

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

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SECOND SECTION

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The New Course of English Policy By Iradust

At the same time as the hostile activities against the Soviet Union in the West are being intensified, English imperialism is endeavoring to create an Eastern front against the Soviet Union. The English press is making efforts to exploit in an increased degree the theme of the omnipresent band in Moscow and to frighten the leading groups in the countries of the Near East with the bogey of a "red imperialism of the Bolsheviks" which is said to be directed against the backward peoples of the East. This English propaganda is noticeable in recent times especially in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan.

In connection with the recent resolution of the Government of Ankara to build up a new Turkish navy, the English paper *Near East* proposed that Turkey should work on similar lines to those taken by England, on the grounds that the interests of Turkey and England are completely identical, in that both these countries are obliged to carry on a policy of defense against "the aggressive plans of Russia" in Asia. In which proposal it is easy to see a transparent hint that it would be best for the Turkish fleet to be under English guidance. The taking over by the Ankara Government of the property of the non-Moslem population of Turkey which remained unclaimed in consequence of the war, prompted the *Morning Post* to urge Turkey not to follow "in the footsteps of Bolshevism but to take its direction from "Western civilization" and to help England.

At the same time the English press is raising a hue and cry about the Bolshevik threat to Persia and Afghanistan which is alleged to have arisen as a result of the demarcation of international boundaries in the Soviet Republics of Middle Asia, and is trying to represent insurrection of the Persian Turkman, which has been provoked by the activities of English agents, as a Moscow intrigue.

The Daily Telegraph expert on questions concerning Middle Asia recently demanded, in that paper, the revision of English policy in the Near East. He pointed out that the mandatory territories of England represent a narrow corridor at the extremities of which lie the potentially hostile districts of Egypt and Persia, whilst in the North is Turkey (and nothing has been done to gain its sympathies) and in the South the sovereign territories of the Sultan of Nejd and leader of the Wahabites, the Saud, the whole of whose interests have been prejudicial to English policy in the last few years. In his opinion the foundations and principles of England's policy in Middle Asia should be revised, as otherwise she might expect to lose her whole influence and prestige in the Middle East.

As a matter of fact England has in the last few months developed a veritable activity in Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Iraq, Turkey and Persia. New perfected methods of diplomacy are being used side by side with the former methods of force and terror.

The English High Commissioners for Egypt and Palestine are being exchanged. The resignation of Allenby in Egypt and his replacement by George Lloyd, the former governor of Bombay, signifies, as has been remarked in the Arabian press, that the English government circles are trying to cover the iron hand of the policy carried out by them in Egypt, with a velvet glove. The replacement of Sir Herbert Samuel in Palestine by Lord Plumer is regarded in English political circles as a preventive measure for possible political disturbances in the Near East. According to

the opinions expressed by the leaders of the Zionist movement, Plumer's appointment signifies a change in English policy in Palestine, with the object of morally disarming Arabian nationalism and turning Palestine into a purely English colony.

In Palestine and Transjordan, England is creating a new strategic base the significance of which is growing, thanks to England having recently taken possession of the harbor of Akabah in the Red Sea and thanks to the transformation of Cyprus into an English colony.

In recent times England has obviously renounced her attitude of au-

til the September session in order to give the parties the opportunity of coming to an agreement.

In the meantime English capital openly renounces the actual boycott of Turkey which was imposed by the treaty of Lausanne, and is ahead of all other countries in the economic conquest of Turkey. Last year, among the foreign limited companies registered in Turkey with a capital of 256 million Turkish pounds, 23 companies with a capital of 23 millions Turkish pounds were English.

The more or less conciliatory policy of England in the question of Mosul,

slavement of Persia, with the assistance of American capital.

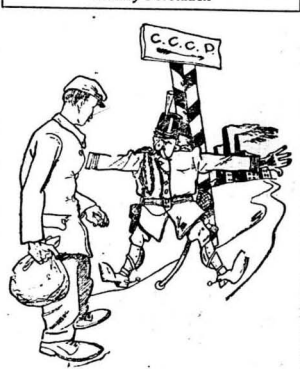
In England's policy in the Near East, the Anglo-American bloc which has so obviously collapsed in China, continues as before to play an important part. It finds expression in a series of agreements between the interested capitalist groups of both countries in the first place between the petroleum companies "English-Persian Oil" and "Standard Oil" which have come to an agreement as to the dividing of the business of the sale of North Persia, and are offering united resistance to other competitors, especially France. Preparations are being made for the transference of Persian finances to Anglo-American control, for which object the issue of an Anglo-American loan to Persia is planned. Further Anglo-American cooperation in the question of railways and concessions can be observed. A similar picture is to be observed in Turkey and Iraq. The "Standard Oil" and the "English-Persian" have come to an agreement with regard to a common exploitation of the native oil of Iraq, and short time ago a concession treaty was signed in Baghdad with the Government of Iraq. England is trying in this agreement to get America to guarantee the borders of Iraq.

