

'Daily' Fights for Workers' Aims, Needs

By C. A. HATHAWAY
(Editor, Daily Worker)

To many first-time readers of the Daily Worker, today's twenty-six page, tenth anniversary issue will be "just another newspaper." But to the thousands of workers who aided in establishing our paper ten years ago, and those who have built it and maintained it throughout this long period, this anniversary issue will be appreciated as a great achievement.



C. A. Hathaway

Our paper, particularly our new readers should know, is not comparable to other newspapers. Ours is not owned by a capitalist corporation, nor is it run for anybody's profit. The Daily Worker was launched ten years ago with funds donated by many thousands of workers. It has been maintained since then also by the voluntary contributions of the workers, by their pennies, nickles, dimes and quarters. The maintenance of the Daily Worker for the past ten years, and this anniversary issue are the achievements of the revolutionary American workers. To them belongs the credit!

WORKERS' OWN PAPER

This fact also fixes the character of the Daily Worker. Our paper established by the workers is their paper; it is the paper of the revolutionary working class movement, the central voice of the Communist Party.

The Daily Worker, though, is not limited in its service or value to workers who are members of the Communist Party. It is the daily newspaper of the entire working class, of all the poorer sections of the population. Just as the Communist Party is the political party of all people oppressed and exploited by capitalist rule, daily organizing and leading the toiling sections of the people in struggle for their needs and demands, so the Daily Worker makes itself the spokesman and fighter for all the exploited.

We invite all workers, regardless of their political or religious views or affiliations, to make the Daily Worker their paper. We particularly invite correspondence from the sincere, working class fighters still in the Socialist Party, in the American Federation of Labor locals, in the independent unions.

We invite them to take up their class problems, their grievances, their demands with the Daily Worker. We pledge ourselves to support every struggle of all workers for improved conditions, for workers' rights, against capitalist exploitation and persecution.

FRANKLY, the Daily Worker is a revolutionary paper. It sets as its objective the overthrow of the existing capitalist system the system that brings only misery and suffering to the great mass of the people; it urges the setting up of a workers and farmers' government as the first step toward the building of a Socialist society.

We have no faith in the reformers who talk of changing capitalism, nor have we any faith in those like the Socialist Party leaders who talk of gradually and peacefully bringing about a transformation from capitalism to socialism. The capitalists never have and never will give up without a struggle. Such talk only serves to disarm the workers in the face of the growing attacks of the capitalists on our living standards. It serves only to break the resis-



"THE SOWER"

By Fred Ellis

tance of the workers to the fascist dictatorship being ushered in by the ruling class.

MEANING OF "NEW DEAL"

Roosevelt's "New Deal," supported by the A. F. of L. leaders as beneficial to the workers, and by the Socialist Party leaders as a step toward socialism, is only the embodiment of the war and fascist program of the Wall Street bankers.

The minimum wages set under the codes, as the Daily Worker already pointed out last June have only served to lower the earnings of the workers.

The promised re-employment of millions of workers, as a result of the N.R.A., the Public Works Administration, etc., have disappeared in smoke. The factories are laying off workers and re-introducing part-time work as the general rule.

The promise of "collective bargaining," the "right to join a union of your own choice," etc., is serving only to throw the government apparatus into a drive to build company-controlled unions, and, with the aid of the bureaucratic leaders of the A. F. of L., into a concerted effort to transform the A. F. of L. unions into instruments of the bosses and the government for the breaking of strikes. The government officials openly talk of prohibiting strikes, and the recent executive order of President Roosevelt giving full power to Senator Wagner's Labor Board to enforce its decisions already means compulsory arbitration and a step toward the "legal" smashing of strikes by force.

IN SHORT, as the Daily Worker has consistently predicted, Roosevelt's program is neither solving the crisis nor improving the conditions of the masses. On the contrary, by means of the N.R.A., the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the P.W.A., inflation, etc., he is increasing the

profits of the huge monopoly combines and trusts at the expense of the workers and poor farmers (more unemployment, lower wages, higher prices, higher taxes, etc.)

Together with this, his so-called Public Works appropriations conceal the administration's huge army and navy building program, a program that has already placed the United States in the forefront of a new armaments race with Great Britain, France and Japan. The Civilian Conservation Corp supposedly set up as a relief measure, is now openly acknowledged by the Assistant Secretary of War to be a military training ground.

Roosevelt's program, his "New Deal," is not beneficial to the workers as President Green of the A. F. of L. would have us believe; it is not a road to socialism as claimed by Norman Thomas.

It is a war program! It is a program for the brutal suppression of the workers' movement, for Fascism!

The Daily Worker in its news columns, in feature articles, in editorials has given the workers a correct class interpretation of the "New Deal." We have put the question: what class benefits; what class losses? And we have examined every act of the administration, every proposal with that question in mind. We have answered: the bankers gain; the workers lose.

That is the main characteristic of the Daily Worker, its class approach. We are a newspaper, but more than a newspaper. We are a working-class newspaper; we approach all "news" from the viewpoint of the class interest of the toilers, their immediate, day-to-day needs, and their revolutionary class aims.

That is why the Daily Worker alone brought real facts, real "news" to our readers on the capitalist class character of the "New Deal," on Roosevelt's war policies, on the

trend toward fascism. We searched out the real class content of Roosevelt's proposals. We exposed them, one after the other, as proposals masked with all sorts of false promises to the workers, but nevertheless proposals beneficial only to the capitalists, and to the biggest capitalists at that.

WE HAVE exposed one deliberately lying statement after another. For example, on December 8th Ickes, a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, gave out a statement declaring that 3,000,000 had been given jobs up until that date by the Public Works and the Civil Works Administrations. That was "news" for every capitalist paper. It was ballyhooed all over the front page of every newspaper. "Prosperity was returning; the unemployed were being given jobs." The Daily Worker did not consider this "news" just because Ickes had made a claim. We are responsible to the workers; we would not publish such a statement without first verifying the facts. We instructed our Washington Bureau to investigate. They interviewed Harry L. Hopkins of the Federal Relief Bureau; they examined the figures. And what do you suppose they found? They found, comrade reader, that not 3,000,000 but only 477,892 workers had been given jobs. In other words they proved with facts that the Roosevelt cabinet deliberately lied.

SERVICE OF THE DAILY WORKER

That is the service of the Daily Worker to its readers. We get the facts; we give you real information based on a very careful examination of every claim of the class enemy—the capitalists—of their political office holders. Using the teachings of Karl Marx and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin as the key we have been able at every stage of the crisis, beginning a year before the crisis broke,

to analyze correctly every stage of its development. We have likewise been able to understand and expose the class policy of the capitalists during the crisis, as one effort after another to get out of the crisis at the workers' expense.

The Daily Worker is indispensable to any worker who really wishes to understand the very rapid developments of today, with new attacks being launched daily on his living standards, and with new steps being taken toward fascism and war. The Daily Worker arms the workers with that class information which alone makes it possible for him to fight effectively in his own interests.

OUR task is more than that of giving information. We undertake to arouse the workers to resist new attacks of the bosses. We undertake to transform the workers into aggressive, determined class fighters for improved conditions and against any measure which lowers their living standards.

We prove by fact after fact, by daily hammering away on the actual experiences of life that Roosevelt's program represents the efforts of the biggest capitalists to find a way out of the crisis with greater profits and wealth for themselves and at the expense, in the first place, of the workers, but also of the poor farmers, the Negro people, the intellectuals, the professionals, the lower middle class. We emphasize that the workers themselves, with the Negro masses, the poor farmers and the poorer sections of the population generally as their revolutionary allies, must take their own way out of the crisis, the revolutionary way out—the way that leads to driving Roosevelt and all other capitalist agents out of power, the way that leads to the setting up of a government of workers and poor

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The Fight for a Strong, Militant Trade Union Movement

By JACK STACHEL

At least 17,000,000 workers in the United States are unemployed.

Hunger and homelessness spread misery and despair among millions of working class families.

What program and policies will effectively combat the attacks of the capitalists upon the living standards of the workers—both employed and unemployed?

Which provides an answer to the burning needs of the hungry millions—the program and policies of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, or the fighting program and policies of the revolutionary Trade Union Unity League?

It is highly appropriate that this question should be asked and answered in the Daily Worker—for the Daily Worker, during the ten years of its existence, has been inseparable from the fight for militant trade unionism.

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions are the elementary organizations of the workers for the struggle for the daily needs of the workers.

The most important question is whether the trade union stands on the basis of the class struggle of the exploited workers against the exploiting capitalists or on the basis of preaching the common interests of the bosses and the workers. The A. F. of L. leadership aims to convince the workers that the interests of the bosses and the workers are the same. They deny the existence of the class struggle. But what do the workers know from experience? They know that the class struggle is a reality and this reality stares us in the face no matter who or how many may deny its existence. But those who deny it do so only because they wish to stop the workers from organizing themselves for a struggle against their exploiters. In this way they do not stop the class struggle, but they are on the side of the workers' enemies.

Let us take some simple examples. The bosses and the A. F. of L. leaders say that the more the workers produce, the greater the profits and the greater the profits the greater the share that the workers receive in wages and in amount of employment. They therefore call upon the workers to speed up. But what do the workers know from their experience? The more speed up the less work, the lower the income, while the profits of the bosses increase. Thus we see that the interests of the workers and the bosses are the exact opposite. Because if we work less hours, with less speed we will not only save our health, but will have work for a longer period. Or let us take the questions of unemployment. Where are the interests of the bosses and the workers the same. When the bosses have no work, they order a lay-off. And so, when the A. F. of L.

that the overwhelming majority of the membership of the A. F. of L., though not always consciously, stand for the fight against the bosses—for the class struggle of the workers against the employers.

This difference is so fundamental that it largely determines all other questions with regard to tactics and policies in the trade unions. Thus, for example, the A. F. of L. leaders are today serving on the N.R.A. boards that are the instruments of the capitalists to keep down the workers. They enter into pacts with Roosevelt and the National Labor Board against strikes and for compulsory arbitration. They betray the interests of the workers on every front.

LOGIC OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Long ago Karl Marx stated that it was not sufficient for the workers to make their slogan of action merely the demand for a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work," but that the demand must be "the abolition of the whole system of capitalist exploitation." This conclusion results from the very logic of the recognition of the class struggle. More. The fight for the abolition of capitalism becomes an immediate one for the workers, since capitalism is less and less able to give the workers even the barest necessities. Witness the present unemployment of more than 17,000,000 workers, the large amount of part time work and the very low wages in face of the mounting cost of living. This, clearly, is not a result of any shortage of material wealth, natural resources, efficient tools or trained labor force. It results only from the fact that there are two classes. That one class own everything, enjoys everything and produces nothing, but hires labor to run its machines so long as there is profit to be made, so long as there is a market for the goods at a fair profit. While the other class under capitalism owns nothing but its power to labor, and only the capitalists have the key to the factories and the machines.

The Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions stand on the platform of the struggle for the abolition of capitalism, while the A. F. of L. leaders stand for the fight at all costs for the further existence, for the saving of capitalism. This does not mean that every member of the T.U.U.L. unions believes in the fight for the abolition of capitalism any more than that every member of the A. F. of L. unions believes in the maintenance of capitalism. But this much is of immediate concern to every worker, whether he believes in the fight for a new social order or not: The A. F. of L. leaders, as agents of the capitalists, eager to save capitalism, consider every demand of the workers from the point of view whether it will help or weaken capitalism. For

ization in each shop, plant or mill, rather than craft unions, because craft unions divide the workers and make it possible for the bosses to defeat the workers craft by craft throughout the industry, or to give small concessions to the workers of some special skilled craft at the expense of all the workers. If the workers are organized along industrial lines the workers as a whole, including the skilled workers, would be able to force an improvement in their lot. Similarly, the A. F. of L. leaders discriminate against Negro workers and foreign-born workers. This plays right into the hands of the bosses who follow the old policy of "divide and rule." On the other hand, the T.U.U.L. stands for the unity of the workers, Negro and white, native and foreign born, male and female, young and old, because only through the united strength of the workers can they beat back the attacks of the capitalists. Likewise, the T. U. U. L. unions stand for low dues and initiations so that all workers can join the unions, as against the high dues and initiations in the A. F. L. unions which keep the mass of the low paid workers out of the unions and provide fat salaries for the officials. Similarly, the T. U. U. L. unions stand for real democracy in the unions—for the control of the union by the rank and file.

"NO POLITICS IN THE UNIONS"

The A. F. L. leaders preach no "politics in the unions" for the purpose of keeping the workers chained to the capitalist parties. They are always bringing capitalist politics into the unions under the guise of "no politics." Under the false flag of "punish your enemies and reward your friends," they try to keep the workers away from real working class politics. This again flows from the very fundamental policies of the organization. The A. F. L. leaders stand for capitalism and they therefore wish to keep the workers chained to the old boss parties. On the other hand, the T. U. U. L. unions unmask this "neutrality" in the unions and call upon the workers to support that party and those policies that represent their interests. Clearly only the Communist Party is such an organization. But this does not mean that the Communist Party dominates the T. U. U. L. unions. The Communist Party works in the T. U. U. L. unions through its members, just like it works in all workers' organizations, including the A. F. L. unions. Through its members it makes proposals, puts forward its program, explains its position to the workers, and leaves it to the majority of the workers to decide democratically on all questions.

THE FIGHT FOR THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS

Our differences are not with the workers inside the A. F. L. unions, but with the official policies and top leaders. The T. U. U. L. unions did not arise out of the fact that we no longer wished to carry on work to win the workers in the A. F. L. for the class struggle program. They arose out of the mass expulsions of hundreds of thousands, through the refusal of the A. F. L. leaders to organize the unorganized workers, etc. There are today hundreds of thousands of workers organized into unions outside of the A. F. L. unions. These are organized into the T. U. U. L. unions, into militant independent unions, as well as independent unions controlled by leaders no different than the Green-Woll leadership of the A. F. L.

We, the militant trade unionists, do not surrender the millions of workers organized in the A. F. L. unions. We continue to fight to win them for the program and policies of the class struggle. We stand for the united front in action of the workers of the A. F. L., T. U. U. L. and independent unions, together with the unorganized. We believe that through the policy of building militant oppositions in the A. F. L. and other reformist trade unions, by strengthening the T. U. U. L. unions, by close collaboration with the independent class unions, by constantly working for the unity in action of these workers in all unions, by systematically exposing the ruinous policies of the false leaders will we be able to unite the workers in one industry after another—and in time to organize the overwhelming majority of the organized workers into one powerful united militant trade union movement.



By Robt. Minor

The Foreign Language Press of the U. S. A.

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN
(Editor-in-Chief of the "Morning Freiheit")

"DIVIDE and Rule." The master class of America knows how to use this old method of domination. The master class has made a science of it. Divide and rule. Tell the Southerner he is the salt of the earth. Tell the Northerner he is the builder of an empire. Set one against the other in the struggle for profits. Make the white man believe his race is superior to the black. Make the Negro believe every white man is his mortal foe. Assert the superiority of the Nordic over all the other peoples. Draw a line between native and foreign-born.



M. J. Olgin

Draw a line between one kind of foreign-born and others. Make the Christian hate the Jew; make the Irish despise the "Wop"; make all of them look down upon the Negro. Above all things, prevent the toilers of every origin, nationality and color from uniting their forces against the common force of the exploiters.

And such is the influence of the state organization and of all the educational and other institutions of capitalism, that the immigrant toiler actually begins to feel inferior to the native. He, himself, looks up at the "real American" as at a "better man." The immigrant does not speak English. If he does, his accent is bad. His manners are different from the manners of the natives. His temperament expresses itself in different ways. He does not understand many of the habits of the country. Perhaps he is foreign to some of the hypocrisy that saturates the life of the petty-bourgeoisie. At every turn he is being given to understand that he is "un-American." Being unlike others is considered a crime. Capitalist society at best has a pitying attitude towards the immigrant.

Since the war, pity is mixed with fear. Who can tell? This "Polack" or "Bohunk" may turn out a Red. IMMIGRANT MADE TO FEEL INFERIOR

The immigrant submitted to lower wages and worse treatment, because he was made to feel a second rate person, because native Americans of the Anglo-Saxon stock were made to believe they were destined to a better life than their immigrant neighbors. Divide and rule. By giving the native Anglo-Saxon workers slight privileges over immigrant workers the master class tried to keep the ranks of labor split and thus maintain unchallenged supremacy. The labor misleaders and the socialist politicians aided in this work of disruption.

This was going on unchecked until the Communist Party appeared in the field. The Communist Party represents the interests of the entire working class, whether white or colored, foreign-born or native. The Communist Party is heading the battles of the entire working class and of all the exploited against the master class as a whole and against its political power represented by the State. And just because it is the aim of the Communist Party to weld the working class into one mighty power capable of dealing the master class one blow after the other with the view of ultimately smashing its instrument of power and establishing a workers' and farmers' government, just because of this and in order to achieve this it speaks to foreign-born workers in their native tongue.

We are not nationalists. We do not look upon the language as upon a "national sanctum." We do not say to the Jewish workers, for example, "Learn Jewish in order that you may remain a Jew." We say

to them, "Learn about the class struggle in whatever language it is most convenient for you in order that you may be able to fight." We do not appeal to the workers to support or help create "national culture." We know that national culture in capitalist countries is bourgeois culture. At the same time where the influence of a national culture exists or develops, Communists see the need of working through these cultural forms to develop an international outlook and a class viewpoint.

By their very struggles, by the life of the organizations they create, the workers lay the foundations of a new, proletarian culture.

CREATES CLASS UNITY

The language press of the Communist Party makes it clear to the workers and to the toilers generally that a capitalist or a capitalist agent who speaks the same language and has the same historic background as the worker is still his enemy and has to be fought in the class war. The language press makes it clear to the workers that the native American, be he white, black or yellow, is his class brother, even if he still is under the sway of bourgeois ideas. The language press thus creates class unity out of the variety of language groups of different origin and different backgrounds. It uses no less than 20 languages to create one unified working class.

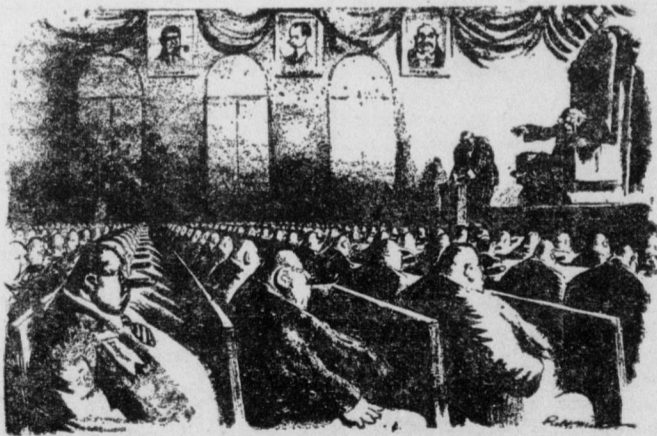
The language press speaks all the languages of Europe but it is the most Americanizing influence among the working class in that it makes the workers interested in the problems of the class struggle against American capitalism hand in hand with the workers of America. The language press does not bow before everything American; it criticizes the American capitalist institutions; it shows the foreign born workers where the iron hand of the master class moulds the life of America to the detriment of the toilers; it shows them how the language bourgeoisie helps the master class of America forge the chains for the working class; and it shows by what means the working class can make this country a better America, an America fit to be a home for the workers who build it.

"AMERICANIZATION"

The language press is fighting against the "Americanization" as practiced by the master class, an "Americanization" which consists in trying to persuade the foreign-born workers that America is the cradle of liberty and the paragon of all social virtues and that the immigrant must be "thankful" for being admitted to slave in the factories or farms of these great and glorious United States. The language press does the work of Americanization on a class basis. It looks upon America as upon the result of the work of untold millions of foreign-born and native workers.

