

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

LITERATURE—ART
POETRY—FICTION

THE DAMNED AGITATOR

And Other Stories.

By MICHAEL GOLD.

Inspiring stories written by one of the most brilliant of the young American proletarian writers. A booklet to enjoy reading and then hand to your shop-mate. **10 Cents.**

RED CARTOONS

A joyous collection of the best work of seventeen leading proletarian artists in over seventy remarkable cartoons and drawings. Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, Art Young and all your favorites are here. Bound in art-board covers. **\$1.00**



FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



By HERMINA ZUR MUHLEN.

A book of beautiful working class stories that will delight your children and instill in their minds the spirit of revolt. With over twenty black and white illustrations, attractively bound in both editions.

Translation by Ida Dailles.

Color plates and cover designs by
LYDIA GIBSON

75 Cents Duroflex Cover.

\$1.25 Cloth Bound.

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION

By LEON TROTSKY.

A brilliant criticism of the present literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of Art to life. A fearless application of materialist dialectics in an analysis of literature and art. **Cloth, \$2.50**

FLYING OSIP—

Stories of New Russia.

Eleven short stories written since the revolution and revealing the new literary trends representing the most significant of the new Russian writers. Paper \$1.50. Cloth \$2.50

POEMS FOR WORKERS

Edited by
MANUEL GOMEZ.

A choice collection of working class poems. **10 Cents**

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.



—El Machete, official organ, Communist Party of Mexico.

"Between you and me—we will conquer all America!"

We Will Send Your Shopmate



A SAMPLE COPY



OF THE

WORKERS MONTHLY

THERE are many thousands of intelligent, and class conscious workers in America who have never made contact with the revolutionary Labor movement. No doubt there are many in your shop—your trade union local—or even in your fraternal organization. As a class conscious worker you have probably spoken to some of them—have discussed the Labor movement.

The Workers Monthly is a magazine that every intelligent worker will enjoy. To reach as many of these workers as possible, we appeal to you for help. We ask that every reader of the Workers Monthly send AT LEAST ONE name and address and allow us to reach this worker with a sample copy—to make one more contact with intelligent, militant workers.

Clip the blank adjoining—today—to help the Labor movement increase its ranks of revolutionary labor.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBSCRIBE FOR OTHERS—that's even better! Use the same blank.

USE THE SAME BLANK ALSO

To Renew

Simply write in name and address here and

Clip Today



THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

These are intelligent workers I feel sure would be interested in the Workers Monthly. Please send them a sample copy:

Inclose \$..... for..... mos. subscription.

Name

Street

City

State

Name

Street

City

State

Name

Street

City

State

the convention for the organization of the Communist Party which opened the following day. Thus on August 31-September 1, the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party came into existence, of which the Workers (Communist) Party is the lineal descendant.



MACHINISTS HALL
Convention Hall of the Socialist Party and the Communist Labor Party, 1919.

During the two years that followed a number of shifts in the alignments took place in the efforts to unite the two parties. This was finally achieved in May, 1921. A new division took place over the question of the formation of the Workers Party. This was liquidated in 1922. In 1923 the underground Communist Party went out of existence and the Workers (Communist) Party became the organized expression of the Communist movement in this country.

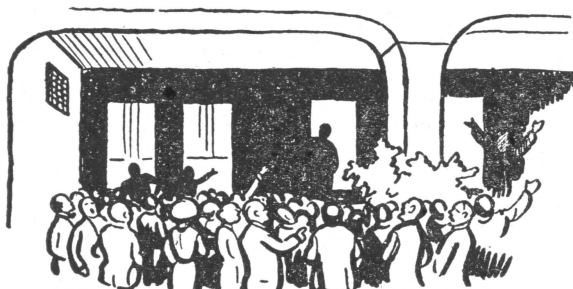
The Party in 1919.

WITH this brief sketch of the movement leading up to the organization of the Party, we can turn to the development of the Party during the seven years of its participation in the class struggle in this country. The article will deal rather with the intellectual development of the movement, that is, the development of its policies and its tactics rather than with a presentation of the various struggles in which it participated.

The Communist Party was born in a period of revolutionary struggle. The Russian Proletarian Revolution had been victorious. The Hungarian Soviets were in power. Revolutionary struggles were raging in Germany. In Italy the workers were on the march. The issue on which the left wing carried on its struggle within the Socialist Party was the interpretation of these events—that is, on the basis that life itself was proving that Socialism could only be established thru the overthrow of the capitalist state power and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat which would reconstruct the economic system.

It was to be expected under these circumstances that this question would play a big part in the life and work of the Party and so the Communist Party in 1919 was little more than a propaganda society teaching the lesson of the proletarian revolution to be learned from the experiences of the workers in the European countries.

It is true that the Party endeavored to connect this



The Left Wing Singing The International.

propaganda with the events of the struggles of the workers in this country. Thus, the Communist Party, during the four months of open existence which the government permitted it in 1919, entered actively into the struggles of the workers—the great steel strike and the miners' strike of that period. It did not, however, enter these struggles with a program of fighting the immediate battles and aiding the workers to win their fight but rather to use the event of the struggle for the purpose of carrying on agitation to show the necessity of the overthrow of the capitalist state power and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat.



"SMOLNY"
Communist Party Convention Hall, 1919.

The Communist Party of 1919 stood outside of the labor movement, endeavoring to draw the workers into its ranks thru agitation

and propaganda which pointed to the necessity of a revolutionary Party fighting for the overthrow of capitalism.

The bitter onslaught of the government against the Communist Party at the end of the year 1919 deepened the tendency for the Party to become merely a propaganda society. During this persecution, nearly four thousand members of the Party were arrested and held for deportation and imprisonment. This persecution drove the Party underground and the immediate result of its being forced into an underground existence was to intensify the tendency to become a propaganda society of the principle of revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist government without concerning itself with the immediate present day struggles of the workers.



