

THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

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YOUTH TO BE CALLED IN U. S.—JAP WAR OVER PROFITS!

A Weekly "Young Worker" By First Of Year

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE BEGINS DRIVE FOR \$2,000 AND 10,000 CIRCULATION BY END OF 1924

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

A weekly Young Worker by January 1st, 1925!
A weekly organ of the revolutionary young workers by the end of this year!
That's the slogan that is going out all over the country to the members of the Young Workers League of America... That is the decision made by the national executive committee of the league.

A weekly by the First! Three months in which to do it!

Y. W. L. ACTIVE AMONGST YOUNG SILK STRIKERS

Calls on Them to Join for Youth Demands

PATERSON, N. J.—Every member of the Young Workers League of Paterson is actively participating in the strike of the silk workers here, and devoting its attention to the special demands issued by the league to the young workers.

There are about 2,000 young workers involved in the strike, and the league is making an appeal to them to enter into the organization and fight for the special young workers' demands, as well as to stand firmly in the struggle against the bosses of the silk mills.

Rallying Youth.
A leaflet has already been issued to the young strikers urging them to add to the demands of the silk workers' union, demands for equal pay for equal work, a six-hour day and five-day week for all young workers, the abolition of all night work for the youth, and other issues presented to the youth.

Members representing the Young Workers League have spoken to many meetings of the strikers and have presented the youth viewpoint to them.

Everywhere, the members of the league are active on the picket lines, taking part in the meetings and the work being carried on by the strikers. They are also actively appealing against their rotten conditions and striking for the two loom system, the eight-hour day, the right to organize and recognition of the union.

Youth Suffer Particularly.
The young workers in particular suffer in the industries which gather their profits every year from their toil. The wages of the youth are as low as twelve and fifteen dollars per week and the hours they slave were as many as nine and ten a day.

The program of the Y. W. L. is being distributed among the young workers and agitation is being carried on for the purpose of organizing a nucleus in the silk mills which will be able to function as actively as soon as the strike is settled to the advantage of the workers.

All signs point to an early settlement in favor of the strikers, in spite of the police terrorism which has been about the arrest of scores of strikers for exercising their supposedly constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. Police Chief Tracy, a hiring of the bosses, is attempting to prevent Communist speakers at the meetings of the strikers. This act enraged the workers, who are deeply appreciative of the aid being given to them by the members of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers League. Despite these activities and the die-hard attitude of many of the bosses, they are being forced to sign up with the union. The Associated Silk Workers, and hundreds of workers are back on the job with union conditions this time.

Young workers on strike and those who have settled are urged to get in touch immediately with the Young Workers League for the supreme purpose of getting into the organization.

And it all depends on the energy with which the member of the organization throw behind this campaign.

Already the announcement of this drive has aroused tremendous enthusiasm among the comrades locally, and as the news spreads over the country we expect to hear of the joy expressed at the story that we are going to have our Young Worker issued every week instead of twice a month.

But in order to get a weekly two things are essential by January 1, 1925:

1. A Two Thousand Dollar Weekly Young Worker Fund.
2. A Circulation of Ten Thousand Young Worker an issue.

Quotas have already been drawn up for the various cities and towns for their share in raising the two thousand dollars and the sums for each league are so relatively small that an Over the Top drive is certain.

For the increase in the circulation, a novel plan has been laid out. Duplicate forms are already on their way to the branches of the league which are to be signed by every member of the organization, pledging him or her to take a certain number of copies of every single issue of The Young Worker for sale and distribution in the place of work, study or among friends. The minimum amount of copies to be taken by every comrade has been set at three, and it is expected that hundreds of members will take five and more to sell. The names of those promising to take five or more copies of The Young Worker of every issue will be printed in the paper. Taking extra copies of the paper entails no added expense to the comrades since they are sold again to workmates, schoolmates or friends, in front of shops and factories.

One copy of the pledge card will be kept by the city literature agent who will then make up his total quota of Young Workers for the city comrades. The other copy of the pledge card must be sent to the national office. If, for example, a league with 40 members gets every one of them to pledge himself to take 5 copies, the city literature agent will then receive a bundle of 200 copies of the paper every issue, which he will then distribute.

(Continued on Page 2)

CARLSON HOLDING SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS IN NATIONAL TOUR

Excellent meetings are being held by Oliver Carlson in his tour of the East for the Young Workers League, according to reports received at the national office.

Carlson, now a member of the national executive committee of the league, and for two years a member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, is touring the country in the decisions of the fourth congress of the youth international and the new program of action decided upon by the N. E. C. of the league here. He is also addressing campaign and membership meetings of the Workers Party in various cities.

In Cleveland, Dillonvale, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia, good meetings of the Young Workers League and the party were held with Carlson as speaker. New life was put into the Pittsburgh district comrades, for example, in spite of the fact that not all of them attended the meeting, by the report of Comrade Carlson. In Baltimore an unusually good meeting was held by the league and connections were made which will undoubtedly result in the formation of nuclei in the ship yards of Virginia and some of the slave pen factories of Wilmington, Delaware. In Philadelphia, a good meeting was held where Carlson reported on the fifth congress of the Communist International to the party comrades.

Carlson's meetings for the coming weeks are as follows:
New York, Sunday, Oct. 8 to Saturday, Oct. 11.
New Haven, Sunday, Oct. 12.
Boston, Providence and Worcester.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS FREED

LEAGUE PLANS DETROIT N. B. C. SHOP NUCLEUS

Young Workers Eager to Read "Y. W."

By BARNEY MASS.

DETROIT.—Monday evening as the workers of the National Biscuit Company came pouring out of the gates on their way homewards, they were greeted by members of the Detroit Young Workers League who were handing them leaflets.

The leaflets told the young biscuit makers that the following day they would have the opportunity of reading about their conditions in The Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League.

Buy Young Workers.

The next day, some ten league members were shouting at the top of their throats, "Read the exposure of the N. B. C. in The Young Worker." Over 150 copies of the Young Worker were sold. With eagerness the employees purchased copies of the paper.

On the first day the general manager, Mr. Peck, shoved one of the boys away from the gate entrance. He threatened to give us the bum's rush. (This was his original expression.) So we prepared ourselves for the bum's rush. But sorry to say, the expected didn't happen, maybe partly due to the rough appearance of the husky leaguers.

The league members carried on conversations with many of the workers, and succeeded in getting their names and addresses. All of them that were approached, expressed sympathy for our campaign. While speaking with one of the girls, she openly admitted disgust with the conditions under which she worked and ended up by saying, "I am going to get another job. I can't stand it in this place much longer."

Average Four Days a Week.

The local plant is working only half capacity. The workers average only four days in the week. The conditions prevailing in this plant are the same as what is true of the other plants. No extra pay for overtime; dirty aprons; an average salary for the young workers of \$15 dollars a week; the same amount of nasty supervisors and foremen; lack of ventilation, etc. All plants of this institution are run on the same basis.

The local league is anticipating the holding of some noonday meetings which will be addressed by comrade Mass. Our slogan is: A nucleus in the Detroit N. B. C. plant! The campaign is just beginning and big results are expected by the local membership.

Support is Needed From Y. W. L. Chicago Members This Week

All members of the Young Workers League of Chicago are especially urged to come to the office of Local Chicago Workers Party on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October to aid in work necessary for the preparations of the meeting for Comrades Foster and Gilman at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on Sunday, October 13th, 2:30 p. m. This is the biggest mass meeting of the campaign in the entire country and all energy must be put into the efforts to make it a tremendous success. Daily Workers must be distributed, leaflets handed out, pluggers spread broadcast.

Do your share in the election! Rally to the support of the Communist candidates! Don't be a slacker in the revolutionary movement!

New York, Attention!

NEW YORK.—Branches one and six of the Young Workers League of New York are holding a League Reunion at the Carlton, Parkview Palace, 5 West 110th Street, on Saturday night, October 18th, 1924. All young workers are urged to come and have a good time with other young workers. In fact, the whole affair will be a really red one. Roll up!

PITTSBURGH LEAGUE TO PUSH DRIVE FOR NUCLEUS IN NABISCO

By MORRIS SCHINDLER. (Special to Young Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Young Workers' League of Pittsburgh has decided to concentrate its energy on the drive against the local plant of the National Biscuit Company with the purpose of organizing a shop nucleus there, following a meeting of the members of the district addressed by Oliver Carlson.

Other tasks set for itself by the league here were the laying of plans for future drives against the slave driving plants of the territory like Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Heinz Company, and Clark's Candy Factory.

Efforts are being made by the local members of the league to arrange for the maintenance of a permanent organizer for the district, enabling the organization to carry on its work more efficiently and effectively.

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NO EVIDENCE IN MPLS. CASES IS COURT DECISION

Nabisco Drive Will be Continued There

By LESLIE R. HURT.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Carl Cowl, Gerry Pett, Morton Green and Leslie Hurt, four members of the Young Workers League, were dismissed by Judge Gunnar Nordbye in the municipal court, because of lack of evidence.

The comrades were arrested for holding a meeting in front of local National Biscuit Company plant in the national campaign of the league to rally the young slaves to the young Communist program.

Cops Not Enthusiastic.

They were taken to a filthy jail after complaint on the part of the officials of the company. The police who arrested them are union men, but they are compelled to execute the wishes of the master class just the same. They told the young "Compu-nists": "We felt like thirty cents arresting you, boys, but the National Biscuit Company is raising hell at headquarters."

The comrades were charged with blocking traffic and were told that a city ordinance prohibited public meetings in the loop district. The N. B. C. plant is at the extreme corner of the loop, and during the election campaign, every reactionary politician can flagrantly violate this ordinance on the main streets. Congressman Thomas Schall, Carl Parsons and others have repeatedly held election meetings on Nicollet Avenue, the main thoroughfare. Apparently this ordinance is enforced only against working class organizations.

City Attorney Jensen, however, informed the comrades that no further troubles would occur if the league had but two speakers at their meetings. Since the arrest of the comrades of the Nabisco workers is greatly increased and the league is going to continue to hold meetings in front of the plant.

Nucleus Being Formed.

Already a number of the young workers have made application to join the Young Workers League as a result of the economic demands program of the organization, and as soon as another few join, a nucleus will be established in the Minneapolis Nabisco plant. Mr. Samples, the boss of the Nabisco plant, who wanted some assurance in the court of Judge Reed that the Young Workers League would not continue its campaign was told by the judge that no such assurance would be given him.

Conditions are excellent for work among the young slaves in the plant. (Continued on page 3)

GIRLS ARE EXPLOITED EVEN IN DANCE HALLS, SOCIAL WORKER SAYS

(By the Federated Press.)
NEW YORK.—Girls who work in the closed dance halls have to dance at least 40 dances an evening to earn \$2.40, says Maria W. Lambkin, who reports on conditions in the dance halls for certain social agencies. In closed halls the girls are employed by the manager and must dance with whomsoever he chooses, no matter how offensive the partner may be. Miss Lambkin suggests a minimum wage for the girls.

WESTINGHOUSE YOUTH SLAVES FOR LOW WAGES

Pittsburgh Plant Has Rotten Conditions

By MAX SALZMAN.

Every day 25,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Pa., enter the workshops to work many long, dreary hours in order to produce the wealth upon which the parasitic owners live.

Almost half of these are young workers who toil long hours, receiving the most miserable of wages. Many of these are mere children who lie about their ages in order that they may get work, due to the fact that their parents receive so little wages.

Under Bad Conditions.
For 48 hours every week these young workers toil, hearing the tiresome, rattling monotonous roar of machinery, dodging the huge cranes as they pass from one end of the room to the other carrying the heavy metal which is used to make the electric motors, which are needed in order to keep the machinery running.

Young Workers coming into the plant are employed at 20 and 25 cents per hour. They are not immediately hired for work in the plant, but are transferred to other departments at least three months they are transferred to monotonous machine work. Here they are given the opportunity of advancing themselves, after years of work, to the immense sum of sixty cents per hour.