Hand in hand with this tendency an observation for the relations between England and France in the East to become strained. This corresponds to a certain degree to the situation in Europe. Thus the attempts of the French to gain a share in the affairs connected with native oil and railways in North Persia is met by England's violent opposition. When communications were published with regard to negotiations between Turkey and France as to the adjustment of the frontiers of Syria, the English press very plainly gave expression to the opinion that France has no right to dispose of Syria. The English press showed similar anxiety during the last visit of Franklin-Doolittle, the French politician, to Ankara.

England's attempts to strengthen her position in the East and to create in the East a hostile front to Soviet Russia are, in their very nature, full of contradictions and therefore doomed to failure. The Turkish Government has already declined to have the Turkish navy reorganized by an English mission. The Arabian movement in Palestine and Transjordan against the English rule continues.

The Eastern peoples cannot be deceived by the new mask of English imperialism. At the Geneva Conference for the Limitation of Trade in Arms which took place recently at Geneva, a crass example of contradictions at which the military great powers who hold all the achievements of the modern technique should limit their armaments, in accordance with the interests of European peace, France, the conference provided for the establishment of forbidden zones in Morocco, on the Red Sea, in the Persian Gulf, and in the East. As well as in the Indian Ocean. It endeavored to isolate and weaken the national movement in the East. After a series of protests on the part of representatives of the Eastern countries, the Persian delegate demonstratively left the conference and declared to sign the mission. According to a communication of the *Morning Post*, in which a hidden threat is contained, this incident might lead to a series resigning from the League of Nations. As yet there are no communications as to whether the Geneva protocol will be signed by Turkey and Afghanistan. This shows us what the forerunners of the success of the "stabilization" in the Near East look like.

Strictly Forbidden



The Austrian government refused to issue passports to a labor delegation to Soviet Russia for the fear they may learn the truth.

The socialist press of Germany tried to persuade the workers not to send any delegation, but it did not succeed. The German and Swedish labor delegations went to Russia and learned the truth. The Austrian workers were not held up by their fascist government and went anyway. They are now learning the truth for themselves.

trality and non-interference between the two States, Nejd and the Hedjaz, which lay claim to the hegemony in Arabia, by confiscating the arms bought by the Hedjaz and by making efforts to subject the Saud, the strongest aspirant to a united Arabia, to her influence.

English diplomacy is at the same time making efforts to adjust the delicate factors in the relations between England and Turkey. The insurrection in Kurdistan gave the Government of Ankara the opportunity of concentrating considerable forces on the borders of Mosul; this threatened to bring about a military solution of the Mosul question, if Turkey should not be satisfied by the decision of the League of Nations. It is characteristic that the examination of the Mosul question in the League of Nations Council which had been fixed for the month of June, is now postponed un-

til the September session in order to give the parties the opportunity of coming to an agreement. In the meantime English capital openly renounces the actual boycott of Turkey which was imposed by the treaty of Lausanne, and is ahead of all other countries in the economic conquest of Turkey. Last year, among the foreign limited companies registered in Turkey with a capital of 256 million Turkish pounds, 23 companies with a capital of 23 millions Turkish pounds were English.

The change is most striking in the working methods of English diplomacy in Persia. After the inglorious adventure of its puppet Sherkh Khesel, English diplomacy has decided not to play the part of an "enemy of the national movement for freedom in Persia, openly, and, as it is endeavoring to persuade Persia to take its orientation from England, it is working out plans on a large scale for the economic es-

What About Evolution?

By WILLIAM SCHMEIDERMAN
The evolution trial in Tennessee seemed a far cry from the revolutionary movement, nevertheless it is closely linked up with what Marx has taught us about the class struggle. The theory of evolution has dealt a blow to one of the main prop of the ruling class, the Church, and the Church, and the ignorant who are frantically attempting to stave off the spread of atheism are doomed to failure.

Why? Because it is one of the inevitable contradictions of the capitalist order, that the spread and popularization among the masses of science and knowledge which is so necessary to the progress of industry means the end of the superstition and ignorance upon which the bourgeoisie depend to maintain their strangle hold on the toilers. For if the working class can throw off the influence of religion, then they are likely to go a step farther and refuse to accept the other

stage of illiteracy and ignorance. The attempt to introduce religion in the schools is a highly desirable one for the capitalists, as exemplified by the statement of Roger W. Babson, head financial authority for the Chamber of Commerce, that "the safety of our investments depends upon the numbers of church-going people in America." No wonder, then, we have Rockefeller Foundations financing zealous missionaries to China and other "uncivilized" countries. The liberal lawyers who defended evolution in the Tennessee trial against an army of Billy Sunday type clear-cut examples of the control that is exercised by the ideology of bourgeois institutions over everyone but the most advanced section of the working-class. On what grounds do they defend evolution? They come out uncomprehendingly and state the facts of science disprove religious superstitions! No, they are seeking to prove that evolution "does not occi-

A Living Proof of Darwinism



From monkey to lawmaker: the Tennessee type who prohibits the teaching of evolution in the schools (as seen by Komsomolskaya Pravda).

dope they are fed to keep them passive. Just as the economic conditions spread science and atheism among the masses, so do they teach them thru the bitter experience of the class struggle to destroy the "religion" of "democracy and equality."