The American foreign-language press has a liberating influence on millions of workers. Having a circulation of about 300,000, it reaches large sections of the workers, among them fundamental strata of the working class in the basic industries of the United States. It does away with the feeling of inferiority the masters would like the foreign workers to have. It destroys the suspicion against native workers bred in the foreign-born workers by the language bourgeoisie. It broadens the outlook of the foreign-born workers. It enhances their strength and thus increases the fighting strength of the entire working class. It is a powerful instrument of proletarian culture.

The language press, without exception, looks upon the Daily Worker as the leading Communist organ of this country and in many ways follows its example. The anniversary of the Daily Worker is greeted by the entire language press of the United States as an event of major importance in the history of the American working class.



"THE DEAD HAND" — A. F. L. CONVENTION

By MINOR

leaders preach the common interests of capital and labor, they serve only the interests of the capitalists against the interests of the workers.

It is so in all questions. The class struggle goes on everywhere. The handful of capitalists own most of the wealth while the workers, who produce everything, own practically nothing. The capitalists control the government which they use to break strikes, to jail workers, to draft us into war to fight for the profits of the capitalists. A union which is not based on the principle of the class struggle can not serve the interests of the workers.

Here we have the most fundamental difference between the A. F. of L. leadership and the Trade Union Unity League. We say "A. F. of L. leadership" because we know

this reason they support low wages, speed-up, and battle against really effective organization of the workers. The T.U.U.L., on the other hand, considers every aspect of immediate struggle only from the point of view of the worker. If the demands of the workers, which are just demands, result in weakening capitalism, this only proves how rotten capitalism is and why the workers must fight to abolish it.

OTHER QUESTIONS

From the very fundamental line of the A. F. of L. leadership and the T.U.U.L. follows a whole series of differences as to policies and tactics. Each of these is either in the interests of the employers or the workers. The T.U.U.L. stands for strong industrial unions, based on one organ-

THE WORLD-WIDE COMMUNIST PRESS

By ROBERT HAMILTON

THE most effective agitation and organization weapon at the command of the Communist Party is its daily newspapers. And over the whole world, from Moscow to Buenos Aires, and from London to Indo-China, there stretches the vast network of Communist papers, the central organs of the various Communist Parties and the trusted leaders of the working class in its battle for the proletarian revolution.

Communist newspapers are printed in over 100 different languages. They range in size from the impressive "Pravda", central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the only Communist Party that has already succeeded in its historic task of overthrowing its own capitalist class, to the press of the Chinese revolutionary workers, secretly produced from stencils on semi-transparent rice-paper. "Pravda" has a daily circulation of over 2,500,000, while the illegally printed and distributed Communist papers in such Fascist countries as Latvia or Java are printed in issues of no more than a few thousand.

REPRESENT BEST TRADITIONS

Of the hundreds of Communist newspapers throughout the world, certain papers stand out as incorporating the finest traditions of the revolutionary press. "Pravda", "Die Rote Fahne", and "L'Humanité"—their very names are a challenge, a trumpet calling to battle in the class struggle. Other leading Communist papers, although not so widely known nor with so long a tradition of revolutionary leadership, such as the London "Daily Worker" and the Prague "Rudé Právo", are the beloved and trusted voices of hundreds of thousands of British and Czechoslovakian workers.

The biggest Communist daily paper in the world, both from the standpoint of circulation and influence, is "Pravda" (Truth).

Founded in 1912, the year that the Russian masses rose again after the shattering blows dealt them by the Czarist reaction that followed the 1905 Revolution, when the Lena gold-field miners went out on their historic strike, "Pravda" did invaluable work in consolidating the Bolshevik Party. Suppressed by the Russian secret police when the war broke out, it again appeared as a legal organ on March 18th, just after the February Revolution had overthrown the Czarist monarchy. The Bolshevik Party placed Comrades Stalin and Kameneff, who had just returned from Siberian exile, in charge of the editorial board. "Pravda" led the fight for the successful October Revolution in 1917, played a major role in the heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat against the Allied and White Guard intervention troops, and has been one of the chief factors in the successful fight of the Soviet masses for the achievement of the Five-Year Plan and the collectivization of agriculture.

Today, with its gigantic circulation and as the central organ of the magnificent Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it stands unrivalled as the pattern of what a Communist organ should be, the driving force, the voice of the vanguard of the Soviet proletariat, in the latter's progress towards a Socialist society.

THE "ROTE FAHNE"

"Die Rote Fahne" ("The Red Flag"), the leading daily organ of the German Communist Party, printed and distributed today under the perils of the implacable Nazi terror, looks back upon a glorious fighting career, born as it was in the midst of revolution and forced into illegality more than 25 times during its fifteen years of existence.

Founded by our unforgettable martyrs Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in 1918 and printed at first on the confiscated presses of the reactionary Hugenberg newspaper concern, the "Rote Fahne" had to go underground less than two months after its first issue, and its two founders and editors, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, were murdered by the hired agents of the German Social-Democrats. In the ensuing years, it became the training school for Communist journalists, who went out to establish over 21 different daily newspapers of the Communist Party all over Germany. The "Hamburger Volkszeitung", the "Ruhr-Echo" and the "Bremer Arbeiterzeitung" are but three of the celebrated offshoots of the school of the Communist press that was the "Rote Fahne".

The "Fahne", as the Berlin workers affectionately called it, always maintained an enviably high political level, leading the struggle against all efforts to divert the Communist Party from the single-minded job of organizing the German proletariat revolution. It was the Party's spearhead in its ideological fight against the Socialists and trade union bureaucrats. The columns of the "Rote Fahne" be-

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FRANCAISES SOUMISSIONS NOUVEAUX S. C. O. L. DANS NOTRE COMBAT REVOLUTIONNAIRE
HUMANITE

From Paris, "L'Humanité," central organ of the Communist Party of France, sends revolutionary greetings on the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker. The greetings follow:

"Our ardent greetings on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker, valiant organ of the American Communists, fighting capitalism and super-exploitation. Your struggle against the illusions of the N.R.A., against intervention in Cuba, your mobilization of the masses in defense of the accused Communists at the Leipzig trial, after your defense of the Scottsboro boys, is well known to the great French masses. We wish you continued successes in your revolutionary fight."

—L'HUMANITE.

(Central Organ of the Communist Party of France).

came a political school in Marxism-Leninism for the vanguard of the revolutionary workers of Germany. It also waged a relentless battle against bourgeois tendencies in the cultural field, its literature, sports and theatre columns being models of proletarian criticism.

Today, under the Hitler fascist terror, the "Rote Fahne" has again been driven underground, but it appears regularly in an eight page issue printed on India paper to make it easier to smuggle it into factories and workers' districts through the Nazi spies and police lines. An amazing indication of the place that the "Rote Fahne" has in the hearts of the German working class is that today, with every issue printed at the risk of the lives of every comrade connected with it in any way, over 300,000 copies of the printed issues are sold every week, while some 700,000 more copies are mimeographed or photocopied by Party units from the single copy they receive and sold in turn to the German workers. This circulation is nearly four times as high as the total circulation of the "Rote Fahne" when it had its own huge printing plant and was able to appear legally.

BRITISH "DAILY WORKER"

The London "Daily Worker", one of the youngest additions to the world-wide family of Communist daily papers, is only three years old, but its refreshingly popular approach has gained wide favor with the rank and file of the British working class. It grew out of the weekly "Worker", and its pages are brightened by clear, interesting make-up, numerous photos, and various regular features, which the British workers have come to feel are an integral part of their lives. Its workers' correspondence covers the whole of Great Britain with a live network of proletarian report-

ers who get the news that the capitalist press refuses to print. Last but not least, this Communist daily has been a powerful weapon in convincing the rank and file of the Independent Labor Party of the correctness of the Communist point of view, which led to the recent decision of the I.L.P. convention to ask for affiliation to the Communist International.

"L'HUMANITE" IN FRANCE

"L'Humanité", central organ of the Communist Party of France, was founded 30 years ago by the great French anti-militarist leader Jean Jaures, who was murdered by a secret agent of the Czar on the eve of the World War. The "Humanité" played a prominent part in the discussions that raged within the French Socialist Party (during its first 17 years) regarding Socialist participation in capitalist governments, the voting of war credits, and advocacy of the general strike. When the Left Wing of the French S.P. formed the Communist Party at the famous Congress of Tours in 1920, the "Humanité" went with the Left Wing, becoming the daily paper of the Communists. Throughout its long and brilliant history, "Humanité" has raised on high the fighting anti-militarist traditions of its great founder Jaures. "Humanité" now is printed in four editions every day: an early edition, a provincial and suburban edition, the "latest Northern edition", and the 5 A. M. Paris edition, and with a daily paid circulation of over 150,000, it enters into every phase of French working-class life. It fights for the abolition of compulsory military service and all appropriations for the army, navy and air force.

It leads campaigns for improving the living conditions of conscript soldiers, it organized and guided the Hunger March of the French unemployed on Paris last month, its

columns are like huge searchlights exploring and piercing into the darkest mines, the most dismal alleys of French working-class tenement districts. "Humanité" wages an unrelenting war against the cowardly leaders of the reformist unions, and aids in organizing the unorganized into powerful, militant unions. It was the voice of the recent heroic river bargemen's strike, which was broken only after the government had called on the artillery and tanks of the French army, and it is leading the fight for support of the locked-up Dunkirk dock workers. "Humanité" has a very full foreign news service of its own, and its columns have done more to mobilize the workers and sympathizing intellectuals of France for the support of the heroic anti-Fascist workers of Germany—for Dimitroff, Thaelmann, Torgler, and their militant comrades—than any other single force in France.

Unrelentingly it exposes the shameful oppression of colonial peoples by French imperialism, as in its anti-Morocco campaign, and in its revelations of torture, murder and terror in Madagascar and Indo-China. This great French Communist daily is so much a part of the workers' lives, it is so dear to them, that they have coined a pet nickname for it: they always speak of it as the "Huma".

Workers Correspondent Army

"Humanité" has a corps of over 10,000 worker correspondents, who keep it in constant touch with the pulse of the French working class. As interesting feature is that the workers' correspondence is always

signed solely by the number of the workers, thus safeguarding the correspondents against reprisals by their employers.

These famous Communist papers, with their traditions of decades of struggle for the working class in its organization of the proletarian revolution, are but four of the major Communist dailies of the World. The organ of the Communist Party of Java, printed despite the severest police terror, the illegal organ of the Japanese Communist Party, not to mention the heroic Communist press in the Fascist countries of the Balkans, also deserve description if space permitted.

"DAILY" HEIR TO TRADITION

It is this splendid tradition of the world Communist press as the organizer of the revolution which our "Daily Worker" is heir to—it is the historic role of our "Daily" to play the part that "Pravda" played in successfully leading the Russian workers and peasants in the greatest revolution in history. True enough, the enormous geographical extent of the United States, and the comparative youth of our Party, raise difficulties and problems which the "Daily Worker's" famous sister-organs did not have to face in other countries, where they did not have to cover an area of over 3,000,000 square miles alone. But with the cooperation of the workers of America, their dauntless courage and resolute determination, our "Daily Worker" is paving the way for the final emancipation of America's exploited and oppressed for our Soviet America.

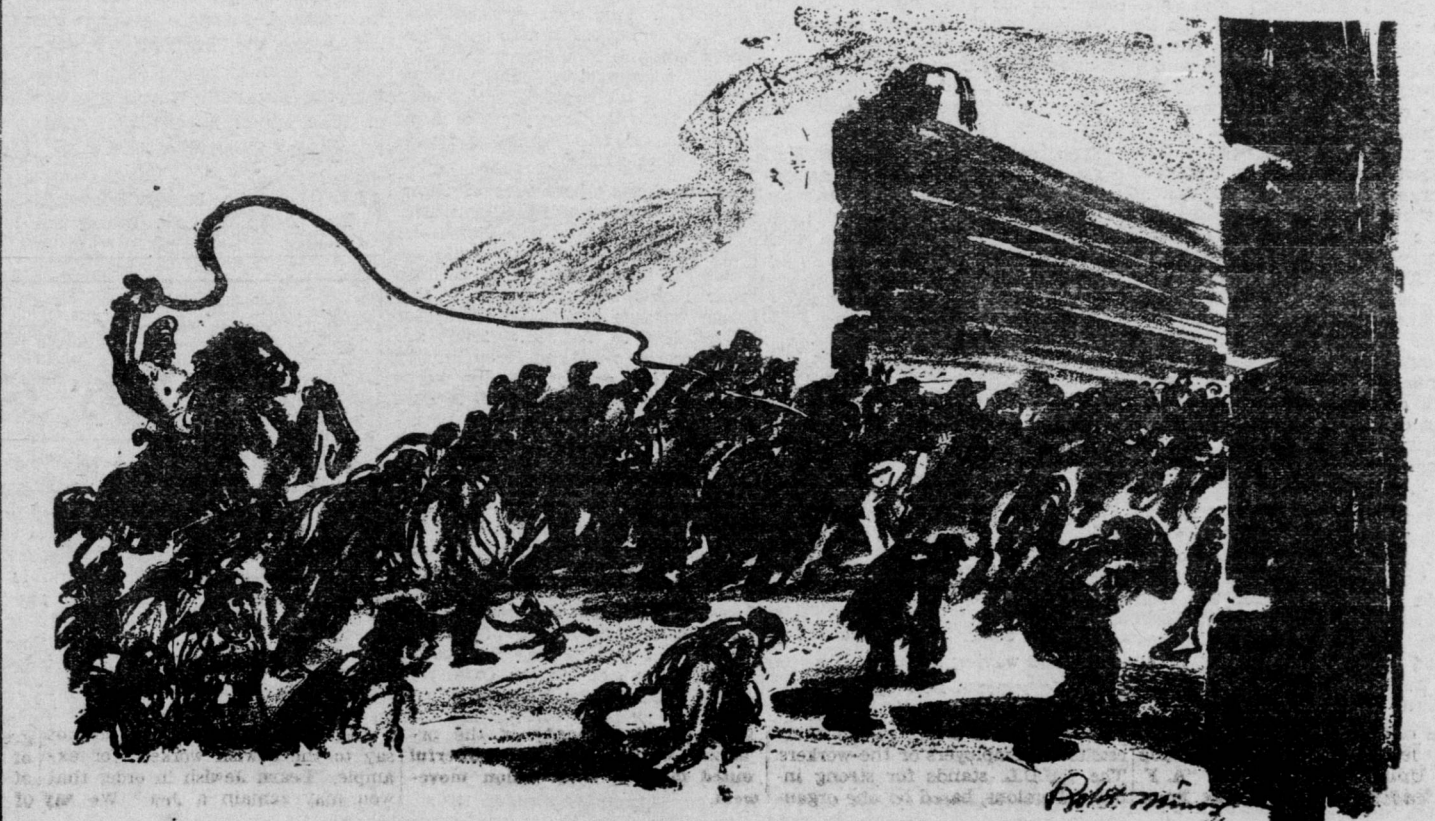
The Fighting Communist Party of Cuba Greets Daily Worker

THE Communist Party of Cuba, in the name of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers who under its leadership are struggling at the present moment against the domination and exploitation of the bourgeoisie landlords and American imperialism, sends its fraternal revolutionary greetings to the Central organ of the C. P. U. S. A., the Daily Worker, on its tenth anniversary.

These ten years have seen it conduct a struggle in the homeland of Wall Street imperialism against its subjugation in the colonies and for liberation of the toiling masses in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in Cuba, from their own landlord-capitalist bourgeoisie, and for the establishment of a workers and peasants government, supported by committees of soldiers and sailors.

We greet the Daily Worker, the champion of the proletariat and the laboring masses of the United States and of the colonies of Yankee imperialism. We greet the standard-bearer of these masses in their struggles against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. We wish you long and militant life, wishing at the same time that our brother party of the United States make of the Daily Worker the daily organ of the Proletarian Revolution and of the American Soviets.

—CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, CUBA.



THE "RECOVERY WORKS PROGRAM"

By Robert Minor

'Daily' As A Fighter For the Unemployed

By CARL REEVE

A LONG line of battered trucks and touring cars halts at the city limits of Pittsburgh, on a bitter cold, snowy day in December, 1931. Hundreds of workers dismount, line up in ranks in front of the trucks, and march in through the streets of the steel and soft coal center of the country. It is the western column of the First National Hunger March. At the front of the column and along the sides delegates are selling the Daily Worker. Many of these delegates have been on the road for more than two weeks. At every stop, in the mining centers such as Brownsville, in steel centers, like Ambridge, new delegates and additional trucks, augment the line.



Carl Reeve

The slogans, on signs, in the songs of the delegates and in the speeches are "WE DEMAND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE"; "WE DEMAND ADEQUATE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF." At every step of the way, the Daily Worker has been an important weapon in the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill—reporting the progress of the march. Among the agricultural workers and impoverished farmers of the west, the packing-house and railroad workers of Chicago, the Daily Worker has accompanied the marchers, every step of the way. All other papers—the papers of the employing class—have ridiculed the demands, furthered the terrorization of Hoover, minimize the strength of the unemployed workers. Only in the Daily Worker has the need for Unemployment Insurance been daily emphasized. These delegates are not "bums" as the capitalist press has said, but elected delegates, representing the cry against starvation, the demand and need for relief, the need for social insurance of the auto workers of Detroit, the miners and steel workers—the workers in every industry.

FACE BOSS TERROR

In December, 1932, the New York-New England column of the Second National Hunger March swings toward Washington. Every step of the way, the marchers face the government's terror. Thousands of police line the way, trying to halt the shoe and textile workers of New England, the marine, needle, shoe and metal workers of New York and New Jersey. The march is attacked by police in Wilmington. There is a bloody battle. Some leaders are arrested. In Cumberland, the trucks are scattered. In Washington, the Hunger marchers are virtually interned with terror. But the unemployed marched in Washington and presented their demands.

The Daily Worker, organ and voice of the Communist Party, has indeed been the agitator and organizer for the campaign of the jobless for Unemployment Insurance and adequate national winter relief. In the great March 6, 1930, demonstration for relief, the Daily Worker was in the center of the campaign as well as the campaign which followed for the release of William Z. Foster, Minor and Amter from prison. This constant terror of the employers government against the unemployed and their leaders was exposed only in the Daily Worker of all daily newspapers. The massacre of the Ford Hunger marchers, the shooting down of Negro unemployed workers in Cleveland and Chicago, the jailing of the unemployed leaders in Pittsburgh,—the attacks of the police against the unemployed are exposed only in the Daily Worker. Every capitalist paper supports the murderer and jailers of the unemployed.

Only in the Daily Worker, the workers voice, the voice of the unemployed, is there carried on a constant fight for the rights of the Negro unemployed, against discrimination and for jobs for the Negro workers. Only the Daily Worker fights for the demands of unemployed single men, the youth and the women. The fight of the war veterans for relief—for the bonus—was carried on by the Daily Worker, and no other English daily newspaper. The condemnation by the capitalist press of the veterans bonus march, and the support of the massacre by the United States army and Glasfords police, is significant of the role of the boss press in oppres-

sion of the workers' movements.

WON RELIEF FOR JOBLESS
Millions of dollars in relief have been won by the jobless workers in many cities of the country, only for the reason that a mass struggle was put up, that this struggle was led and organized by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party. Thousands of evictions have been stopped, single men have won relief, strikes have stopped forced labor, relief has been increased in hundreds of localities because the unemployed workers fought and demonstrated and organized in mass struggle. In this daily fight for the local and immediate needs of the unemployed, the Daily Worker has played an important role.

The Daily Worker has given the news of the fight of the unemployed, which in itself is important. Where the capitalist press has lied or suppressed news, the Daily Worker has exposed the true relief situation, the starvation of the workers, the refusal to give relief, the discrimination and terror. But the Daily Worker has done more than this: It has given daily guidance to the unemployed movement concretizing the line of the Communist Party and Unemployed Councils in the daily struggle, giving the next step in the fight for the demands of the unemployed.