The company is supposed to advance the pay of the men every six months. When the wages of the workers reach a sum which the company thinks is too much, the company are transferred to other departments, where their pay is reduced, and then the same grind begins all over again.

The bosses here as the bosses in other factories all over the country are not interested in the health of the workers. Nor are the interested in protecting the lives and limbs of the workers. Rather than put in safety devices to protect the workers from the dangerous machines, the bosses employ additional doctors and nurses to take care of the workers, who are injured. It does not matter to the bosses if the workers are crippled for life. As long as they can get other workers to take the places of those who they have crippled, they will continue to neglect to put safety devices on the dangerous machinery.

No Vacations.
No matter how badly the young workers need a vacation from their work, the bosses do not give them any rest during the year. Before the workers must have worked for the Westinghouse for at least 10 years. Then they are permitted to have a one week vacation. After working 20 years the bosses permit them to have a two weeks vacation.

Thus we find that the young workers have no vacation at all. It's work, work all the time. Long hours of labor, little pay, continual basking by the steam boilers, all these things make the young workers discontented and disgusted with the conditions under which they must toil.

In an attempt to prevent the work. (Continued on Page 3)

YOUNG WORKERS TO FIGHT FOR U. S. CAPITAL

Juicy Plum of China is Point at Stake

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Did you young workers ever go into a "penny arcade"? Usually there is a machine there with a glass front, behind which stands a sort of a doll representing an old lady. If you put a penny in the slot, the old lady grinds out a printed card. Your "fortune" is supposed to be on that card.

It is a "fortune teller" machine, and for one cent it will tell you some bunk about you marrying a "blonde heiress" or a "millionaire with brown eyes."

Another Machine.
But there is another and a greater and more ominous machine for grinding out "fortunes" for young workers. Your workers put, not pennies, but their lives, into it every day. This machine, too, tells you a lot of bunk. It grinds out a mountain of capitalist newspapers telling you, if you are a working girl, that you will not have to work for years and years—may be your whole life—in a factory, or have a harder job as a worker's wife, but that you are sure, if you never listen to "agitators," to marry the boss' handsome son and live in luxury. If a boy workers, the capitalist press tells you that, providing, of course, you won't join a union, or a strike or a "hobnob." You will certainly "climb to the top" and be a boss yourself over other young workers. But like the machine in the penny arcade, this machine, capitalist society, has peddled you lies.

Now we are going to tell you real, sure-fire fortune. It is no pleasant, not a lot of bunk. It is the fortune of WAR! War, another big war, is on the way. You young workers who were too little to be drafted in the last war, may think war is great fun. If you do, you better talk seriously with the rank and file doughboys who actually laid in the trenches in the war for "democracy" because Morgan had loaned the Allies a scad of money and had to have them good and help lick Germany. They'll tell you, if they learned anything from that butchery of 10,000,000 young men, that there's nothing for workers in fighting capitalist wars, but to kill and get killed, that those who were blown to pieces merely became fertilizer for French farmers, and those who came back lost their jobs, discovered that free speech and the right to strike had been taken away by the government who waited six years more to answer their demand for a bonus, and then gave them a life insurance policy. The soldier became a tin snip or another to beat the capitalist game.

How the Next War Started.
In America, as in all capitalist countries, there are two classes—capitalists and workers. Your employer makes a profit on your labor power. The profit is so big that, altho your factory owner may have to pay rents to the landlord class and interest on loans from the banker class, the whole three classes get immensely rich and all are capitalists. With machinery, all workers make so many things that the total cannot be sold in this country, because they get such low wages that they cannot buy what they themselves have, as a class, made. This big surplus, in goods, and surplus profits, in money seeking investment, is the cause behind all capitalist wars. Each capitalist nation or group looks outside itself for expansion, and imperialist rivalry begins.

Now then, where have they gone? Naturally they pick out a part of the world where the people have no strong government to stop them. Rich resources and cheap, unorganized labor, so they can get even higher profits from such workers than they can get in their own countries where labor may be organized. What's the most attractive country on earth in these respects? CHINA, first of all.

Imperialist Robbers Loot China.
For thirty or forty years the big capitalist-imperialist countries have been robbing China. Chinese rulers were either bribed or bullied with threat of invasion into doing anything or granting any concessions or "facilitating" any loan that the "diplomatic corps" demanded. The "diplomatic corps" is, of course, the frock-coated, (Continued on page 3)

Chicago League Reorganizes

THE Chicago Young Workers League has taken the first step in the reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei, being the first organization in the league to begin work on the basis of the program of action printed in another part of this issue of The Young Worker.

At the last meeting of the city central committee of the league, the plan for the reorganization of the league, drawn up by the city industrial committee under the supervision and with the aid of the national industrial committee, was unanimously accepted. Auxiliary plans for the provision of place to the foreign language speaking comrades and branches were referred to a joint committee which will go over the plans in final detail.

The plan provides for the organization of the league on the basis of six area districts throughout the city, more to be added when necessary. Into these six areas will go all the com-

rades whose place of work or study (if students) is in the district taken in by the area branch. Thus, the loop area branch will contain all the comrades who work or study in the west side of the town; and so on down the line.

It will be the duty of these area branches to concentrate on the factories in their territory which offer the best possibilities for the formation of shop nuclei.

Already the quota of nuclei that each area branch must form in the period of three months has been set for each district, and the formation of these nuclei will be the tasks upon which all the comrades will concentrate. Among the nuclei to be organized are ones in clothing factories, mail order houses, National Biscuit Company, and the like. When these nuclei have been formed, the area branch will assume its final form of a nucleus branch, that is, a territorial branch containing all the shop nuclei in that territory, the aim of the reorganization of the young Communist organization.

The number of nuclei set for all the branches in the city total twenty-two. The formation of these area branches is the first real step in the direction of the complete reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei yet attempted in the American movement. There is every sign that it will succeed in putting the Chicago league as the first unit to have been put on this basis.

The plan unanimously adopted in Chicago will be put into effect in every other city in the country where there is a branch of the league. It marks the definite turning point of the Young Workers League from a young Communist organization based on purely territorial units, to a real young Leninist league based on the shop nucleus form of organization.

Chicago League Reorganizes

DRIVE OPENED FOR A WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER

Quota Is Set At 2,000 Dollars

(Continued from page 1)

in the most efficient way to the comrades who have given their pledges. An efficient prosecution of this campaign will not only guarantee The Young Worker a circulation of 10,000, the minimum for the beginning of the publication of a weekly, but will give it an even greater circulation.

Our slogan is: Every comrade a bundle order distributor! There is no one who cannot find it possible to take a bundle of 24 of the very least three copies. It is a tiny, ridiculously insignificant effort compared to the undying sacrifices made by our young Communist comrades in other parts of the world.

For the Two Thousand Dollar Drive, it is expected that every league will hold a special entertainment or dance during the months of October, November or December to raise a part of their quota. The rest will be raised by the circulation of subscription lists which are being sent to all branches of the league for distribution to the membership. These lists are to be used for the collection of contributions to our \$2,000 fund, and the money should be raised primarily among your shop mates. Side by side with the collection of money must go the collection of subscriptions to The Young Worker. The names of all comrades and the sums gathered will be printed from week to week in the columns of this paper.

Quotas for the collection of money towards the \$2,000 fund have been set as follows to all league branches:

New York City	400
Chicago	400
Cleveland	75
Philadelphia	50
Detroit	50
Boston	50
Los Angeles	50
San Francisco	50
Minneapolis	40
St. Paul	40
Pittsburgh	40
Worcester	40
Waukegan	35
Baltimore	35
Rochester	35
Providence	35
Hanna, Wyoming	35
Maynard	30
Ebon Junction	30
Inwood	30
Hibbing	20
Chishelm	20
Munising	20
Warren	20
Clequet	20
Cromwell	20
Gardner	20
Buwalda	20
Kenosha	20
St. Louis	20
South Bend	20
Pittsburgh	20
East Pittsburgh	20
Daisytown	20
Oakland	20
Norwood	20
Newark	20
Springfield	20
Hartford	20
Monessen	20
Washington, D. C.	20
Ft. Dragg, Calif.	20
Easton	20
Denver	20
Dillonville	20
New Haven	20
Highpoint	20
Brule, Wis.	20
Owen	20
Phelps	20
San Francisco	20
Ashtabula Harbor	20
Bradley (Dry Forks)	20
Youngstown	20
Perth Amboy	20
Passaic	20
South Norwalk	20
Fresno	20
Wawina	20
Hammond	20
Hegewisch	20
Hillman	20
Gettysville, W. Va.	20
Clayton, W. Va.	20
Scarp Level, Pa.	20
Aberdeen	20
Northport, Wash.	20
Ziegler	20
West Frankfort	20
Dewell	20
Christopher	20
O'Fallon	20
Valley	20
Buckner	20
Benton	20
Johnston City	20
Belleville	20
Collinsville	20
Marlins	20
Stamford	20
Gary	20
Grand Rapids	20

We expect every league to achieve the quota set for them. Start sending in your money immediately. Don't wait until the last minute.

FORMATION OF SHOP NUCLEI MUST BE THE RESULT OF OF OUR CAMPAIGN IN FACTORIES

By BARNY MASS.

THE campaign against the Biscuits, and National Biscuit and the active participation of the Young Workers League of Chicago in the Pullman and Heurich strikes, mark only the initial efforts of intensified work on the economic-trade union front.

The enthusiasm which greeted the work of the membership displays a healthy tendency on their part. It shows a desire to carry on work in the field appropriate for our activity and one which offers the potentialities when exploited of making our league become a mass organization. In other words it means that most of our local membership are beginning to understand their tasks in a familiar manner. Only by pushing this phase of our work will the opportunity of establishing ourselves with influence in the lives of the young American workers offer itself.

I will not enter into review of our past activity against the various factories, but will content myself in dealing with future work and limit it to the factory campaigns. Before proceeding it must be thoroughly understood

that the factory campaigns form merely one part of the economic-trade union activity. Of course it is the foundation for extensive efforts to be expanded in this sphere, as it opens new channels, some of which are the unionization of the factory; our activity and relationship towards the unions having jurisdiction in the particular field of our work, etc. Our functions against the factories reflect and make incumbent the increase of trade union work. I think this is obvious to any one with so further explanation necessary.

The national executive committee is now planning and formulating extensive campaigns to be based on particular industries. The purpose and aim is to engage the entire membership as a whole into one national campaign. For instance the mining industry. Before any of our campaigns can be launched and end successfully it is necessary on the part of the membership to know their different stages. First agitation to get the membership to think and act in the same way, corresponding with the character of workers in the industry

being tackled. In our drive on the mining industry every member would have to think of the miners and show to the workers in their vicinities the life, conditions, experience of the coal digger. Also the efforts of the unionization of the factory; our activity and relationship towards the unions having jurisdiction in the particular field of our work, etc. Our functions against the factories reflect and make incumbent the increase of trade union work. I think this is obvious to any one with so further explanation necessary.

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local psychology and support it with a larger perspective. Getting several hundred more miners in our league means the progress of the organization and should be greeted with accuracy on the part of the whole membership.

The second stage is characterized by the application of our tactics in the field and the general organizational activity. First was the journalistic and agitatorial stage, and now it assumes a more definite nature. We must popularize our demands. We must drive the union officials into action. We must eliminate all discrimination in age interfering with the entrance of the youth in the unions, etc. This also affects the other unions which are not directly involved. Agitation being replaced by specific demands and special efforts to interest everyone in the fight of the workers in the industry in which we are participating.

The features of the third stage are of a more interesting aspect. Here the league becomes a prominent force. The exploitation for the direct inter-

ests of the Young Workers League becomes the ultimate goal. Membership in the league to be recruited from the most militant element discovered during the course of our activity. The establishment of shop nuclei, the strengthening of our press, increase in circulation of our literature and the general advantage that will be gained from work of such importance.