The theory of evolution has made ridiculous the Bible and all the trappings of the church to intelligent workers, by showing that man is not a product of a god, but is merely a highly developed creature related to the rest of the animal world by a long process of more or less gradual change from the lowest and simplest forms to the highest and most complex. But the capitalist class has been aware of the dangers of the science they are forced to utilize. Their paid men, both scientists and preachers, have hastened to explain that evolution does not conflict at all with religion. One can still believe in a divine being, they anxiously point out, and still accept the appearance of man. Oh, yes! but the only trouble is that if God didn't create the world as per the Bible, he hasn't a single excuse for existing at all.

The anti-evolution law in Tennessee is part of a wide-spread and vicious attempt to keep the minds of the young generation especially as dumb as possible, and characteristically enough, the campaign was started in a state with a notoriously high per-

cent with the teaching of the Bible. The scientists, too, know well which side their bread is buttered on and refused to risk their jobs by giving truthful evidence on the witness stand for fear of their masters. We know that scientists can be as revolutionary as they please if they talk about big stars, but not when they get any nearer home than a few million miles.

There is a curious analogy between the role of Marx and Engels in the field of economics and that of Darwin and Wallace in the field of science. In both cases they have contributions that have revolutionized their respective fields, also in different degrees of importance, and placed them on a scientific basis. Engels was as much under-estimated beside Marx as Wallace was beside Darwin. And finally, in each case attempts have been made to take the real revolutionaries significance out of their theories, and render them tame and harmless. Reformist apologists of the Second International have everywhere substituted "evolution" for "revolution", instantly forgetting, however, that even science gives them the lie.

To carry the analogy further, just as the theory of evolution has made the worker turn away from a god to which he has always been told he owes his existence, so has the Marx-

Russian Workers Write to America

Workers correspondents give information about their life.

By ANISE

MOSCOW, July 14.—(By Mail).—Tens of thousands of Russian workers and peasants are now writing for the Russian press, exposing incompetence, praising institutions that are doing well, suggesting improvements. The workers' correspondents, who work spontaneously in the factories and workmen to help improve their country, are now a prominent institution. Russia has the insufficient staff to prosecuting attorneys in all important departments of the land. And since the Russian worker takes a vital interest in the workers of all lands, some of these correspondents are beginning to write messages to foreign workers.

Two of these letters were brought to me the other day and I was asked to translate them and forward them to America. They give, more simply and graphically than I could do, the basic facts of Russian life. The first is signed by the "Workers of O. K. L. Mill, City of Red Lugansk, Donets Basin," writer, representative E. F. Golovach; such is the co-operative way in which these letters are often produced, read to an interested group and then forwarded.

COMRADE workers of America,

"We want to inform you how the workers live in the Soviet state, the city of Red Lugansk, Donets Basin.

"First, we work eight hours a day, on Saturday six hours. Youth under eighteen work six hours, and all persons working in high temperatures work six hours and get extra milk and special clothing; wages are paid twice a month.

"Every skilled worker gets yearly one month's vacation on full pay. Unskilled get two weeks.

"A worker and his family get free hospital care; when on sick leave he gets full pay as though working. We have a bathhouse at the mill for the use of workers and their families. At the mill a nursery where the working women leave their children each three hours they are allowed one hour to nurse them.

"All of us are members of the union and also of the mutual aid society in the union. From this mutual aid fund a worker can get loans, but not more than a month's wages. Almost all workers are members of the co-operatives, through which they get their food and clothing at prices lower than the market.

"Workers are taught how to read and write gratis, no matter how old they are. Even some sixty year olds are learning for the first time. Conditions are improving in many other ways.

"Of course, all this did not exist under the czar. Naturally, the workers prize the Soviet government very much. The iron unity of the workers will break through all plots of foreign bourgeois rascals.

"Comrade workers, we beg you to unite as strongly as you can into iron ranks and show a blow to your exploiting bourgeois as we did, and join with us in our workers' family to toil for the workers and peasants' cause of the whole world. We send fraternal greetings to the whole workers and peasants class of America.

"Workers of O. K. L. Mill, Red Lugansk, Donets Basin, Correspondent E. F. Golovach."

Incidentally the whole address is given so that anyone who wishes may write back.

Perhaps someone whom this reach-

ing letter stricken the claims of the bourgeois-economists of the falsehood that the workers owe their living to the capitalists. Well-bred scientists still declare that evolution is "in harmony" with religion; in fact, some have shown that it "proves" religion. And preachers charge us with a watchful eye on their salaries. It is only the crude ones, of the Billy Sunday type, who cannot reconcile the two, and who will have nothing but God and the Bible, if it will help their sel-

ing in America, would like to.