The misleaders of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist party, in the face of the mass movement of the workers for unemployment insurance, led by the Communist Party, were forced to abandon their opposition to any form of social insurance. Instead, they came out for a form of "limited" social insurance. The Daily Worker was a powerful weapon in exposing these fake "unemployment insurance" schemes. The "Daily" showed that these schemes take the funds from the pockets of the workers instead of from the employers, that they disbar most unemployed from receiving relief and that they protect the employers by exempting them from supplying the funds.

The "New Deal" of Roosevelt came—and the Daily Worker constantly exposed Roosevelt's demagoguery. His lying promises during his campaign, to grant social insurance, and his refusal to consider granting unemployment insurance when elected—his refusal to increase relief, and his institution of mass layoffs as a part of the N. R. A., all of these acts are exposed in the Daily Worker.

This daily newspaper of the working class is indispensable to the unemployed workers of the United States. Now, in the fight for jobs or relief from the Roosevelt government, in the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, in the preparations for the national convention of the unemployed in Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 4, 5, the Daily Worker is acting as an agitator and organizer.

The unemployed, in the fight against hunger, are playing an important part in the strengthening and the building of the Daily Worker into a more powerful mass weapon of the working class.

HOLD THE FORT

We meet today in freedom's cause
And raise our voices high!
Join our hands in Union strong
To battle or to die!

Chorus:

Hold the fort for we are coming
Union men be strong!
Side by side we battle onward
Victory will come!

Look my comrades, see the union
Banners waving high,
Reinforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh!

Pierce and long the battle rages
But we will not fear,
Help will come whenever needed,
Cheer my comrades, cheer!
Chorus!

In Gary, Ind., Domain of Steel

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GARY, Ind.—The city of Gary, in the western part of the state of Indiana, is situated on high ground near Lake Michigan. Thirty years ago nobody could even think that here could grow up such a big industrial city of 120 thousand residents, where the biggest steel plants of the Illinois Steel Co. are concentrated.

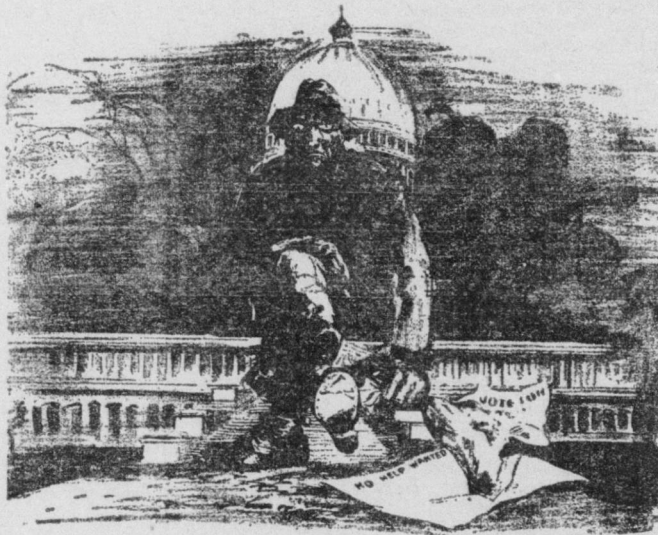
Remember the years 1916 to 1917 and 1918, when these steel plants were busy manufacturing materials for the World War. The plants operated in two shifts 12 hours each for the lowest wages. Capitalist agents gathered the workers from the streets and forced them to work in the steel plants; and then the year of 1919 came, and they began to cut the wages of the workers.

The workers began to organize themselves in the American Federation of Labor and in September of that year they went out on strike which in the beginning looked as though it would be successful but "thanks" to the treachery of the A. F. of L. leaders the strike was broken and the workers were forced to return to work with the gain that in some departments they will work 8 hours a day at reduced wages.

The workers began to forget their offense. The steel companies began to persuade the workers to buy parcels of land and build their own houses, because in that city everything belongs to the steel trust and as long as the workers will have their own homes, they will be compelled to work for low wages. Things went smoothly for a while.

WORKERS FIRED

Some obtained their own houses, others began to save their earnings for a rainy day in the so-called "guaranteed banks" of which there were 13 in the city. The year 1928



By Ellis

AT ROOSEVELT'S FRONT DOOR

came. The steel plants began to reduce production. The workers were thrown out of the plants. In 1930 the production of steel was reduced 50 per cent, the banks began to close one after the other. Homes which the workers considered as their own were taken away from them, despite the fact that they worked on them 20 years and so the steel workers were robbed on all fronts. And those workers who only yesterday believed in the bourgeois nonsense that they will be able to live a happy life, began to wake up, because their savings which they spared from the long years of hard labor passed into the same hands where it came from.

Steel plants where tens of thousands of workers not long ago were working, stand now with smokeless furnaces, as if they would call the workers: "Come and take us into your hands and master us." But some workers are still waiting for something to happen. They are walking the streets of Gary hungry and in torn clothes. A few weeks ago Doctor Roosevelt began to cure decaying capitalism with the promise of providing state work and city work, but very little do the workers gain from it, because an insignificant number of workers benefit by this work.

Unemployment is growing more and more each day. Thousands of workers are discharged daily, are thrown out from the plants. For the proletarian masses of America there is only one way out—to intensify the struggle for Unemployment Insurance and adequate relief for the unemployed, for increased wages for the employed and for a shorter working day, without cut in pay, for a stronger united front of the workers in the struggle with the exploiters, against fascism, against imperialist wars and against the yellow misleaders of the workers.

They Said the U.S. Was an Exception

By MILTON HOWARD

IN 1929, like in some smashing hurricane, the crisis struck the proud vessel of American capitalism, and struck panic into the hearts of the capitalists, into the confident minds of the liberals, and the owl-like wise Harvard professors.

Throughout the crisis, the Daily Worker has been the only solid, firm platform upon which the American working class could rest.

The Daily Worker alone foresaw the inevitable descent of the present crisis. It was in the sunny days of May 1929 when every the eager capitalist servants in the White House were basking so complacently in the sun of an apparently limitless road of ever-mounting Wall Street stock prices, that the Daily Worker, small, in comparison to the million-fold circulation of the capitalist press, ignored by the vast "prosperous" middle class and unknown even to the majority of the American masses, proclaimed with unerring truth:

"All of the main features of the third period of the post-war crisis of capitalism as revealed in the analysis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, are manifesting themselves—some more sharply than elsewhere—in the present situation in the United States.

"... The very rapidity of the growth of the productive forces in the United States becomes in itself a powerful factor for the intensification and acceleration of the general crisis of capitalism... the coming of an economic crisis will immediately sharpen the contradictions inherent in American capitalism..."

So the Daily Worker spoke at the time when the Socialist Party already had erased all references to the class struggle in its platform, since it seemed to these gentlemen that Hoover "prosperity" and Henry Ford had dissolved the class struggle in a new solvent of "organized capitalism;" so spoke the Daily Worker when the spokesmen of the Wall Street ruling class were writing tons of books about the failure of Marxism to apply to the new miracle of Hoover prosperity; so spoke the Daily Worker when the various renegade groups, the Trotskyites, the Lovestonites, in particular, were grovelling in awe before the apparently flawless power of Wall Street imperialism. This was in the Summer of 1929.

AND then the hurricane struck. The Daily Worker, basing it-

self on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, was proven the only correct voice in the entire range of American political analysis.

It was able to do this because the Daily Worker basing itself upon the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

It followed the line laid down with knife-like sharpness by Stalin, far back in 1927, two years before the crisis smashed down:

"Out of capitalist stabilization itself, there is growing up the profoundest and severest crisis of world capitalism, a crisis which will completely upset this stabilization."

Compared to such penetrating analysis, which the Daily Worker presented to the American working class as the guide to its actions and struggles, the most pretentious utterances of the capitalists can now be seen as the ignorant mutterings of people who are stone blind—blinded by their ruling class interests.

CAME THE 'NEW DEAL'

In March, the smiling, smooth, Roosevelt rode in, the knight who would rout the forces of "capitalist rugged individualism," who would bring in a "New Deal," who would end the crisis.

From the very first, the Daily Worker alone has been telling the truth about the Roosevelt program, exposing it as the program of Wall Street, as the program of the big Wall Street trusts. The Daily Worker alone has been ripping all the trappings out of Roosevelt's publicity of "revival," revealing its rotten basis.

Throughout the summer, for example, when the index of steel production was rising upward like the mercury in a thermometer under which some one had lit a match, and when the capitalist press was screaming headlines about the long-awaited "upturn," the Daily Worker turned the knife of its Marxist-Leninist analysis upon these developments and revealed the growing cancer of the crisis within the dying body of American capitalism.

In June, for example, the Daily Worker said:

"The current steel boom is based on a rotten foundation. The main consumers of steel, auto, railroads and construction are not buying, because there are no markets. Steel will collapse. The Roosevelt boom is headed for a steeper fall than its rise."

Today, who can doubt that the Daily Worker was right and every single capitalist paper from the New York Times to the gutter sheets were dead wrong?

In April, when Roosevelt was talking so confidently about the end of the financial crisis, only the Daily Worker declared that:

"Current budget crisis, the effort to raise prices, the drive for foreign markets, leads inevitably to further inflation, to further financial crisis..."

Who was right, the Daily Worker or Roosevelt? Who was right, the Daily Worker or the liberal professors, the capitalist economists, the high and mighty papers of Wall Street?

The Daily Worker is the only paper in America which thus gives its readers the realities of modern American development. That is what has enabled it to be organizer of the workers against the wage slavery of Wall Street, against the assault of the capitalist dogs of hunger and exploitation.

Japanese Communist Party Greet 'Daily'

GREETINGS from the revolutionary masses of Japan, where thousands lie in prison for "dangerous thoughts" and our leaders are murdered by police or the bourgeois-landlord monarchy of the Mikado, the most cruel and medieval autocracy that darkens the world with war and oppression. In spite of its glitter of strength, Japanese imperialism is swaggering (but to its doom) as its starving toiling masses rapidly rally around the banner of the people's revolution for rice, land and freedom.

Although Japanese imperialism and American imperialism are deadly enemies, rivals for the loot of China, the toilers of America and Japan have no interest in fighting the battles of their exploiters, but on the contrary must help each other by each overthrowing their own imperialism.

Hence we hail the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker as evidence that the American proletariat is doing its part to put an end to imperialism in America, as we are doing to establish a Soviet Japan.

—Secretariat, Communist Party of Japan.

FORERUNNERS OF THE U. S. A. WORKING CLASS PRESS

By JAMES S. ALLEN

In the history of the labor press it is rare to find a daily paper which has been able to continue publication for a ten-year period, let alone retain a true working class policy throughout. The Daily Worker is one of the few English working class dailies in the whole history of American labor journalism which can claim such an honor. And it is not surprising that this honor should fall to the organ of the Communist Party, for the Communists better than anyone else realize the need of a paper that is distinctly working class, which is a weapon in the struggle against capitalism.

This, however, must not be taken to mean that the American working class did not make heroic efforts to launch and maintain its own press. The rise and fall in the labor press reflects the fortunes of the labor movement itself, and particularly of the most class-conscious section of it. To this section, particularly, a labor press always meant a press which was anti-capitalist, which maintained a staunch working class policy and which gave battle on all the major issues facing the workers. The Daily Worker, therefore, has a long and rich tradition of labor journalism to draw upon, just as the workers who support it have a rich history of struggle.

BORN IN CIVIL WAR PERIOD

The modern labor movement dates from the Civil War decade and it was during that period that modern labor journalism was born. It did not start from scratch, of course, for during the thirties and forties there had been a sizeable local labor movement with a press of its own. The first labor paper in this country flourished in the 1830's—the Working Man's Advocate, published by the Evans brothers. But with the recession in the labor movement these early labor papers disappeared only to be replaced by many more during the tremendous upsurge of the workers in 1863-1877. These papers grew in effectiveness and influence with the rise of the National Labor Union, formed in 1866, the first notable nation-wide organization of labor.

These papers arose in the course of the class struggle. The Fincher's Trades Weekly, issued in Philadelphia from 1863 to 1866, was among the most influential labor papers of the period. Its publisher was the secretary of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, the most important national trade union of the time and one of the first to achieve national organization on a more or less lasting basis. The paper depended directly upon subscriptions and donations from labor unions, ignoring advertising completely. It started as a four page paper with a circulation of less than 5,000 copies.

At the end of two and one-half years it had doubled its size, and its circulation reached 11,000, a substantial number for the time. It was circulated in 31 of the 36 states, the District of Columbia, three provinces of Canada, and 8 cities in England—a really na-

tional, and even, international paper. As between the advocates of independent political action and those of "pure trade unionism"—a controversy which continued to rage in the working class movement here even to the present day—Fincher's took the side of the latter, a factor which doubtless contributed heavily to its death for the trend in the labor movement of the time was decidedly in the opposite direction.

The Daily Evening Voice of Boston (December, 1864, to October, 1867) was launched as a cooperative venture by the locked-out printers of Boston. It achieved a large circulation in the New England States, as the official organ of the Workingmen's Assembly of Boston and vicinity and was especially active in the struggle for the 8-hour day. This movement, whose outstanding leader was Ira Stewart, had grown rapidly in the period immediately following the Civil War and was able to force the passage of 8-hour bills for government employees in a number of states and municipalities as well as the national 8-hour bill which was passed by Congress in 1867. This is among the first of the daily labor papers in the country. In St. Louis, the Daily Press had even a shorter life, 1864-1866.

The Workingman's Advocate of Chicago is perhaps the most interesting of the labor papers of the time. Like most of the labor journals, it was started by striking printers in 1864, and became the official organ of the Chicago Trades' Assembly and later of the National Labor Union. It existed 13 years as a weekly and was edited during its entire existence by Andrew C. Cameron, who was the delegate of the National Labor Union to the Congress of the International Workingmen's Association (First International) at Basle in 1869. The paper agitated effectively for the principles of the National Labor Union. Although it partook to its own detriment, and that of the labor movement as a whole, of harmful money reform illusions (Greenbackism), it fought against the "money oligarchy," for the 8-hour day, supported and led the workers in struggle, and agitated for independent political action. It was a political working class newspaper—although its politics proved to be confused and misleading.

Yet the paper effectively pointed out to the workers that both the Democratic and Republican Parties were the tools of the capitalists and that it was necessary for the working class to organize its own political party. The Advocate was very friendly to the First International, printing reports of its activities and the proceedings of its gatherings. Perhaps one of the greatest measures of its relatively high development was its support, soon after the overthrow of chattel slavery, of the struggle of the Negro people for their rights. At this early period it called for solidarity between white and Negro workers, fought against white chauvinism, and helped in the organization of the Negroes.

GERMAN WORKERS ACTIVE

Precisely now when the German workers in their native country as well as in the United States are called upon to take up the brunt of the struggle against fascism, it is important to recall the tremendous service rendered the American working class by the German immigrant workers in the middle of the last century. Many German workers came to the United States as refugees after the Revolution of 1848 in Germany, these '48-ers as well as those who came in large numbers later played an extremely important role in the American labor movement. They organized the first socialist groups in this country, introduced the American working class to the principles of scientific socialism as taught by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and gave to the labor movement here its really first modern orientation. Out of the Communist Club and the General German Labor Alliance in New York there arose Section One of the International Workingmen's Association, the leading and most active Section of the International on American soil, which came to play an important role in the labor movement as a whole.

This forerunner of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. published a large number of papers in many cities, most of them in German. Among the most important of these were the Arbeiter-Union, which was published in New York as the organ of the German Labor Alliance in 1869-1870 and the Arbeiter-Zeitung, New York, founded in 1873 as the organ of the I. W.

A., and later reorganized as the New Yorker Volkszeitung. Arising directly out of the I. W. A. Marxist groups in Chicago was the Verboten, which was able to continue as a daily until 1914. Among the editors of these early Marxist papers were people who then and later played an important role in the labor movement, such as F. A. Sorge, the "father" of American Socialism, and who during slavery had published an anti-slavery paper in Texas and who edited a large number of socialist papers in the North.

A labor paper of special interest was The Socialist, founded in New York on April 15, 1876, as the organ of the Social Democratic Labor Party, one of the founding organizations together with the I. W. A. of the Workingmen's Party of the United States, which in 1877 changed its name to the Socialist Labor Party. This paper was perhaps the first English language paper having definite Marxist views. The paper changed its name to the Labor Standard when it became the organ of the new party. Due to its tendency of "pure trade-unionism," it was disowned as the official organ of the S. L. P. and the short-lived National Socialist of Cincinnati took its place as the English organ of the Party. Nevertheless, the Labor Standard played a positive role in bringing to the attention of the American workers the teachings of Karl Marx. Besides running a number of articles explaining these teachings, it published a series of articles by Engels on the labor movement in Europe. It has the honor of being, to the best of our knowledge, the first paper to print English translations of parts of the first volume of Capital. It ran these extracts serially in 1877, nine years before the first volume appeared in translation in England and 29 years before the American edition of Capital appeared.

INFLUENCED BY FIRST INTERNATIONAL

We have mentioned only a few of the most important labor papers of the sixties and seventies. Many of the papers appearing during that period had only a short existence, but practically all of them arose from the struggle of the workers during the era when large-scale modern industry was being created.



"We're spending millions to protect you."

They all reflected to a surprising degree the influence of Marx and Engels and of the First International. They flourished in the period when the overthrow of chattel slavery had cleared the path for the development of the national labor movement. They reflected the upsurge and radical mood of the workers as the big capitalists were coming into power. From them there branched, in various political directions, the later working class press.

COMPARISONS WITH "DAILY"

In the best qualities of the papers of those stormy years, the Daily Worker has its early precedents. Like them, it must depend directly upon the workers for its support. The Daily, however, has all the advantages of years of experience, of international association, of Marxism-Leninism. It must also learn to find the most direct, living contact with the masses of workers, avoiding the cheap trappings of bourgeois journalism, regain for the working class press that fresh sincerity and simple appeal which was one of the greatest qualities of the early papers.

The great improvement of the last few months in our "Daily" and the growing support given it by the workers are guarantees that it will become continually more effective as a powerful revolutionary arm of the working class.

THE LABOR STANDARD.



First page of "The Labor Standard," Aug. 4, 1877, reporting the great railroad strike. Notice reference in headline to report from A. E. Parsons, one of the Haymarket martyrs.

The Trade Union Press of the Present Day

By N. HONIG

ONE of the first things a worker notices when he picks up one of the "journals" published by an American Federation of Labor union is the ads. The A. F. of L. union periodicals are supposedly gotten out for the benefit of the workers who are members of the unions. You pick up, say, an A. F. of L. shoe union paper, and you read, "American Shoe Machinery Co., Modern Machinery for the Shoe Industry." You pick up the Federationist, the lavishly gotten-up A. F. of L. official monthly magazine. Ads from Standard Oil; Such-and-Such Mining Machinery Corp.; ads from big textile manufacturing and machinery companies; from Wall Street investment houses. The majority of these ads clearly are not intended for workers. Workers buy neither mining machinery nor raw steel. These ads happen in almost all cases to be from the largest open-shop concerns in the country—and they are bribes given to the A. F. of L. officialdom for keeping their hands of these industries.



N. Honig

The content of a typical A. F. of L. paper is instructive. A good part of it will be canned publicity, for the N.R.A., or subtle company publicity, describing some product of the industry—such as a new locomotive, in the case of a railroad organ, etc. For the rest, a milk-and-water women's page, with Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite Sunday menu for example. And there will be a page or more of jokes of the 1887 vintage.

The only material of a political nature will be the president's page, or something similar, with a venomous broadside against the Communists or the Soviet Union.

CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA

Just like the movies, every inch of an A. F. of L. publication is saturated with the psychology of the capitalist system. Every article, innocuous as some of them may seem, is capitalist propaganda, even to the articles on Babe Ruth, the latest styles, and the like, for they are there to take the workers' minds off the need to struggle against starvation. Starvation? Looking through any A. F. of L. journal, you would still think we were living in the days before 1929; rarely any reference to unemployment, wage cuts, etc. In short, as corrupt a press as could be found under capitalism.