Jack Reed hitching up his pants in preparation for a speech.

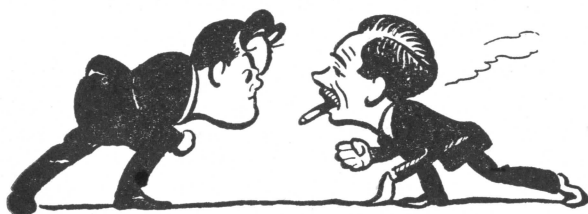
The Struggle Toward a Communist Policy.

The struggle out of this sectarian position was a hard and long one. It lasted thru the years 1920 and 1921.

The first phase of this struggle was expressed in the new orientation of the Party in relation to work within the trade unions. The Party, in 1919 and during 1920, was isolated from the trade union movement. The Party had not yet learned the necessity of organizing its members for systematic penetration of the trade unions in order to win the mass organizations of the workers for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism. In 1921 the Party revised its trade union policy and adopt-

ed the correct Communist policy of working within the existing trade unions.

The second phase of the struggle for a correct Communist policy found its expression in the struggle within the Party over the question of the organization of the Workers Party and finally in the form of the struggle in regard to the liquidation of the underground Communist Party. Behind all these different issues which arose in regard to these questions, was the fundamental issue of the participation of the Party in the class struggle as



REED

GERBER

Left and Right,
Chicago, 1919.

it manifested itself in the present and in formulating programs and policies which would enable it to make its starting point in moving the workers towards a revolutionary struggle the present development of class consciousness among the American workers.

The Communist Party Today.

Today the Workers (Communist) Party no longer stands outside of the labor movement and the manifestations of the class struggles of the workers in this country. It has become part of these struggles. It has learned that there is no phase of the fight of the workers in relation to their present situation that the Party should not have a part in, should not formulate programs for, and use to develop class consciousness of the workers and teach them the need of a militant revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system.

The Party has not only learned this correct Communist policy but it has reorganized its forces so that it can effectively apply its strength in the class struggle. In place of the isolated, territorial and language branches, it has organized shop and street nuclei and in addition to these, trade union fractions, the language propaganda fractions, fractions in co-operatives and fraternal organizations and wherever the workers gather together in organizations in their industries.

Seven years of experience has taught the Party that it must be the steel rod running thru and combining all forms of workers' organizations; that it must be the initiator of a common policy for these workers' organizations; that thru its nuclei and fractions it stimulates into common action, workers, organized in trade unions, in co-operatives in shop councils, in fraternal organiza-

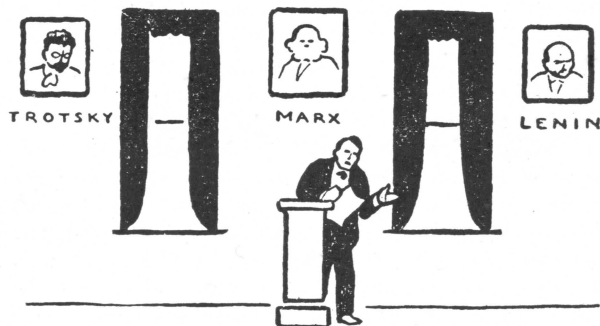
tions and concentrates their combined strength against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

The Party has learned that it must utilize every form of opposition to the capitalist system and the capitalist government in aid of the revolutionary struggles of the workers.

It has learned the need of work among the farmers in order to ally them with the workers in the struggle against the capitalist class and government. It sees the need of organizing the Negroes for the struggle against racial discrimination and to ally this struggle with the struggle of the workers against the capitalists. It has become the exponent of the foreign born workers in their fight against the foreign born exception laws. It is stimulating the struggle against American imperialism by aiding in organizing opposition to the imperialist adventures of the American capitalists in the West Indies, Central and South America.

Today, the Workers (Communist) Party participates in and organizes and drives forward all these phases of the struggle against the capitalist class and the capitalist government. It does so because it understands that only from these beginnings, thru the consolidation and concentration of all phases of the struggle against the capitalists will ultimately develop that revolutionary force which will overthrow the capitalist government and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The goal of the Communist Party remains what it was in 1919. It has learned, however, that the way to reach that goal is not only thru propagating the idea of a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism but by participation in the present struggles of the workers, stimulating them to more aggressive struggle, teaching the workers in the process of these struggles the necessity of the proletarian revolution and thus generating the force



The Platform at the 1919 Convention of the Communist Party.

which will actually achieve the goal for which the Communist Party is fighting—the overthrow of the capitalist class and its government and the establishment of the Soviet government and a proletarian dictatorship.

lized around issues quite apart from those raised by the Church conflict.

What can the United States want from Mexico regarding the oil and land laws? The government declared months ago that it was satisfied with President Calles' regulations modifying their enforcement. In these regulations Calles gave practically everything that was immediately asked. What is then the issue with the Mexican government?

The revolution is the issue.