A peasant comes from the Anather's sanitarium in Livadia, on the shores of the Crimea. With shrewd political taste, the Soviet government has reserved for the workers the palace of the czar not for Soviet officials, nor even for city workers, but for peasants. It is delightfully symbolic. "They say," the peasant does not choose to sleep in the czar's bed, as Kerensky did, thus showing that he had the common sense to do as he did to the city workers, who don't care whether a bed belonged to the czar or not, if it is otherwise a good bed. But we give it to the peasants, the great dark mass of the land, to show them that they are taking the czar's place now. Of course, the peasant is the one person in Russia now who can get some real excitement out of occupying the czar's palace; it gives him something to write home about and tell the gaping neighbors in his village.

So here is a letter from an employe, working in the Peasants' Sanitarium of Livadia:

Crimea, July, 1925.

"In a beautiful park above the sea gleams a white palatium, where formerly the czars rested from the groans of the workers. At present the peasants of Russia rest there, the new rulers. Daily in small groups the peasants arrive; now there are more than 300 people. They arrive from all ends of this limitless territory of the United Republics, from the central states and the far removed provinces.

"Here you can meet the bright khalai of the Turcoman, the narrow face of the Khirgizian, the short cut hair and basket sandals of the Great Russian. Various dialects and tongues intermingle. But finally they are all washed, dressed in sanitary clothes. It is not so easy to distinguish them now; they have become less picturesque and more alike.

"The patients like to inquire which room was Nicola's and which belonged to the czarina and the grand duchesses. With great curiosity they examine the expensive carriages of fur and walls, the tremendous dining saloon and vast pantries. They look at the art work and inquire how you could buy for the village with this money, or how many new school buildings.

"Most of the peasants can't get over the impression of their trip and of this vast health resort. To them who have spent all their lives in the dead and lifeless labor, it all seems a dream. What it is so long ago, only eight years, when even in dreams he could never have seen himself traveling to a resort for a cure at the expense of the state and stopping in the czar's palace. Even in former times they did not have such things. The women, especially, are the older women, there are a number of believers, but more by habit than conviction. They will get up from table and look at the ceiling and say: 'My neighbors around. There some year neighbors will joyfully remark: 'See what kind of palaces your God built for the workers! He is a kind-hearted God!' The women will answer: 'O my dear son, more by habit does the hand pull up. What is life in heaven if only we can arrange our life on earth.'

"In this way the Russian peasant regains his health—he who with the worker is rebuilding his own land.

Working-women
Employe of the Livadia Sanitarium,

ing real estate in the swamps of Florida. And for once we agree with them. We, too, will not "reconcile" religion as science any more than we will conciliate the harmonious bourgeoisie warring classes. We will wage constant war against mainstay of bourgeois rule, until we have destroyed it. We will not be lulled by the offers of to enslave them and will have no need for mysticism and superstition to maintain itself.

The Picture and the Film in the Revolutionary Movement

By WILLY MUENZENBERG.

ARTICLE II.

NUMEROUS means for agitation and propagation of the Communist ideas as at the disposal of the Communist Parties and organizations; the spoken word in mass meetings, factory meetings, demonstrations, etc. The printed word through leaflets, papers, manifestos, magazines, pamphlets, and books. These means have been used since the first days of the working class movement.

Besides these means firmly established three decades ago, there are, moreover, (although slowly and against opposition), the picture is taking its place in Communist agitation and propaganda. Up to two years ago the picture was virtually ignored in Communist literature. It was seldom that in a book or any kind of pamphlet a picture was used to support and emphasize the text. In no daily paper, in no youth organ, in no woman's paper was it used. Fortunately this situation within the past two years had been largely improved and more and more the picture serves the Communist work, magazines, woman's paper, etc., to live up to the text—also still in regrettably limited extent.

OUR enemy controls in Germany alone more than hundreds of varied illustrated papers, and in Berlin alone there appear every day numerous papers with special pictorial supplements. It is unquestionably necessary and desirable that pictures be utilized in Communist papers to a far greater extent than heretofore. The picture is most thrillingly effective with the children, youth, on the primitive thinking, unorganized, illiterate out masses of workers, agricultural labor, small peasants and similar groups. Coincident with these conditions in the families, youth and children's organs, women's and peasants' papers, we must unquestionably tackle the development of the illustrated workers' paper.

Right in the factory an illustrated paper is far easier to sell to an individual, to follow workers than is a theoretical pamphlet. We must be able to combat the stupefying influence of the bourgeois illustrated journals that are now circulated in the millions.

Besides the creation and development of the illustrated labor paper the picture must be fully utilized for our propaganda, by means of postcards, picture collections, etc. Particularly for the popularizing of the lessons of the Communist International, for the combating of the worship toward bourgeois leaders and military figures, and above all, in the education and agitation work on behalf of Soviet Russia the picture can and shall render priceless service.