The time is now ripe for more discussion in our branches on this particular activity. Let us create such a keen desire on the part of our membership for this work, that the national committee will receive continual requests for tackling more and more industries.

On the Job.

Each member an organizer, is the slogan in vogue today. A leader in the shop, mine or factory. Let our messages begin taking on a more concrete and specific attitude. All together in the work for the realization of a completely reorganized Young Workers' League functioning on the job, every day in the year.

WESTINGHOUSE YOUTH SLAVES FOR LOW WAGES

Pittsburgh Plant Has Rotten Conditions

(Continued from page 1)

ers from revolting against these miserable conditions, the bosses organize clubs, in these clubs they have reading rooms, gymnasium and other means by which they attempt to get the workers to forget the fact that they must work in order that the owners of the plant might live off their backs. In order to prevent the workers from joining hands the bosses organize the clubs into separate Negro and white clubs.

Cafeteria Food Rotten.

There is also a cafeteria seating 2,000 workers. While the prices seem to be moderate, the food is rotten, and workers are continually heard grumbling about it. Along with the rotten food the workers also get scolding from preachers every noon hour to poison their minds. These preachers continually talk on loyalty to the employers, giving service to our superiors, etc. They also talk on the virtue of hard work, although they are very careful not to do this hard work themselves.

Not being satisfied with merely these methods of keeping the workers in subjection, the bosses also show free moving pictures. Only patriotic pictures, showing how workers are faithful to the bosses, showing how the worker permits himself to be kicked around without complaining and finally rises up and becomes one of the leading men in the company. With this they attempt to create a false illusion in the minds of the workers. They bring out again the bank about how, providing we work hard enough for them, we can advance in industry. This, the workers know to be pure bunk, since most of the men working in the plant have been working for 10 and 15 years and they are no better off now than they were then.

In addition to all these methods of filling the workers' minds with "mental opium" and with movies the company also publishes a monthly organ with which they still further attempt to carry on their campaign for complete submission upon the part of the workers.

There is no bonafide union in the shop, although some of the workers are members of the International Association of Machinists. In order to keep the workers from forming a real union, the bosses have formed a company union. This consists of 25 workers who are "elected" by the workers, 25 who are appointed by the president of the company, and the general manager. This gives the company the deciding vote. If the "elected" people oppose the company, which seldom happens. The workers have learned from bitter experience, that if their representatives oppose a wage cut, which the company decides to enforce upon the workers, the bosses disregard their opinions and cut the wages anyway.

A Fake "Right."

While there is a sign in the shop saying that Westinghouse is an open shop, and that the bosses do not care whether or not you belong to a bona fide union, as soon as they discover that workers belong to a union they are fired at once.

Young Workers of Westinghouse! Do you know that your bosses made \$16,000,000.00 in 1923? Do you know that the bosses only make this money because they make you work long hours, because they give you little pay, because they do not give you paid vacation every year. While you have to live in the smoke filled city, while you have to hear the screeching roar of machinery, while you work day after day making radiators making dynamos and other electrical supplies, the owner of Westinghouse and their families are down in the southern part of the country, where they have run away from the winter living in luxury upon your backs, living on the money that you have made for them. How much longer are you going to stand for these conditions?

The Young Workers League of America calls upon you to join it in the fight for:

1. Six-hour day, five day week for the young workers.
2. Abolition of all overtime and piece work.
3. A four weeks paid vacation every year.
4. Equal wages for equal work, for all workers, regardless of age or sex.
5. Minimum wages to meet at least the cost of living.
6. The right to join a union.

Make any action on the question. The whole matter was taken lightly by the New York comrades, and this dangerous tendency of passing so easily over such a vitally important part of our work, cannot under any circumstances be permitted. The N. E. C. has decided that the N. Y. D. B. C. shall receive a public censure for not having made any real efforts to carry out the instruction of the N. E. C. in this matter.

The matter of taking lightly or ignoring anti-militarist work is a remnant of the old social-democratic ideology and it can have no place in the ranks of the communist organization. Such work is of fundamental importance and must become a part of the daily activity of our league.

The N. E. C. has passed a resolution of commendation for the comrades who carried out the instructions of the committee on this work in true communist fashion.

With Communist Greetings,
The National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League,
John Williamson, Secretary.

The Fourth World Congress of the Y. C. I.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

(Continued from previous issue)

THE actual creation of shop nuclei is the comparatively easy step in the reorganization. The second stage, the building of the organization upon the new basis confronts us with other problems. Comrade Gypster then dealt with the temporary bridge or organizational forms to assist the complete reorganization.

It must be remembered that the nucleus is not only a shop fraction. It is the basic unit of our organization. It is a political unit. As such it has the tasks of the present branches only because of the fact that it has its roots in the factories or mines. It can carry out these duties more successfully. The nucleus must not be considered as consisting of merely five or fifteen members, but our goal must be to organize all the young workers in the particular place or work where it is located. Many times the nuclei will have from fifty to one hundred members. It puts us in daily touch with the young workers' struggle. In a short time the entire organization is composed of nuclei instead of territorial branches as at the present time. These nuclei will then be classified into various nuclei branches which will be based also on the district of work instead of real-estate. The lower the territorial branches are side by side with the developing nuclei it will serve as a hindrance. So all the leagues must plan carefully but deliberately for a complete and rapid reorganization.

Gypster then dealt with the necessity of the congress setting a date for the complete reorganization of each national section. The N. E. C. will then work out the plans and send for each district and subordinate units.

One point which must emphatically be understood is that no united nuclei can exist of league and party members. Once the party is reorganized we will exchange representatives, but we must maintain our independence of organization.

Unemployed Remain in Shop Nuclei.

A difficulty which presented itself to some leagues in their work was unemployment. We must correct one point in our previous decisions. In the future unemployed members of nuclei must still maintain membership in the nucleus until they find another job. In the case of the majority being persecuted by the boss they must still maintain their organization and again redouble their efforts to recruit more young workers in that particular shop who will maintain the nucleus.

In the country our league will also have to change its form if we are to have a complete reorganization. This will take various forms. Sometimes farm nuclei will be organized where there are enough young workers. Again, village or town nuclei, combining various workers.

In conclusion, Gypster pointed out the good start made by some leagues

and reiterated again the fundamental statement that we can never be considered a real young communist league until we are the organization of the masses of young workers, unemployed and employed, and the leaders of this struggle. Only through the complete reorganization of the leagues having ourselves upon the place of work, can we sink our roots among the masses and rally them under our banner to fight for our revolutionary goal.

Trade Union-Economic Report.

THE report on economic trade union work was given by Comrade Hammar. He dealt at great length with the question from many angles, despite the fact that the conditions of the youth workers had become much worse during the past period. The leagues had not increased their economic trade union activities in proportion. In many countries it is limited too much to a general propaganda by word and press. Only in a very few countries did we take an active part in the daily struggles. One reason is that the leagues did not acquaint themselves enough with the actual situation of the young workers and lay out a definite program. Every league neglected one very important thing—that of issuing popular mass literature in connection with the economic struggle. A start has been made in every country, however, and it is only a matter of clarifying ourselves and extending our activity. The economic trade union activities is an important part of the political struggle and we must react to every important event through our economic trade union work. The nearer we came to a mass organization thru our shop nuclei the more virile and concrete must become our economic activity. We can only ourselves as a revolutionary mass organization if we become the sole representatives of the young workers in their every struggle. Since we all accept this truth, we must emphatically repudiate any attempt at forming youth sections in the trade unions. France was dealt with under this head at great length.

Internationally, we can observe the following three phases: A. That of the theoretical discussion of trade union economic work. B. The period of the general propagation of our demands. C. The period of the propagation of concrete demands arising out of the present situation and an actual struggle for them. The shop nuclei have not merely an economic trade union function to perform, but without shop nuclei no good work in the trade unions can be carried out. The existence of nuclei in the shops serves to help us keep our fingers on the pulse of the working class youth. We are thus in an advantageous position to become the leaders of the struggle. The nuclei must call upon the meetings of all the young workers at which they take up the economic questions of the shop and advance demands to be fought for.

In the case of only one union existing within the shop the nucleus will automatically become the union fraction. If more than one union exist, the nucleus must organize and di-

rect the activities of the various league fractions. The nucleus must work in close contact with the trade union representatives in the shop and must report to the league and party. Trade union opposition press the daily struggles of the young workers. No struggle however petty, no strike, must be allowed to pass without our active participation, both in strike work and in setting up specific work demands, and at the same time binding up the every-day struggle with the general political class struggle. In the reformist trade unions, our communist forces must work to mobilize and win the masses against the bureaucracy. We must fight to organize the entire working class into the unions and bitterly oppose any attempt at secession. We must assist the party in establishing unions where none exist. We must at all times set up our league fractions without each union separate from the party fraction which will formulate the necessary youth demands and fight for their adoption.

Common Front of League and Party.

WE must also insist upon the party fighting for our youth demands. It is the direct task of the young communist league to win the masses of young trade union members for the revolutionary trade union opposition. The Young Communist League must be present at all conferences of the trade union opposition and strive to have these bodies adopt our demands.

In various countries a majority or a large minority of the unions are affiliated with the Red International of Trade Unions. It has been necessary to fight vigorously against the theory of youth sections within these trade unions. We must continue to stress that through the election of young trade unionists to office, knowing the conditions of the workers, the trade unions can organize them without any special youth sections.

The offensive of capital and the pauperization of the working class youth on an international scale conditions. Thus the congress stated that during the coming period we must actively participate in this form of activity. We must initiate and lead factory campaigns based both on industrial shops and on industries. We must utilize every such struggle to strengthen our already existing nuclei or to organize one of none exists. Our efforts must always be to further our young communist league organizationally or in influence. As the offensive of capital increases, so must we persistently increase the struggle for our partial demands. The better we understand the struggles of the youth and how to deepen them, the more concrete demands arising out of the existing situation, the more confidence will the youth have in our league. The struggle for our partial demands must be only a lever in the struggle for the complete destruction of the power of capitalism. Those struggles will prepare them ideologically for the greater and final struggle of seizing power and operating the industries for themselves. It will educate them to

an understanding that through these partial demands we must struggle for the final demand—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE report question occupied considerable time. It was pointed out that the majority of the leagues have not given this the necessary attention. It is imperative that we have definite plans worked out by each N. E. C. to direct this work. We must build red fractions in all existing workers' sport organizations and gradually win control of these. It is necessary that we break the ideological control that the capitalist class have over the many workers organized in these clubs. These must take on a class character and be utilized for furthering our young communist league. In many countries these workers' sport organizations have reached great dimensions, and there they can be used to fight Fascism, bourgeois militarism, and reaction. Due to the physical education received, these organizations become of great assistance in forming the kernel of the proletarian defense organizations in Europe at the present time.

The congress stated that all the leagues must intensify their activities in this field and aim at form-

A 'Weekly' by the First

ing a national workers' sport organization, which should become the respective national section of the Red Sport International.

Other questions dealt with at the congress included the agrarian question, anti-militarist work, the Opponent Youth Movement, the Program of the Y. C. I. and Leninist education. But these must be dealt with in a later article.

Due to the increased work of the International, it was considered advisable to enlarge the Executive Committee to consist of 22 members. The policy of the Y. C. I. in bringing about a lowering of the age limit began in the E. C. itself, with all of the old members retiring, giving place to new and younger elements which have been developing. Shastin, Ziegler, Hammar and others, including our own Comrade Carlson, are among those who are now passing out of the youth movement.

The new executive has a tremendous work ahead of it, but if the membership of the leagues everywhere will show the same willingness to put into effect the decisions made at the congress, then we can feel certain that their tasks will be fulfilled.

The delegation of the Y. W. L. was wholeheartedly in favor of the decisions arrived at and pledged to do its utmost to have our membership put them into action.