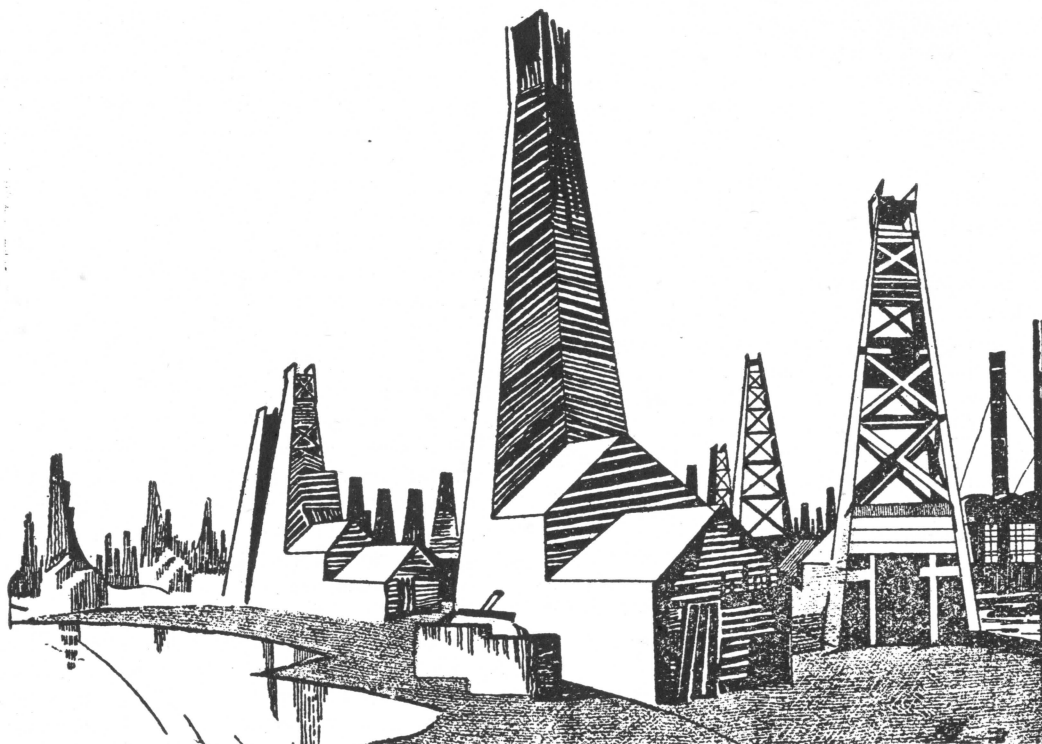
Mexico is a relatively small nation bordering on the most powerful imperialist country in the world. The maintenance of a national-revolutionary program in Mexico is a challenge to the most cherished imperialist aspirations of Wall Street, which include nothing less than the complete subjugation of the republic lying across the Rio Grande.

The latest note to Calles' government may be just an isolated thrust or it may be followed by a general assault against Mexican sovereignty. But whether or not the note is followed immediately by others it cannot properly be regarded as an isolated one. It is part

of the general ever-intensifying push forward of American imperialism against Mexico, in alliance with whatever counter-revolutionary forces are allowed to gain strength there.

It is not likely that there will be any more direct U. S. intervention in the present crisis. The Catholic rebellion failed to split the revolutionary forces and thereby create a favorable situation for imperialism.

The Mexican government will be strengthening the revolution in the face of all its enemies, native and foreign, if it acts with energy in the present crisis. Unless there is a rapid shift in developments the Church will emerge from the present conflict with its prestige badly shattered. The government must grasp this opportunity to remove clericals from strategic positions everywhere, to put out of harm's way all those who have taken an active part in support of the clerical rebellion to root out every remaining vestige of clerical power—and to base itself more and more decisively upon the toiling masses who must be the backbone of its support. The extent to which Calles adopts such a course will determine its true revolutionary character.



OIL!

gram which will save the union and put it again in a fighting position.

Defeat the Lewis Machine.

The accomplishment of this vitally necessary program requires the sweeping away of the corrupt Lewis administration. Fortunately an opportunity to do this presents itself in the union elections now approaching. The masses in the miners' Union are against Lewis his policies. Every time they have an opportunity they prove this. In the last national union election they voted, according to Lewis' own official report, 66,000 for the rank and file left wing miner, Voyzey, against 134,000 for Lewis. But in reality the vote was much more favorable for Voyzey. There is every reason to believe that he actually secured a majority. Lewis unquestionably stole thousands of votes from him. Lewis never dared to publish the tabulated vote of the election, by local unions, as required by the union constitution. He could not show a majority.

In the present elections John Brophy, president of

District No. 2, a man long associated with various progressive movements in the Miners' Union, has announced himself as a candidate against Lewis. In his official statement, published in the daily press, he states that the union is in peril and will be ruined unless the unorganized are organized. He also stresses the necessity for nationalizing the coal mines. In his fight for the existence of the U. M. W. A., Brophy is joined by Stevenson of District 24 as vice-president and by Brennan, former president of District 1, as candidate for secretary-treasurer. The struggle between the Brophy forces and Lewis will be a fight between the forces of progress and those of destruction in the union. Upon the outcome depends the very existence of the organization. Notwithstanding differences of opinion upon many subjects, the body of progressives, radicals, and revolutionists in the union must make common cause against the corrupt Lewis machine in this election. The victory of Lewis would be the death of the Miners' Union. The great masses of honest rank and filers will support the slate headed by Brophy.



the appointee and representative of an outside power? Why is Canada still in leading strings? In other words, the "Constitutional Issue" is the issue of the constitution itself. This is an issue which the workers cannot afford to ignore. They are vitally affected by the regime of the British North America Act. It does matter to the workers whether the country in which they carry on their class struggle for social freedom is still a colony or has achieved complete sovereignty. The workers are confronted not only with capitalism but with capitalist-imperialism. Not only are they interested that they shall not be the pawns of British foreign policy and imperialist wars, but that the concessions they wring in the way of immediate social legislation shall not be at the mercy of the British North America Act or of the interpretation of its powers and jurisdiction by

the Privy Council in London. The Senate killed the Old Age Pensions Bill passed in the House of Commons. But assuming it had carried even in that Rich Old Men's Home the right of the Federal Government to pass such legislation might still have been questioned on appeal to the Privy Council. Despite all statements to the contrary, Canada is still a colony of Great Britain, a part of the British Empire, one of the greatest political machines for the exploitation of the working class and subject peoples in the world. That is why the Labor Party, in its Ontario Section at least, takes a position in favor of the complete self-determination of Canada and why the left wing of the Labor Party headed by the Communists takes a more specific position for the annulment of the British North America Act, the separation of Canada from the Empire, and Canadian Independence.



ordinary text-book economics of the bourgeois economist. Surely we want to propagate Marxism—but surely we are not going to teach the whole of “Capital” or even parts of it in the original form. We must make a distinction between the training of Party cadres and mass propaganda. Why cannot we do as the bourgeois specialists: make a list of the fundamental propositions of Marxian economics we want to propagate and demand of each proposition that it justify its inclusion by contributing to the aims we have in view?