A further extension of the use of the picture is seen in the stereoscopic slides which in the rural sections of Germany and Czechoslovakia, where they have thus far been used, have had better results. These slides make it possible to present in most convincing and plastic form such themes as the economic upbuilding of Soviet Russia, the life of the Russian worker and peasant, the children's homes in Soviet Russia, the Red army, etc.

ON all these fields a start, although perhaps a humble one, has already been made. But next to nothing has been done to put the film into the arsenal of agitation and propaganda weapons of the Communist Parties. Quite properly the enlarged executive of the Comintern in March, 1925, called attention to this shortcoming and directed all affiliated parties to concern themselves much more than formerly in turning this weapon to their service. Leading members of the Comintern have repeatedly and emphatically pointed out the tremendous significance of the film propaganda.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in a conversation with Comrade Zinoviev, once said: "You must powerfully develop film production, taking especially the proletarian film to the city masses and in still a greater extent to the village. You must always consider that of all the arts the motion picture is for us the most important."

A statement from Comrade Zinoviev on the motion picture: "The motion picture in the possession of the bourgeoisie is the strongest means of the betrayal and befuddling of the masses. It is the most powerful and must become a mighty weapon of Communist propaganda and for the enlightenment of the widest working masses."

N. A. SEMARCHIKO, Peoples' Commissar for Health, "... the kino gives a vital and accurate picture of life and true to life, it can actuate thru the fabric, thru the pictorialization. These circumstances enhance the value of this form of propaganda in the field of public health, for today, with the widespread increased popular interest in world questions, with the prevailing universal nervous tension, my conferences and lectures on public health, no matter how learned they may be, cannot always get to the heart of their audience. To make a great extent for Public Education: "... the kino proves itself extremely vital. We possess mostly a very busy and high-class nervous nation. They do not want to be decided upon a salvation picture activity in the U. S. S. R., and particularly in the R. S. F. S. R., our steps in carrying out this decision are

hesitant and uncertain."

K. Woroschlow, commander of the Red Army in the Moscow military district: "The motion picture as a cultural plane (the carpenter's tool), has won itself a place of honor in the U. S. S. R. It is no less popular in the Red Army than among the worker and peasant masses."

CLARA ZETKIN writes concerning the significance of the film in the Communist propaganda: "On no account must we neglect the picture and ignore the propaganda power of the motion picture. For it seeks its influence in first instance from the streets deprived of educational opportunity and barred from books, it must call out the foreign-speaking colonial people against their masters, and unite the proletariat of all lands. The film is particularly significant for the Soviet Union. Caesarism left a heritage of illiteracy and feudalism. Soviet Russia includes great primitive, but culture hungry masses, speaking hundreds of varying tongues. Here the film must be the most powerful education of tremendous importance, a tool for the raising of productivity, a weapon in the struggle against unhealthy habits of illiteracy and fanaticism, a disseminator of knowledge, an educator, a bringer of culture and happiness."

Let us value the film by the great propagandistic cultural possibilities that it contains.

When we think of the masses that daily, in city and tiny villages, fill the movie theaters, and that of those who do not go to the movies or are not closely connected with the workers, and when we consider further the effect of these pictures upon the masses, knowing that the danger of mass deception, then we welcome indeed the decision and pledge of the Communist Party for the full utilization of this means. To make available and use the film as a means of winning support, in support of our efforts at enlightening the working masses, is the most important task of Communist propaganda and agitation. The film can, for instance, be employed for the winning of our opponents, in showing the development of the social-democratic party from the first beginnings under Marx and Engels down to the Bureau circle in Hotel Bristol. The effect of such a film can be appreciated when one remembers the effect of even only a series of stereoscopic slides dealing with this same subject, during the recent reichstag elections.

THESE same applies to a film to meet a militarist and monarchist propaganda prejudice films with a true exposition of the Russian militarism, showing the torture in the barracks, the beastly treatment of the soldiers, and the gruesome horror of the war in districts where the clericals are es-

pecially strong, a film showing the horrors of the medieval infestation, would surely not fail of effect on a whitethroat loyal supporters of the Zentrum.

But not only against the enemy can our film be directed, it also bears the possibility to present positively the aims and struggles of the Communist movement and of the revolutionary workers' organizations. There can be done, for example, a film showing the life of a youth, beaten in school, mistreated by teachers, suffers, hunger, and is sent to the front. A youth with the Communist Youth Movement, who finds defense, protection, support of his interests, is drawn into the mass movement, learns the meeting routine, takes part in demonstrations, etc.; such a film would surely exert suggestive power upon thousands of juveniles and bring great crowds of them closer to the Communist movement.

THE same applies to a film showing the life story of a worker, returning from the war, a popular education, a master of the November events, and on the barricades of Berlin feeds his family and his class. Or a really extensive picture along the lines of the Griffith film, "Intolerance," recreates historical periods of revolutionary upheaval, beginning with Spartacus, through the English, Thomas Munzer, the great French Revolution, and closing with the great triumphant victory of the workers and peasants in the great factories or after working hours we could show the workers by means of trick film the constant lowering of their living conditions, the actual lowering of their wages in comparison to the rising price, and thus demonstrate the actual working out of bourgeois control of politics and industry.

There are hundreds of motives and objects that can be utilized in film propaganda. We are not oblivious to the colossal economic, social, technical and organizational obstacles, that stand in the way of all the suggested films. Much ground would already be won if we could put every Communist Party and organization into a position to show a monthly film chronicle of the most important happenings in Soviet Russia, and thus to bring the development of this strongest prop of the international proletarian and revolutionary movement into the clear vision of the masses. Good and valuable as our present agitation and propaganda media, the spoken or printed word, may be, their effect would be tremendously increased if they could be combined with the especially suggestive pictures.

THESE must no longer be any country in which the Communist Party and its groups do not make extensive propagandist use of the motion picture film.

of place, and that if I didn't pipe down they'd have me thrown out. I told them they'd have to throw me out or else I'd quit. I had a recent examination. They finally acquiesced and I found me an order to have some X-rays taken, with the promise that if the pictures showed my kidneys missing I'd have to quit. I thought I might increase my rating. Maybe they'd give me one-half of one per cent. Well, it was a great war while it lasted.

Yours for world Communism,
Another Disabled Veteran.

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)

CHICAGO

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Letters from Our Readers

When Workers Fight For Capitalists.
To the Daily Worker—It takes very little shrapnel to make a nasty mess of one's anatomy, but it takes a great deal of perseverance on the part of a disabled veteran to impress this fact on the government, doctors, and, if possible, words of little consolation out of them. I was one of the poor suckers that got mixed up on the wrong end of the recent conflict. My spine of the spine of war, and a fine assortment of wounds—the result of a personal contact with a three-inch shell. One in the side has been particularly troublesome, and has many serious dents in my otherwise sweet and cheerful disposition.

I had no idea how really well I happen to be, however, until I went to the veterans' bureau to be examined for a permanent disability rating. This is what took place: One doctor after another, as I was being examined, took great pains to impress me with my entire unworthiness of being taken as well as implied that I had one helluva nerve to be looking for money from our dear government, just because I happened to be shot up a bit. They told me I was extremely

fortunate to get off as easily as I had. I have retained my arms, my legs, etc., some fellows would consider themselves pretty lucky to be in my shoes—and more to that effect.

This is a stock game with the M. D.'s. The idea of it is to get the veteran stuck in such a frame of mind that when he goes before the rating board he'll be content if they hand him the minimum amount of money, no matter what's wrong with him.

Well, I finally reached the rating board. In our city this board is supposed to consist of their three best medical men. I thought I'd be in luck. It was. (I'd have to be treated by one of their own.)

My first impression of the members of this board was by no means an ordinary one. As I entered, I felt that here before me were three of the depest logical old codgers that had graced my sight in many a long year. That was my first impression. My last was my last.

One of them woke up as I entered. He blinked at me a while and then nudged the guy next to him. They looked at me a few seconds, and then, whispered together a while, and

then pronounced their momentous decision. The first was a German (but staff): "Well," he said, "I don't see how we could do more than 10 per cent." That means 10 per cent disabled, and brings in the handsome sum of eight dollars a month.

Since they hadn't taken the trouble to look at me at all yet, I figured that it wouldn't be a bad idea to do so before pronouncing their final decision. They didn't take this in very good part. It meant that one of them would have to stand up. However, he went thru with it, and they began to pull the old gag about how lucky was to get off so easy, to wear away my arms, etc. He started to compliment me on my good fortune in being able to get eight dollars a month, but he didn't get very far. I then gave them a few compliments of my own. I think I succeeded in conveying to them some idea of the estimation in which I held their brains, then they gave me three dollars a month. At any rate I actually woke up the third member of the rating board. Then I discovered why they had been so nervous on the board; it is for protection, and they need it.

The three of them stood up, faced me bravely, and told me that they considered my language very much out

The War Against Rifis and the Socialist Party of France

By ANDRE MARTY (Paris)

The Poincare government decided under the hypocritical formula: "Respect for treaties and the sovereignty of the Sultan" (an insinuation) to cast the French government into a war against the Rifis. It could not have been otherwise. When among the most important members of a ministry there are men such as Briand, an official adviser, Caillaux, a typical banker, Schrameck, a born policeman and Sieeg, a shareholder, the hand of capital does not need to pull the wires very firmly with which it controls the nation, in order to guide them in the direction it desires; a breath is sufficient.

Every bourgeois government of this country feels itself compelled to destroy the Rifis by military expeditions. This has not occurred for the following chief reasons:

1. The greed of the banks desires at last to "bestow peace"—as they call it—on Morocco, so that they can invest in the French colonies.
2. The free Republic of the Rifis would spur on all the oppressed Arabian peoples of North Africa, Morocco and Tunisia to a revolutionary fight for freedom. This has not been a fearful blow to imperialism, especially to the French.