Immediately before, and especially following the founding of the Trade Union Unity League in 1929, a new virile trade union press began to appear on the scene. These papers were born out of the struggle. One of the earliest of the revolutionary trade union papers was the "Coal Digger," born out of the fighting "Save the Union" days. It was the organ of the National Miners Union. The miners, accustomed to the United Mine Workers Journal, found real meat here. In the U.M.W.A. paper you could read about John So-and-so being expelled from the union for 99 years (pages of this sometimes); you could get the latest in fashions; you could get fire-eating attacks on anybody who smacked of militancy in the union. In the "Coal Digger" you got letters from the workers describing their conditions; you got struggle news, and more struggle news; you got organizational news that breathed the life of a new fighting union.

The development of the revolu-

tionary union papers did not proceed so rapidly in the early days of the industrial unions. And it was a struggle in itself to keep up the few industrial union papers that did exist. But a paper like the "Coal Digger" served the function of a hundred organizers. It went to coal fields into which organizers could not be sent, due to financial reasons, or could not penetrate due to terror.

When the complete history of the great strikes in the mine industry is told some day, the part played by the "Coal Digger," and later the "Mine Worker," will in retrospect be seen as a large one. Although it played such an important role in the development of such strikes as the 1931 struggle of 40,000 Penn.-Ohio-West Virginia miners; the Kentucky strike and others, the fighting miners' paper did not appear during these struggles and has been practically non-existent ever since. And to no small degree the comparatively small part played by the National Miners Union in the more recent mine struggles has been due to this.

"MARINE WORKERS' VOICE"

Another of the earlier revolutionary union papers was that of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the "Marine Workers' Voice." This paper has appeared regularly for the most part; even in the days when the union was a league it did so. It is a unique. It goes to every corner of the world. It can be found on board most any ship. It not only serves the American seamen in their struggles, but brings to the workers of Latin America the solidarity of the American workers in the fight against American imperialism; to the German workers in the fight against fascism. It was one of the main factors in the lightning series of strikes, still going on, aboard the Munson Line boats. Its chief shortcoming is that it, like the union itself, is based mainly on the seamen, and only to a small degree on the longshoremen.

It is a far cry from these early days of the trade union press, with two or three papers, to the present day, with revolutionary union papers in the steel and metal, marine, needle, packing house, lumber, fishery, furniture, auto, food, office, and some of the smaller industries; with a Railroad Unity News; with a revolutionary trade union opposition paper like the Chicago Milkman, and the coming Rank and File Federationist.

Such papers as the Packing House Workers Voice, the Furniture Worker, the Voice of Action (fishermen and cannery workers in Seattle) were born out of the recent strike struggles led by the unions putting them out. Due to the struggles it led in McKees Rocks, Ambridge, Indiana Harbor, and Buffalo, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is able to publish the "Steel and Metal Worker" regularly. It is a serious shortcoming of the N.M.U. and the National Textile Workers Union that these organizations have published no issues of their papers in the past year, in the midst of some of the greatest struggles in these industries, such as in Paterson, Western Pennsylvania, Utah and New Mexico.

This may be news to many in the revolutionary movement—but there is also a central organ of the revolutionary unions. It is Labor Unity, the 32-page monthly magazine of the Trade Union Unity League. It has kept going since the early days of the Trade Union Educational League. In the past few months its circulation has more than tripled.

Adolph Thiers.

In our last issue we announced the death of Adolph Thiers of France. He was a faithful representative of the middle class and possessed all their cruel and vindictive spirit towards the labor movement. He is described as follows in the address published in 1871 by the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association:

Thiers, that monstrous gnome, has charmed the French bourgeoisie for almost half a century, because he is the most consummate intellectual expression of their own class-corruption. Before he became a statesman he had already proved his lying powers as a historian. The chronicle of his public life is the record of the misfortunes of France. Banded, before 1830, with the Republicans, he slipped into office under Louis Philippe by betraying his protector Lafayette, ingratiating himself with the king by creating mob-riots against the clergy, during which the church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois and the Archbishop's palace were plundered, and by acting the minister-spy upon, and the jail-accoucher of, the Duchesse de Berry. The massacre of the Republicans in the Rue Transnonain, and the subsequent infamous laws of September against the press and the right of association, were his work.

Editorial in the "Labor Standard," 1877, commenting on the death of Thiers, one of the executioners of the Paris Commune, by quoting declaration of First International written by Marx.

THE DREAM OF LENIN

By SAM DON

"We ought to dream," Lenin exclaimed in 1902 when he discussed the need of establishing a revolutionary newspaper that would build a heroic and glorious Bolshevik party. It was this dream of Lenin which was realized in the founding of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

If one takes only a superficial glance at American imperialism he might find it "strong" and "invincible." American imperialism is well armed. The masses have many illusions. But in spite of all this where do we, as Communists, get our absolute conviction that we American Communists will realize Lenin's dream?

Where do we get our faith in the American masses who are already moving? Where do we get our faith in the proletarian revolution?

We get our faith because as pupils of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, we understand the laws of capitalism. It is because we know that capitalism itself created its own gravedigger, the working-class, the most revolutionary class in society.

To know this, however, is not sufficient. Nor is it enough to know that history is on our side. Lenin taught us that without organization the working-class can never fulfill its historical mission and gain power. Lenin taught us that we must build a revolutionary proletarian organization that will, through its daily struggles against capitalism, imbue the majority of the working-class with the consciousness of its historical revolutionary mission and instill in it the will for the overthrow of capitalism and the seizure of power.

Organization is the proletariat's weapon of struggle for power. Lenin said that "the proletariat has no other weapon in the struggle for power except organization."

And Lenin considered the revolutionary proletarian newspaper as the best means for the building of THE organization—the "weapon of struggle for power."

In his famous book, "What Is To Be Done?" written in 1902 on the fight for the establishment of a revolutionary newspaper, Lenin wrote with the revolutionary enthusiasm and vision characteristic of all great revolutionists that:

"This newspaper would become a part of an enormous pair of smith's bellows that would blow every spark of class struggle and popular indignation into a general conflagration."

And the "sparks of class struggle" which culminated in the October general conflagration has established the land of socialism on one sixth of the earth's surface.

THE United States is the classical land of the fraud that there is "freedom of the press" under capitalism. Lenin's biting criticisms of the "freedom of the press" apply with special force to the United States. In 1921 he wrote:

"The freedom of the press throughout the world where the capitalists rule, is the freedom to buy up papers, the freedom to buy writers, to buy and manufacture public opinion in the interests of the capitalists."

Wherein lies the "greatness" of our press? What is this "power of the press"? Who are these "gentlemen of the press"? Its power lies in its great "journalist" ability to buy everything and everybody. News-rags are a big business today. We have various chains of newspapers. Newspapers continually merge as they do in various other branches of industry and manufacture.

In New York recently the "Evening Post" changed ownership. The new management which owns papers in other parts of the country announced that it is changing the policy of the paper, that it will become more democratic and liberal. But, in the main, the same editorial writers remained. They write as ordered, and as dictated by the money bags who own the newspapers.

Lenin's respect for the capitalist press can be seen in his description of the press in old Czarist landlord capitalist Russia. There is undying hatred and contempt for the capitalist press in the following lines:

"Thieves, prostitutes, writers who sell themselves papers that sell themselves. This is our 'great press.' This is the flower of 'higher' society. These people know 'everybody,' they have 'connections' everywhere."

But one might say that these could only apply to old Czarist backward Russia. The U. S. is "too democratic," "too cultured" to have its press and its leading writers insulted and held in con-

tempt. But is there really a capitalist country where newspapermen are so completely owned by the newspaper magnates as in the U. S.? Where do the writers and papers sell themselves to the highest bidder with less scruples with more eagerness than in the U. S.?

Precisely because in the U. S. the rule of the bankers and trusts, the rule of finance capitalism is most highly developed, our "great press" is so completely subjected to the dictates and whims of the financial dictators.

Why this need for sensationalism in the capitalist press, why is it of such great benefit to parasites and exploiters, why is it consciously stimulated and organized? Lenin gives us a clear answer:

"In all capitalist countries and democratic republics the attention of the population is at such moments (economic crisis and war—S. D.) diverted by the mercenary capitalist press, which calls itself a free press, by concocting and putting in circulation stories that will cheat and deceive the masses."

Note how Lenin always emphasized the deceitful and mercenary character of the capitalist press. Lenin always emphasized that the Communist press must, in the first place, devote its major attention to the actual lives, conditions and thoughts of the workers, as against the sensationalism of the capitalist press, against its deceitful class character. That is why Lenin also attached such great importance to Workers' Correspondence.

Without deceit and corruption the ruling class could not exist. Its best organized weapon of public deceit is its press. When the American ruling class mobilized for participation in the last world war, was not the press the loudest in deceiving the masses as to the imperialist nature of the war, and aided in creating the illusion that it was a war "to make the world safe for democracy."

Deceit and more deceit, promises and more promises—this, in the main, is the foundation of Roosevelt's program for the toilers. The N.R.A. as an instrument of oppressing the workers will go down in history as one clothed in the greatest demagogic fakery. Can the N.R.A., with its lying promises to the workers, spread its poison in any form without the aid of the press? Of course not.

Stalin pointed out that deceit, discrepancy between word and deed, is one of the main features

of the intellectual life and politics of the capitalist parties. This is true of the capitalist parties because they are dying parties and their politics are based on deceiving the masses. But, to quote Stalin's own words:

"This is not how our Party under any circumstances posed the problem because we are a Marxist-Leninist Party, a growing Party, that draws its strength from the fact that there is no discrepancy between its words and deeds, that it does not deceive the masses, that it tells them the truth and builds its politics not on demagoguery, but on the basis of the scientific analysis of the class forces."

And here lies the difference between the capitalist press and the Communist press. The former is based on deceiving the masses, on



By William Siegel

Drawing based on photograph of Lenin taken during his exile.

demagoguery, the other on issuing true slogans for action based on the needs of the masses. The majority of the capitalist press maintained complete silence on the Scottsboro case, particularly in its first stages, and on many other important working-class issues. But despite their million-fold circulation, the slogans raised by the Communist Party, published in the Daily Worker have reached millions. Why? Because these slogans were based not on demagoguery, on deceit, but on the true needs of the masses! THAT IS WHY IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO HAVE THE "DAILY," AND ABOVE ALL TO INCREASE ITS PRESENT

CIRCULATION.

How can we win the American workers for struggle against capitalism? How can we win them for the proletarian revolution, if we leave them to the daily poisonous agitation and propaganda of the capitalist press? To be a Communist, to be a Bolshevik, to be in a position to be a leader amongst masses, means that we must be free from bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas. The capitalist press is the main weapon of the bourgeois in demoralizing and disrupting the masses with its ideology. Every one of us must consider it his duty as a Bolshevik to wage a ceaseless, unrelenting struggle against the capitalist press.

This is why Lenin attached so much importance to the establishment of a revolutionary proletarian newspaper. This is why he dreamt . . . about the building of such a paper.

LENIN taught us that a Bolshevik newspaper is the collective agitator, propagandist, and organizer. To be more exact, Lenin said:

"The role of a newspaper does not limit itself only to the propagating of ideas . . . A newspaper is not only the collective propagandist and agitator but also the collective organizer."

Lenin in his "What Is To Be Done?" firmly emphasized the important role that a working-class newspaper can and must play as a collective organizer. He said:

"And I continue to insist that we can START establishing REAL contacts only with the aid of a common newspaper, as a single regular, all Russian enterprise, which will summarize the results of the diverse forms of activity and thereby STIMULATE our people to march forward unflinchingly along ALL the innumerable paths which lead to the revolution in the same way as all lead to Rome . . . the mere function of distributing a newspaper will help to establish REAL contacts."

What is the central idea here? The establishment of real contacts with the workers that will build organization, and establish a revolutionary party.

How did we in the U. S. break through the "conspiracy of silence" of the capitalist press on unemployment, on the Scottsboro case, if not by means of the Party local organization and the Daily Worker, which, through its contacts, in hundreds of cities, organized mass actions and set large numbers of

workers in motion.

But we have not sufficiently valued, developed, and used the "Daily Worker as the collective organizer."

Note that Lenin always underscores the word "real." What did Lenin have in mind? It is the need of organization of the workers in the strategic position, in the basic industries. If our Daily Worker would have been circulated in large numbers amongst the workers in the basic industries, how different would have been the character of the strikes that swept the country and in many basic industries still continue to spread? We lament continually that we must establish contacts. But the Daily Worker, one of the very best weapons to convince the workers, to organize them, is in many instances, criminally and shamefully neglected.

Can any Communist worker, any militant worker consider himself fighting capitalism, if he does not fight the capitalist press with its most demoralizing, corrupting influence amongst the workers?

Lenin, who valued so highly the newspaper as a collective organizer, paid the most detailed attention to the question of distribution and circulation. As far back as 1902 he wrote:

" . . . as regards the District groups, one of their most important functions is properly to organize literature distribution. This is an extremely important duty, for if we can secure contact between a special district group of distributors AND all the factories in that District, and of the largest number of workers' houses in that district it will be of great value, both in case of demonstrations and in the event of uprisings."

This is how highly Lenin valued the distribution of literature. And he especially emphasized distribution around factories and workers' houses.

Our Communist Party has local organization in about 500 cities. The Daily Worker circulates in about 2,000 cities. If we, in the near future would develop a mass circulation in all these localities, in the first place in basic industries, struggles would indeed sweep throughout the country, and what deep roots the Communist Party would take among the masses!

What is one of the sources of our lack of appreciation of the Daily Worker as a collective Organizer?

(Continued on page 14)

WHAT IS THIS ABOUT 'REDS'?

By F. BROWN

TWO hundred and fifty thousand copies of this issue of the Daily Worker! This means that thousands of you fellow workers will see for the first time the paper of which you have heard so much, but which you have never had an opportunity to read. It means that thousands of you will see the Daily Worker for the first time and many of you, because of prejudice against the paper of the "reds," will be in doubt whether or not to read it.

Fellow workers, read it; it is the paper of workers for the workers. It speaks your language. You will find in it many of those ideas that are going through your mind. You will find the explanation of many of the problems that concern you directly, that shows the way to freedom.

The Daily Worker? Yes, it is the organ of the reds, of the real ones, of the Communists. Who are we Communists that speak to you through the Daily Worker? What do we want?

We are workers ourselves. We want better conditions for the toiling masses. We want to enlighten our fellow-workers and all those who toil, who suffer, as to the causes that bring about a condition where in the midst of plenty, while the bosses are dividing millions in profits, wages are cut and workers are walking the streets because of unemployment, their children crying for milk, for bread, for shoes, for warmth. We want that the large masses of workers who are laboring for a meagre wage while the bosses are accumulating millions, shall see that these conditions are brought about by the system of society under which we are living, by the capitalist system existing in this country and in others.

The same bosses who own the money, the factories, the banks, the homes where millions of exploited

are living, are also in power in the various institutions in the city and state government, as well as in the national government. They are the rulers, they are those at whose command the city and state apparatus, the police, the army, the courts—and during strikes forcefully disband the pickets, break the strikes, imprison and murder the most militant workers.

Fellow workers! You who read the Daily Worker for the first time, you know this very well. You know who drive us while we work. We know the effects of the speed-up. We know how careful our wives must be with the few pennies we

earn, how not only the smallest luxury is denied to us, but also the most vital necessities because of our small wages. You and we, who participated in strikes, know how the police, the city and state governments cooperate with the bosses, how treachery and violence are used to break our strikes and destroy our organizations, at the moment we come forward with a militant program.

Unemployed fellow workers: you and your families have suffered for years without money, and at times without food and fuel. You are asking the same question that is being raised by the thousands and thou-

sands of those who are still working under slave conditions: how long will this impossible situation last? You also feel that something must be done. Many of you were hoping that help and salvation will come from the Roosevelt administration. But what has happened? What has been done to improve the condition of the toiling masses? Today we can already see the results of the famous "New Deal": the rich are getting richer, the employed are more exploited; unemployment is again increasing, the slight rise in wages does not at all correspond with the rise in prices; violence is used against the strikers. Every effort is being made to smash the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League, the independent unions that fight against the policy of the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. officials who work hand in hand with the government and the bosses. Every effort is made to organize company unions.

THE situation has not changed for the better; on the contrary, inflation makes the prices soar up, while our standard of living is continually getting lower. Again we have proof that we workers, poor farmers and all who toil can expect nothing from the boss government, from the capitalist Parties. The partial victories here and there and the increase of wages was due only to our struggles, to the big strikes that swept the country from coast to coast. But now, the increase in prices is sweeping away even this little gain. Against those who toil, a campaign of terror is launched to prevent them from organizing and struggling for better conditions. The lynching of our Negro fellow workers are every-day occurrences. They are persecuted and terrorized; lies,



WORKER READING HIS FAVORITE NEWSPAPER

(Continued on Page 12)

The Heritage of Lenin

(Speech delivered by Joseph Stalin at the Second Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., Jan. 26, 1924, five days after Lenin's death.)

By JOSEPH STALIN

WE Communists are people of a special mould. We are made of special material. We are those who comprise the army of the great proletarian strategist, the army of Comrade Lenin. There is nothing higher than the honor of belonging to this army. There is nothing higher than the title of member of the Party founded and led by Comrade Lenin. It is not given to all to be members of such a Party. It is not given to all to withstand the stress and storm that accompanies membership in such a Party. Sons of the working class, sons of poverty and struggle, sons of incredible deprivation and heroic effort—these are the ones who must first of all be members of such a Party. That is why the Leninist Party, the Communist Party, at the same time calls itself the Party of the working class.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of holding aloft and guarding the purity of the great title of member of the Party. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will fulfil your bequest with honor.

READED PARTY FOR 25 YEARS

For 25 years Comrade Lenin reared our Party and finally reared it into the strongest and most steed workers' party in the world.

The blows of tsarism and its agents, the fury of the bourgeoisie and the landlords, the armed attacks of Kolchak and Denikin, the armed intervention of England and France, the lies and slander of the hundred-mouthed bourgeois press—all these scorpions persistently hurled themselves at our Party during the course of a quarter of a century. But our Party stood firm as a rock, repelled the innumerable blows of its enemies and led the working class forward to victory. In the midst of fierce battles our Party forged the unity and compactness of its ranks. And by its unity and compactness it achieved victory over the enemies of the working class.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of guarding the unity of our Party like the apple of our eye. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will also fulfil this bequest of yours with honor.

Heavy and unbearable is the lot of the working class. Painful and burdensome are the sufferings of the toilers. Slaves and slave-owners, serfs and feudal lords, peasants and landlords, workers and capitalists, oppressed and oppressors—such has been the structure of the world for ages, and such it remains today in the overwhelming majority of countries.

AGE-OLD STRUGGLE

Scores and hundreds of times in the course of centuries have the toilers tried to throw their oppressors off their backs and become masters of their own conditions. But every time, defeated and disgraced, they were compelled to retreat, their hearts burning with shame and degradation, anger and despair, and they turned their eyes to the unknown, to the heavens, where they hoped to find salvation. The chains of slavery remained intact, or else the old chains were exchanged for

rade Lenin and his Party. The greatness of Lenin lies first of all in the fact that he, by creating the republic of Soviets, showed by deeds, to the oppressed masses of the whole world, that hope of salvation is not lost, that the rule of the landlords and capitalists will not last long, that the kingdom of labor can be created by the efforts of the toilers themselves, that the kingdom of labor must be created on earth and not in heaven. By that he inflamed the hearts of the workers and peasants of the whole world with the hope of liberation. This explains the fact that the name of Lenin has become a name most beloved to the toilers and the exploited masses.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of guarding and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will spare no effort to fulfil also this bequest of yours.