The second lesson we can learn as regards content is the matter of **formulation** of the fundamental propositions that lie at the basis of our economic propaganda work. The propositions must be carefully formulated without technicalities, in terms of the “concrete practical facts and interests” of the workers’ everyday life. A good deal depends upon the felicity of formulation.

c. Methods of propaganda. If anything more were necessary, the study of “employee education in economics” would convince us of the absolutely **basic nature of the shop** in any activity of reaching the workers, especially in our propaganda work. From the shop we must extend to other places “where workers gather in groups” (trade unions, workers’ clubs, fraternal and sports organizations, etc.). Our organizational system of shop nuclei and fractions is justified again thru the experiences of the bourgeoisie.

If it is true that the shop is the basis for our propaganda work then we must admit that we have not given sufficient thought to **forms and methods of propaganda work in the shop**. Here, too, we can learn a great deal from the experience of the bourgeoisie. We have made some beginning in the matter of **shop papers** but what have we done to utilize to the full the advantages that **shop bulletin boards** offer us? Of course, we cannot put up official notices or clippings the way the bosses can—but what is to prevent us from putting up stickers surreptitiously, clippings with some propaganda material, quotations, drawings, graphs, pictures, etc.? Before these stickers can be removed by the authorities they will be seen and read and discussed by many workers. Have we utilized sufficiently the distribution of special **propaganda leaflets**—we are not speaking here of agitational leaflets but of leaflets devoted to the propaganda of certain economic propositions based, of course, on certain events? Have we ever systematized and organized so powerful a form of propaganda as **noon day discussion**? It is impossible here to go into further detail in these matters but they should be made the object of careful study and investigation by the agitprop apparatus of the Party.

Above all: **careful investigation and analysis, systematization, rationalization, and organization**—in these lie our strength.



forerunner of the Russian revolution—there is a wide gulf between these two conceptions.

Leninism has its roots in the proletarian movement of the capitalist epoch; Bakunin, however was, in spite of all his radicalism, an exponent of the elementary revolutionary character of the pre-proletarian period of the Russian and the European revolutions.

Our quarrels with Bakunin are past history. There is, however, one feature which brings Bakunin nearer to us than, for instance, Herzen or any other politician of our past. In spite of all the differences and all the hostility which stood between Bakunin and Marx, one com-

mon passion, one common feeling brought them nearer together; both wished that the social revolution should occur as rapidly as possible, both strove for the same end, for the final victory over that order of society which is characterized by exploitation, force and distress.

Both these passions bring him nearer to our Leninist generation also. In this sense it can be said that there is something of "Bakuninism" in our revolution and in Leninism.

But this "common factor" is the same which brought Marx and Bakunin nearer together and without which there can be no revolution.



tion of Yessenin and fussed about him as about a real treasure. I am not an admirer of the journal "On the Literary Post," for this publication, following the traditions of its not too worthy predecessor, "On the Post," makes more noise about being naughty than it actually convinces. But a writer who cannot stand even an unjust criticism has no capacity for life. He who writes, fires and goes to be fired at. And as for aiding and subsidizing literature, we certainly spend much more on literature than our resources permit. The point at issue is not here and one should investigate not the Communists but himself.

Actors Not Spectators!

In a period of the most subversive social change, the writer cannot be spectator. While fishing, one can sit on the bank of a languidly flowing stream and observe. But just try to come out on the battlefield with an umbrella in your hand, when artillery pounds on both sides, when shells fly in all directions, and then try to observe. There is no room for the spectator in that milieu. You must sit in the trenches with a rifle in your hands and be ready to be killed or to start an attack. During a great historical change there is no room for the spectator. The only alternative left is to hide like a bed bug behind the wall paper. The storm, however, will kick him up helter-skelter. Tossed out into the air by the storm, he will break his skull against the stones.

Left behind the wall paper, he will die of boredom or lack of spiritual food.

A Step Forward.

The time of the Soviet writer's describing how good was the civil war in which he did not participate is coming to an end. The Soviet writer must make a step forward, a step toward communism. But this requires not only the reading of books and contemplation wither humanity is going. It requires direct participation in the social struggle—work in the ranks of the struggling masses of the people. In order to be a good writer, it is not enough to be a good Communist. But he who will not be a Communist in the U. S. S. R., a Communist not on the basis of a party book in his pocket, but a Communist on the basis of deep inner convictions, a Communist who daily verifies himself on the performance of his social task—he will not be able to be a Soviet writer, for he will be incapable of comprehending the great and significant about him.

To be sure, the fellow-travellers will not change at once. Many of them will continue to be fellow-travellers until the final victory of the revolution. But in consequence, their art will fade. Of course, it is not easy to become a Communist. But this is a question of life and death for a Russian writer.

This is what we should be thinking about at the graves of Yessenin and Sobol.



of the churches on a national basis. A brief suggestive remark on the stimulus given to anti-Calvinist sects during the Revolution (because of their more democratic and equalitarian features) concludes this chapter.

