basis for the setting up of Proletarian Parents' Councils of the Public Schools. The parents must help all the actions of the Young Pioneers. They must send letters to the teachers, principals and officials of the board of education protesting against the anti-labor nationalist and religious propaganda which will be dished out wholesale during this week.

The parents' councils must fight against fire trap schools, against malnutrition and unsanitary conditions, against greater economy plans and against child labor. They must fight for the demand: Free food and clothing for the children, at the expense of the state and under the supervision of the organs of the working class. As a fundamental aim the parents must fight for the control of the schools by the parents' councils, the students' councils and the trade unions.

Working class parents! Line up with the children of their struggle. Help to make the Young Pioneers a mass organization of the workers' children. Help to make The Young Comrade the fighting mass organ of the child laborers and the millions of proletarian children in this country.