THE dictatorship of the proletariat was created in our country on the basis of the alliance between the workers and the peasants. This is the first and fundamental basis of the republic of Soviets. The workers and peasants could not have vanquished the capitalists and the landlords without such an alliance.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of strengthening with all our might

the alliance between the workers and the peasants. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will fulfil also this bequest of yours with honor.

The second foundation of the republic of Soviets is the alliance of the toiling nationalities of our country. Russians and Ukrainians, Bashkirs and White Russians, Georgians and Azerbaijanians, Armenians and Daghestans, Tartars and Kirghiz, Uzbeks and Turkomans—all are equally interested in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Not only does the dictatorship of the proletariat release these peoples from their chains and oppressors, but these peoples, by their unbounded loyalty to the republic of Soviets and their readiness to make sacrifices for it, release our republic of Soviets from the designs and attacks. That is why Comrade Lenin untriflingly urged upon us the necessity for establishing a voluntary alliance of the nations of our country, the necessity for fraternal co-operation within the framework of a Union of Republics.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of consolidating and expanding the Union of Republics. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will also carry out this bequest of yours with honor.

The third foundation of the dic-

tatorship of the proletariat is our Red Army and our Red Navy. Lenin told us more than once that the respite we have gained from the capitalist states may be a short one. More than once Lenin pointed out to us that the strengthening of the Red Army and the improvement of its condition is one of the most important tasks of our Party. The events connected with Curzon's ultimatum and the crisis in Germany once again confirmed the fact that Lenin, as always, was right. Let us vow then, comrades, that we will spare no effort to strengthen our Red Army and our Red Navy.

Our country stands like a huge rock surrounded by the ocean of bourgeois states. Wave after wave hurls itself against it, threatening to submerge it and sweep it away. But the rock stands unshakable. Wherein lies its strength? Not only in the fact that our country is based on the alliance between the workers and peasants, that it is the personification of the alliance of free nationalities, that it is protected by the strong arm of the Red Army and the Red Navy. The strength of our country, its firmness, its durability, lies in the fact that it finds profound sympathy and support in the hearts of the workers of the world.

The workers and peasants of the whole world want to preserve the republic of Soviets as an arrow shot by the sure hand of Comrade Lenin



(Drawing by Gelfert)

V. I. LENIN

into the camp of the enemy, as a bulwark of their hope for emancipation, as a faithful lighthouse lighting up their path to liberation. They want to preserve it and they will not permit the landlords and the capitalists to destroy it. Herein lies the strength of the toilers of all countries. And herein lies the weakness of the bourgeoisie of the whole world.

LENIN never regarded the republic of Soviets as an end in itself. He always regarded it as a necessary link for strengthening the revolutionary movements in the lands of the West and the East, as a necessary link for facilitating the victory of the toilers of the whole world over capital. Lenin knew that only such an interpretation is the correct one, not only from the international point of view, but also from the point of view of preserving the republic of Soviets itself. Lenin knew that only in this way is it possible to inflame the hearts of the toilers of all countries for the decisive battles for emancipation. That is why this genius among the great leaders of the proletariat, on the very morrow of the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, laid the foundation of the workers' International. That is why he never tired of expanding and consolidating the union of the toilers of the whole world, the Communist International.

You have seen during the past few days the pilgrimage of tens and hundreds of thousands of toilers to the coffin of Comrade Lenin. Very soon you will see the pilgrimage of representatives of millions of toilers to Comrade Lenin's tomb. You need have no doubt that later these representatives of millions will be followed by representatives of tens and hundreds of millions from all corners of the earth, in order to testify that Comrade Lenin was the leader not only of the Russian proletariat, not only of the European workers, not only of the colonial East, but of all the toilers of the globe.

In departing from us, Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the duty of remaining loyal to the principles of the Communist International. We vow to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will not spare our lives to strengthen and expand the union of the toilers of the whole world—the Communist International.

THE DAILY WORKER
 THE DAILY WORKER
 THE DAILY WORKER
 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1924
 Price 3 Cents

LENIN IS DEAD

Great Masses of Workers Over World in Mourning

MOSCOW.—Nikolai Lenin, Premier of the Russian Soviet Government, who had been ill for many months, is dead. The man who led the Russian revolution that overthrew the long established order of the czar, passed away at a moment when his party is beginning to reap the fruits of its labors.

It was known that he had suffered a form of paralysis and that famous specialists had come from far lands to treat him.

LIBI ARCHIE PUTS PALS IN OIL STEAL

Travels Out Arabia, Says Accusation Solon

THE SOVIET STAR OF HOPE

WAGE SCALE BIG PROBLEM OF MINERS

Indianapolis Convention Needs Officers Report

The issue of the Daily Worker, Jan. 23, 1924, which reported the death of Lenin.

The 'Diehard' Bolshevik

By S. ORDZHONIKIDZE

TODAY the whole world is writing about Comrade Stalin. Not a little will be written in the future. It could not be otherwise. Of course they will write, and write in various ways, about a person who has lived for 50 years, has spent over 30 of them in the revolutionary whirlpool, and stands now at the head of the Communist movement of the whole world; his enemies will write with hatred, his friends with affection. Yet, nevertheless, it is hardly possible for anyone to give an exhaustive character-sketch of Comrade Stalin as a proletarian revolutionary-politician, organizer and comrade.

I want, personally, to say only a few words about Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin began his revolutionary activities in Georgia. From the first days of the struggle between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, Comrade Stalin unreservedly took the side of Lenin, and already, by the beginning of 1905, had become the recognized Bolshevik leader, first in Georgia, and in later years throughout the whole of Trans-Caucasia. Stalin was then already to the Mensheviks the most hated of all the Caucasian Bolsheviks. In petty-bourgeois peasant Georgia, the Mensheviks had won a victory over us. Georgia became the citadel of Menshevism.

The Trans-Caucasian Bolsheviks made proletarian Baku the centre of their activities; and here in 1907, returning from the London Congress, Comrade Stalin took the leadership of the Bolsheviks and began

a violent struggle with the Mensheviks. Two months later the huge majority of the Baku organizations were on our side. The Mensheviks, unwilling to submit to the will of the majority, split and themselves began to raise a hue and cry about the split made by Comrade Stalin in the Baku organization. Stalin was very little embarrassed by the split with the Mensheviks. The Bolsheviks continued their organization of the Baku proletariat.

In the autumn of 1907, the Baku proletariat began a struggle against the collective agreement and the conference with the oil magnates. The Baku organization was faced with two alternatives: to take part or to boycott the conference. One section of the Bolsheviks was prepared to enter the conference unconditionally. The other section, headed by Stalin, were prepared to go to the conference only on condition that the oil-magnates recognize the negotiating side to be not the workers of separate factories and wells, but the trade unions themselves; that freedom to elect delegates from among the workers be granted, and also their immunity and the freedom of the press. The viewpoint of Stalin won a majority among the Bolsheviks, and at the end of 1907 we launched a magnificent campaign to work out instructions, and elect delegates. For about ten days or a fortnight the workers' parliament sat in Baku without hindrance; this during the period of darkest reaction in Russia. Finally the reaction reached Baku, and Comrade Stalin was put

away in the Bailovsky prison (Baku). At the same time a split took place among the Bolsheviks abroad—between Lenin and Bogdanov (the future "V-period" group). The Baku Bolsheviks, headed by Comrade Stalin, without the slightest hesitation took their stand on the side of Lenin.

Stalin was, and will remain, a true disciple of Lenin. There has been no instance when he has disagreed with Lenin. Lenin knew with whom he had to deal. He highly esteemed and trusted Stalin. When, at the beginning of 1912, a new upward wave was making itself felt in the Labor movement, and Lenin finally broke organizationally with the Mensheviks (Prague, 1912), and began to build an independent Bolshevik party, Stalin, who was then in exile, was elected to the Central Committee, and put at the head of the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee.

Now when all the Trotskyists write and talk about the role of Comrade Stalin in the history of our Party and the Russian Revolutionary movement, they forget one little thing—that in the years of darkest reaction, when the Bolshevik organization was being created and built up in Russia, the columns which stormed the stronghold of capitalism during the October days, Comrade Stalin was the disciple of Lenin, everlastingly giving the whole of his energy, all his organizational talent to the creation of the Bolshevik organization in Russia; while Mr. Trotsky and Co.



JOSEPH STALIN

new ones equally burdensome and degrading. Only in our country have the oppressed and suppressed masses of toilers succeeded in throwing off the rule of the landlords and capitalists and in putting in its place the rule of the workers and peasants.

You know, comrades, and now the whole world admits this, that this gigantic struggle was led by Com-

at that time were waging a violent struggle against Lenin and his Party.

The characteristic features of Comrade Stalin are, and have remained, his faith in Leninism, his iron will to convert Leninism into living action, and his enormous organizational talent. Comrade Stalin has been seen in his full height since the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The Party's fight against Trotskyism and the Right Wingers was conducted under his direct leadership. The victory of the Trotskyists and the Rights spelt the downfall of the Soviet Government. Our Party, led by Comrade Stalin, defended the Leninist position against the attacks of the petty-bourgeois ideologists, Trotsky and the Rights, and set the Soviet Union upon the broad road of Socialist construction, organizing the whole Party into an iron unity around the Leninist Central Committee. The rout of the Trotskyists and the Rights was a further victory for the November Revolution, of its inspirer and organizer, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. It was the Party and its Central Committee, under the leadership of Lenin's disciple, Stalin, who won this victory.

Let the enemies of world Communism utter his name with hatred. We, with all sincerity shall wish Comrade Stalin good health and even greater successes in the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., and on the road to the final victory of the world-proletarian revolution, under the banner of Leninism.

(On the occasion of Stalin's 50th birthday, 1929.)

THE DAILY WORKER

By Robert Minor

WORKER

Section One. There are three sections to this issue of "The Daily Worker," including 16 pages in all. See that you get all of them.

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TOTTERING GERMANY Men Shop Guilty of Disaster

SEE BANKERS GO TO BERLIN



U. S. AIDS WALL STREET DOLLAR PLOT

Great Fear of Labor's Growing Discontent in Europe

Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes will preside over the first session of the sub-committee of experts investigating the German financial situation under auspices of the Reparations Commission in Paris on January 14th. The other sub-committee charged with the investigation of the export of German capital will meet until Jan. 21st, so as to give Henry M. Robinson, its American member, a chance to arrive on time for the sessions. These conferences to fix Germany's ability to pay reparations will perhaps be the biggest gathering of financiers since the close of the war. Should these bankers fail to prop up tottering Germany the chances of a working class revolution sweeping Europe will be greater than ever. Fifteen delegates representing the financial and industrial bosses of the United States, England, France, Belgium and Italy will convene to devise ways and means of compelling the German working masses to pay billions in reparations while at the same time continuing to pay heavy tribute to the German capitalists and landlords. U. S. Representatives Reactionaries Among the prominent international bankers, participating as experts are: Reginald McKelvey, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer and now Chairman of the Midland Bank; Mr. Athalin, director of the Banque Parie at Paris; and Jean V. Parmentier, one of the managers of the Credit Foncier de France. America's "Big Three" at the conference are typical representatives of Big Business. They are all outstanding reactionaries and uncompromising enemies of the workers. Brigadier General Dawes is the one who sold McKinley, the first imperialist president to the American people. He is President of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois. General Dawes, often called "Hell-and-Marie" Dawes, was Chairman of the General Purchasing Board handling supplies for the American military forces, and was

McAdoo Unmasked as Original Russian Recognition Foe While

The Daily Worker, Jan. 13, 1924.

the American working class unless it reached out to the million-fold American masses and gave consistent every-day guidance in their struggles in all political questions. Yes, it would be tremendously hard to establish and maintain such a big enterprise. But couldn't we see that the very demand upon the masses for their support of such a paper would be itself a political matter of importance?

LENIN'S advice on our problems, if it did not convince all of the comrades, at least, paralyzed their resistance. We came home determined to put through the program.

And then came the raid and arrest of practically the entire leadership in the Summer of 1922, by which Harry Daugherty (Attorney General) thought to destroy forever the Communist Party. Such raids and arrests are always a serious matter. But a Communist Party always makes use of whatever material is at hand, even if it be brickbats thrown at our heads. And the Party decided to make the arrest of the Party leadership the occasion for a struggle to bring the Party out of the "underground" existence—to win for itself a legal existence!

Why mention all of this now? Because the arrest of almost the entire party leadership in 1922, or rather our fight in defense, played a big part in the foundation of the Daily Worker! In the first meeting of those members of the Central Committee who had escaped arrest, we resolved to transform the attack into a counter-offensive with the definite objective of getting the Party out of its state of illegality. And as one of the means to do this, we decided (I think it was at the second meeting) to launch the campaign for the founding of the daily English-language paper of

our Communist Party!

Younger workers, not familiar with the history of the Party should be reminded that, on the basis of the "red scare" and arrests in the effort to annihilate the Party, the Party plunged directly into the trade-union movement with a bold call to all workers to defend the Communist Party! "The trade-unions will be next to be attacked!" (This was, in fact, the introduction to the first serious trade-union work the Party ever did. To a large extent the Party succeeded. THE "DAILY" IS FOUNDED!

The collection of funds for the establishment of the Daily Worker went hand in hand with this, and with a political explanation of the need of the revolutionary paper in the conditions of that after-war period of class struggle.

By January, 1924, the collections, after a long and hard campaign, dime by dime, reached the necessary minimum to begin publication of the Daily Worker, and the old, ramshackle press on N. Halstead St. in Chicago, began to run! What pride we had in our own daily newspaper, voice of our class, fighter for the American revolution!

TEN years ago, that was. A long and heavy ten years it has been for the Daily Worker. But what would have been the course and development of the American Communist Party if we had not founded and brought up the Daily Worker? Would it not have been ten thousand times harder?

RECENTLY, down in Alabama, I met a woman comrade, a white Southern woman worker, wife of a steel worker, whose whole life has been transformed by her first contact and joining of the Communist Party. At the moment she joined the Party the only literature of the

revolution that she had ever seen was one torn and frayed copy of the Daily Worker which she found in the pocket of her husband. She took it home and "studded" it for about two weeks, then joined the Party of her class. Of course the great mass struggles, the coal strike of 1921, the great hunger marches, the Scottsboro campaign, the present struggle against the N.R.A. fascist drive and war plans—are more important, but this Alabama woman is a symbol of the reaching of the party to the native masses deep in the basic industries.

Lenin was right.

But we must make the Daily Worker a far better means of reaching and transforming the lives of the broad deep masses of the native American working class; and these same workers in the basic industries must be drawn into collaboration in doing it.

STALIN ON THE RELATION OF THEORY TO PRACTICE

THEORY is the experience of the movement of all countries, taken in its general aspect. Theory becomes, naturally, objectless, if it is not connected with revolutionary practice, just as practice becomes blind if it fails to illuminate its path with revolutionary theory. But theory may become the greatest power of the workers' movement if it is indissolubly connected with revolutionary practice. Theory, and only theory, can add to the movement certainty, the power of orientation, and understanding of the inner connection of surrounding events; theory, and only theory, may enable practice to understand not only how the classes are moving at present, but also how and where they must turn in the immediate future. —Joseph Stalin, quoted in "The Communist Position on the Negro Question."

of the Capitalist Press

remembered, I was vaguely suspicious of... And fundamentally, I thought the... and that I was uniquely lucky to... covered government departments. I mean that when I saw exactly how the... reports showing that power com... I merely checked it off as corruption—... Power Commission misfeasances came... I had been assigned to the Senate regu... I had known from my own experience, ... inaccurately they were presented in many ... of business domination of politics and... railroad-and-power lobbyist, famous... with his arm around the huge... on the floor and voted for... the lobbyists' railroads by transporting... understood why a steel-mill's lobbyist could... explain why we must have bigger appro... through pacifists marched together to beg... bleat in vain on the Capitol steps for... eat legislators.

amental truths about the fantastic and... arely appeared in the facts we correspond... nences like those above, that this... use they were on top of the heap... ems. There was something Uriah... venal and the righteous reformers who... ver quite explained in our despatches... he truth into my copy, but the Associated... its policy of conveying "strictly facts" and... opinion," it learned to marshal facts in... in truth. (For example, when I did this... the railroads' lobbyist, formerly head of... against a woman" covering the story!...) It was such personal experiences that... g about reading, some better way of run... explore Marx and Engels' and Lenin's... pps-Howard.

ere was to submit suggestions for feature... in my list was Rose Pastor Stokes. Through... to face with the actuality of the Com... ut, the only one I could see in the light... that offered to me as to all labor a way... Any doubt about my being a worker had... better calculated to accomplish this for... orial sweat-shop is the worst I've seen—... ew York. Twenty hours and more at a... strate their capacity to handle news, and... es pitted against one another to determine... ing the staff—a tradition of it's-a-great... outfit with a social viewpoint and an

interest in labor. That last was the worst of all, I suppose. For, having become personally aware of the class struggle, I realized that there indeed Scripps-Howard's social viewpoint meant precisely "Take sides against eradicating the fundamental inequalities of our society, and make labor like it by holding out trifling reforms."

"BUT DON'T GET TOO ROUGH"

It is true that I could get by, miraculously, with exposing the minor corruption and madneses of individuals and unimportant groups—but not with fundamental, general indictments, particularly not with serious treatments of the revolutionary way out. I could satirize a society woman, yes, but when I wrote Rose Stokes' obituary around the signal fact that she personified a wide sector of the labor movement's transition from trade unionism to Communism, that story ran through three editions and then suddenly, mysteriously was jerked out bodily and replaced by a say-nothing sob story. Further, the few satisfying stories I could write were at the expense of writing uncounted reams of woman-story piffle which shamed me as a journalist as well as rendered me a tool in the Scripps-Howard process of deadening its vaunted labor-readers to important events affecting them by drowning them daily in sentimental pap. At the expense of all-night watches to write about a glimpse of Mrs. John P. O'Brien, of making many early coast guard cutters down the bay to greet, for example, a leisure-class horsewoman, of wild-goose chases after baby rhinoceri in Prospect Park Zoo, and of how many other indescribably tortuous and senseless assignments all to make Roy Howard's table heavier with squab to feed a visiting Japanese jingo. At the expense, in short, of my physical health as well as my mental composure.

So when Seymour Waldman looked up from Lenin's "What is to be done?" and suddenly exclaimed, one night, "Say, how would you like to go back to Washington and start a bureau for the Daily Worker?" I literally jumped toward the idea.

LENIN ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

"What does political education mean? Is it sufficient to confine oneself to the propaganda of the working-class hostility to autocracy? Of course not. It is not enough to explain to the workers that they are politically oppressed (any more than it was to explain to them that their interests were antagonistic to the interests of the employers). Advantage must be taken of every concrete example of this oppression for the purpose of agitation (in the same way as we began to use concrete examples of economic oppression for the purpose of agitation). And inasmuch as political oppression affects all sorts of classes in society, inasmuch as it manifests itself in various spheres of life and activity, in industrial life, civic life, in personal and family life, in religious life, scientific life, etc., etc., is it not evident that we shall not be fulfilling our task of developing the political consciousness of the workers if we do not undertake the organization of the political exposure of autocracy in all its aspects? In order to agitate over concrete examples of oppression, these examples must be exposed in the same way as it was necessary to expose factory evils in order to carry on economic agitation." (Lenin—"What is to be Done," p. 57, International Publishers, N. Y.)