This is why the bourgeois government felt compelled at a moment's notice to carry on war to the Rifis. The leaders of the socialist party (including Blum, Renaudel, Redouze) who really belong to the left wing of the bourgeoisie, have joined in.

The attitude of the socialist party was dictated by their desire to maintain a government party. Why? Because since May 11, 1924, the socialist party (S. F. I. O.) has, with almost incredible rapidity, drawn close to the bourgeoisie.

When it became a government party, it attracted a large number of electors of the cartel who took their cards of membership not out of enthusiasm for the socialist party, but to insure for themselves the protection of the mighty ones of the day. In numerous communities it has absorbed those "radical" elements, which make a number of election committees, but no party. Many young lawyers and young doctors "with a brilliant future" have joined the party and, in the majority of the socialist provincial sections, a "bright" socialist staff discusses policy from the point of view of merchants, which has nothing at all in common with the "empty and interminably long discussions of old Coudou who only breathes the air of seriousness of the times in the fire of war." (These are the words of a young and "brilliant" advocate of the socialist party). As early as ten months ago—on the occasion of voting with regard to the secret funds—this development became clear in the eyes of those who are less informed. Today it alarms even the old socialists to such a degree that one of them (on June 11 in a letter of the S. F. I. O.) writes as follows:

"It (the S. F. I. O.) is assuming more and more the aspect of a bourgeois democratic party. It is becoming a dreadful saying, for it takes up again Zola's thesis, about which there was such a hue and cry years ago and according to which social-democracy is classified as belonging to the left of the bourgeoisie and not to the right of the proletariat. (A proposal that party comrade of Renaudel may have been accused by Renaudel of having sold himself to the bourgeoisie.) The socialist leaders are in a dilemma from which they see no issue.

The one possibility is for them to continue to support the government; in this case they risk losing their last labor elements which will go over to the Communists. Renaudel does not seem to mind very much, as he showed at the session of the chamber on May 27, when he said to our Comrade Doriot: "Let them go to you." And Ponce, in order to emphasize his contempt for the working class added (session of the chamber on the 27th of May):

"We shall not lose much by it."

It does not matter to them if a few workers leave the party; the support of those in power today will bring them a number of new place-hunters which will exceed the number of those departing.

The other possibility is for them to join the opposition, then however they will become an election party and a void will be formed as they will have no chance of rising, the party will be discarded and the really revolutionary workers will, more than ever, go over to the Communists.

This is the reason for the vacillating, oscillating attitude of the socialist party since the end of May. Their fraction in parliament which is guiding them, and that dictatorially (see the last national council) has allowed its internal dissensions and its confusion in all voting matters that May 29, with regard to the Moroccan question to become evident, on the one hand by violent disputes in the full hall of assembly as at the division on May 29 for the government (its abstention from voting), especially at the session of June 16, when there were two socialist votes for the Communists, 24 abstained from voting and 17 gave assistance votes (1). Finally the last division on July 1 with regard to credits for the Morocco war, the socialists refrained from voting, but emphatically declared—thru Blum—that this indicated no lack of confidence in the government, and that they were opposed to the evacuation of Morocco.

It is remarked that abstaining from voting is the normal refuge of those who are too cowardly to take sides. These persons who are the Communists with "thinking," funk a discussion in which it is a case of pronouncing a clear and consistent opinion on so simple a question as that of Morocco.

In recent times there has been talk of the formation of a "left" in the socialist party which is grouped around Bracke's periodical, Spark. This opinion has been confirmed by the fact that our press has published resolutions against Morocco which were signed by the socialist sections. The name "left" seems to me incorrect. The name, however, which was recently taken by a fraction of the socialist section of Bezers, is much more exact: "resisters." The group of Spark is really trying to "resist" Renaudel, but in the favor of Bracke. It feels that the party will be compelled to join the parliamentary opposition, as Poincare and Briand have contemptuously declared that they can do without the socialists. The resolutions of M. Caillaux which have been opposed to those of M. Vincent Auriol (socialist) are evidence of the poor opinion which the government has of the socialists.

In any case the support of the socialists is of no use to the government, indeed in a certain sense it interferes with the termination of the war; they are therefore turned out of the majority.

The "resisters" are therefore trying to overthrow Renaudel and to replace him by Bracke and Hum as they fear that the presence of the socialist party will only bring them the real hostility of the working class and still more of the reformist trade unions of the industrial districts and will drive the workers to the revolutionary trade unions, to the C. G. T. U., or to the Communist Party, thus leaving the socialist party as a handful of intellectual socialists, which would be equivalent to its decrease.

If this new formation were a socialist left, if it were Marxist as it claims to be, it would not be content to demand peace in general terms, but it would have to demand the military evacuation of the colonies. It would not even have to make these demands according to Lenin, but simply according to the revolutionary theory, as he wrote in "The Revolutionary Theory" from the prison of St. Pelagie:

"The manufacturers travel thru the world to find markets for their accumulated goods, they compel their governments to take the Congo, to take possession of Tonkin, to make

breach in the Chinese wall by canoe, in order to sell their cotton products there. In the last century there was a mortal duel between France and England as to which of the two should have the exclusive right of a market for its goods in America and India. Thousands of young strong men staining the sea red with their blood during the colonial wars of the 15th, 17th and 18th centuries.

"There is a surplus of capital at our disposal. The manufacturer does not know where to invest it; they go therefore to the 'tortured' nations and build railways for them, construct factories and bring them the curse of work. And this export of French capital ends one fine day in diplomatic complications, in Egypt, France, England and Germany were on the point of fighting another in order to know which employer should be paid first by the war in Mexico while French soldiers were sent in order to get the debts paid thru armed intervention.

If there were a Marxist left in the party of the S. F. I. O., they would on the strength of these words, or by farge insist upon the application of the proposal of the federation of the S. F. I. O. of the Seine, dated May 19,

1911, i. e., the evacuation of the country of France.

But these brave socialist resisters do not even dare to demand that the right of self-determination of peoples be observed for they are against the evacuation of "French" (1) Morocco, in order to justify this scandalous claim, they speak of the "rights reserved by the French in the colonies" (Anguste Reynaud, 26 June 1911). Everyone knows that in the colonies the soil was taken from the natives by brute force. Only recently, last November, the "Petit Ouzain" revealed the scandal of the expropriation of the Zerat tribe who, when it made claims before the administration of Mascara (Algiers), was simply driven back by the Spahis with fire-arms. Comrade Jacques Doriot in his brochure on the Morocco war, has described how Captain Haut plundered the Bendjates in Morocco and then drove them off their own soil. In that the "left" does not demand the evacuation of the colonies, it is in the brutal exploitation of the colonial peoples. It tries to be pacifist and to draw the whole party into pacifism, but it recognizes the right to "protect" the French colonies, and fundamentally imperialist and slave-trading.

Musings of a Communist Woman

By ANTOINETTE KONIKOW.

"Votes for women" was once a great slogan. Women were deeply stirred by it and hoped with their votes to make a better world. It seems but yesterday when women on the street corners asserted that they will clean out the political stable, they will change the man-made world, they will abolish war! And now women have arrived! Mr. Ferguson is governor of Texas, Ma Rogers, governor of Wyoming, Mrs. Rogers represents the fifth Massachusetts district. Indeed, we hear of the rumors of the coming of Ma Curley wife of Boston and even "Mamma Coudige is suggested."

The capitalist woman in politics does not worry any more about conviction, abilities, politics. The main attributes of the great women are "poise," "moderation" and "a few good words of erate speech." No more "refined gown" and the measured merriment face of "Main Street" (the Mrs. Coudige girl). Women who were to save the world—we find stamped and asserted by capitalist politicians!

We have another country where women are in politics. Women—Communist women had to make a separate struggle for votes, they got it together with the coming of the victorious revolution.

There women would not dare to appeal to voters on the deeds and reputations of their husbands. The greatest leader of the world, Lenin, left a widow. His name is fairly worshipped by millions of workers. But Comrade Krupskaya gets the love and admiration of the workers and peasants of Russia by her own great ability and earnest endeavors. No compromise in the background, coming forth only when called upon to give account of her own work.

The great mass of women in capitalist society is at present a reactionary help to the powers of reaction. Wherever votes for darkness are counted, women give the biggest number. Should we then regret to have women in politics? No, certainly, such attitude were folly! Woman can only change by personal experience. Life forced her from her home into the economic life of the world, her experience opened her eyes in the needs of politics. The same pressure of suffering and exploitation will open her the old capitalist parties and the reactionary influence of the church.

Our agitation among women is of importance. The working of

economic necessity that will awaken the sleeping beauty, not with the kiss of a prince-charming, but with the whistle of the factory, the stinging insult from the bosses, the despair of looking for a job, the many hours of toil, and the crying of hungry babes.

Last week there was a business women's conference in Maine: "National Federation of Professional Women." Once five ladies in parkers and gloves, the despair of looking for a job, the many hours of toil, and the crying of hungry babes.

It took women to change "the man-made world" at least in this line. Better organization and efficiency must be brought about; the best white collar slaves—oh no, not get higher wages, but will be paid by "golden seal." The "golden seal" will be stamped upon the willing white collar slave to whom life is but the bitter struggle. In hand with the golden seal goes the black list, the regular way of controlling your help—one of the business ladies suggested. Good for you ladies! The "golden seal" will do more to awaken the white collar and man-made slaves than many of our speeches!

"Votes for women" will work thru the ladies with the capitalist mind, but thru the woman-worker. Let her realize her power. She will arrive!

Are You Coming to the Movie Picnic?

Did you buy a ticket to the picnic given by the Federation of Russian children's schools Sunday, August 21, at National Ground, Riverside, Ill. 2? Moving pictures of the crowds will be taken and shown all over the United States and in Soviet Russia. Tickets in advance are only 35c and may be obtained at the Workers Home, 1902 W. Division St. Get your tickets in advance and save your car fare.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.