To the Marxian reader nothing is so striking about this book as its vagueness and the lack of precision, definiteness and clarity of its concepts and formulations. This is not the fault of the author who is an unusually clear writer. It is inherent in any bourgeois history that is not the purest bourgeois apologetics and makes any claim to scientific objectivity. Why? Because the investigations of the historian, especially the historian of revolutions, are certain to lead him to "intellectual Bolshevism," the recognition of the validity of the methods and results of Marxism. But the class prejudice, conscious and unconscious, of the bourgeois historian cannot permit him to go too far in such a direction. So he is left half-way and, in order to save himself from his ambiguous position, he falls straight into the arms of compromise. Hence the self-contradictory absurdities and the confusing and obscurantist ideological eclecticism so characteristic of the "advanced" and "liberal" bourgeois historians of whom Professor Jameson is an example. They are caught in the toils of the basic contradiction of modern life and thought. To gain freedom means to cut themselves loose from their class and throw in their lot with the proletariat who can afford to look history straight in the face for in the laws of history it sees the conditions of its own triumph. The future of history like that of science lies with the proletariat.

—Apex.

"The Glory That Was Greece"

CLOUD CUCKOO LAND, WHEN THE BOUGH BREAKS, THE CONQUERED, by Naomi Mitchison, Harcourt Brace and Company, New York.

SEVERAL authors in the last few years have turned to Ancient Greece for their material. This is a mine of great wealth. The life of those tiny city states, each a few miles square and with a few thousand inhabitants, is briefly but well pictured by Ben Wheeler in his history, "Alexander the Great."

There was intense and enduring city patriotism and a kaleidoscope of alliances and realignments. All spoke Greek but each city had a distinctive dialect. In spite of their cities' smallness, their slave civilization reached a high level in architecture, drama, oratory, philosophy and science. No Greek owed any duty at all to other Greeks or to Greece—it was entirely proper for a Greek to serve in a "barbarian" army even against Greeks or to hold Greeks as slaves. Even Alexander the apostle of Pan-Hellenism, sold the Thebans into slavery and held Athenian slaves himself. The Spartans destroyed Messene and held the citizens in slavery for three hundred years. The standard of civic duty was low—Alkibiades, for example, commanded an Athenian expedition; deserted to Sparta and showed them how to smash Athens; returned to Athenian service, was again entrusted with command and again deserted, this time to serve Persia.

New Arrangements---

Just completed make The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

Exclusive Agents

for

The Communist International

(Monthly)

and the

INPRECOR (International Press Correspondence), Weekly

Official Organs of the Leading Body of the World Communist Movement.



"The Communist International" is the official organ of the Executive Committee of the C. I.—printed in English, Russian, French and German at Leningrad, Russia. The editorial board consists of outstanding figures of the world Communist movement—and the contents of each issue is a source of information on every important phase of Communist theory and practice, as well as on every development in the world Labor movement.

SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS—\$1.25 SIX MONTHS—\$2.50 A YEAR. In bundles 18 cents a copy—unsold copies NOT RETURNABLE.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE

The revolutionary press of all countries is supplied most valuable features and data through this source. To the intelligent worker, student or active member of the revolutionary labor movement, the INPRECOR should be a permanent guide to every event and development affecting labor.

\$6.00 a Year : : \$3.00 Six Months

SUBSCRIBE! DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, : : : : III.

Enclosed \$..... for..... months subscription

to C. I. and..... months INPRECOR.

Name

Street

City State.....

ABOUT 1,000 B. C., the primitive communism of the gens began to crack; men were beginning to be distinguished as "rich" and "poor." Men lived by farming, cattle rearing and slave raiding. As technique developed and wealth increased, the importance of trade—shipping and shipbuilding—grew with giant strides. This favored Athens, which had a splendid harbor. The gentile system (described in Engels' "Origin of the Family") was abandoned and neighboring tribes leagued themselves together in the new city states.

A free man's whole interest centered in his civic life. He spent his youth in its militia, being trained in arms; in manhood his social interests were city politics, alliances, debates, public dramatic exhibitions and singing or athletic contests. His religion was woven round his city gods. He knew the politicians and generals personally—heard them debate two or three times a week.

Such minute units were fetters on the growing productive forces and bitter struggles were waged between cities as a result. Early in the fifth century the enormous Persian empire was beaten back in three big victories—Marathon, Salamis and Plataea (490 to 479 B. C.).

Greek military methods were simple—their reliance was on heavily armored hoplites, with light armed footmen and cavalry as auxiliaries. The hoplites, three or four deep, advanced slowly with the spear. The light armed Persians, using short spears and the bow proved helpless against them. Discipline was poor even among the Spartans.

Athens dominated commerce and Greek society for half a century. She collected about \$1,000,000 a year as tribute from her "allies" (the Greek island cities) and spent it on her fleet and her beautiful temples. Then she was embroiled in a trade war with Corinth, who drew Sparta in as an ally. The Peloponesian war dragged on for thirty years. The strategy of Athens was rotten and her tactics nearly as bad. She frittered away her resources but so long as she ruled the sea and could import grain from the head of the Aegean, she could carry on.

Since its defeat the Persian Empire had used its limitless financial resources to foster strife in Greece. At this time she subsidized Sparta, who was enabled to build a big fleet, hire well-paid sailors and so wear down and, in the end, wipe out the Athenian navy (in 404 B. C.). On land Sparta and her allies were never in serious danger.

Sparta ruled the roost for thirty years but she did not take kindly to "modern" warfare (hiring professional soldiers) and she had no commercial weight, so her decay was inevitable. A military genius of Thebes, Epaminondas, grasped the fact that if his troops advanced thirty deep, in a dense column, they could smash thru a six-deep line. Once the formation of a Greek army was broken the struggle was over and the massacre began. He illustrated his views in 370 B. C. at Leuctra, wiping out a Spartan army and Spartan prestige.