STALIN ON WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE first anniversary of the "Farmers' Gazette," in the Soviet Union, on Nov. 23, 1924, Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his greetings to the paper, said:

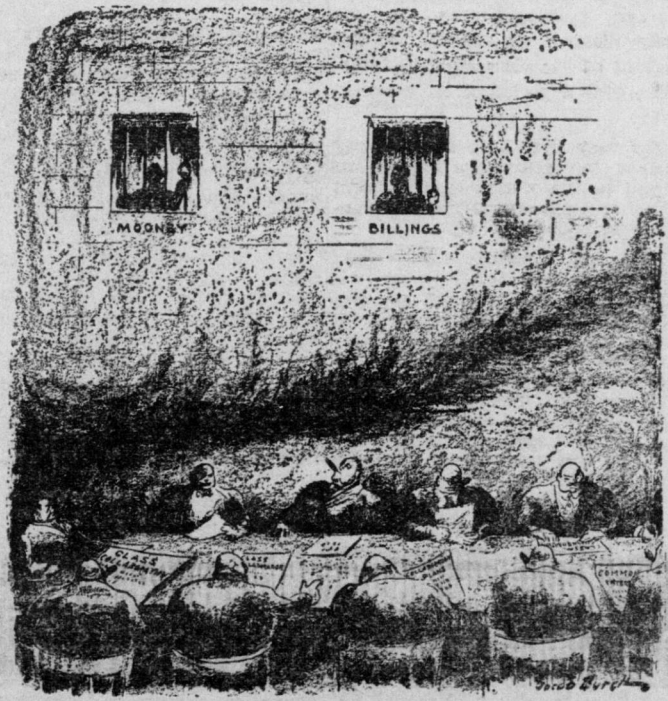
"Farmers' Gazette, guard your farmer correspondents as the apple of your eye. This is your army. Bind yourself more strongly with the most honest and most conscious of the farmers, particularly with those who formerly were in the Red Army. This is your mainstay. Plant the truth in the village; blow your trumpet unceasingly throughout the countryside; blow your trumpet throughout the entire world announcing that the emancipation of the farmers is unthinkable without a brotherly union with the workers; that the victory of labor over capital is impossible without the farmers, under the leadership of the workers..."

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY GREET'S 'DAILY'

The following stirring greetings to the Daily Worker on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary has been received from the Communist Party of China which is waging an heroic struggle against the murderous Nanking government as well as against the imperialist robbers.

SHANGHAI.—Long live the Daily Worker, stout foe of capitalist imperialism that is trying, with the aid of Kuomintang treachery, to dismember China and enslave the Chinese people. The million masses of China look to us for leadership in the anti-imperialist national revolutionary struggle, at the front of which stands our brave Red Army of our Soviet Districts. But they look to you to organize—better in the future than in the past—the American toilers, to stop the flow of money from Wall Street to Nanking, to halt the munitions that leave American ports to be used to murder Chinese toilers, to recall American armed forces from Chinese soil and waters, where they massacre men, women and children whose only offense is that they demand liberty and rice. In wishing the Daily Worker, on its Tenth Birthday, a long life, we urge you to rouse the American masses to action against American imperialism, which is responsible for the innumerable butcheries of Chinese revolutionaries by the Kuomintang.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA



A. F. L. OFFICIALS 'TOO BUSY TO BOTHER'

By Jacob Furck

An Army of Worker Correspondents Writes the Story of the Struggle on the Job Thruout the U.S.

By CHARLES BLANK and GERTRUDE HAESSLER

WORKERS and Farmers of America! Do you know of any news paper in the country which listens to the voice of the laboring man? Do you know of any paper in the country which eagerly reaches out to the man in overalls for a letter telling of his conditions of work, of the living conditions of his family, of his opinions on what is going on, and on what he thinks should be done about it? Do you know of any paper which writes its editorials on the basis of information received from the worker and the farmer? Do you know of any paper which gives advice to the worker and farmer on how to struggle for an improvement in his conditions?

Can you imagine a newspaper in



G. Haessler

- 2—Establish them in every locality.
- 3—Establish them in every local union (also A. F. of L.) and Unemployed Councils.
- 4—Form local organizations of the worker correspondents and take steps to train ever more militant workers in revolutionary journalism.

FARM REVOLT AND "DAILY"

Months before the American people were startled into a realization of the misery of the farmers by the stalwart struggles they had directed against the bankers, insurance companies, and usurers, the farmers had already written their stories of misery to the Daily Worker, asking for leadership to organize and fight. The Communist Party based its policies for organizing the farmers and for meeting their problems in the columns of the Daily Worker on these letters. Many of these farmers, in spite of all the prejudice against Communism with which they had been filled by their own oppressors, ex-



By Clive Weed

"I KNOW WHAT THIS BOLSHIEVISM MEANS, BILL—IT MEANS US!"

any large city printing a letter from a worker of the U. S. Steel Co., for instance, which exposes the pitiful wages, the long torment of hours at the machine, the inhuman slave-driving of the straw bosses? No, but you can see these same papers carrying full-page advertising of this same company on the part they are doing to put across the N. R. A.

Well, here you have such a paper. For ten years the Daily Worker has been championing the cause of labor—and for ten years it has been able to do so because it knows the conditions from which labor suffers, the problems labor has to meet.

The Daily Worker is the central organ of the Communist Party, and the policies of the Party are based on the needs of the workers as revealed in their letters to the paper and to the Party.

Pageant of Class Struggle

In digging into the history of Worker Correspondence in the Daily Worker, we actually see the pageant of the class struggle developing over a period of ten eventful years.

The very first issue of the Daily Worker ten years ago carried an appeal to the workers and farmers to write. This appeal appears elsewhere in this issue.

While Madame Prosperity was still dancing to the tune of the "New Era" philosophy of the employing class, the workers from the mines and factories, the farmers from the open fields, were already reporting lay-offs, increasing unemployment, misery and starvation. The effects of the economic crash, of a deepening economic crisis, were received through the Daily Worker broadcasting system—the worker correspondents.

The leaders of the Communist Party knew the value of these worker correspondents. William J. Foster and Israel Amter were in jail in the summer of 1930 for the crime of leading the unemployed in their crying demands for relief, and for unemployment insurance. From their cells, on Oct. 7, 1930, they addressed an appeal to worker correspondents. They urged worker correspondents to do four things:

- 1—Establish worker correspondents in every important shop.

pressed their love and devotion to the Daily Worker, and recognized it as their leader in their struggles. We can still read in the columns of the Daily Worker in 1932 their regret that they are so poor that they cannot even afford the few pennies they need for buying the "Daily" each day.

In 1932 came the tremendous hunger march on the Wall Street-Hoover Hunger Government. Hoover tried to stop this march of the unemployed. He issued orders to the local authorities in every state in the country, to stop the march by all means available.

The worker correspondents of the Daily Worker rached in their reports of terror against the preparations for the march from all over the country. They told how workers in various places fought against the terror, and continued their preparations in spite of it. The Daily Worker took up a determined struggle against this terror and mobilized the workers to defeat it.

EXPOSED PROSPERITY BALLYHOO

And who was it who exposed Hoover's desperate campaign to cover up the crisis—the famous "prosperity-around-the-corner" bunk, the fairy tales of coming wage rises, or decreasing unemployment? Workers don't live on fairy-tales. They live on hard, cold facts. And these hard, cold facts came in to the "Daily," scribbled on bits of wrapping paper, on the backs of envelopes, and on the edge of newspapers.

More space was given over in the Daily Worker to letters from the workers during this period than ever before in its history. The pages of the Daily Worker during 1932 are filled with the workers' own reports on forced labor conditions; on food relief discriminations; cruelty in hospitals; denial of free speech; discrimination against foreign-born workers on the job; the loss of homes by owners of small homes; racketeering in relief; exposing the Salvation Army; exposing the Red Cross; discrimination against Negro workers socially, politically, and on the job; war preparations and the shipments of munitions.

Are the capitalists preparing for war? Read the letters of the workers on the humming of machinery in munitions plants while other plants are idle. Read the letters of marine workers on shipments of munitions. Read the letters from soldiers and sailors on war maneuvers not reported in the other press. And how could we have exposed

STEEL WORKER PRAISES THE DAILY WORKER

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—As one of the readers of the "Daily" since its existence, and as one of those that help the "D" to develop, I foresee its way to victory, by going the way we have in the ten years that lie behind us and concentrating all activity along the revolutionary line of Lenin.

As I have seen the "Daily" in this locality, its role is of great importance to the revolutionary working class in their struggle for immediate and final modes of struggle. Gaining new readers in brutal struggle with the forces of the bosses, but we forge ahead.

Greetings to its 10th anniversary and to its future course on its way to victory.

Long live the Daily Worker.

"DAILY" TOLD TRUTH ABOUT SILK STRIKE

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
PATERSON, N. J.—This is for the Jan. 6 Daily Worker.

I want to send congratulations for the new press, for a bigger and better Daily Worker. I am happy to know that the "Daily" has been going to the working class for ten years. I must admit it was last August 24 when I first heard of the "Daily" and read my first Daily Worker. I have been reading it since that time. I will always read the Daily when I can get it. It is a workers' paper, made up of workers' writings. Therefore the workers should support it.

Here's hoping that all the workers start the year off right by reading the Daily Worker every day. Let us textile workers, both dye and silk workers, be the first to start the mass buying of the Daily Worker every day and not wait till the other fellow starts to buy it. You can get the Daily Worker at 3 Governor St., or at the Workers Center, 222 Paterson St. The "Daily" helps us in our daily work and when we are on strike. When you buy the "Daily" you are not only helping the Daily Worker, but you are really helping yourself to know the class struggle better, as we know the laying off of the workers is still great and the pay is getting smaller all the time. With the Daily Worker we know what is really happening in each city and state, although we may be far apart from each other. With the "Daily" we do not need to be so far apart.

If we can remember in the silk and dye strike, the other papers did their part by saying the workers were going back to work when they were not. But the Daily Worker, true to the workers, told the truth, and pointed out that it was an old strike-breaking policy of the boss class. For the workers to hold their ranks solid and strong. Not to let the bosses and A. F. of L. leaders break our strike. So you can see why they call it the only working class paper. So let us workers do all we can to keep it with us as we need it.

the utter hollowness of the Roosevelt program, the N.R.A., if it had not been for the workers who told on the basis of their own experiences, how the codes were affecting them; the pitiful number of unemployed who got jobs, and who got them at the expense of those already employed; the unsoundness of the Roosevelt boom, artificially stimulated, and now creating disillusionment in the champion of the forgotten man. The C.W.A. program is crashing before it begins to work—the workers on the C.W.A. jobs are showing it up.

But there is much to be done. Too much of this letter-writing is still spontaneous and sporadic. Let us organize our worker correspondents, build up groups of them in the most important shops, and train them to see to it that the other workers in their shops get to see the Daily Worker. Sales at the shop gates must be arranged. The workers must be encouraged to write not only of their misery, but also of their recommendations on what must be done about it. The coming year must see the Daily Worker making every effort to increase its utilization of the letters that come in.

The letters from the workers are the life-blood of the Daily Worker. Without them, the "Daily" cannot exist. Let this Tenth Anniversary Celebration launch the building of a strong organized worker correspondence movement!

How 'Daily' Helped Form Steel Local

By a Worker Correspondent
SALEM, O.—As one of the worker correspondents from Salem, I wish to state how the Daily Worker helped to weld the workers more closely together. At one of the local factories we have succeeded in organizing the workers into the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Every meeting of the local a Daily Worker representative sells the Daily Worker. The workers gladly buy the paper, and to the Salem Unit of the Communist Party it means that here is the future membership. To those workers who do not understand the class struggle and the true role of the A. F. of L., the Daily Worker clarifies in their minds what the Communist Party means to them and diminishes the fear that the employers instill into them about the Communists. The Daily Worker tells them what road to take when their conditions are bad and wages are low. It tells of struggles in various other sections of the country, hence they come together in a more compact group, a group that understands that unity and rank and file control of their union assures them their immediate demands.

In unemployed work the Daily Worker tells what other unemployed workers did. It tells of Unemployed Councils fighting for adequate relief, unemployment and social insurance, it exposes the role of the Musteites and their unwillingness to unite into one unemployed movement. When local misleaders were fooling the unemployed, the Daily Worker was a weapon exposing them in their true light. Where problems of organization confronted the unemployed the Daily Worker contained experiences of unemployed in other cities, thereby acting as instructor or textbook, a real school.

Many are the mistakes made in organizing the Mullins Mfg. Co. The speed-up and low wages paid were something fierce. When it was decided to concentrate on this plant, the Daily Worker told how other plants were organized and we workers learned about the mistakes to be avoided and succeeded in building a local in this plant.

The C.W.A. workers learn from the Daily Worker of strikes in New York and other places and how victories were won by fighting for them. They protest about conditions and win many demands without organization due to the bosses knowing they read the Daily Worker and would take the necessary steps to win these demands.

John Weller. (Signature authorized.)

UTILIZES "DAILY" TO EXPOSE TELEPHONE CO.

By a Worker Correspondent
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Several months ago I wrote two articles relating to conditions of workers in the New York Telephone Co. and Loft Candy Stores. I received the information through a sympathizer who was describing to me the bad working conditions forced upon two girl friends of hers.

When the articles appeared in the Daily Worker I forwarded copies to the sympathizer, asking her to give them to her friends who were working under these bad conditions. In this way I utilized this capitalist oppression of the workers and directed it to make new sympathizers and build the press of the Daily Worker.

E. Fairhurst

USED PAPER TO FORM RANK AND FILE GROUP

By a Worker Correspondent
SHAMOKIN, Pa.—I want to inform you of an actual incident that shows the organization value of worker correspondence.

Recently in a Pennsylvania town, I saw a letter, written by a worker in one of the local mills. It was written by a young girl, and exposed the failure of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union leadership to enforce the agreement won in the strike during which the union was organized. She denounced the leaders and questioned their policies.

It was undoubtedly left under the door of the Unemployed Council, because she felt that some way this, the only militant group in the community, would be able to help in some way.

At my request it was sent to the "Daily" and published. Distribution of just a few copies was arranged for, and one clipping posted where the workers could read it. The next day, four workers came in to find out the address of "the paper that wrote about our union leaders" and after a short talk with them, a rank and file group was started.

URGES SALE OF "DAILY" IN THE FACTORIES

By a Clothing Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK CITY.—The workers must realize that it was the "Daily," since the first day of its existence, which organized and led them into all struggles for better conditions.

What paper, if not the Daily Worker, exposed the N.R.A. and its supporters, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who signed the first hunger code for the textile workers. The same applies to President Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who signed the second code for the tailors on 40 cents an hour basis, which was a big wage slash for the workers and more profits for the bosses.

Hillman, the clever politician, came to the tailors' meeting from Washington by airplane to the Webster Hall meeting and praised the gains which he brought them. Namely, the 36 hours. He avoided to talk of the other starvation wages. The result of this betrayal was that the workers in many shops, in order to make up the losses of the less hours, found a new scheme that is:

The workers of various operations made up to work as partners which compels them to speed one another, and have only a chance to work two-three weeks, because in the shops they are opposing any additional help on their sections. Consequently the jobless workers very seldom have a chance to get a job through the New Deal, which promised work for the unemployed at better living.

The labor markets are full of unemployed workers who are seeking jobs. Most of these needle workers are jobless for long periods and can not obtain any relief by the union or by the government. The workers must organize in the shops and in the unions and demand week work and a minimum wage.

In order to get the mass of workers for our daily struggle against our present misery and starvation, we must reach the workers in markets, at the shop gates, particularly in the A. F. of L. unions. The Daily Worker must reach these workers every day, by selling it in the markets where the workers are concentrated.

Long live the Daily Worker which fights for the workers.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PEASANT By Minor

9 Negro Workers Face Lynch Mob in Ala. As Trial Opens on Horse Swapping, Fair Day

Bosses Plan Mass Lynching to Strike Terror at Rising Temper of Masses; Must Answer On May First

BULLETIN.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., April 6.—Mob of 8,000, the most people ever seen in this town, jammed it today as nine young Negro workers went on trial for their lives. Local attorneys who have openly expressed their desire for a speedy execution have been appointed by the court as defense counsel. The oldest of the nine youths is 20 years old. The others are not yet eighteen.

A motion for a change of venue was immediately denied. The state is demanding electric chair. Mob spirit is whipped up to such a degree that it is common knowledge there will be a mass lynching of all nine if such a verdict is not speedily rendered.

118 National Guardsmen, with machine guns, surround the court in usual fake gesture of protection. Sergeant of Company H expressed desire to International Labor Defense investigator for lynching. Actual facts about the charge against the 9 youths of raping two white girls not yet known, but prominent county official admitted to investigator that the two girls supposed to have been attacked are notorious prostitutes. The trial may last several days as the bosses...

Story in Daily Worker of April 7, 1931, giving first news of Scottsboro frame-up trial.

THE NEGRO RISES; THE FIGHT OF THE "DAILY" AGAINST LYNCHING AND JIM-CROWISM

By CYRIL BRIGGS

THE policy of the capitalists and the big landlords is "divide and rule." Unity in struggle must be the answer of the American toiling population, white and black, native and foreign-born.

The white ruling class deliberately fosters false theories of Negro inferiority. It uses the schools, the bourgeois press, the theatre and other instruments under its control to spread the most vicious slanders against the Negro People, ground down under its oppressive rule. It paints Negroes as degenerates and rapists. It incites chauvinist hatred against Negroes. It instigates and organizes lynching and other terrorist actions in its attempts to crush the struggles of the Negro masses against its brutal oppression. And by way of "compensating" the white masses for their own miserable conditions and bringing them to support its attacks on the Negro People, it offers them the farcical privilege of considering themselves members of a "superior" race.



Cyril Briggs

MAINTAINS EXPLOITATION BY SPLITTING POLICY

By this policy of race hatred and division, the exploiters have succeeded in maintaining their exploitation of the toiling masses, sharpened particularly against the Negro toilers. It is precisely in the South where the influence of white chauvinist poison is strongest that the conditions of the whole working population, white and Negro, are worse than in any other part of the country. This fact must serve as a warning to the white workers throughout the country to ruthlessly fight against all chauvinist tendencies within the working class. The white workers, in their own interests, must march in the forefront of the fight for full democratic rights for the Negro People. The struggle of the white toilers for better conditions, for social emancipation, is inextricably bound up with the struggle of the Negro People for national liberation.

ROLE OF A WORKING CLASS PAPER

The role of a real working class newspaper, then, is to defend the Negro masses at all points, ruthlessly exposing every act of Negro oppression and persecution by the white ruling class, agitating the white and Negro masses to indignant protest and militant struggle against these attacks on the Negro masses. It must mobilize the white toiling masses to the defense of the Negroes. It must organize and lead the Negro and white toilers in the most determined, iron resistance to the brutal rule of the landlord-capitalist cliques in the "Black Belt" of the South, and against all forms of jim-crowism and discrimination in any section of the country.

This is precisely what the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party, is doing. It was the Daily Worker which first exposed the cruel frame-up of the Scottsboro boys and the hideous attempts of the Alabama rulers to burn these nine innocent lads in the electric chair. It was the Daily Worker and the Communist Party which ripped asunder the veil of alternate lies and conspirative silence masking the brutal oppression of the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt" of the South. It was the Daily Worker's exposure which brought the International Labor Defense to the aid of the boys. It was the Daily Worker which helped that working class defense organization to mobilize thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers in furious protests against this bestial crime of the Alabama ruling class.

DAILY WORKER FIRST TO EXPOSE FRAME-UP

On April 2, 1931, the Daily Worker printed the first exposure of the hideous frame-up of the Scottsboro boys. It pointed out clearly the class and national oppression content of the frame-up, its double purpose to terrorize the Negro masses and smash the growing unity of white and Negro workers, being achieved under the correct leadership of the Communist Party.

By April 13, it was able to report protest meetings by Cleveland and New York workers against the attempted mass murders. By April 16 the mass fight to save the boys

was taking on nation-wide proportions. In European countries, the Communist press took up the exposure of this brutal act of national oppression and rallied tens of thousands of workers and intellectuals to the defense of the boys and of the Negro People. It is this world-wide mass fight that has saved the boys so far, that has four times pushed back the bloody hands of the executioners.