Discipline

A Statement by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League

ONE of the primary tasks before the Young Workers League today is the bolshevization of the organization, making of it a Leninist young communist league. In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary that a strict discipline be maintained in the league, that the comrades shall recognize the principle of democratic centralism as a fact and not a theory. The Young Workers League cannot be an organization in which the directives of the national committee are taken lightly or completely ignored. Such a condition would be fatal to any communist organization.

It is for this reason that the National Executive Committee of the league has taken disciplinary action against four comrades and one section of the organization, for failure to adhere to the decisions and instructions of the committee on the question of anti-militarist work. Despite the fact that anti-militarist activity in a young communist organization is such that it permits of absolutely no excuse, if instruction on it is directly violated or ignored, the disciplinary action has been very lenient in consideration of the fact that our league is yet young, and various other circumstances entering into the question have induced the National Executive Committee to act mildly in this matter.

One of the principles of communist anti-militarist work is activity within the armed forces of the capitalist state. For this reason, the committee chose a number of comrades to enter the Citizens Military Training Camps so that they might carry on work therein, and gather experience for future activity of this sort. A number of comrades and a leading comrade failed to carry out this decision. The national committee, after exhaustive investigation of the cases, has reached the following decisions, which are binding on the organization and the comrades involved.

1. Julius Jesmer, a member of the Y. W. L. of Chicago, one of those instructed to apply for entry into the camp, was accepted by the C. M. T. C. and at the last moment, just as the camp was about to open, withdrew from the league, sending in a letter to the branch and district executive committee of which he was a member, resigning from all activity in the league. This comrade was at the same time in possession of data which was necessary for the carrying on of the league's economic campaign against the National Biscuit Co., and when he resigned he failed to turn over this information to the committee in charge, thus contributing largely to the great difficulties of carrying on this factory drive. This was not only a plain case of an uncommunist action, but also one of open violation of an instruction to enter the camp. Comrade Jesmer refused to give any reason for resigning from activity of the league. The national committee decided that Comrade Jesmer shall be expelled from the Young Workers League.

2. Peter Herd, member of the Young Workers League of Chicago, had also been instructed to apply to the camp. The comrade maintains that he made such application, but our investigation of the camp shows no

Discipline

record of this. The comrade's record in the organization is, however, a clean one, and the members of the investigating committee, while personally assured of the fact that comrade Herd did follow out the instructions of the committee, realized that no formal record of the camp existed. Taking into account the account of comrade's record of good work and activity in the past and his desire to continue to work in the ranks of the Y. W. L. it was decided that the comrade be suspended from the organization for the period of one month, after which he will make application for re-entry into the organization to the N. E. C.

3. Al Schaap, another comrade who had been instructed to enter the camps, failed even to make application. His entire attitude, despite constant instructions, was decidedly uncommunist, and the times even slipshod. The comrade took advantage of his position in the party to crawl out of the decision, asserting that he could not get the four weeks leave of absence to attend the camp; later when the camp term was over, he got a week's vacation from his job due to circumstances which cannot at present be gone into, failed to make application for entry into the camp. Because of these circumstances, which by no means excuse the breach of discipline, the committee has decided that the comrade receive a public censure of uncommunist action and breach of discipline.

4. Morris Goldstein, member of the Y. W. L. of Chicago and later of Cleveland, another of those chosen for this work, made application to enter the camp, and a short time before the camp opened, and after he had been notified that he was accepted as a recruit, he departed from Chicago and joined the Cleveland League after having secured his transfer card Chicago in an illegal manner. The C. M. T. C. headquarters and told that he was accepted and would have to report at the camp at its opening. It was at this time that the comrade left the city. Comrade Goldstein at first maintained that he had not been notified in time, but our statement from the headquarters of the camp shows that he was not only notified but had personally appeared to receive instruction on the camp. In consideration, however, of the fact that comrade Goldstein under the name Martin Gordon, had shown his willingness to continue work in the organization in the city of Cleveland, the committee decided to suspend comrade Goldstein for six months after which time he will make application to the N. E. C. for reinstatement which will be done providing that the comrade does not in the meantime carry on any activity to the detriment of the organization.

5. The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of New York, had been instructed to choose immediately a number of comrades to make application for entry into the camp of that region. This was not done, and not only were the instructions of the N. E. C. not complied with, but the matter of a reply of acknowledgement of such instruction was delayed until it was too late to

MINNEAPOLIS LEAGUERS FREED

(Continued from page 1.)

Most of the workers are about 18 years of age, and the majority of the girls are compelled to work nine hours a day for the paltry wage of \$15 a week. In spite of the fact that they are continually working overtime, no overtime, there is the usual overtime, two or three days every month, when employees take

stock; and when they work thru the evening and sometimes into the morning hours, they are compelled to buy their own lunches although the biscuit company conducts its own canteen. One of the demands of the Young Workers League for the young slaves is: No overtime or night work for young workers. Others that touch the problems of the slaves in the plant are: A minimum wage in proportion to living conditions and ranging upwards; a six-hour day and five-day week for young workers; meals to be served in the plant at cost price.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis, the one A. F. of L. body, has already passed a resolution by unanimous vote protesting against the arrest of the four league members, and urging all possible support from the labor movement to its drive to organize the young workers.

The official organ of the Assembly, the Labor Review, edited by Bob Cramer, has also taken up the cudgels for the league's campaign, and with the solid backing of the labor movement for the economic demands drive of the young Communist organization, there is no doubt of the results being very good. A strong nucleus will come out of the drive in a very short time, which will continue to carry on the work started by the city league here.

HEAR THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATES!

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Workers Party Candidate for President

AND

BENJAMIN GITLOW

Workers Party Candidate for Vice-President

Will speak at a

At the ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, Ashland Avenue and Van Buren Street
The Frohbit Singing Society, Mandolin Orchestra, Young Workers League Orchestra will be there.

Remember the Date
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924, AT 2:30 P. M.

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Auspices: Workers Party, Local Chicago

Special International Supplement to The Young Worker

WORKERS PARTY DECLARATION OF POLICY ON POLITICAL SITUATION

NOTE: The following declaration of policy was adopted by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party before the June 17th Convention. It has been read before various membership meetings. It is not printed for close study by the members of the Workers Party.

AFTER consulting the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party makes the following declaration:

1. The United States of America is at present going through a great social and political crisis which is bound to become more and more aggravated. The agrarian crisis causing the bankruptcy of millions of farmers as well as the same time, causing many others to completely get into the clutches of banks, the all-around which has accelerated the process of disintegration of both capitalist parties, all this is setting in motion tremendous masses of workers as well as of the urban and rural petty bourgeois population. The efforts of these masses to establish a third party represent their endeavor to emancipate themselves from the domination of the bourgeoisie and their policy will undoubtedly endeavor to reach the movement by establishing the leadership of petty-bourgeois politicians over the third party movement; it will make an effort to place it into the hands of old politicians bound by thousands of threads with the capitalist class. The petty-bourgeois movement can play a progressive part only when it will follow the lead of the working class. If it will be led by the petty-bourgeois politicians it will fall under the domination of big game and trusts, even if it is participated in by working masses, for workers in the world was the petty bourgeoisie capable of being its own leader. This compelled the Workers Party to strive by all means to enter this broad current of the masses in order to assist the masses of the petty-bourgeois in detaching themselves from the capitalist class, in order to organize the most advanced elements of the workers in the ranks of the Workers Party and in order to thus create the forces necessary for the future struggle for power.

Must Become Mass Party.

2. With this task before it, the Workers Party must not for a moment forget that the leading force in this struggle which will transform the country of trusts into a country ruled by labor will be the working class. The first task of the Workers Party is to become a mass Communist Party of workers. It can fulfill this task only by most actively participating in the establishment of a labor party which will embrace all elements of the working class willing to conduct a policy independent of the capitalist class and be established in a bond with the farmers who are at present in a state of strong fermentation. These two independent tasks - the task of building around the Communist Party of a broad class labor party and of establishing a bond between the labor party and the poorest elements of farmers - have developed in the United States, thanks to the peculiarities of historical evolution, as one problem, namely, the building of a common party of workers and exploited farmers. Parties are already springing up. This peculiarity of the situation which does not permit a separation of the task of creating a labor party from the task of coming into closest contact with the farmers, requires of the Workers Party special methods. The American Communist must establish within the Farmer-Labor Party a strong consolidated labor wing including the agricultural wage workers. This wing shall lead the exploited farmer masses instead of falling under the influence of the petty-bourgeois character of the latter.

Must Correct Mistakes.

3. The Workers Party which immediately after it had been established was capable of emerging from the stage of agitation and propaganda and of taking up with great energy the political struggle, has still made a series of mistakes which must be corrected. We do not wish to cause great injury to the young Communist movement in America and to the struggle of the working class for its emancipation. Although the conditions of the labor aristocracy in America have grown worse after the war, although the economic depression which has already begun, will render still worse, although the labor aristocracy constitutes a minority of the working class of America, the Workers Party failed in developing sufficient ability in maneuvering with regard to the so-called progressive elements and did not devote, and does not devote, enough attention to the work among the workers organized in labor unions. We must maintain a close contact and work with the left wing within organized labor, but in so doing we must not forget our independence of political action and our complete freedom of criticism. For the above mentioned reasons the Workers Party did not yet succeed in becoming the center of the disorganized elements in the labor movement. The main task of the party in the near future will consist in trying to recover what was lost in this respect, in creating a left bloc in the labor movement, in order to lead the masses of the workers. Only by creating a powerful working class bloc will the Workers Party be able to play the leading part in the movement which has assumed the form of Farmer-Labor Parties and to exercise its influence upon the farmer masses. This influence must be broadened by the work of the Workers Party among the farmers, which must

be increased in the future. As to the task of influencing the farmer masses, the Workers Party has not only insufficiently drawn the line between itself and the petty-bourgeois elements which endeavored to establish a petty-bourgeois Third Party, but the Workers Party has to a certain degree itself fallen under the influence of petty-bourgeois elements. The statement of the Communist secretary of the committee which has issued a call for the conference of June 17th, Comrade Hathaway, to the effect that the Farmer-Labor Party will not pursue utopian Communist objects, but will, on the contrary, strive after realistic aims, is a sample of conduct inadmissible for a member of the Communist Party. The Executive Committee of the Communist International

expressed its surprise that the C. E. C. of the Workers Party did not answer this statement by removing such a member from his post, and did not show to the party as a whole that the Communist Party and the Communists, when forming a bloc with the petty-bourgeois elements, must so much more sharply underscore their views instead of disavowing them.

Shows Danger in Alliances.

4. At the conference of June 17th, the task of the Workers Party must be to warn the workers and farmers of America against the danger of an alliance with a petty-bourgeois Third Party with a man of the LaFollette type at its head, which party will become the means of emancipating the toiling masses from capitalist domination, but a new means for duplicating these masses. In principle the Communist Party does not only not reject an alliance with the petty bourgeoisie, but, as have done the Russian Bolsheviks, it is ready to make an alliance for the common struggle against the rule of the bourgeoisie, with petty-bourgeois parties, when they pursue a revolutionary mass policy. The LaFollette movement, however, has not decided to really break with the capitalist class and the capitalist party. An alliance with the LaFollette movement would not serve the liberation of the petty-bourgeois masses from domination by capital. This can be reached only through the sharpest criticism of the policies of politicians like LaFollette and Marcus Johnson, and endeavoring simultaneously to create an alliance with such elements of

farmers and petty-bourgeoisie who manifest that they are truly striving for an independent policy against capitalist parties and against capital. To support the petty-bourgeois when, in its vacillation, it manifests a tendency to split from big capital, is the duty of revolutionary workers. Such support, however, must express itself not in being dragged after the petty-bourgeois as its tail end, but in showing it the way, and pushing it to the left, in criticizing its half-heartedness and lack of decision.

5. The Workers Party must strive at the conference of June 17, to establish a Farmer-Labor Party which could take upon itself to develop the forces directed against both capitalist parties and the capitalist order as a whole. The Workers Party must

nominate and put up a fight for Communist candidates for President and Vice-president of the United States on such an independent Farmer-Labor ticket. If this is rejected the Workers Party must then propose, to the conference and support the nomination of at least a determined and reliable representative of the workers for president and of exploited farmers for vice-president. The Workers Party must submit to the conference a program which would combine the immediate demands of city and rural workers with the demands of the toiling farmers against exploitation by capital. If these propositions will be rejected the Workers Party must declare to the conference: "You have no confidence in LaFollette or other similar politicians; we have none. But we

are ready to support such candidates as LaFollette provided: (1) They immediately break with the republican or democratic parties issuing a specific clear declaration to this effect; (2) they accept the program of the Farmer-Labor Party in full; (3) they come to the conference and assume specific obligations to work under full control of the Farmer-Labor Party; (4) they accept the control of the Farmer-Labor Party over their campaign funds."

LaFollette Sticks With Bosses.

LaFollette will not break with the capitalist class; he will not submit to control by the Farmer-Labor Party, but will prove this and show to the masses that our position is not due to partisan ambition, but is a desire to prevent the Farmer-Labor movement from becoming a mere bridge in the career of a capitalist politician who will later sell out the masses as has happened many times in the history of the United States.

The principal strategical problem of the Workers Party at the June 17th conference will be while refusing all cooperation with the LaFollette Third Party movement, to maintain contact with the masses of workers and poor farmers willing to form a Farmer-Labor Party. In case a split is forced upon the Workers Party by the right wing of the conference thru the complete refusal of our program, the rejection of the autonomy and independence of the Workers Party, the expulsion of the Communists, or thru any other reason, every effort shall be made to include the Farmer-Labor masses in the split. In case of a split the question of whether or not the Workers Party shall act altogether independently, in its own name, in the election campaign or whether it shall launch a campaign under the name of the Communist Party will depend largely upon whether or not it is successful in the split and will depend on how far it maintains contact with the working masses represented at the June 17th conference.

7. The aim to strive at, is not to split the left wing from the Labor Party as quickly as possible in order to form this split off party into a mass Communist Party. But we must strive at letting the left wing merge with the Labor Party and at the same time at taking in its most advanced and revolutionary elements into the Workers Party.

Establish Bond With Masses.

8. The election campaign of the Workers Party must aim at broadening the working class base of the Workers Party, at increasing the movement for Farmer-Labor Party and at establishing a bond with the masses of exploited farmers.

9. The C. E. C. maintains, however, that it is highly desirable that the Workers Party, alone or eventually combined with the left elements of the workers and farmers into one radical Farmer-Labor Party, should make every effort to nominate its own candidates in at least the most important states, in order to bring within industrial, proletarian and exploited farmers and develop an energetic election campaign.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America,
W. M. Z. PORTER, Chairman,
C. E. RUTTENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

NOTE: - Comrade Hathaway explains that the statement referred to was not written by him but by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who is not a Communist, and that it passed thru his hands merely as a matter of routine. He states further that if he had noted the paragraph complained of, he would certainly have objected to it.

As to the Situation in the American Workers Party:

In connection with the declaration concerning the general political situation which is being published by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party after consulting the Communist International, the Executive Committee of the Communist International makes the following statement:

The Executive Committee of the Communist International deems it necessary to address itself to the American comrades reminding them of the necessity for harmonious work between the group of Comrade Foster and that of Comrade Ruthenberg. The controversies now prevailing between these two groups are due to the weakness of the party. In the great problems now confronting it and especially in the situation in which so far the Communist Party had been placed. If the group represented by Comrade Ruthenberg and Pepper has made the mistake of not realizing sufficiently the dangers besetting the party on the long path leading to securing the cooperation of petty-bourgeois masses, the comrades gathered around the other group, such as Comrades Hathaway and Cannon, have made a number of declarations which show that in their efforts to secure influence on the petty-bourgeoisie they failed to maintain the Communist position. Only when the party broadens its proletarian basis and clearly develops its Communist character will it be able to secure influence on the masses of the farmers.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International calls the attention of the C. E. C. also to the dangerous tendencies signified by the articles of Comrade Lore and some of his followers who, in their estimation of the problems of the Communist International, in their estimation of the labor government of England and of the events in Germany are manifesting remnants of views of the Two and a Half International. The C. E. C. must carry on an ideological campaign against such a tendency.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International

creation of a communist mass party, in order that the party may become the LEADER of the oppressed and exploited farmers.

The Foster-Cannon group (above all comrades Cannon-Hathaway) mistook the real meaning of the united front and made concessions to the psychology of the masses, who still follow the petty-bourgeois leaders of the LaFollette type and the reactionary labor union bureaucracy. Thus the line of demarcation between a communist class party and the petty bourgeoisie was obscured; which was apt to confuse the politically backward American workers still more. The party must not be mistaken for the working class. The Communist Party must not make such big concessions to the masses, that it capitulates more or less to the will of the masses. The "going along with" the masses is full of dangers for a communist party, which like the American Party has transformed itself only recently from a small illegal sect into a mass party.

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The third tendency is divided into two parts as we said before. Olgin and Lore agree on the question of the attitude towards the petty bourgeois elements of the type of LaFollette, Magnus Johnson, i. e. they are against the supporting of the candidacy of LaFollette, as a tactical policy "to get the masses away from the petty bourgeois leaders by criticizing them." This point of view, that is to say the supporting of petty bourgeois elements as outlined above, has also been unanimously rejected by the commission. However, it is very important to know the reasons for this. Comrade Lore is, as we said at the beginning, on the extreme right wing of the party and refuses to support or even to "go along with" petty bourgeois elements for a limited period, not because he is afraid the party would lose its revolutionary face, but because he wants to avoid any political maneuvers of the party, which he calls "political adventures." He thinks that the party can only be developed into a mass communist party thru propaganda and agitation. This train of thought originates from the fundamentally wrong conception which the Lore group has in regard to the world situation. The Lore group cannot and will not see the great social and political changes, which the period of world revolution and imperialism brought about even in the remotest country of capitalism, the United States. It does not see the revolutionary significance of the strongly centralized power, with its tremendous bureaucratic and military machinery, which has formed itself during the war. It does not see the radicalizing effects, of the quick change in the raising and decreasing in American industry and the continual interference of the State power into the daily life of the working class in all its movements and strikes. The followers of Comrade Lore have not taken completely the important role which the farmer masses play in the social and political life of the United States and has thus drifted into the most shallow reformist waters." (Resolution of the C. I.).

(It must be said however, that Com. Olgin also underestimated to a certain extent the great social and political crisis which becomes sharper and sharper).

In the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" much has been written about the "opportunism" of the Workers Party because of its attitude towards the third party. We cannot share the criticism from this side, so much the less, as the opportunistic, social democratic and reformist blunders of the Lore group can be proved by the facts in the case.

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On the other hand the majority was accused by the minority and the minority by the majority of being opportunistic. These accusations of both sides were refuted by the commission as being without foundation. We must look for the mistakes in another direction. On the side (Pepper-Ruthenberg) the significance of the farmers was greatly exaggerated. This group believed that thru an alliance with the farmers it would be possible to create a communist mass party in a short time. It was already a mistake, that the leadership in a party of farmers and workers (Federated Farmer-Labor Party) was left in the hands of the farmers (the farmers were in the majority and not the workers). Hence the farmers played the leading role, instead of making the aim of the Workers Party the creation of a strongly consolidated labor wing within the F. F. L. P., which would have included the rural wage workers! This group only saw a dip-

content pool, and bankrupt farmers, and followed the road of the "least resistance." The result was, that the Workers Party, the Communist Party of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie, i. e. of the farmers, not only did not have the initiative within this petty bourgeois movement, but itself fell under the petty bourgeois influence." As to the task of influencing the farmer masses, the Workers Party has not only insufficiently drawn the line between itself and the petty bourgeois elements, which endeavored to establish a petty bourgeois Third Party, but the Workers Party has to a certain degree itself fallen under the influence of petty-bourgeois elements. The statement of the Communist secretary of the committee which has issued a call for the conference of June 17th, Comrade Hathaway, to the effect that the Farmer-Labor Party will not pursue utopian Communist objects, but will, on the contrary, strive after realistic aims, is a sample of conduct inadmissible for a member of the Communist Party. The Executive Committee of the Communist International

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Regarding the question of losing contact with the masses, it is the task of the Workers Party to reject all collaboration with the LaFollette third party movement, but to do everything to maintain its contact with the masses of workers and farmers. Moreover, it is necessary to realize that the party must above all first establish the REAL CONTACT with the MASSES OF THE WORKERS (especially in big industry) and poorest farmers and rural wage workers.

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Comrades, here arises a great and important task for the Y. W. I. You, as well as the party must always bear in mind, that so far you have only an insignificant part of the masses of workers in your ranks, and that millions are still outside of the organized labor movement. You must not for a moment forget that the LEADING FORCE IN THIS STRUGGLE, which will transform the country of trusts into a country ruled by labor will be the WORKING CLASS. The first task of the W. P. is to become a mass communist party of workers. IT (THE W. P.) CAN FULFILL THIS TASK ONLY BY MOST ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LABOR PARTY, which will embrace all elements of the working class willing to conduct a policy independent of the capitalist class and by establishing a bond with the farmers who are at present in a state of strong fermentation." (Resolution of the commission)

Along with the establishment of a labor party on a broad class basis there must proceed the building up of the communist party (as a mass party). YOU (the league) above all must participate in this work and see to it that the W. P. is being built up in such a manner as to be able to accomplish this task. In the discussion of the commission is became evident, that insufficient attention was paid to the most important question, i. e. the establishment of a mass communist party, thru winning of the industrial workers in the shops, the establishment of shop nuclei, the work in the unions and so on. The party has not taken a clear stand at the last convention on the question of shop nuclei. The work within the trade unions was not fully satisfactory. "The conquest of the A. F. of L." and amalgamation of the many different craft unions" is in the last instance a question of a much stronger economic and political propaganda among the masses in big industry, in the shops themselves, and of a systematic campaign of recruitment among the millions of unemployed. The establishment of the labor party and the building up of the communist party can only be accomplished in the day-to-day political and

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Program of Action For the Y. W. L.

INTRODUCTION.

CONDITIONS generally, social, political and economic, indicate that the objective features necessary for the development of a strong and vibrant Young Workers' League are at hand. And in the light of these factors it becomes necessary, more than ever before, for our movement to take stock of its own forces, to consider where the soil is most fertile for winning new forces directly into our ranks or drawing under our influence, to determine the particular features of our many-sided activities must be stressed above all others—and in general to outline on the basis of the facts arrived at a plan of work covering the months intervening between now and the time of our national convention, so that we can carefully check up on the rate of development with every month that goes by, so that we can more readily determine where and why we succeed in certain districts while in others we succeed only partially.

With the publication of this outline, the N. E. C. expects and demands that every district and city and branch unit get to work to accomplish its share in the fulfillment of the plan. Every subordinate unit must make an outline of its work, based upon that of our national organization, and see to it that every member does his bit to put it over.

Political and Economic Situation. The workers of the United States, the politically still very backward are nevertheless showing unmistakable signs of an awakening. The agitation for a labor party or for farmer-labor parties in almost all sections of the country, confused though it has been, nevertheless is one of the unmistakable signs that a political consciousness is in growth. The C. P. A. dominated as it is by labor factors who have no interest in the labor movement save making it the means whereby they can rise to power and wealth, and the present LaFollette party (if such it can be called) bears out the previous facts. The LaFollette movement is not in any sense of the word a labor party, and its leaders intend to allow it to become such. But large numbers of organized workers think that that is what it is or at least, that is what it is developing into.

For the first time, the Communist (Workers) Party is joining in the election campaigns on a national scale.

Unemployment is slowly but surely developing all over the country. In two of the basic industries—coal and iron, and in the textile industry—it has already made heavy inroads, with small prospects of its alleviation. In the mining industry in particular, we see a deliberate plan being pursued by the mine owners, who are abandoning the unutilized fields as much as possible and instead, opening up those which lie in territory still unorganized.

All of the above factors demand of the Y. W. L. that it increase its political activity that it work in even closer co-operation with the Workers Party than heretofore, that it school its membership to think and act so that every action of the league is an action that will aid in crystallizing political class consciousness amongst the masses of the young workers, that we concentrate upon increasing our membership, prestige and activity particularly among the mine and the steel workers, that we realize the importance of the developing unemployment crisis and take due steps to get movements under way to meet this crisis.

Four Tasks. But the tasks of the league in these directions can be accomplished only if: (1) we organize our forces directly in the shops, (2) form shop nuclei, (3) increase the discipline from highest to lowest unit; (4) pass out from the league all members who are over 25 years of age and draw into activity those who are below that age.

Besides this we propose concentration upon the following fields and along the following lines. It must be understood that all other forms of activity not touched by this outline are to be continued in the usual fashion.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORK

THE Workers Party method of industrial registrations must be improved immediately, with slight modifications, so as to give us an efficient basis to proceed with our campaigns and reorganization.

The first campaign that must be launched is in the mining industry, to continue for about three months. The first step will be the procuring of a thorough understanding of the conditions prevailing in the industry, so that the campaign can proceed well through the three different stages: 1. Agitation; 2. organizational; 3. formation of shop nuclei.

In the first stage, the information conditions in the mining fields secured by us thru our connections will be featured in the Young Worker and the DAILY WORKER, as well as all other publications that can be utilized for this purpose. Simultaneous with this drive comes the task of stimulating interest in the membership outside of this particular industry. In the second stage, the slogans will be based on the information gathered. Getting the support of the union will be called to our attention and party members, under the supervision of the industrial committee of the N. E. C. Sentiment favorable to the league and its program will be crystallized by addressing

miners educational meetings, local union meetings, propaganda meetings and so forth. In the last stage, the league will play an even more prominent role. The organization of mine nuclei will then be the task to carry out, and we will exploit all the possibilities in this field for the direct benefit of the league.

Organizational Procedure. 1. Letters will be sent to all nuclei in the mining field acquainting them with the campaign. 2. A questionnaire asking for information on wages, hours of work, conditions, interesting pursuits of the miners during their leisure hours, etc., will be sent to all connections in the industry. This information will be published for use in the campaign. 3. Young miners will be appealed to for contributions to the "On the Job" column. 4. After the campaign is well under way, a special pamphlet on the drive will be published. 5. A research committee, consisting of Gannes, Edwards, Garver and Shachtman, will gather all necessary data. 6. Wherever possible, organizers will be sent into the field to intensify the work, to be aided, when the preliminary stages of the campaign have passed, by special miners' editions of The Young Worker.

The Nabisco Campaign. While specializing and developing one national campaign, it becomes necessary to lay the ground work for another campaign as an auxiliary drive. This policy will be followed permanently.

Thus, at the present time, out of 17 leagues, located in cities where plants of the National Biscuit company exist, seven are participating in the drive, and the campaign is gradually assuming a national character. We must now accomplish the following in this particular part of our work: 1. Making leagues in all other cities where N. B. C. plants are located get into the campaign. 2. These leagues shall order definite quotas of The Young Worker for systematic distribution at the factory gate. 3. The issuance of a special pamphlet containing all the propaganda, educational and programmatic material gathered since the beginning of the campaign. 4. The calling of meetings of all these young workers whose names have been secured in the course of the campaign for the purpose of establishing shop nuclei; and where shop nuclei cannot be formed, shop committees should be the temporary unit established. The nuclei must propagate our demands and get the other young workers interested in a fight against conditions that would be possible to abolish, such as the demand for clean aprons, reductions in prices in the cafeterias, etc. Later our demands become more revolutionary in nature, as the nuclei grow in strength. 5. Publicity on the activity of the various units will be given regularly in the DAILY WORKER and The Young Worker. Meetings of front of the factory gates will, naturally, continue.

District and Local Campaigns. A great proportion of our membership is employed in the clothing industry in the East and in Chicago we find that campaigns carried on against the various clothing factories would net valuable results, especially since we have numerous comrades already employed in them. These campaigns will be worked out simultaneously with the national campaign, and the New York district committee and other units in the East are to be notified immediately to get active in this drive. This also applies to Chicago and other places where the conditions are similar.

We also find large automobile factories located in various territories and our units there must engage in this activity. There are, in addition, such plants as the American Can Co., the National Institution, mail order houses, etc., all objectives for such campaigns. A questionnaire will be immediately to all branches asking them about the large industrial plants in their locality.

Relations to the I. W. W. Comrades must be urged to join the I. W. W. wherever the I. W. W. is a mass union (agricultural fields, lumber camps, marine transport, etc.) and work inside the ranks for affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions on the basis of the realization of unity among all workers' economic organizations. Our activities will be carried on in the closest co-operation with the Red International Affiliation Committee. We must impress them that the Communists and the I. W. W. agree upon the revolutionary goal and that there exists no hostility of interest between the two groups. A committee has been chosen to take charge of this work.

INTO THE UNIONS

WE find that many of our members who are eligible to join trade unions do not belong. In some cases there is little difficulty in the way of joining, but in most cases many obstacles must be overcome. This will demand the establishment of youth fractions within the unions. These fractions are to meet also with the T. U. E. L. groups. We must utilize the T. U. E. L. Monthly, and other party and T. U. E. L. publications for the advancement of the organization of these fractions and our program within the unions. The work of popularizing the following demands will fall to the youth fractions within the union, and the entire membership must be swung into action to work for their popularization: T. U. E. L. groups will also be enlisted to fight jointly with us.

1. Young Workers to be accepted into the unions with lower entrance fees.
2. Abolition of all discrimination between the apprentice and the journeyman in exercising their rights within the unions.
3. Elimination of all age barriers, etc., that prevent the young workers

from joining the union. These demands and others will be formulated after a study is made of the various regulations and rules in the different unions. They should be worked out on our economic demands and our task will be to fight for their realization. When the returns come in on the new industrial registration the industrial committee will have a more accurate knowledge of the status of our membership in the matter of trade union activity. Thru correspondence, the committee will demand from the branch industrial organizer a regular report as to whether or not the members belong to the union of their trade or industry. The press and bulletins which are to be issued will be used to create an interest in this work.

Strikes. Strikes offer the best opportunity of advancing and popularizing our shop economic demands. In the recent months our experience in strike activity has been considerable. Our first task is to contribute to strike activity in general. In our specific demands must be included those that are applicable to the situation, and which will be easily understood by the strikers and appeal to their needs. At all times we must take the leadership and furnish direction to the many spontaneous rebellions occurring throughout the country. Hegewich, Pullman and other incidents furnish many examples of this work.

The preliminary and immediate tasks in situations of this kind are as follows:

1. Do picket duty.
2. Sell and distribute literature.
3. Assist the wages committee.
4. Furnish speakers to the strike meetings.
5. Arrange affairs to get money for the benefit of the strikers.
6. Call meetings of sympathizers.
7. Organize nuclei as a result of this activity, and the propagation of our economic demands, the nuclei to be the stimulant for all future work.

In line with the general plan of the N. E. C., every industrial conflict must be participated in and utilized to draw into the ranks of the Y. W. L. as many young workers as possible based entirely on the shop nucleus form of organization. It should be particularly remembered that we must take advantage of every strike to increase the political consciousness of the young workers by issuing, together with our economic demands, political ones. The political demands should include primarily slogans that apply specifically to the situation, such as, Keep the hands of the police or militia off the strike; No injunctions; No anti-strike propaganda in the schools, and the like.

Unemployment. Everywhere, the increase of unemployment must be pointed out, show-

ing that unemployment is a direct result of the capitalist system of production and distribution which can only be eliminated by the abolition of capitalism. Where it has already become a serious factor, involving mass unemployment of workers, we shall join the party in the formation of unemployment councils, or similar bodies. In these councils, special youth demands must be made a part of the program of the jobs. We must propagate:

1. Work or maintenance of the young workers during unemployment.
2. Vocational training for young workers under the supervision of the trade unions, with financial maintenance by the government and industry.
3. Prevent the youth from scabbing by enabling them to join the unions thru lower entrance fees and the removal of all other artificial barriers.

SHOP NUCLEI

THE quota set by districts for the Young Workers' League nationally, by the time of the next national convention, is sixty nuclei, divided as follows:

- New York, 15; Chicago, 15; Detroit, 5; Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3; Minneapolis, 3; Cleveland, 3.
- In New York, the membership is predominantly in the clothing industry. As a whole the entire district is in a position to concentrate all of its efforts on this industry. In Chicago, the district includes the mining fields of the southern part of the state, the automobile industry in South Bend, Kenosha and Racine, the steel industry in Hammond, Hegewich and Pullman. These will be concentrated upon the clothing industry in the city proper, the clothing industry, mail order houses and numerous miscellaneous factories are adapted to intensified nucleus work. In Detroit, the industries to be worked upon are the automobile and machine shops. In Pittsburgh, as well as Cleveland, the work will be centered on the coal and steel industry. In the city itself, steel; in the smaller mining towns, coal. The clothing industry will be concentrated upon in Philadelphia steel in Bethlehem and Easton while in Boston proper the shoe industry, clothing and textiles and steel for the outlying territory. Providence is in a position to tackle the jewelry and furniture trades. Minneapolis has the steel, machine shops and clothing industry as its problem.

In each of these territories, the committees must concentrate on the industries as mentioned. Altho in some places there are no members in the industries given, attempts must nevertheless be made to entrench ourselves organizationally. For example, altho the chief Minneapolis industry is the manufacture of flour, other ba-

industries were chosen because of the proportion of members employed.

Beginning with Chicago, and spreading to the other large cities, with corresponding efforts in the smaller ones, the branches will be reorganized as a preliminary to the complete reorganization of the league. All branches in a given industrial area will be grouped together into an area branch, whose work will consist in concentrating on the shops and factories in their localities for the purpose of forming shop nuclei. This area branch will be the first step towards the full-grown shop nuclei branch. The area branch is to consist of members of the league who work in that area, and the branch will eventually regroup itself on the basis of the nuclei formed within its jurisdiction.

OUR PRESS

As short a time as possible the Young Comrade must be increased to a circulation, guaranteed, of at least 10,000. That is the only method whereby it can be maintained at the present quality and price. The campaign already begun in the paper is not sufficient. It must be widened in the following manner:

There are at least a dozen working class organizations, fraternal in character, whose members are very much interested in seeing their children reared along working class lines, that is, with working class ideology. If we send out a circular letter to every branch of these organizations, asking them to take a regular bundle order of the paper, there is no doubt but that scores of them will comply. There is no need to make a special rate since there will not be very few branches that will not take a minimum of \$1.00's worth of the paper every month. This at present, is much more effective than just getting individual subscribers that should not be neglected—since individual subs really do not pay for themselves, but to speak of bringing in a profit.

The fraternal organizations referred to include, for example, the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Sick Death Benefit Fund and others.

In the campaign, not only the party and league must help, but also the Juniors. Where possible a junior should speak before the body taking our request under consideration.

Editorially, the paper must get even more material from the Juniors themselves. A bulletin should be sent out to the groups, urging upon them the necessity of "running the paper themselves." The editorial policy remains in the hands of the national committee.

In circulating the branches, requests will also be made for the sus-

taining fund. Party branches will also be circulated for both the fund and the bundle orders.

The Young Worker. In order to increase the circulation of the paper we must make a drive for two purposes, increase of bundle orders and subs, and a drive for a Weekly Young Worker Fund!

Pledge cards will be printed, a signature to which will be a promise that the comrade will take a regular bundle of the paper every issue. The minimum is to be three copies per member. This means at the least an expenditure of 15 cents per member per issue.

The weekly fund drive will be for \$2,000.00, the quotas to be assigned to the various branches and districts by the secretariat and the editor. As soon as the money is collected, and the circulation of the Young Worker has reached 10,000, the paper shall be turned into a weekly.

The drive for correspondents to the paper in every city must be pushed until every league has a correspondent who will see to the work in reality.

ANTI-MILITARISM

WITH the growing danger of new capitalist war, our anti-militarist work must be intensified. Attention in this field has been necessarily small up to now, and in the future it must be continued manifold, with the realization in mind of the forces we have to contend with and the forces we have at our command.

The agitation must be two-fold, the education of our own membership as to the Communist anti-militarist position, and the education and organization of the masses of young workers outside of our ranks. For this purpose educational articles on anti-militarism, the causes of war, the Communist position in contrast with that of the pacifists, and other points must be continually published in The Young Worker, The Young Comrade and The DAILY WORKER.

Whenever the occasion warrants, the league, together with the party, and sympathetic working class bodies, shall hold joint meetings and organize anti-militarist and the danger of new wars. Such days as "Mobilization Day" should call forth counter demonstrations by the party and the league. Appropriate leaflets shall be printed whenever possible and desirable to be distributed on a mass scale in the industries and among soldiers and sailors. Joint conferences of working class youth organizations shall be held whenever the situation calls for it, and a measure of success—mass participation—warrants the effort.

Connections must be established in colonial countries, and the South and Central American countries, and in neutral training camp stations.

Wherever the state militia is democratically organized, that is, open to all who wish to enlist, propaganda must be popularized among the workers, organized and unorganized; working class control of the state militia to prevent it from being used against the workers in times of strikes, etc.

The junior groups will carry on its part of the anti-militarist activity by conducting an intensive propaganda campaign against the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Work within the Citizens' Military Training Camps must be developed on an even larger scale than heretofore.

JUNIOR WORK

Decided to send individual communications to all Junior units. These communications to propagate and find

FAKE INVESTIGATION OF CHILD SLAVES OF MICHIGAN BEET LAND FAILS TO WHITEWASH THE FACTS

A short while ago there was an investigation in the Michigan beet fields by the National Child Labor Commission, the purpose being to expose the unsanitary conditions and extreme youth of the children employed during the beet picking season; also to prove the cause of the irregularity of their school attendance. Their agitation after the finding was so persistent that the legislators to uphold the fair name of the state were forced to elect a committee to investigate the matter for the purpose of proving the child labor commission unjust in their accusations.

After their investigation a meeting was arranged in Detroit to clear up matters and the Child Labor Commission was invited. At the meeting was J. Dickman, former president of the Sugar Beet Company, who tried to prove that the conditions in the beet fields were ideal.

During the process of this meeting it was proved that the investigation made by the legislators occurred during the winter, which is not the best picking season. The findings of the Child Labor Commission were produced, which are as follows:

"Among 881 families 1,358 boys and girls between the ages of 6 to 10 were all working on the crop; of these one time or another 1,338 were beet pullers, which is a very strenuous part of the work, and of these 868 were under 13 years of age, 864 were not more than 10 years old and 82 only 6 years old!"

THE EGYPTIAN AND MODERN SLAVES

By MALINA.

THOSE of us who have a chance to attend school, learn in our ancient history that the Egyptian slave had to work from sunrise to sunset under the whip of a task-master.

We are told that an old Egyptian proverb says, "Man has a back and obeys when it is beaten." Our teachers tell us that only the cruel men who sailed during that time said such things. We are told that such conditions are in existence no longer. They say that all people in their "dear United States" are all equal. But this is not the truth for even children today are beginning to realize that in the United States as well as in all other countries outside of Soviet Russia, man is not equal.

I was in Russia in the year of 1921 when I was only eleven years old, yet I knew that even the all people had little to eat and wear, they had all the same amount. Then Russia was in a poor condition because of the famine but now with every month we bear more of her rising and I am go-

but to what extent the junior units have carried the following into being: (a) School struggle; (b) Systematic educational work; (c) Self activity method; (d) International correspondence; (e) Junior organization plan; (f) Plan for the construction of the group; (g) Beginnings of work school methods.

A national bulletin for group leaders will be mimeographed twice a month.

The National Junior Department shall develop correspondence with the national children's departments of Great Britain, Germany, Canada. The international correspondence shall be carried out between local children's committees (leaders) and similar bodies in other countries for an exchange of experience and suggestions.

Altho we are endeavoring to systematically develop correspondence with the national children's departments of Great Britain, Germany, Canada, the international correspondence shall be carried out between local children's committees (leaders) and similar bodies in other countries for an exchange of experience and suggestions.

October School struggle and the creation of school and class nuclei. Our aim, nationally, 500 new members and 50 school nuclei.

November Systematic educational work. (Study of American history from workers' viewpoint for a start.) December Finances: A self-supporting junior camp for use of the union on dues and The Young Comrade. January-International Correspondence and the beginning of the work school methods.

A national junior conference shall be held immediately after the Young Workers League convention, further preparations to be outlined prior to call for the national conference.

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL work must go hand in hand with all our activities. For a grounding in the fundamental basis of our movement, the league and party should cooperate in giving opportunities to all comrades to learn the principles of Communism in theory and action.

Our educational work will be carried on in the spirit of Leninism, that is, with the purpose in view of abolishing the Young Workers League, training our comrades in the teachings of Marx, Lenin and other working class theoreticians, so that they may apply their knowledge to the every day struggle. Our slogan of "Education thru active participation in the struggle" must always be kept before us.

In New York and Chicago, joint classes are already being conducted in instances where it is possible, the league should hold its own classes on the basis of the youth Communist movement and seek to attract outside working class youth to attend our classes. A committee has been chosen to work out a simple syllabus for a study class in the use of the Comrades organized into new branches of the league. This syllabus can be advantageously used without an instructor.

NEGRO AND AGRARIAN

SPECIAL attention must be paid to winning the Negro youth, particularly in our industrial campaigns in such regions as the Calumet district, Ohio coal and steel, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The work in the farming communities must be put on a firmer basis and be increased on the basis of the program for the rural youth. Wherever possible, efforts should be made to form contracts for the child laborers in agricultural pursuits.

A 'Weekly' by the First

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port of all the members of the league and the readers of the paper. The circulation must be increased to 10,000 per issue and a fund of at least \$2,000 must be raised by January 1st, 1925, the date of the first number of the weekly Young Worker. This drive is a test of the organization and if we put it over, as we most certainly will, we can then say that we are capable of doing the things that lead to a mass movement.

A weekly Young Worker means twice the amount of propaganda being spread by our league. A weekly Young Worker means twice the amount of activity in the league. A weekly Young Worker means that we can carry on our campaigns on a much larger scale than heretofore when we have had to rely on one issue of the paper to sustain a drive over a period of two weeks.

We have no doubt of the ability of our organization to accomplish the task set for it. Everyone's shoulder and energy must be applied to the wheel. Let us push hard and put the drive over the top. No impossible task has been planned, but one which it is in our power to achieve easily. It needs only the whole-hearted support of all the comrades for success.

Our aim: A weekly Young Worker of the end of the year! We know you will do your share!

Civics and Sapheads

OUR own super-patriotic childhood, spent in the public schools of New York city, was recalled to us this fall by the announcements of a whole new series of "civics" courses, to be instituted in the elementary and high schools all over the country. We can remember how we were flattered to a moral pulp by a crushing sense of our own worthlessness in failing to appreciate the magnanimity of the city's electric trust in sharing with us its lighting power. We can remember how we were regularly revived to a pleasing and rotund amusement by hot-air talks of the influence we could exercise in showing loyalty and faith in American ideals. We were stuffed with axioms about "democracy," pumped full of guff about "Americanization"—which was regarded as a sort of missionary work among heathen foreigners.

William McAndrew, who is now superintendent of Chicago's schools, was right when he said that "the text-books which are supposed to discuss our civic problems do not know enough to keep women's whist-club from financial and moral bankruptcy." But the text-books which McAndrew has permitted for use in the new courses in "civics" which he has introduced into Chicago schools—evidently forgetting his words of two years ago—add a new feature to this kind of work. Through all of the texts runs a yellow thread of anti-labor propaganda.

The most popular of the civics text in use, the school librarians tell you, is R. O. Hughes' "Elementary Civics." Prominently placed is a drawing occupying nearly three-quarters of a page, showing the Massachusetts militia breaking up the Boston police strike of 1919. "They have arrested some crap-shooters," says the caption. The remainder of the space devoted to union activities is in substance an eloquent plea that this sort of "crap-shooting" be done away with.

Another of Hughes' books, "Elementary Civics," is popular for use in the higher grades. Here is one of the questions Hughes proposes for discussion: "Show how the innocent public often have to suffer during a strike." Not very different, in its policy of assumption, from that question later asked us in an examination at anniversary: "Show five reasons why socialism is impracticable."

Do the children answer these questions? Of course they do—and they do it very properly, too, after learning, first, that the reasons for unemployment are "sickness, injury and strikes," that "the best type of union movement is the American Federation of Labor," and that "its president, Samuel Gompers, ranks . . . among the most intelligent and far-sighted of labor leaders."

Scaring the Bankers

IT'S a pretty easy thing to scare the bankers. The slightest sign of radicalism is a threat to their wealth, social position, their rank in the forefront of those who ride the hardened banks of the ones who sweat. And so, whenever the bankers get together at one of their annual confabs, their greatest pleasure lies in denouncing reds.

Thus it is at the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago.

"The bulk of the radical vote comes from young men born in this country, not from foreign born," means Justice James C. Cropper, of New York, at the bankers convention.

That's bad. From reading the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune we were under the impression that the radicals were a peculiar, un-American lot, with long whiskers, knives in their teeth, bombs in their hands and pistols on their hips. Now it seems that isn't quite true. It seems as the young workers of America are becoming a bit radical, don't you know. They aren't swallowing the boss' piffle so readily as they used to. Hard times, you see, are making an impression on the veriest Henry Dubb. And the bankers aren't great pleased over it. They are sore because all the newspapers, and schools and pulpits that they have under their thumb are failing to keep the veil of blindness over the heads of the workers, especially the young.

The success of the Young Workers League in reaching ever wider masses of young toilers is but a sign of the times.

Let's scare the entire capitalist class some more. Yes, by our activity let us eventually scare the blooming crew out of existence.

Before the International Tribunal

REPRINTED below is the decision reached by the special commission of the executive committee of the Young Communist International on the situation in the Young Workers League of America. It considers thoroughly the past activity and present status of the American league, and gives an outline of the next tasks confronting us with suggestions on how to meet them. This important document should be carefully considered by the league membership since it embodies the line of action that will be followed by us in the future, and is written in the light of the report of our delegates to the congress of the Y. C. I. and the experience of the international.

All of the points mentioned in this decision are self-explanatory. A outline of our coming activity is planned there, and in another part we set out the plan of action in accordance with the suggestions of the Young Communist International. If we carry out this plan we can safely say that the growth in numbers and influence of our Young Communist organization is assured. But this can be done only if we bear well in mind that part which reads: "All the above work can only be carried out if the Young Workers League is one united whole. . . . All factional disputes must cease and the decision of the national executive committee, carried into practice wholeheartedly. . . . In other words, we must demand a more thorough discipline than hitherto from every section and from every . . . leader."

With a united organization, firmly grounded around the program of the Young Communist International and the Young Workers League, following the leadership of the national executive committee, we shall advance along the lines laid down in the document of the Y. C. I. and proceed on the road towards becoming a Leninist organization, a mass movement of the young workers of America.

AFTER a thorough discussion and consideration of the past activity and the present situation of the Young Workers League of America, the special commission of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International has arrived at the following conclusions:

The Past Activity.

1. It appeared that the delegation of the Y. W. L. of A. at the Fourth Congress was somewhat opposed to economic trade union work and this had some effect upon the league. Although the Second Congress of the Y. W. L. of A. adopted a program which was fully in line with the decisions of the Y. C. I. congresses, the N. E. C. applied these decisions in a hesitating manner, this can be accounted for by lack of experience and by the difficult situation existing in America. This state of affairs led to a discussion between the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. of A. and the Y. C. I. Later, in connection with the situation within the party, there arose a discussion between the majority and the minority of the N. E. C. which resulted in a factional dispute.

2. Although there is a healthy kernel in the criticism of the opposition (minority) the accusation of "sabotage" is unfounded and must be rejected, the more so as the N. E. C. tried hard to carry thru the decisions and the Y. C. I. can therefore have full confidence in the N. E. C.

3. As both the above mentioned conflicts have now been liquidated by the decisions of the Y. C. I. and the Y. C. I. respectively, the Y. C. I. urges all to the French; the 81st to the Italian; the 82nd to the Czech-Slovakian; the 83rd to the British; the 84th to the Polish; the Saper Section to the Norwegian; the Liaison Division to the Bulgarian.

The Young Workers League of America was given the horse artillery. Immediately upon receipt of the information the national executive committee of the league has issued the following declaration to the horse artillery corps of Budenny's division:

"To the Revolutionary Fighters of Budenny's Division of the Red Army!"

"Comrades! In the name of the revolutionary young Communists of America we greet you and declare the deep honor we feel at having been given the chieftainship of one of the bravest sections of the red army of the Russian proletariat. We are proud to be associated with the red fighters of the workers' revolution, the only army in the world that fights for the freedom of the oppressed masses, and not as the bound cannon fodder of capitalist imperialism, shooting down their fellow workers in other uniforms in order to insure the victory of the bourgeoisie of their land. We are proud to accept the chieftainship of that arm of the Russian proletariat that has crushed the counterrevolutionary armies of the world and has maintained the hegemony of the workers and peasants in the first Soviet Republic in the world.

"Comrades, while you are armed to defend the interests of the workers and peasants and their state, the young workers of America are being trained in the art of capitalist murder, while the Republic of the Soviets is exerting all of its energy in a struggle against imperialism, the capitalist master of America are preparing the working youth of this country to defend the interests of imperialism, to die on the altar of capitalist profits.

"We know of your exploits, comrades. We know that the name of the Red Army strikes terror in the hearts of the exploiters of the laboring masses. We know that your division is the brightest gem in the crown of the revolutionary proletariat of the world.

which can be termed as "journalistic" activity should now be replaced by the daily and persistent struggle for the favorable set up. No strike should be allowed to pass without the league coming forward with its own demands in each concrete situation. This point must be particularly stressed because the league has in the past, in many instances, failed to come forward with its own demands for the young workers and contented itself with a general participation in the strike work, which of course, is not sufficient. The league should intensify its economic and trade union activity by initiating and leading campaigns for specific youth demands, similar to the activities already being carried out in the Western Electric and the Buick Candy companies. In order to extend this work the league should proceed to organize conferences of the working youth in such places where conditions are favorable, i. e. where we already have shop nuclei.

9. The Y. C. I. observes that the full delegation of the Y. W. L. of A. is in complete agreement with the practical program as outlined at the Fourth Congress (such as the theses on economic-trade union work, etc.). This is a big step forward. The practical tasks of the league within the unions, and the Trade Union Educational League should be incorporated in the plan of work of the Y. W. L.

10. With regard to the work within the unions the league should pursue the policy outlined in the theses of the Y. C. I. Above all the league must continue its energetic campaign for the reduction of the entrance fees and dues and the formation of Y. W. L. fractions within the unions.

11. Beside the general activities in the T. U. E. L. the league should carry on special youth activities as outlined in the international theses (the formation of Communist youth fractions, representation of the demands of the young workers, incorporation of same in the program of the T. U. E. L., and the appointment of representatives of the league on all organs of the T. U. E. L. locally and

nationally). Special youth columns in the press of the T. U. E. L. should be established containing explanatory articles on the demands of the young workers; agitation should be carried on for the most important demands thru the organs of the T. U. E. L. These demands should not only be propagated but also carried into effect.

12. The educational activity should be improved and carried on in line with the decision of the Y. C. I. i. e., the decision in the spirit of Leninism. This means educational work carried on for the bolshhevization of the league and the party and the creation of a reserve army of young Leninists within the league for future work in the party. The bolshhevization of the party means first and foremost the reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop nuclei. The league should systematically transform all social, etc. into real revolutionary evenings with educational and propaganda value.

13. With the bolshhevization of the league must come the increase of the anti-militarist activity. At the present stage of the development of this activity it is necessary that a systematic educational campaign be carried out on the basis of the Y. C. I. theses which must be systematically carried into effect.

14. Although the league has made some efforts to get the young farmers into the league, the activity on this field, despite the favorable objective conditions (agrarian crisis) has been insufficient and in view of the difficulties no great headway has been made. It is the task of the league to carry on an energetic campaign among the young rural wage workers, youth of the small farmers etc. for concrete demands as outlined in the resolution on the work among the rural youth (theses of the IV. Congress and instructions regarding educational activities among the rural youth).

15. While the work among the children, i. e. the creation of a real children's movement by enrolling the

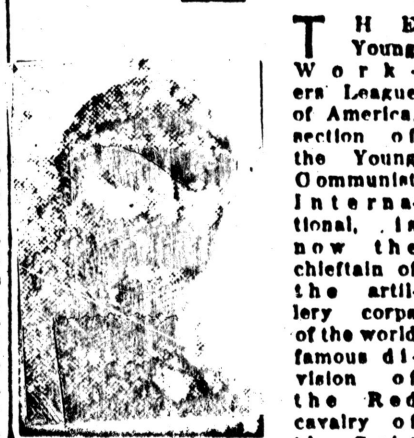
children of the working class in the class struggle showed very good results, it must be stated that the utilization of the children for the struggle against child labor was somewhat neglected. Some good beginnings were however made on the part of the school struggle. This school struggle should be carried on in such a way that the junior sections (and behind them the Y. W. L.) lead the fight for concrete demands. Above all an energetic campaign should be carried on against child labor on the basis of concrete demands (in connection with the general struggle of the working class, with the school struggle, school strikes, etc.).

16. The league should now take the initiative for the creation of workers sports organizations with the object in view of forming a national workers sports organization. In view of the fact that the bosses use sport as a means to entangle the workers from their class outlook and to divert them to the idea of class collaboration, the nuclei should pay special attention to the sports clubs of the various factories. The league should work in such clubs to win the young workers for the Y. W. L. and the workers' sports organizations.

17. In order to give a new impetus to the work among the Negro youth a special Negro department (Negro colonial dept.) should be set up within the N. E. C. The league should strive to get a young colored worker on the N. E. C. and devise ways and means to work among the masses of the young colored workers (as well as the children) thru special literature and by utilizing the existing Negro organizations, particularly for the work among the Negroes in the South.

18. Steps should be taken for enlarging the N. E. C. which should be systematically departmentalized. Comrades outside of the N. E. C. should be drawn into the national work making them functionaries of the various departmental committees. Apart from this, steps should be taken for the organization of the league nuclei.

The American Young Communists Are the Chiefs of Budenny's Red Corps



BUDENNY



The executive committee of the Young Communist International photographed together with soldiers and officers of Budenny's divisions, the chief leadership of which the Y. C. I. has been given internationally. Various regiments have been handed over to the chieftainship of various young communist leagues, the Young Workers League of America having received the leadership of the horse artillery.

By a decision of the national executive committee of the Young Communist International and requested that the international adopt the division. The E. C. decided to do this with great pleasure.

The division was then divided into its separate corps and the chieftainship of each was distributed as follows:

The 79th regiment to the German Young Communist League; the 80th to the French; the 81st to the Italian; the 82nd to the Czech-Slovakian; the 83rd to the British; the 84th to the Polish; the Saper Section to the Norwegian; the Liaison Division to the Bulgarian.

The Young Workers League of America was given the horse artillery.

Immediately upon receipt of the information the national executive committee of the league has issued the following declaration to the horse artillery corps of Budenny's division:

"To the Revolutionary Fighters of Budenny's Division of the Red Army!"

"Comrades! In the name of the revolutionary young Communists of America we greet you and declare the deep honor we feel at having been given the chieftainship of one of the bravest sections of the red army of the Russian proletariat. We are proud to be associated with the red fighters of the workers' revolution, the only army in the world that fights for the freedom of the oppressed masses, and not as the bound cannon fodder of capitalist imperialism, shooting down their fellow workers in other uniforms in order to insure the victory of the bourgeoisie of their land. We are proud to accept the chieftainship of that arm of the Russian proletariat that has crushed the counterrevolutionary armies of the world and has maintained the hegemony of the workers and peasants in the first Soviet Republic in the world.

"Comrades, while you are armed to defend the interests of the workers and peasants and their state, the young workers of America are being trained in the art of capitalist murder, while the Republic of the Soviets is exerting all of its energy in a struggle against imperialism, the capitalist master of America are preparing the working youth of this country to defend the interests of imperialism, to die on the altar of capitalist profits.

"We know of your exploits, comrades. We know that the name of the Red Army strikes terror in the hearts of the exploiters of the laboring masses. We know that your division is the brightest gem in the crown of the revolutionary proletariat of the world.

"In America, we have our battles to fight. We are confronted with the most vicious and brutal bourgeoisie of the world. Their cynical terrorism against the slightest attempt of the masses to better their conditions is notoriously known to the workers of the world. But we are rallying our strength, gaining new recruits to the banner of the Communist and Young Communist International, girding our loins for the final struggle, while we fight side by side with the workers in their every day struggles.

"Realizing the significance of our newly gained chieftainship we pledge ourselves to work with renewed energy for the goal of the class con-

scious working class. We pledge our selves to the untiring struggle for the overthrow of capitalism thru the dictatorship of the proletariat and the American Soviet Republic.

"When that glorious day comes comrades, we shall be even more proud to join hands with you as brothers in the World Soviet Republic!

"Long live the Red Army!"
"Long live the Communist and Young Communist International!"
"Forward to the world revolution!"
"With Communist Greetings,
John Williamson, Secretary,
The National Executive Committee
Young Workers League of America.

"EDUCATORS" OF TWIN CITIES PREPARE FOR ATTEMPT TO BUST UP JUNIOR GROUPS OF LEAGUE

(Special to the Young Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The organized teachers of St. Paul will not join with the chief of school Ferguson in his drive to persecute member of the junior groups of the Young Workers League. Miss Florence Rood, acting executive secretary of the St. Paul Federation of Women Teachers, when asked if the federation would co-operate with

Commissioner Ferguson in combating the spread of soviet propaganda in the schools, replied that she had nothing to say. "I do not care to be quoted in the matter," she said curtly, and refused to discuss the situation. This is taken to mean that the teachers will not be a part of the red baiting campaign against the Communist children which is being started here.

The excitement in official school circles was begun by the sudden discovery of a copy of "The Young Comrade," official organ of the junior groups which has been circulating for a year already. The capitalist rags especially the St. Paul Post-Dispatch became crazy with rage over the fact that the children's Communist paper printed appeals against the Boy Scouts and for the working class struggle for freedom.

capitalist press treats of Communist propaganda, these small-minded perpetrators are trying to make much over the fact that many of the articles in The Young Comrade are not signed with one hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon names. The population of St. Paul is itself far from containing a surplus of Jacksons, Franklins and Lodges; instead it contains a far greater number of McCarthys, O'Learys, Schmidts, and Wolfes. The difference between the capitalists and the Communist is that the latter make no distinction between races, colors or creeds, but only between the working class and their exploiters and the organization of the young children of the toilers to understand this and to carry on a fight against the system that divides society into those two categories is the same thing that is getting on the nerves of the St. Paul press hacks that write for the kept press.