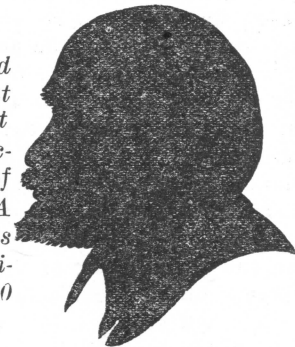
Thirty years before, 10,000 Greek Hoplites had hired out to a Persian usurper, marched into the heart of Asia, defeated there half a million strong army and then, their commander and officers killed, pondered what to do. They offered to enlist under their late enemies.

COMMUNISM

In Theory and Practice

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

The speeches and writings of a great leader on the most simple but most necessary problems of the working class. A splendid work in its first American publication. Cloth \$1.50



State and Revolution By LENIN

A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

Duroflex, durable binding. 25 Cents.

The Theory and Practice of Leninism By I. STALIN

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism.

Duroflex bound, 35 Cents.

The Menace of Opportunism

By MAX BEDACHT.

Clarity of principle is essential to correct policies. This booklet is a splendid contribution to Communist clarity.

15 Cents.

Why Every Worker Should Become a Communist

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

An attractive, simple exposition of Communist practice and policies written by the national executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. — illustrated by leading artists. 5 Cents.

The Communist Manifesto By KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS

The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system.

Cloth, 60 Cents. Paper, 10 Cents.

Principles of Communism

By FREDERICK ENGELS—Translation by MAX BEDACHT

The original draft of the Communist Manifesto with most valuable and interesting historical notes. 10 Cents.

A. B. C. of Communism

By BUCHARIN AND PREOBRAZHENSKY

A gem of Communist teachings. A complete and simple explanation of Communism making an invaluable text-book. 50 Cents.

Party Organization

With Introduction
By JAY LOVESTONE

Letter of the Communist International, Constitution, organization charts, etc. of the American movement organized in the Workers (Communist) Party. 15 Cents.

The 4th National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, Held in Chicago, 1925.

A record of progress of the American Communist movement, in resolutions and declarations—with constitution. A compendium of information on all phases of the movement. 50 Cents.



ABOUT 1,000 B. C., the primitive communism of the gens began to crack; men were beginning to be distinguished as "rich" and "poor." Men lived by farming, cattle rearing and slave raiding. As technique developed and wealth increased, the importance of trade—shipping and shipbuilding—grew with giant strides. This favored Athens, which had a splendid harbor. The gentile system (described in Engels' "Origin of the Family") was abandoned and neighboring tribes leagued themselves together in the new city states.

A free man's whole interest centered in his civic life. He spent his youth in its militia, being trained in arms; in manhood his social interests were city politics, alliances, debates, public dramatic exhibitions and singing or athletic contests. His religion was woven round his city gods. He knew the politicians and generals personally—heard them debate two or three times a week.

Such minute units were fetters on the growing productive forces and bitter struggles were waged between cities as a result. Early in the fifth century the enormous Persian empire was beaten back in three big victories—Marathon, Salamis and Plataea (490 to 479 B. C.).

Greek military methods were simple—their reliance was on heavily armored hoplites, with light armed footmen and cavalry as auxiliaries. The hoplites, three or four deep, advanced slowly with the spear. The light armed Persians, using short spears and the bow proved helpless against them. Discipline was poor even among the Spartans.

Athens dominated commerce and Greek society for half a century. She collected about \$1,000,000 a year as tribute from her "allies" (the Greek island cities) and spent it on her fleet and her beautiful temples. Then she was embroiled in a trade war with Corinth, who drew Sparta in as an ally. The Peloponnesian war dragged on for thirty years. The strategy of Athens was rotten and her tactics nearly as bad. She frittered away her resources but so long as she ruled the sea and could import grain from the head of the Aegean, she could carry on.

Since its defeat the Persian Empire had used its limitless financial resources to foster strife in Greece. At this time she subsidized Sparta, who was enabled to build a big fleet, hire well-paid sailors and so wear down and, in the end, wipe out the Athenian navy (in 404 B. C.). On land Sparta and her allies were never in serious danger.

Sparta ruled the roost for thirty years but she did not take kindly to "modern" warfare (hiring professional soldiers) and she had no commercial weight, so her decay was inevitable. A military genius of Thebes, Epaminondas, grasped the fact that if his troops advanced thirty deep, in a dense column, they could smash thru a six-deep line. Once the formation of a Greek army was broken the struggle was over and the massacre began. He illustrated his views in 370 B. C. at Leuctra, wiping out a Spartan army and Spartan prestige.

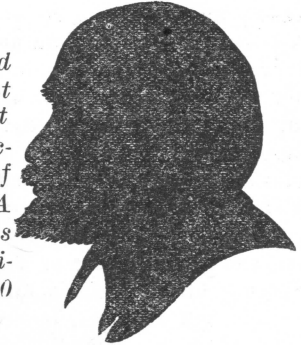
Thirty years before, 10,000 Greek Hoplites had hired out to a Persian usurper, marched into the heart of Asia, defeated there half a million strong army and then, their commander and officers killed, pondered what to do. They offered to enlist under their late enemies.

COMMUNISM

In Theory and Practice

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

The speeches and writings of a great leader on the most simple but most necessary problems of the working class. A splendid work in its first American publication. Cloth \$1.50



State and Revolution By LENIN

A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

Duroflex, durable binding. 25 Cents.

The Theory and Practice of Leninism By I. STALIN

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism.

Duroflex bound, 35 Cents.

The Menace of Opportunism

By MAX BEDACHT.