SMASHES BOSS PRESS CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

The effectiveness of the mass fight is shown not only in the successive setting back of the dates set by the Alabama rulers for the lynch murders, but by the smashing of the conspiracy of silence by which the capitalist press of the entire country supported the lynch verdicts. The capitalist press has been forced to record the progress of the mass fight to save the boys, and to report the proceedings of the recent Decatur "trials." It has been forced even to admit the impossibility of Negroes securing justice in the Southern courts, albeit now attempting to fool the masses into the belief that the U. S. Supreme Court, to which the fight for the boys will again be taken, is "just" and "impartial" and "can be trusted to see that justice is done."

SUPPORTS STRUGGLES OF NEGRO CROPPERS

When, in Dec. 1932, Alabama Negro croppers heroically defended themselves, with arms in their hands, against the attempts of the landlords to rob them of their mules and cows and thus deprive them of their sole remaining means of livelihood, it was again the Daily Worker which gave the true story of the Battle of Reeltown. The Daily Worker told the story of the land-

lord-police terror unleashed against members of the Share Croppers Union. It exposed the bloody campaign of the landlords to crush the union and the struggles it was successfully leading to better the condition of the croppers. It rallied the white and Negro masses to the defense of the framed leaders of the croppers union.

The "Daily" persistently exposes the economic background of the lynch terror now raging throughout the country, the lynching of Negroes for demanding their wages, the countless "rape" frame-ups of militant Negro workers. In addition, in the Armwood lynching, it was the Daily Worker alone which dared to publish the names of the mob leaders and to expose the shameful part played by Gov. Ritchie, Judge Duer, State's Attorney Robins and other Maryland State and County officials in inspiring and organizing the lynching of George Armwood.

As a result of its vigorous defense of the Negro masses, there exists today a wide-spread sympathy on the part of these bitterly exploited masses for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party. This sympathy provides the basis for strengthening the influence of the Communist Party among these masses who are moving forward, over the heads of the reformist misleaders, into struggle against the imperialist enemy. It is the task of every Communist and of every honest, clear-minded worker to see that the Daily Worker penetrates into the homes of the Negro masses. At the same time, the Daily Worker must become more and more a weapon of struggle, an agitator, organizer and leader of the oppressed Negro masses, and of the entire working class and toiling population of the country.

The Daily Worker As Educator of the Masses

By A. MARKOFF

(Director of Workers' School)

If the question were asked, do the workers need education, the answer would most certainly be: Yes! The next logical question is: What kind of education do the workers need? What should be the aim of the education? How will this education be of service to the workers?

Workers in the shops, factories, mills, mines, railroads and steamships are face to face daily with important problems which are often too difficult to solve or even understand, unless the worker is equipped with at least a minimum of political education. The struggle against inhuman exploitation, wage cuts, speed-up, etc., the problems in the unions, the struggle against unemployment, for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance; the struggle against the N.R.A., against oppression and Jim-crowism of the Negro masses, against lynching, etc., all these require an intelligent understanding of how to carry on these struggles.



A. Markoff

The capitalist class, through its press and through its agents, create many snares for the workers. In order, therefore, for the latter to react to all the problems in a class-conscious manner, the education of the workers must be a political education, based on the theory of the class struggle.

Through its editorials, news stories, articles, workers' correspondence, the Daily Worker brings the problems before its readers, it explains the meaning of events, it throws light on many things which appear obscure to many workers. The Daily Worker, like a powerful searchlight, uncovers and exposes the filthy work carried on by the capitalist class and its allies, the social-fascists.

It was the Daily Worker which exposed the activities of the Nazis in this country and the connection of Hamilton Fish and others with them. It is the Daily Worker that is constantly exposing the betrayals of the workers by the leaders of the A. F. of L.

An Organizer of the Masses

The Daily Worker, the only working-class daily in the English language in the United States, is more than an educator of the masses. It is the organizer and leader of the masses. The mobilization of the workers for struggle against unemployment, for unemployment relief, for unemployment insurance, for the struggle against lynching, for the liberation of the Negro masses, for the defense of the Scottsboro boys, mobilization of masses of workers in the fight against imperialist war—these and many other campaigns would be impossible without the Daily Worker. It was the Daily Worker that exposed the forging of documents by Whalen against the Soviet Union. Our "Daily" carries accurate and vivid reports of what is taking place in the Soviet Union; it explains to the workers the meaning and significance of the Soviet Union. Through the workers' corre-

spondents the "Daily" brings to light the conditions and struggles of the workers throughout the country.

THE DAILY WORKER MOUTHPIECE OF THE PARTY

In our work of agitation and propaganda, of establishing contact with workers in shops, factories, mills, etc., our "Daily" is an indispensable instrument. A newspaper often helps us establish contact with workers where personal approach is difficult.

Lenin says:

"The mere function of distributing a newspaper will help to establish real contacts. . . . The scope of organizational work would immediately become ever so much wider and the success of a single locality would serve as a standing encouragement to further perfection and a desire to utilize the experience gained by comrades working in other parts of the country. . . . This newspaper (daily paper, A. M.) would become part of an enormous pair of smith's bellows that would blow every spark of the class struggle and popular indignation into a general conflagration." (Lenin—"What Is to Be Done?" p. 158, International Publishers.)

In our systematic educational work conducted in schools, forums, study groups, we find the Daily Worker indispensable. Our teaching of the theory of Marxism-Leninism would be indeed sterile if we would not concretize it with examples from daily events in society as a whole and in the labor movement in particular. The Daily Worker must be the daily text in our classrooms. Every student must read the "Daily," and the instructors will find their work facilitated by referring to editorials, articles, workers' correspondence, etc.

SHORTCOMINGS IN THE DAILY WORKER

During the recent months the Daily Worker made a big step forward in the direction of becoming a real mass paper. It has introduced new features which are of interest to the masses. Many of the features are a means of education. The editorials are timely; the special articles are of great help; the workers' correspondence has improved. But there are still many defects. We will deal with only a few.

1. The editorials are often too vague. For example, the editorial of Nov. 24, called "The Inflation Attack" which discussed the question of inflation in connection with the monetary policy of the Roosevelt administration, did not make clear to the readers the fight between Al Smith, Professor Sprague and the Roosevelt policy.

2. The language used in the "Daily" is still to a great extent stereotyped and too technical for many of the readers.

3. There are other defects of a technical character which will undoubtedly be improved when the "Daily" acquires its new press.

In the name of its hundreds of students and of the faculty of the Workers' School, we hail the Daily Worker on its Tenth Anniversary. Our students and the instructors incidentally showed their readiness to co-operate and help the "Daily." The quota of \$250 set for the School was almost tripled. The amount collected was close to \$700. We pledge our further co-operation and support.

London "Daily Worker" Hails Tenth Anniversary

Revolutionary greetings to the American Daily Worker, from the British Daily Worker on the occasion of your 10th Anniversary.

The workers of Britain are following closely the struggles of the workers of the United States of America against American imperialism.

The Daily Worker is the voice, the guide and organizer of the struggle of the American masses against the imperialists, who, through the N.R.A., are trying to shackle the burdens of the crisis onto the backs of the already exploited working class.

We watch carefully the battle of the workers in America against the N.R.A. and President Roosevelt's "prosperity" drive. On this occasion, the Tenth Anniversary of our brother Party's central organ, we send our greetings through you to the American masses in the fight they are waging against all forces of reaction.

No less in your country than in ours, the difficulties to establish and maintain a revolutionary daily newspaper seem unsur-

mountable. But Bolshevik courage and determination can overcome all obstacles.

We are proud to greet you on your tenth birthday.

Long live the American Daily Worker!

Long live the Communist Party of U. S. A.!

—Daily Worker of Great Britain.

Canada Worker Greets 'Daily'

"The Worker," English-speaking organ of the militant workers and poor farmers of Canada, sends cordial greetings to the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., on its tenth anniversary. In the past ten years the Daily Worker has always been in the forefront of the workers' struggle in the United States.

May the C. P. U. S. A. and its central organ continue to organize, educate and lead the toilers of the United States towards final emancipation.

—The Worker, Toronto, Canada



YOU CAN'T VOTE, YER TOO IGNORANT! By Burck

WHAT IS THIS ABOUT 'REDS'?

(Continued from Page 9)

frame-ups and slander are weapons used by the capitalist and plantation owners to keep them in peonage and bondage. Foreign-born workers who have for years sweated in the steel mills, in the coal mines, making the steel and coal barons richer and richer are deported for fighting with the rest of the American working class against the intolerable conditions.

Clubs, tear gas bombs, bullets, this is what the bosses all over the country are giving us, employed and unemployed, when we fight for our rights to live. What shall be done? Shall we still expect help from the bosses? Shall we continue to put our trust in their government, which democratic, republican or socialist is always representing the interests of the banks, the coal, the steel barons, oil kings?

We Communists state that only the workers themselves, in close alliance with the rest of the oppressed toiling masses, the poor farmers, the sharecroppers of the South, through their struggle can win better conditions. In order to achieve results we must build our unions, our rank and file unions. We must oust the false leaders of the A. F. of L. who sell us out. We must have our press to combat the poison of the bosses' press, enlighten the workers on their tasks, show them that while fighting for the immediate demands, they must realize that their struggle must be directed against the basic cause of this condition. We must realize that we must destroy the actual system, the capitalist system, that we must prepare ourselves for the final battle against the exploiters, since we know that the bosses will never give up to the working class the banks, the mills, the mines, the factories and the government.

We must prepare ourselves to take the factories, to make of them collective property for the benefit of all of us and not for the accumulation of millions that go in the pockets of a few. We must prepare ourselves to crush the actual

state apparatus and build, in its place a government of workers and farmers as the only guarantee of our freedom from exploitation. We must prepare ourselves to follow the path of the Russian workers, who under the guidance of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, were able to overthrow the capitalist system over one-sixth of the world, to kick the bosses out, take the power in their hands. Today while in the capitalist world we are suffering more than ever before, in the Soviet Union where the laboring masses rule, the standard of living is going up higher and higher; new factories are being built, not for the purpose of competing on the market, but to further satisfy the growing needs of the new society, of the socialist society.

Here and there the bosses' press is still spreading rumors about hunger and suffering in the Soviet Union. They are lies. There is no hunger in the Soviet Union. There is no unemployment. The workers of the Soviet Union are happy. They are the rulers. They are building for themselves.

DO YOU realize now who the "Reds" are? Yes, we are reds, the real reds, the

Communists. Our program is the program for the freedom of the exploited world over—a program for the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. The bosses hate us and fear us because we are not alone, because we belong to the working class that the Communist working class, because it is from the Party gathers its forces. Our Party is getting stronger and stronger. In the steel territory, in the coal fields, in the automobile industry, thousands of workers joined the ranks of our Party during the past few years.

New gigantic struggles are approaching, not only in the United States but also in the other capitalist countries. We must prepare ourselves. We must strengthen the Communist Party as the only Party able to lead those who labor, in the future struggles and in the final struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system. Our Party, which is the Party of the working class, must become a mass Party, a Party that shall grow amidst the workers in all the places of work.

Fellow workers! You who read this issue of the Daily Worker, who understand that we are correct!

We appeal to you join our ranks, to make this Party your Party, to

make it stronger and stronger, to make the Communist Party of the U. S. a powerful vanguard of the American toiling masses, able to lead them in the daily struggles, able to lead the masses of exploited to their final battle against the bosses, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

FELLOW workers; read the Daily Worker! It is your paper. It is the paper that shows you the way out, that shows you how to organize, how to fight. There are no banks behind the Daily Worker. It is maintained by the pennies of

thousands and thousands of workers. It must be built into a more powerful instrument of struggle. Spread it among the employed, the unemployed, the poor farmers, the Negro masses. Reach every factory, every village, everywhere where there are exploited. You who have read the Daily Worker for the first time and have discovered that this paper is your paper, make it your task from now on to become a supporter of this paper, to become its propagandizer, its distributor.

You who will do this, will have done something for your class! Read the Daily Worker! Join the Communist Party!

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Fighter for the Working Class

(Continued from page 17)

farmers in the United States, the way that leads to socialism.

SUPPORT DAY-TO-DAY STRUGGLES

With that as our revolutionary objective, we support every immediate effort of the workers to improve their conditions. We support the strikes, demonstrations and protests of the workers. We actively enter into these struggles, lending all the strength of the Communist Party and of the Daily Worker to win a victory for the workers, to strengthen the workers' understanding and fighting power. We know that with our conscious help, with the enlightenment that comes through Marxism and Leninism, plus the experiences of these struggles, the working class will readily acquire the desire and the determination to wage the struggle for working class power, for a socialist society.

The Daily Worker, while fighting for proletarian rule in the United States, reports the progress, brings the daily lessons of the gigantic socialist construction new going on in the Soviet Union. We rally the workers for the defense of this workers' fatherland, the first fortress to be snatched from the capitalists by the workers.

In this sense we again invite every worker, every militant Socialist worker, every A. F. of L. member, every non-Party worker to make the Daily Worker his paper. You may not yet be convinced of the correctness of our Communist program, but you are ready to fight capitalist exploitation and persecution. We are ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with you in that fight. From the experiences of the struggle, together with your work with us, we are convinced that we will continue to fight shoulder to shoulder in the fight against war and fascism, in the fight for working class power, in the fight for socialism.

We provide the workers with information, we arouse the workers to fight, but we also aid the workers in building up their organizational strength and in exchanging experiences gained in their struggles. Our paper consciously strives to educate, arouse, and organize the workers; it is the agitator, propagandist and organizer of the masses. We aid in building the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League, we aid the workers of the A. F. of L. in carrying through their struggles and in organizing the rank and file forces against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, we aid in building the unemployed movement; we aid in building other militant workers' organizations. We are the organizers of the Communist Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the workers' movement.

To new readers of the Daily Worker, we ask you to study carefully this 10th anniversary issue. We invite you to give us your opinions of this issue. Ask yourself if it is not necessary to have this working class fighter, the fighter for all the oppressed, daily enter your home. Ask yourself if the Communist Party is not your Party, the fighter for your interests, needs and aims.

The Daily Worker is ten years old. It has ten fighting years back of it. It will go forward with the support of larger numbers of workers, with the support of the Negro masses, the poor farmers and the lower middle class.

THE day-to-day struggles for the needs of the workers, the fight for the civil rights of the workers, the fight against lynchings and for equal rights for the Negro people, against war and fascism, will prepare the tolling masses for the revolutionary struggle for working class power. The Daily Worker, as the fighting organ of the workers, will continue in the forefront of that struggle.

new Masses Now a Weekly!

Are You a Victim of SPECTATORISM?

It's a dangerous disease! It destroys red blood corpuscles! Millions of Americans suffer from it. It makes its victims helpless, torpid, inert, producing a chronic condition of mental lethargy and acute pessimism. The sufferer develops hallucinations such as the following (picked at random from typical cases):

"There won't be a revolution in U.S.A. in fifty years!"—"The Communists in America have no leadership."—"The Communists in America are led by a bunch of Jews and foreigners."—"The American revolution will have to be different from the one in Russia."—"I'll join the revolutionary movement later, when it really amounts to something."—"I can't take a chance on losing my job now."

Infectious germs of this malady are especially prevalent around Greenwich Village and in literary circles everywhere. If they have fastened themselves upon you—TAKE STEPS AT ONCE!

Get out in the open air, preferably in working-class neighborhoods. Change your associates, your mode of life, reading habits and authors. Take some light revolutionary exercise regularly.

Ask yourself these questions daily: "Am I really worth anything to anyone—or anything?" "How much of my time or money have I ever given to further the revolutionary movement?"

But there are specific things that you can do. For one thing, you can help the NEW MASSES . . . by a contribution to our \$10,000 fund. And there are other ways—sit down, write us about yourself and we'll advise you how you can best help without jeopardizing your job, if you're lucky enough to have one. In any case here are two coupons: one for donations, the other for subscriptions. Make use of one of these right now. Shake off the clammy, enervating grip of "spectatorism." You have no idea how much more thrilling life will become.

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The Jewish Workers' Clubs Greet The "Daily Worker" on Its Tenth Anniversary

The National Executive Committee of the Jewish Workers' Clubs, its City Committees and Individual clubs extend proletarian greetings to the valiant champion of the working class cause, the "Daily Worker," on its 10th anniversary.

The Jewish Workers' Clubs recognize in the "Daily Worker" a mighty weapon of the working class. For 10 years the "Daily Worker" has held its position as leader, organizer, and inspirer of the struggles of the American workers for the improvement of their conditions. It has through all these years without hesitation called and mobilized the workers to struggle against their bosses and against the state apparatus that helps the capitalists to suppress the struggles of the working class.

The "Daily Worker" has in a most determined way unmasked the misleaders of the American Federation of Labor and Socialist Party, who serve the bosses to thwart, break, and betray the struggles of the rank and file, and consistently brought forward the Revolutionary trade unions, and trade unions oppositions that fight for the interests of the working class.

The "Daily Worker" has in a most determined way taken up the struggles for the social, political and economic equality of the Negro people. It has championed the cause of the Negroes for the self-determination of the Black Belt. It has carried on a most militant fight against lynching, Jim Crowism and segregation of the Negro people. It has carried on a wide-spread campaign of enlightenment against capitalist propaganda and white chauvinism, which has for its purpose the division of the

working class.

The "Daily Worker" has called upon and helped to organize the workers in organizations for social and cultural activities. Such are the Jewish Workers' Clubs. These organizations help to win the workers for their class away from the bourgeois social and sport organizations.

The Jewish Workers' Clubs wholeheartedly support these struggles led by the "Daily Worker." Ten years existence of the "Daily Worker" is a signal victory for the working class. The Jewish Workers' Clubs are happy to be among the working class organizations that have steadily supported the "Daily Worker" in its campaigns, political as well as financial.

"On with the Struggle." The Jewish Workers' Clubs stand ready with their support for the victory of the working class.

National Executive Committee of the Jewish Workers' Clubs of America, 80 East 11th St., N. Y. C. H. I. Costrell, Secretary.

New York City Committee of the Jewish Workers' Clubs, I. Goldberg, Secretary.

Chicago City Committee of Jewish Workers' Clubs, M. Strassburger, Secretary.

Philadelphia City Committee of Jewish Workers' Clubs, N. Korman, Secretary.

Detroit City Committee of Jewish Workers' Clubs, E. Kingston, Secretary.

NEW YORK CLUBS

- Artef Workers Club
- Bath Beach Workers Club
- Boro Park Workers Club
- Bridge Plaza Workers Club
- Brighton Beach Workers Club
- Bronx Workers Club
- Brownsville Workers Club
- Brownsville Youth Center
- Coney Island Workers Club
- Down Town Workers Club
- East New York Workers Club
- East Side Workers Club

- Hinsdale Workers Club
- Jackson Workers Club
- Jerome Workers Club
- Mapleton Workers Club
- Middle Bronx Workers Club
- New Lots Workers Club
- Prospect Workers Club
- Vegetarian Workers Club
- Williamsburg Workers Club
- Workers Self Education Club
- White Plains Workers Club
- Zukunft Workers Club

CHICAGO

- Hirsch Leckert Workers Club

- North West Workers Club
 - West Side Workers Club
 - M. Winchevsky Workers Club
- PHILADELPHIA
- Down Town Workers Club
 - Strawberry Mansion Workers Club

DETROIT

- Jewish Young Workers Club
- Oakland Workers Club
- West Side Workers Club

BOSTON

- Dorchester Workers Club

- Roxbury Workers Club
- Baltimore Workers Club
- Cleveland Workers Club
- Los Angeles Workers Club
- Minneapolis Workers Club
- Newark Workers Club
- New Brunswick Workers Club
- Paterson Workers Club
- Rochester Workers Club
- Toledo Workers Club
- Washington, D. C.—Five Star Youth Club

THE DREAM OF LENIN

(Continued from page 6)

It is the influence of the bourgeois idea that the press is just an organ for disseminating news, it merely gives the news "that is fit to print," that it is mainly concerned with "spot news." Action, struggle and organization—this is what the capitalists and their press fear most. But this is precisely what the workers need most! This is precisely what the Daily Worker must do in its agitation and propaganda to arouse the workers for struggle and organization.