Clarity of principle is essential to correct policies. This booklet is a splendid contribution to Communist clarity.

15 Cents.

Why Every Worker Should Become a Communist

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

An attractive, simple exposition of Communist practice and policies written by the national executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.—illustrated by leading artists. 5 Cents.

The Communist Manifesto By KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS

The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system.

Cloth, 60 Cents. Paper, 10 Cents.

Principles of Communism

By FREDERICK ENGELS—Translation by MAX BEDACHT

The original draft of the Communist Manifesto with most valuable and interesting historical notes. 10 Cents.

A. B. C. of Communism

By BUCHARIN AND PREOBRAZHENSKY

A gem of Communist teachings. A complete and simple explanation of Communism making an invaluable text-book. 50 Cents.

Party Organization

With Introduction
By JAY LOVESTONE

Letter of the Communist International, Constitution, organization charts, etc. of the American movement organized in the Workers (Communist) Party. 15 Cents.

The 4th National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, Held in Chicago, 1925.

A record of progress of the American Communist movement, in resolutions and declarations—with constitution. A compendium of information on all phases of the movement. 50 Cents.



caused the collapse of Athenian economics and Athenian power. The Athenian artisan, unable to live by labor, became a parasite, supported by his pay as juror, voter, soldier or sailor. This pay had to be first extracted from the slaves or from Athen's "allies." This explains why the Athenian "democracy" favored war whether against Sparta or Macedon, while the "oligarchy" were for "peace at any price." Naturally! In time of war the surplus value whipped out of the rich man's slaves was taken by the city to pay the soldiers, who were poor men. In time of peace the rich man kept it and the poor man darn near starved.

It may be remarked that not only novelists write on the Greek theme. Our dear friend Clemenceau has recently published a life of Demosthenes to warn the French that just as the Athenians, fickle, short-sighted and unwilling to fight were reduced to vassalage by Macedon, so the French, unless they listen to their jingoes, will be conquered by Germany—or England—or Russia—or America. The enemy matters not so long as the profiteer prospers!

From the literary viewpoint Clemenceau is an honest old fool, ("Surprises of Life" is delightfully acid, spicy reading—his novel, "The Strongest," is utter trash, however) but his history is as dumb as his politics or his finance. The Athenian democracy was willing to fight in the fourth century—how else could it earn a living? But Athenian economics were even worse off than modern French, so the Athenian "democrats" went abroad and enlisted under the tyrant of Persia (hot dog!), who could feed and pay his troops. Clemenceau can not even do simple arithmetic. The citizen population of Athens was never over 100,000—10,000 fighting men at most. Her war fleet had been 300 ships—30,000 sailors—and she needed an army of 10,000 to 20,000. These were not Athenians but mercenaries paid out of the eight million dollar war chest, which Athens had built up, and the million dollar tribute she squeezed from her "allies." Even bourgeois history sets forth that Athens was smashed to a political cipher by the Spartan—Corinth alliance long before Demosthenes was born. Such is bourgeois wisdom!

—Alex Riley.



The most important book for workers issued in many years.

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

Cloth Bound, \$1.50



THE LABOR DEFENDER

A magazine that fights for all working class political prisoners and defendants—that YOU and all workers should read and boost.

CONTENTS OF SEPTEMBER, 1926, ISSUE:

A Warning to Our Friends

Bartolomeo Vanzetti
For Amnesty in Poland B. K. Gebert
Framing Up On Passaic Michael
Save Rakosi and His Comrades! Clara Zetkin
The Cause That Passes Thru a Prison

Jas. P. Cannon
Some Day a Silent Guard Ralph Chaplin
George Papcun Is Convicted Max Shachtman
The Word and the Deed—A year's Work of
I. L. D.

Voices From Prison

Letters from Edgar Combs, J. Gonzales, A. Cisneros, Tom Nash and Matt Schmidt

Among Other Contributors are:

EUGENE V. DEBS, ART SHIELDS, ROBERT MINOR, ROBERT W. DUNN, ROBERT WHITAKER, CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY.

Subscribe!

ADD YOUR DOLLAR to the Strength of Labor Defense.

Rates: \$1.00 a year; 60c for six months
20-24 pages, and 25 to 40 pictures and photos
each month.

Special Offer

(Ending October 1st)

SIX MONTHS — FIFTY CENTS

THE LABOR DEFENDER,
23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... please send the LABOR DEFENDER to:

Name

Address

City State

Booklets by
WM. Z. FOSTER



BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

An indictment of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., a delineation of the insufficiency of mere trade unionism and a statement of the advantages of amalgamation into industrial unions for the American labor movement. 25 cents

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE

A graphic and thrilling account of the great strike that swept the steel districts of this country in 1919 by the man that was its leader.

(cloth) 60 cents

THE RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP

An application of revolutionary unionism to the practical problems of the workers in a particular industry.

25 cents

By A. LOSOVSKY

Sec'y of the Red International of Labor Unions

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

A history of the treason of the social-democrats and labor bureaucrats before, during and after the War, the struggle against class collaboration and the rise of the revolutionary labor movement culminating in the establishment of the Red Labor International.

50 cents

The Trade Union Educational League

156 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.



\$1.00
a Year

50c
6 Mos.

Subscribe!

to the

YOUNG WORKER

THE ONLY PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN WORKING YOUTH

THE YOUNG WORKER, 1113 Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

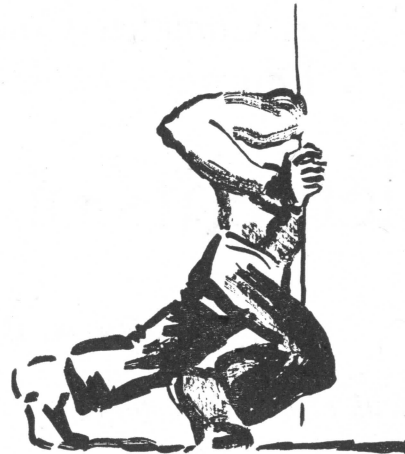
Enclosed find \$..... for months.

Send The Young Worker to:

Name

Address

City State



We Need Your Shoulder

and just a little bit of your effort for

THE DAILY WORKER

to give American workers an even better daily.

The increasing circulation of the Daily Worker has brought an increased number of new features:

ANNA LOUISE STRONG (Anise) has written a series of unusual articles on Russia.

ROBT. W. DUNN, UPTON SINCLAIR, WM. F. DUNNE, T. J. O'FLAHERTY (in a daily column) and a host of others are making the Daily Worker a working class **NEWSPAPER** that is not only a source of reliable information on the events of the day, but includes also the best writers and journalists in the ranks of Labor.

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED—

Put Your Shop Mates on the List!

Outside of Chicago	In Chicago
Per year\$6.00	Per year\$8.00
Six months 3.50	Six months 4.50
Three months.. 2.00	Three months.. 2.00

THE DAILY WORKER.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,

Chicago, Ill.

Enclose \$..... for months sub to the Daily Worker.

Name

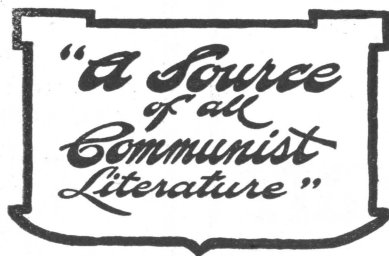
Address

City

State



From



And All Labor Publications

In the short space of two years, the Daily Worker Publishing Co. has become established as the certain source of all Labor publications. Increasing number of workers look to this source for books, pamphlets and periodicals—their complete source of day to day information and education. Book-sellers, libraries—find here all material on Labor. A new and complete catalogue is now in preparation for early issue. We will be glad to forward this when ready on receipt of your name and address.

Recent New Publications

COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN
With Conclusions by
WM. Z. FOSTER

The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized Labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the addition of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement. \$.25

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

By TOM BELL

In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication. \$.15



An unusual book

A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel Binding
\$1.00 POSTPAID

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER

This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic. \$.25

A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER

This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the literature on Russia—essential to understand what is happening there “for the first time in history.” Cloth, \$1.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

THE LATEST NUMBER

And a most interesting and important one
for every worker in

The Little Red Library
No. 9

CLASS COLLABORATION

HOW IT WORKS.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The increasing schemes of reactionary leaders in the American Labor movement to bind Labor to the interests of American capital—thru Labor Banking, the B. & O. Plan, Workers' Education, etc., makes this booklet of timely interest and value to every worker both in and out of the organized Labor movement.

OTHER NUMBERS ISSUED:

- 1—TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA
By Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, and E. R. Browder
- 2—CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION
By Earl R. Browder
- 3—PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM
By F. Engels—Translation by Max Bedacht
- 4—WORKER CORRESPONDENCE
By Wm. F. Dunne
- 5—POEMS FOR WORKERS
An anthology, edited by Manuel Gomez
- 6—THE DAMNED AGITATOR—And other Stories
By Michael Gold
- 7—MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA
By Heinz Neuman
- 8—1871—THE PARIS COMMUNE
By Max Shachtman

All Numbers 10 Cents Each

Twelve Copies for One Dollar
SEND \$1 FOR NUMBERS ISSUED
And New Numbers Now on the Press

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

10 CENTS

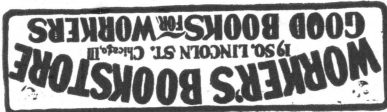
NO WORKER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

Wm. Z. Foster
by

**THE ORGANIZE
UNORGANIZED**

A New Booklet
and
THE FIRST ON THE SUBJECT

THE ONLY CHICAGO STORE
WHERE YOU WILL FIND
ALL LABOR PUBLICATIONS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN, AND
ALL COMMUNIST PUBLI-
CATIONS SURELY.



The Favorite Restaurant of Radicals and
Their Friends
John's
Italian Dishes a Specialty
302 E. 12th STREET,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NEW YORK CITY
7 Willoughby St.
Popular For Its Good Food, Reasonable
Prices and Interesting Companionship
— Private Dining Room for Parties—
John Pucatt, Prop. Phone Stuyvesant 3816

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

ON

"The Greatest Historical Event Since the Russian Revolution"—

The British General Strike

THE BRITISH STRIKE

It's Background—It's Lessons

By Wm. F. Dunne

A timely and most valuable contribution to the literature of the great strike and a splendid addition to every worker's library.

10 Cents

BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER

By Scott Nearing

A noted American writer gives here a record of the historic Scarborough Conference preceding the General Strike. Excellent reading — valuable history.

10 Cents

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

By Shapurji Saklatvala

An indictment of British imperialism which moved the American government to prevent the author's entry into the United States.

10 Cents

WHITHER ENGLAND?

By Leon Trotsky

With a Special Preface for America. To understand the forces at play in Great Britain this remarkable book will prove both indispensable and a never ending pleasure.

Cloth, \$1.75

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The General Strike and the General Betrayal



25 Cents

*By
John Pepper*

"The great British General Strike in May, 1926—the first general strike in a highly industrial country—undoubtedly marked a prominent milestone in the history of the world revolution. This general strike of the British working class and the great general betrayal of the official leaders of the British labor movement will unquestionably occupy the central point of study for the entire international labor movement for a long time to come."

THIS BOOK IS A BRILLIANT RECORD OF THE BACKGROUND, HISTORY AND LESSONS OF THE GREAT STRIKE