Indeed, we must take to heart, the statement of Comrade Stalin that

"The press is the only weapon with whose aid the Party everyday speaks to the working class in the language of the Party. You cannot find in the world another such flexible apparatus as the press and there are no other means through which the party can so well connect its ideological threads with the working class."

TEN years of our Communist

Daily Worker! Ten years of incessant struggle to keep alive! But ten years of growing support and growing influence. How encouraging and inspiring is the fact that over 18,000 workers contributed in the recent successful Daily Worker drive. How Lenin valued these penny contributions for the revolutionary press in old Czarist Russia! He took pains to analyze the localities, the type of workers who con-

tributed. He saw in these contributions the rising mood for struggle and the growing influence of the Bolshevik press.

And are not the penny contributions to our Daily Worker a sign of the times, a sign that the American working-class is rising, that the influence of our Party is growing?

Here in the U. S. where the influence of the capitalist press is so great, where capitalism is so well organized, it is of particular importance that we increase the influence of the Daily as the "collective propagandist, agitator and organizer."

In 1902, at the very beginning of the proletarian revolutionary movement in Russia, Lenin dreamed of an all Russian newspaper. The Daily Worker was founded in 1924 following the October Revolution, following the establishment of the Communist International.

A new revolutionary upsurge is gripping the capitalist world. The recent strike wave in the U. S., the stubbornness with which the strikes continue to spread, the increasing struggles of all sections of the population, prove that the U. S. is not exempt from the growing revolutionary upsurge. In 1929 Comrade Stalin in discussing the problems facing the American Party said:

"The crisis of world capitalism is developing with increasing rapidity and cannot but affect American capitalism. The three million now unemployed in America are the first swallows indi-

Lenin on the Party Press

(Continued from Page 8)

atically develop an organization that will be concerned not only with local activities, but also with regular, general work; it will teach its members carefully to watch political events, to estimate their importance and their influence on the various sections of the population, and to devise suitable methods to influence these events through the revolutionary party.

The stage of military preparedness can be reached only by the constant activity of a regular army. If we united our forces for the conduct of a common paper, that work will prepare and bring forward not only the most competent propagandists but also the most skillful organizers and the most talented political party leaders, who will know at the right moment when to issue the call to battle, and will be capable of leading that battle.

In conclusion, we desire to say

ating the ripening of the economic crisis in America. The sharpening antagonism between America and England, the struggle for markets and raw materials and, finally the colossal growth of armaments—that is the second portent of the approaching crisis. I think the moment is not far off when a revolutionary crisis will develop in America, that will be the beginning of the end of world capitalism as a whole. It is essential that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting that historical moment fully prepared and of assuming the leadership of the impending class struggle in America. Every effort and every means must be employed in preparing for that, comrades."

THIS analysis of the leader of the world proletariat has been fully confirmed by the course of events since 1929. This analysis places great historical responsibilities and duties upon the shoulders of our Communist Party. To carry them out we must indeed with real Bolshevik conviction and with Stalin-like steered determination build our "collective organizer," build the Daily Worker. Let us with our Daily Worker blow "every spark of the class struggle" so that the rising popular indignation growing in the country will turn into a "general conflagration" leading to our October, to a Soviet America.

Let Lenin's dream become our dream!

a few words in order to avoid possible misunderstandings. We have spoken all the time of the systematic and methodical preparation, but we had no desire in the least to suggest that the autocracy may fall only as a result of a properly prepared siege or organized attack. Such a view would be stupid and doctrinaire. On the contrary, it is quite possible, and historically far more probable, that the autocracy will fall under the pressure of one of those spontaneous outbursts or unforeseen political complica-

tions which constantly threaten it from all sides. But no political party, if it desires to avoid adventurist tactics, can base its activities on expectations of such outbursts and complications. We must proceed along our road, and steadily carry out our systematic work, and the less we count on the unexpected, the less likely are we to be taken by surprise by any "historical turn."

—From Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. 4, Book 1. International Publishers, New York.

U.S.S.R.

WHERE TRAVEL DOLLARS HAVE NOT SHRUNK

Plans to visit the Soviet Union in 1934 are made attractive by the announcement of Intourist, the Soviet State Travel Company, that rates for travel in the U. S. S. R. will be substantially the same—in dollars—as those prevailing in 1933. This is good news for Soviet bound travelers in view of the fall of the dollar exchange abroad. The service is on a daily rate basis and includes eighteen standard itineraries of from five to thirty-one days. Costs cover visas, guide-interpreters, hotels, meals and all transportation in the Soviet Union. Consult your local travel agent for rates and schedules and write Intourist for illustrated booklet, Dept. DW.

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For many months the LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the International Labor Defense, has been issued at a LOSS. This cannot go on. Unless \$1,000 can be raised immediately, there is great danger that publication will have to be suspended indefinitely, or that the LABOR DEFENDER will be possible only in a very inferior form. We KNOW that readers and friends of the LABOR DEFENDER would consider this a disaster.

It is imperative, therefore, that workers and friends of the International Labor Defense answer this call for funds by contributing to the

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The LABOR DEFENDER is the only monthly magazine with mass circulation that militantly drives home the message of the defense of Scottsboro, Tom Mooney, the Reichstag Fire Defendants, and other well-known victims of class oppression. Working People, Friends of the Scottsboro Boys, Friends of the Working People, Friends of the International Labor Defense, you cannot let this distress call go unheeded! Any sum, large or small, will help keep the LABOR DEFENDER alive!

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The Vital Need of the Daily Worker in the Fight Against Facism

By MAX BEDACHT

At the establishment of our Daily Worker the Communist Party was guided and influenced entirely by the need of a collective propagandist, agitator and organizer.

The ruling class has the whole educational apparatus of the state at its disposal. It uses this apparatus to plant in the heads of the masses those illusions which make capitalism appear to them as absolutely the last word in social organization. Because of the illusions already in the heads of the workers, the propaganda of the capitalist press can be very subtle. It does not have to create an ideology, but merely feed one. It is this subtlety which misleads the masses into the belief that the capitalist press is not an instrument of propaganda, but a disseminator of news.

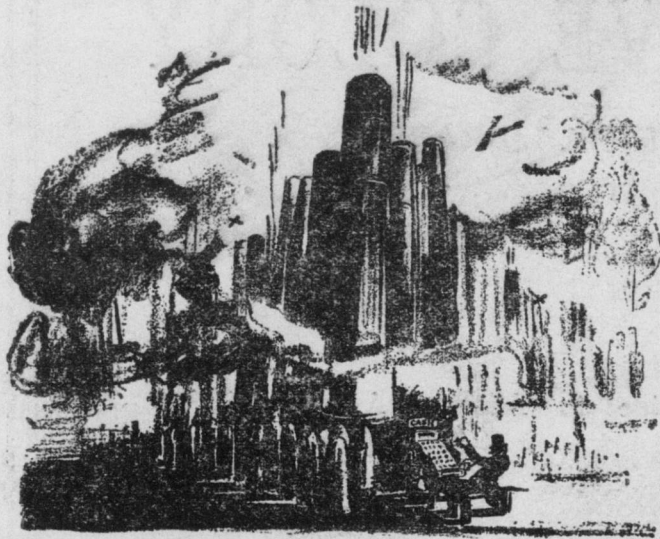
For the fighting working class press, the first task is to set the working masses into motion and



Max Bedacht

the workers by the capitalists, their economically insecure position in society, their misery and sufferings create in them a dissatisfaction, a feeling of resentment against capitalism and a desire for a change to the better. Their capitalist illusions, however, do not permit this feeling to become conscious. It is the task of the class-conscious leadership of the Communist Party to make it conscious. The Party's agitation, its propaganda must articulate this unconscious feeling and by this articulation must transform the unconscious reaction to capitalist exploitation into a conscious one.

The accomplishment of this task is the duty of the Communist Party. In the accomplishment of this task a daily paper can and must play the most important role. It must be the outstanding instrument of the Party in consciously articulating the grievances and reactions of the workers. It must also be the instrument of the giving voice to the feelings and thoughts of the workers themselves. It must convey consciousness from the Party to the masses and must also convey a realistic reflection of the problems of the masses to the Party.



"MARCHE MILITAIRE"

By FRED ELLIS

secondly, to overcome and expose the capitalist illusions in the heads of the masses. Its propaganda function, therefore, must of necessity be much more outspoken and undisguised than is that of the capitalist press.

The need of such a mouthpiece as a daily paper for our Party on the one hand, and the immensity of the task of maintaining it on the other, dominated the considerations of the Party concerning its establishment.

For Brown Shirts like Hamilton Fish, for Jesuits like Father Walsh and for labor fakers like Matthew Woll, the problem of establishing and maintaining the Daily Worker never existed with our Party. Their explanation of the establishment and existence of our Daily Worker is very simple: Moscow ordered the establishment of the Daily Worker and Moscow pays its bills! These gentlemen don't care that this explanation is contrary to the facts. All they care about is that it is propaganda for their class. It serves their purposes. It has ever been the principle of the Jesuits that the end justifies the means. To say that the Daily Worker was established by order from Moscow is calculated to discredit the Daily Worker as a mouthpiece of the grievances and aspirations of the American workers; and to say that its bills are paid by Moscow serves as a justification for the repeated lies about the "flow of Moscow gold."

LENIN AND DAILY WORKER

No, neither Moscow orders nor Moscow gold determined the establishment or contributed to the maintenance of the Daily Worker. It is true, the establishment of the Daily Worker was discussed with leading comrades in Moscow. Delegates of the American Party to the Third Congress of the Comintern discussed the problem of the establishment of the Daily Worker repeatedly with Lenin. Lenin's arguments were most powerful in determining the decisions of the American Party. Lenin pointed out that workers' consciousness does not develop by itself. He showed that this consciousness is the fruit of well-planned and organized action of the workers. The exploitation of

The Party became so convinced of this most important service of our Daily Worker that for 10 years now it has maintained this Daily Worker, even under most difficult circumstances. But our "Daily" has repaid that effort.

FASCISM IS CHIEF ISSUE

Just now the outstanding issue before the workers is the growing fascization of the political machinery of capitalism. This fascization is the outgrowth of the bankruptcy of capitalism. As long as capitalism was on the upgrade in its development, it received the voluntary submission of the masses. The capitalist illusions in their heads belittled their own difficulties and sufferings and made them see a perspective of a perpetually prosperous capitalism, with high wages, with an uninterruptedly adequate income for everybody. As long as this period of capitalism prevailed, those functions of the government which directly manifest the dictatorial character of capitalist rule are an exception. Force, terrorization, intimidation, frame-ups, are used wherever groups of workers show a tendency to revolt. Homestead, Ludlow, West Virginia, Haymarket, Mooney, are in this period more or less isolated occurrences. Of course, the fundamental principles of capitalist dictatorship embodied in the fact that the whole structure of law and government is based upon the interests of the capitalist class only and is against the interests of the working class, always exist. But the capitalist and democratic illusions blind the workers to this real essence of capitalist dictatorship.

Now capitalism has traveled over the peak of its development; it is on the downward grade. The illusion of perpetual prosperity in the head of the masses are evaporating. The masses no longer await a social heaven from the further development of capitalism. They feel and see the hell of its reality. They begin to ask themselves, what shall we do to change this? Acting on this unconscious question, the resistance of the workers everywhere to intensification of their exploitation grows. The masses are becoming radicalized.

IMPORTANT BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LENIN

A NUMBER of vitally important books and pamphlets have just been issued by International Publishers in connection with the Tenth Memorial Anniversary of the death of Lenin. Together with other literature already available these will serve to popularize the teachings of Lenin and their bearing upon the problems facing the revolutionary movement today.

Among the new pamphlets *The Lenin Heritage*, by Joseph Stalin, presents the most popular explanation of the meaning of Lenin's teachings. It is a speech delivered before the Congress of Soviets five days after Lenin's death and sums up his great heritage for the international working class in a simple and extremely clear way.

In *Lenin*, issued as a pamphlet in the Little Lenin Library, has been collected three speeches by Joseph Stalin. The first one, "Lenin as Leader and Organizer of the Communist Party" was delivered in 1920 while Lenin was still alive.

To be hailed as the greatest contribution to the Lenin Memorial Anniversary is undoubtedly the new edition of Lenin's basic work, *Imperialism—The Highest Stage of Capitalism*. This is the first complete and accurate translation to be published in English.

OF ALMOST equal importance is the publication, as a pamphlet in the Little Lenin Library, of Lenin's *Letter to the American Workers*, written in 1918, in which he explains to them the significance of the Russian Revolution and calls upon them to block the interventionist war against the Soviet Republic.

Clara Zetkin, the veteran Communist leader of Germany who died recently, wrote of her association with Lenin in a book which was published immediately after his death. International Publishers has issued this under the title of *Reminiscences of Lenin*. Here she tells of her long conversations with Lenin on the German question, the Polish War, the problems of the Communist International culture and art, women, marriage, sex and youth.

Nor have the children been neglected in providing literature for Lenin month and after. Perhaps one of the most effective of children's books to be published here is the forthcoming *Our Lenin*, written by Ruth Shaw and Harry Alan Potamkin and illustrated with 65 pictures by William Siegel. Potamkin completed work on this book just before his death.

In addition to this new literature, there are the *Collected Works of Lenin*, the 17 volumes in the Little Lenin Library, *Krupskaya's Memoirs*, *Maxim Gorky's Days With Lenin* and *Stalin's Leninism and Foundations of Leninism*.

These pamphlets and books, priced cheaply, constitute a rich body of literature to be used in the spreading and propagating of Lenin's teachings. International Publishers at 381 Fourth Avenue is to be commended on its activity in making this literature available and all those interested are urged to write them for full lists and further details.

mer occasional use by the government of terrorization, force, frame-ups against the workers becomes the prevailing system and method of government. Democracy turns into fascism, not by changing its fundamental character as a capitalist dictatorship, but by disclosing more and more this fundamental character, by using more and more fascist methods to enforce the laws of capitalist profit interests, which were and are also the laws of capitalist democracy.

PERFORMS

VITAL SERVICE

Under these conditions the Daily Worker as a collective agitator and propagandist has a most important function. Our "Daily" is fulfilling this function. In its news columns as well as in its editorials, it is giving voice to the conscious and unconscious reactions of the masses to this political development. It shows how this development affects all the workers, irrespective of their political or other beliefs and how united action of all the workers meet the emergencies of this development. Thus our Daily Worker becomes the most important instrument for the establishment of a broad united front in the struggle against this fascization in the United States, and against fascism everywhere. Since only the broader united front can secure victory for the workers in this struggle, the Daily Worker in its efforts to establish the united front performs the most important service of the hour to the working class.

All Avenues of the Roosevelt New Deal Lead to Boss War

By HARRY GANNES

ALL avenues of the New Deal lead directly to war. In the rapid construction of a navy "second to none" the war program is easily seen. But the greatest part of the war program goes on secretly. It is hidden in innocent looking projects like the P. W. A., the C. C. C. camps, in every measure of the N. R. A., in the proposed merger of the telephone and wireless corporations under government supervision.



Harry Gannes

Under the Roosevelt government the funds for war have doubled over last year. But it is not only in the increased expenditures that we can see the preparations for war as a violent attempt to solve the capitalist crisis. The collapse of the World Economic Conference, and the subsequent world financial war, especially between England and the United States; the Montevideo Conference; the mobilization of war forces around Cuba; and the concentration of the United States fleet in the Pacific are symptoms that war is uppermost in the minds of the rulers of the United States.

WHY WAR DANGER IS ACUTE

Why is the danger of war so acute at this time? The big corporations in the United States want a greater slice of the world's markets and colonies (as in China and South America) in order to increase their profits. They feel this need especially keenly after four years of crisis. In the last world war, Wall Street made billions. Now it wants to save its declining profits by one major, bloody stroke.

Every move towards war, whether war against the victorious proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, or war against the Chinese or Cuban people, as well as the steps towards war between the big powers, have been thoroughly exposed by the Daily Worker.

Every proposal of the Roosevelt regime which the capitalist press greeted as a "solution of the crises" has been unmasked as a war measure in the columns of the Daily Worker.

Especially the peace maneuvers of the capitalists, which cover all of their war preparations, were unmasked in the Daily Worker.

When the N. R. A. was passed and \$3,300,000,000 allocated for so-called public works, the Daily Worker declared that the major share of this sum would be spent for war. Since then this has actually occurred. The Roosevelt regime has spent a round billion dollars for war.

But it is not sufficient to expose the war moves of capitalism, especially during the present sharp crisis. Some of the pacifist organizations, too, print material on war expenditures. They try to lead the workers to think that war can be abolished without abolishing capitalism, or that it is only necessary to "expose" war in order to avoid it.

INSTRUMENT IN ANTI-WAR FIGHT

The Daily Worker is one of the chief instruments in the revolutionary fight against imperialist war.

This fight is based on the fact that war and capitalism are inseparable, and to end war, once and for all, capitalism must be ended.

Under the N. R. A., the moves towards war are more intimately connected with the daily life of the whole workingclass—the C. W. A. and C. C. C. projects, clearly war measures, at the same time are used to starve the workers and to refuse to grant unemployment insurance. War funds are spent that should be demanded for relief, unemployment insurance, and veterans bonus. The Labor Boards prepare to smash all strikes, to regiment the workers under the code, so that the capitalists can be better prepared for a quick switch to war economy.

Hence, the struggle against war is intimately connected with the struggle for workers' rights, the right of organization and strike, for unemployment insurance, and against the whole slave system of the N. R. A. codes.

But at the same time, a revolutionary consciousness must be aroused in the struggle against war. It is in this field that the Daily Worker is particularly a valuable instrument for the workingclass. The struggle for war must be a struggle that leads to the overthrow of capitalism; towards the slogan of transforming imperialist war into a civil war.

In the past ten years, and in all future issues of the Daily Worker, one of the outstanding features has been and will be the mobilization of the workers for the defense of the Soviet Union. Hitler in Germany has raised as one of fascism's chief slogans, "War Against the Soviet Union," as an attempt to solve the capitalist crisis. In the United States, American capitalism was forced to reverse its 16-year old policy of non-recognition. But this by no means does away with the innate and bitter hatred of American capitalism towards the U. S. S. R., and the constant desire and support for war to overthrow it.

To get a clear, thorough picture of the rapid moves of capitalism towards war, the Daily Worker is indispensable.

And as an instrument in the revolutionary fight against war the Daily Worker has already proved itself a valuable factor.

We are on the eve of a new imperialist slaughter that only the workingclass can prevent by its revolutionary action, or end by transforming it into a civil war. In this aim, no worker can afford not to follow the Daily Worker.

THE INTERNATIONALE

Arise ye prisoners of starvation
Arise you wretched of the earth
For justice thunders condemnation
A better world's in birth.

No more tradition's chains shall bind us
Arise ye slaves, no more in thrall
The earth shall rise on new foundations
We have been naught, we shall be all.

CHORUS:

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place
The International Soviet
Shall be the human race.

(Repeat)

Leavenworth Has Latest Prison Rebellion, 7 Killed in Battle Lasting Many Hours

Daily Worker

20,000 NEW YORK WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR; MANY THOUSANDS MORE STRIKE

Set Date October 12-13 for Southern Textile Conference

MASS DEFY POLICE BRUTALITY, RAIN, BOSSSES, ALSO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'SOCIALIST' LACKEYS AT RAND SCHOOL

Advertisement for the Daily Worker newspaper, featuring various news snippets and headlines such as 'Seven Dead in Prison Riot in Leavenworth', 'Chicago Police Attack Meetings', and 'Fight Police in Many Cities'. It includes a call to action for a demonstration on August 1st.

REPORTING FIRST AUGUST 1 ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION