

THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

THE YOUNG WORKER
Stands For
Unifying the Youth!
Equal Pay for Equal Work for
Young and Old!
A 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week for
Young Workers!
Abolition of Child Labor!
A Fight Against Capitalist
Militarism!
A Fight Against the Boss Class!
The Workers' Republic!

Published twice a month at 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. The Young Workers League of America, publishers. "Entered as second-class matter Sept. 17, 1922, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Vol. IV. No. 4.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 15, 1925

PRICE 5 CENTS

UNITE TO ABOLISH CHILD LABOR

Let the Government Feed the Kids

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE DEMANDS THAT EXPLOITATION OF YOUTH AND CHILD LABOR BE ABOLISHED

The Young Workers League, American section of the Young Communist International, has issued a program for the fight against child labor.

The program issued by the league presents the demands of the militant working class youth of America that child labor shall cease.

The program demands equal wages for young and old workers, and full maintenance of all school children of workers and poor farmers by the government.

The anti-child labor program of the Young Workers League follows:

THE child labor question is one that vitally concerns every young worker in the country both as a member of the working class and as an individual. Child labor means that hundreds of thousands of future proletarian fighters are being driven into slavery that will drain them of their strength for the coming struggle. THE CAPITALIST STATE DENIES THE RIGHT OF PROLETARIAN CHILDREN TO HEALTH OR STRENGTH OR EDUCATION. It looks upon the children of workers and poor farmers as a convenient supply of cheap labor, to be exploited to the utmost, and to be used as a means for forcing down the wages of adult workers. It wants to train these children as the wage-slaves and cannon fodder of the future, and likes to get its hands on them and break them into submission at as early an age as possible.

It is of no concern to the capitalist class if hundreds of thousands of its child slaves are sick and stunted and ignorant and crippled in body and mind. But we, who look upon the proletarian youth as the builders of the new society, must unite all our forces for the struggle against the degradation and enslavement of the children of the American workers.

Program on Child Labor

The congress last spring submitted to the states for ratification a twentieth amendment to the constitution which reads as follows:

Section 1.—The congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2.—The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by congress.

This amendment was passed in the house on April 26, 1924, by a vote of 297 to 69. It was passed in the senate on June 2, by a vote of 61 to 23. To adopt the amendment thirty six states must ratify. In 1924, three state legislatures have acted, Arkansas, Wisconsin, California, Arizona and several other states have ratified the amendment.

According to the statistics issued by the federal department of labor and the United States census bureau there are 1,060,000 children between

the ages of 10 and 15 years at work in agricultural, manufacturing, and mining occupations. That this number does not represent the actual number of child slaves is admitted even by the department of labor which points out that no statistics were gathered on children under the age of 10, that the census (1920) was taken during January when many farm slaves go to school, and that no account was taken of employment like home industrial work, after school work, boot blacking, messenger boys, newsboys, etc. The actual number of child-laborers in this country may be more accurately gauged from a comparison of the discrepancy between the total amount of children in this country and the total that attends school during the year. From this it can be seen that the correct figure would be nearer to 3,500,000. This makes the problem of child labor a most prominent one. The following gives a good estimation on the existing legislation legalizing the employment of children.

Fourteen states allow children to go to work without a common school education.

Nineteen states do not make physical fitness for work a condition of employment.

Eleven states allow children under sixteen to work from nine to eleven (Continued on page 2)

SOUTH CAROLINA CHILDREN GET EDUCATION IN MILLS

South Carolina is a glaring example of how far child slavery can go under capitalism. The South Carolina legislature rejected the child labor amendment unanimously. The South Carolina legislature is dominated by the cotton mill owners and a short visit to the cotton mills will show why they registered such a unanimous vote.

In the largest South Carolina cotton mills thousands of children of 10 and 12, claiming to be 14, are employed. Thousands more between 14 and 18 are employed, all of these child slaves working for the longest possible number of hours daily.

At the same session of the state legislature that went on record so unanimously for child slavery, \$10,000,000 was voted for state expenses, part of the sum going for schools and part for roads. But with the amount of child labor existing in the schools are not very full and the improved roads are used more for the transportation of children to the factories that for going to and from school.

U. S. NAVY RULING VIRGIN ISLANDS JAILS ANTI-IMPERIALIST EDITOR

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands.—That the many reports concerning the rotten conditions of the natives on the Virgin Islands under the rule of the U. S. Navy have in no way been exaggerations is proved by the arrest of Rotchild Navi, militant editor of The Emancipator on a charge of criminal libel.

Francis is a member of the Island legislature, a position that does not give him much consideration when the Island is being run by the U. S. Navy for the American Imperialists. Francis is also president of the local American Federation of Labor and one of the leaders of the movement to abolish the naval administration and obtain civil government for the Islands.

At present the Governor of the Islands is a Captain in the U. S. Navy and Francis was convicted without jury trial by a Judge appointed by the "Governor" of the Islands and is at present in jail serving 30 days. The only thing of which Francis is accused is of writing an article accusing the police of lawless and brutal action. Attorney Thiele for the defendants established all the facts state in the alleged libelous article. The sentence is being appealed.



LOWER WAGES FOR YOUNG WORKERS IN BOSTON STORE

BOSSSES CAUSE ARREST OF Y. W. L. GIRLS GIVING OUT LEAFLET

BOSSSES CONTINUE LAYOFFS

By A Young Boston Store Worker
The conditions in the Boston Store are so bad that the bosses are afraid to have the young workers even think about doing something to improve them. The young workers that are organized into the Boston Store nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League have issued many bulletins calling upon the young Boston Store workers to get together and fight for better conditions, but the bosses are so afraid that the young workers here might organize that the other day they had to call the cops and ask them to arrest the members of the Young Workers League who were distributing a leaflet outside the store.

More Layoffs.
The company is continuing to lay off young workers and the result is that we are already beginning to feel the effects in lower pay. Instead of keeping the young workers regularly employed by giving us shorter hours when the Christmas rush is over, the Boston Store bosses know that the way they can make the biggest profits is by the system of ruthlessly hiring and firing; and by keeping those of us that work here all year around working long hours as well as overtime.

The Department Store bosses made millions in profit during the Christmas rush, but instead of our getting any benefits from this wealth we produced thru long hours of overtime, we are all getting lower wages than ever now that the slack season is here. (Continued on page 3)

PROCEDURE FOR CAMPAIGN

The following immediate tasks are being emphasized as the best means of developing our child labor campaign:

1. Increase your bundle order of the Young Worker and Young Comrade.
 2. Make preparations for the systematic distribution of the Young Worker and Young Comrade, to the factory workers as they come out of the gates after finishing work, trade union meetings, Workmen's Circle and other working class fraternal organizations.
 3. Speakers of the local league must be sent to the various sympathetic organizations, such as the Workmen's Circles, etc., also sympathetic unions, to speak to them on child labor and request them to order bundles of the Young Worker and Young Comrade.
 4. Make extensive preparations to call mass meetings and work for the cooperation of other sympathetic organizations to issue calls for these meetings. Speakers of the league and party are to be invited to address these meetings.
 5. The juniors are to be mobilized to circulate the Young Comrade in the schools.
 6. Regular reports must be sent into the national office on the development of this work.
- When the above tasks have been carried out systematically and persistently and sufficient agitation has been created then we should work for the establishment of permanent child labor committees, with representatives from labor unions, youth organizations, and working class fraternal organizations as well as poor farmer organizations.

Fraternally,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
National Secretary.

ATTENTION Y. W. L. MEMBERS

A special merit stamp subscription blank is being sent to all members immediately. No member of the Young Workers' League will be considered a member in good standing until he has one of the stamps in his membership book which shows that he has obtained one subscription for the Weekly Young Worker. If you are not yet a subscriber yourself this should be easy. Otherwise send a year's subscription to a friend or get another young worker to subscribe. All those members who obtain this sub before March the 1st will not only receive a stamp; but will be recognized at the membership meetings where they will be presented with one of the best stories by Jack London.

D. L. CLARK CO. USES STATEMENT TO FOOL WORKERS

YOUNG WORKERS RECOGNIZE REAL ISSUES AND WISH TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Y. W. L. PRESENTS DEMANDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — THE YOUNG WORKER has received an answer from the D. L. Clark company which was greatly disturbed by the campaign of the Young Workers League and which doesn't like to have the conditions in the plant exposed. The letter was obviously written by the bosses, they got some of the young workers to sign it, probably under fear of losing their jobs. This statement is only an attempt on the part of the D. L. Clark bosses to hide the real issues from the young workers in the plant and to get them off on this minor issue.

Bluff a Failure.
However, The Young Worker and the Young Workers League is not going to be fooled by this attempt to sidestep the issue on the part of the D. L. Clark company and is going to continue to expose the rotten conditions in the plant and to put forward concrete demands which will make it possible for the young D. L. Clark company workers to improve their conditions. About all the letter tried to prove is that Mr. Stepiak on the fourth floor is a good fellow and that the D. L. Clark company is a growing concern.

As to the company being a growing concern, there is no disagreement. It ought to be growing and making bigger and bigger profits in view of the rotten conditions, long hours and low pay, that is the lot the young workers at D. L. Clark's. One way the company grows is by making the young workers slave 10 hours a day for (Continued on page 3)

Child Labor Increasing In U. S. After Defeat of Amendment by Bosses

With the bosses mobilizing all able and spent millions of dollars their forces to defeat the child labor amendment and the middle class supporters of the bill putting up only a weak, pacifist fight for its ratification, the 20th amendment finds itself in a bad way.

Temporarily defeated thru its rejection by more than thirteen of the forty-eight states, there is only one hope left for the child labor amendment. This hope lies in a militant and united fight on the part of the American workers, young and old, under the leadership of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party. Only thru a united front of all American labor against child slavery, will the workers be able to force the passage of a real (not fake) child labor law.

Campaign by Bosses.
The organized campaign against the amendment supported in the main by the textile magnates and the cotton mill owners, proved second in success only to the recent elections campaign. Equally good "scares" were provided. In Massachusetts, where a referendum vote was taken, the people were told that if they voted "yes" on election day, immediately, starting the next day, their children would be prohibited from all "physical and mental" labor. In other states, manufacturers' organizations and fake farmers' organizations controlled by cotton mill owners, put up every scare imaginable and spent millions of dollars advertising the danger threatening the "poor children" who would not "even be allowed to work around the house—or in the fields"—if the bill was passed.

Not only has the child labor amendment been defeated as a result of the work of the organized exploiters of children, but as a result a lowering of the standard in state child labor laws is taking place in many of those states where they were successfully defeating the bill.

Furthermore, child labor is increasing on a tremendous scale thruout the country. With restricted immigration there is a greater demand than ever for cheap labor in America, and this demand is being filled out of the ranks of the working class children, more and more of whom are being daily dragged from homes and schools to be exploited in factories, mills and mines.

This is the situation we find today in the fight against child labor. The amendment is still pending until ratified. It has temporarily been defeated by the vote of more than 13 states. However, these states can be forced to reconsider, if strong enough pressed.

The middle class leaders of the movement at present will never do this. Owen R. Lovejoy and others at the head of the National Child Labor Committee, even if they could win the fight, would only demand a weak federal law such as the inadequate child labor laws already existing in many states.

The working class, if it will put up an organized fight against child labor not only can save the amendment but can see that when the federal government is given the power to pass a national child labor law, no fake measure is passed. If all the workers will join the united front campaign of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party against child labor, they can demand government maintenance of working class children and see that child labor in America (and the system producing it) is abolished for good and all.

EMPLOYERS FIGHT CHILD AMENDMENT
PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, is mailing its members a draft of its objections to the child labor amendment. With the anti-amendment propaganda is a list of the senators and representatives from Philadelphia.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS WIN GREAT VICTORY OVER BOSSES

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Waterside Workers' Federation has forced the shipowners to throw the non-unionists out of their jobs and employ only the union labor supplied by the federation. This victory of the waterside workers came after a fight of several weeks and was the result of the wonderful solidarity shown by the workers who did not allow one scab to fill their place and finally forced the employers to call a conference and after two days of haggling to give in to the workers' demands.

Of the 49 branches of the Waterside Workers' Federation all obeyed the strike call and not one unionist scabbed. In some cases the ports were completely closed and steamers forced to stop calling during the strike. Coastal shipping was not affected as these vessels always employ union labor. The fight was against the overseas shipping companies which set up an agency for engaging non-union labor to break the federation. As a result of the strike the agency has been abolished and the strike breakers have been removed from the waterfront.

THE "WEEKLY" STARTS WITH THE NEXT ISSUE! A SPECIAL 6-PAGE EDITION! SEND IN THOSE BUNDLE ORDERS AND SUBS!

Young Workers' Correspondence

A NEW PHASE OF OUR CORRESPONDENCE ACTIVITY

BY NATALIE GOMEZ.

This section which for the first time appears in its present form The Young Worker will be a permanent feature and will appear in every issue. It will contain letters from nuclei from all over the country and letters from nuclei abroad. At this time when our nuclei activity is increasing every day and when we see new nuclei being organized in almost every section of the country an important question comes to our minds—how to keep these nuclei in close contact throughout the whole country, how to make it possible for nuclei in one city to learn and profit from the experience of nuclei in another? In the past we have had the experience that nuclei are to a certain extent isolated, comrades often know little of the activities of a nucleus in their own city and as far as other cities are concerned, they have no idea of how the work is carried on and what results are being accomplished. True, we have a good portion of our press devoted to nuclei problems, but usually the subject is treated from the theoretical and educational points of view, little being said about the actual work of nuclei in shops and mines. It would be impossible for us to be well acquainted with the life of our nuclei under the present system of contact, that is, the national office being the only unit that gets connections and communication from the various nuclei throughout the country. That is why this section is being started. Here we will publish all letters describing the work and life of nuclei as well as letters from abroad and letters from comrades in different industries, those that are not yet organized in nuclei. We want to know the conditions under which the young workers work all over the country, we want to know their activities in and outside the league and their efforts in behalf of the league. The old "On the Job" section will be abolished but in its stead this section, "Young Workers' Correspondence" is being started. The advantage of the correspondence being carried on thru this section will very soon be evident. We will soon have a systematic organization of young correspondents throughout the whole country sending in letters and short articles and news items. The Young Worker as well as the whole league will profit by it in education, inter-

esting reading matter and practical experience.

In Europe the Young Communist League are in constant touch with each other thru no other means than International Nuclei Correspondence. In the United States, however, we find that not only do our leagues have no connections with the European (and in particular the Russian) leagues, but that they do not even correspond with each other. The national and international correspondence is now going to be a living, live issue in the American league.

Our correspondence activity has just started and already we see several nuclei and leagues taking up the work with enthusiasm. In Chicago and Pittsburgh the nuclei are setting a whole meeting aside in order to discuss the letter of instructions sent out by the international nuclei correspondence director. Letters are already coming in and in this issue we are giving the first ones.

The way to proceed with this work is as follows: Every nucleus should have a meeting at which a comrade or committee should be elected to take care of the correspondence. The committee should at once gather material that would be of interest to our comrades abroad and at home. Every phase of nuclei work represents such material. Work inside the factory, various experiences on the job and results accomplished as well as conditions in the industry and factory, all this should find place in a letter. After sufficient material has been gathered, a letter should be immediately sent to our national office. Every nucleus will be then connected with a nucleus in Russia or some other European country. The Russian comrades are extremely anxious to establish connections with our nuclei and as soon as they receive a letter they will answer it and permanent connections will be established. There is no doubt as to the value of such connections. The Russian comrades who have gone thru the experience of a revolution and who are completely organized on the shop nuclei basis will be source of valuable education to our comrades.

Letters will be published in the Young Worker and in this manner we will be able to establish connections with each other and with the other countries. We will make this section the expression of the life of our nuclei and enable every comrade to acquaint himself with the actual work of our comrades in shops and mines.

PITTSBURGH COMRADES BUSY IN BIG CLOTHING FACTORY

HAVE A FUNCTIONING NUCLEUS CARRYING ON REAL WORK AND ISSUING DEMANDS

Our comrades in Pittsburgh have something to be really proud of. They have a well organized, well functioning nucleus in one of the most important industries—the clothing industry. And no sooner did the communication go out with the instructions on nuclei correspondence than we received a letter from Pittsburgh comrades proving that the nucleus is very much alive. In this instance the letter was not meant for international correspondence, but it gave so much interesting information about the conditions in the factory and the work of our comrades in the nucleus, that it well deserves space in this section. (For obvious reason we are not mentioning the name of the comrades, nor the factory.) Here is, for instance, the activity of our comrades in their local union:

"We have about 500 members in our local, we pay 85c a month dues and are entitled to death benefit; but there is no sick benefit for us. Meetings are held once a month but no members except the members of our nucleus attend them. The workers speak about our union as about a "thing" they can't get rid of. They pay their dues because they are forced to do so. The boss usually says: 'I love the union; I can do whatever I please,' and he proves it by action. We sign our agreement once a year—in May or in June. A member of the national executive committee usually comes to settle with the boss. In the next letter I will tell you how our scale was signed last year. Our business agent is the only paid officer."

Conditions in the Shop.
The work of each nucleus, regardless of where it is situated, is first of all, to know thoroughly the conditions under which young workers in their shop work. The nucleus must acquaint itself with each phase of the life of the workers as only in this manner will it be able to fight their struggle and win their sympathy. Our comrades in Pittsburgh understand this well. The following picture of their shop is a very vivid one:

"Our shop has three floors (besides the office). Each floor has its own forelady. There are about 100 workers in the whole shop, the majority of

LEAGUE UNITS, ATTENTION

In order that this correspondence section may be a success, we must establish an organized army of correspondents. This means that every branch, every nucleus, in fact every unit of the League must take it up and see that comrades are appointed to take it up and see that comrades are appointed to take care of correspondence. Remember, every letter that contains news and stories of the work and struggles of our comrades in shops, mines and offices, whether organized in nuclei or not, can be used in this section. Every letter from nuclei that contains interesting information will be sent to nuclei in Russia or Germany.

All letters and stories of shop and mine conditions and the work of our comrades should be sent to the International Correspondence Director, Comrade Natalie Gomez, c. o. Y. W. L. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

whom are women. Cutters and some of the pressers are the only men working in our factory. There is a shop chairlady but no shop committees. One of the bosses is usually in the shop, the others stay in the office. The shops are divided into sections. The biggest section has seven or ten girls, the smallest one girl. If the girls of one section have a fight with the boss, no girl of the other section is allowed to take part. We are all piece workers. We work 40 or 44 hours a week when it is busy and less than this when it is slow. No overtime. There is no discrimination against young workers.

There Is No Solidarity.

"The main trouble in our shop is that the girls usually fight each other. For example, there are two kinds of work, one is better than the other. If there is one bundle of the bad work left and next comes good work, the girls usually work slow in order that the other girls shall take the last bundle. Sometimes all the girls of one section hold back their work and then they start to fight. Very often the forelady must settle the dispute. Something from the boss, they usually do it in such a manner; one or two girls of that section go over to the boss, the rest of the girls remaining at work. The boss usually says: 'If you are not satisfied, go home. Don't you see, the other girls are satisfied!'"

The Work of the Nucleus.

When a nucleus has analyzed carefully the conditions in the shop and understands the needs and troubles of the workers, the next thing to do is to issue such demands as will answer

the needs and win over the young workers to fight for them. By thoroughly knowing the situation and conducting such propaganda as will meet with the ready response from the more militant workers in the shop, the nucleus will be able to gain influence and prove to the workers that our comrades are always in the forefront of the class struggle. Our comrades in Pittsburgh have made a good start. The slogans they have issued are immediate and urging and are bound to bring results and new members for the nucleus. This is some of the work they are carrying on in the shop:

"Our nucleus was organized a few months ago. At the first meetings our nucleus members and a few active members of the league read and discussed Cyprien's 'From Isolation to the Masses.' After this we discussed the problems of our shop and of our union.

"Occasionally some members of the nucleus work in different sections on the same floor. We decided that each comrade must become a leader in her section. We also decided to use the following slogans:

- "1. Girls, don't fight each other; unite and fight the boss."
- "2. Don't let the boss hire new girls if there is not enough work for you."
- "3. Go home if there is no work for you; don't waste your time in the shop."
- "4. There is no difference between nationalities."
- "5. The workers form the union, not the officials—attend the union meetings and find out what is going on."
- "We do not tell the workers outright that we intend to become the leaders of the shop and the union, nevertheless we were successful in some of our fights."

The comrades in Pittsburgh are carrying on important work and they promise to let us know from time to time how they are progressing. They ask in turn of all you comrades, to write to this section and let them know of your activities, of your struggles and results. Who will be the first ones to answer this letter with an equally good one or even better?

A 'Weekly' by the First SEND IN THAT Y. W. SUB TODAY

Child Labor Program

(Continued from page 1)
hours a day; one state does not regulate in any way daily hours of labor of children.

Four states do not protect children under sixteen from night work. The child labor laws passed by the congress were declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. Since then child labor has increased by leaps and bounds. The twentieth amendment must go thru a long winded method of endorsements by state legislatures 13 of which are enough to kill it. There are at least 13 states where child labor forms one of the source of big profits for important industries and as these industries control the state legislatures, this would assure the failure of the amendment's ratification. Even with the ratification of the twentieth amendment, the question of child labor would still have to be solved. Under capitalism the gainful employment of child labor will continue to exist. With the aid of technical machinery, child labor is able to produce as much as adult in many industries and this is accelerating the utilization of child labor. The child, due to his limited experience is paid less for his labor and this offers a means for the lowering of the wages of the whole working class. No amendment prohibiting the employment of children under 18 can remedy a situation of this kind. If profits are to be wrung from the labor of proletarian children, then capitalism will continue their employment. We work for the ratification of the amendment in conjunction with our broader demands, knowing that real protection of children can only be given when the working class takes political power.

Our Program

We demand the complete abolition of child labor and the substitution of the Communist vocational training (the work school), child labor being considered up to the age of 16. Our de-

PROGRAM OF WORK OUTLINED BY CHICAGO LEAGUE CONVENTION

The recent city convention of the Chicago League went on record almost unanimously for the Program of Action presented by the old City Executive Committee and elected a new C. E. C. for Chicago consisting of those comrades who have been most active in League work.

This convention of the Chicago League was confronted with greater tasks than ever before, and the delegates showed a real desire upon the part of the members to get down to work immediately and expressed an impatience with any factionalist attempts on the part of a few comrades to disrupt work in the future. The convention recognized the great aid given the Chicago League by the N. E. C. which made it possible for Chicago to be the first League to reorganize and passed a resolution supporting the N. E. C., calling for closer co-operation both with the N. E. C. and the City Executive Committee.

The convention was held at the close of the party discussion and the following political statement, presented to the convention by the C. E. C., was accepted practically unanimously by the convention, the vote being 25 to 6:

"The Young Workers League took an active part in the recent Party discussion and must continue to take an uncompromising stand against all right wing deviations and opportunistic digressions, as has been the role of all Young Communist Leagues thruout the International."

"Since the League is politically subordinate to the Party, it will only gain the necessary political education thru closer participation in the Party life and in the tactical and political problems of the Party."

"The discussion served to clarify the conception of our membership as to the role of the Communist Party and as to the relation of the League to the Party. Now that the discussion

is over, our membership is politically strengthened and in a position to go forward as a single unit to every greater achievement under the leadership of the N. E. C. and the Y. C. L."

A resolution was also passed with equal unanimity endorsing the position of the National Executive Committee of the League in its support of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party in their major political policy.

This was the first convention of the Chicago League since its reorganization, so naturally a large portion of the convention was taken up with a discussion of shop nuclei activity. As a result of the reorganization a great increase in activity for the League as a whole was registered at the convention, and this increased activity demonstrated that those few members who had dropped out of the League because of opposition to shop nuclei activity have been of little loss to the organization.

The importance of intensifying our economic trade union activity was stressed as well as the danger of remaining too long in the transition stage thru failure to organize sufficient shop nuclei. The latter problem, that of complete reorganization into shop nuclei was the biggest one confronting the delegates.

The following comrades were elected as the new City Executive Committee for Chicago:

- Valeria Meltz—City Organizer.
- Natalie Gomez — Secretary-Treasurer.
- John Harvey—Industrial Organizer.
- Peter Herd—Educational Director.
- John Hecker — Literature Agent.
- Gilbert Greenberg — Junior Director.
- Ab Harris—Sport Director.
- Al Meltz—Social Director.

For a Leninist League!

politics; Literature and press, public agitation for our demands and organization.

Organization.

1. To issue joint call with Workers Party for local united front conferences to combat exploitation of child labor, these conferences to consist of organizations of workers and poor farmers.
2. Special efforts to be made to draw into these conferences organizations of working class youth, working class women's organizations and organizations of poor farmers.
3. A call for these conferences should be issued by the local organizations in conjunction with the Workers' Party including also sympathetic labor organizations.
4. The date of issuing call for the conferences will depend upon whether there has been sufficient agitation carried on in favor of such a campaign. We must guard against premature calling of such conferences.
5. The National Executive Committee must be kept informed regularly by weekly reports on the locality of the campaign in each locality.

Duty of Press.

1. The Young Worker, the Young Comrade in co-operation with the DAILY WORKER systematically carry news, agitation articles, and editorials.
2. Leaflets shall be issued on special phases of the work.
3. We must popularize our demands as outlined in this policy and criticize the child labor amendment in the light of our demands.
4. Start displaying every news item bearing on child labor.

The Junior Groups

The Junior Groups must be drawn actively into this campaign. This offers the opportunity for them to gain membership, giving them also a greater proletarian orientation, by having them participate in this phase of the class struggle. In localities where child labor is employed, efforts must be made thru the distribution of the Young Comrade to establish connections with the children. Their organization into nuclei will then be possible and its realization will mean the carrying of our campaign by and among the children themselves.

Put Labor on Record

The resolution will be sent to each unit giving expression to our policy in this campaign, to be proposed to all labor unions. This resolution to be introduced when sufficient agitation has prepared the ground for such action.



Economic Characteristics of Capitalist Society

Lesson No. 3.

The previous lesson showed us how the economic system of society has passed thru many changes until it has become the present capitalist system under which we live today. We must now find out how this present system differs from the systems of the past, and the system of the Communism of the future. We already know that, first, under this society we work for wages—that is, we sell our labor power for a given amount. We are not kept quite as the slaves were or made to work a certain number of days without pay as the serfs, but we, too, are robbed of the product of our toil. Second, we know that the articles, or commodities, that we make in the factories are sold in the stores, etc. . . . that is, in the "market." Third, we know that we do not own the factories where we work, but that these are owned by the capitalist class. These, then, are the three things which distinguish the present economic system: wage-labor, commodity production, and the monopoly of the machines of production.

We also wish to know how the system works and especially we want to be able to tell our shopmates how it is that those who work make only a bare liv-

ing while the capitalists live in idleness, and get richer and richer. In other words, we must find out how profits are made.

We know from experience that the price of an article depends on the amount of labor that it takes to make it. If an article takes a great deal of labor time to make it, its price will be high. The amount of work put into the article or commodity includes, of course, the work put into the raw materials and into the machinery with which the goods are manufactured. We say then that the amount of socially necessary labor of average skill determines the value of an article. The price of an article (the money which we must pay for it) altho it may go above or below a little, stays near its value, and in the long run is the same as its value.

Now the capitalist hires men to work for him. In doing this he buys labor power. He buys this at its value, for labor power is also a commodity and its value is therefore determined by the labor time that is necessary to furnish the worker the bare necessities of life, that will keep him working and bringing up children to take his place.

When the goods are produced by labor power, the capitalist

sells them at their value. How, then, can he make a profit? If he buys at its value, and sells his product at its value, where does he gain anything?

This is the way it is done. The worker is paid the value of his labor power which depends on the labor time it takes to support him and the bare necessities of life, and it does not depend upon the amount of work he does. So when he goes to work, he produces enough to pay his wages in a few hours, and then he goes on working to complete his 8 or 10 hours. The product of the surplus hours over the time necessary to produce his wages is the profit of the capitalist. (It must be understood that when we speak of the worker we mean also the worker who produces the raw materials and the machinery.)

We see then that the profit of the bosses is made by the unpaid labor time of the worker. If he were paid for what he did the boss could never get rich. As it is, the more workers the boss has that he can use productively, the richer he gets.

The profits, or surplus value as we call it (since it is made by the worker during his surplus hours of work, is partially used by the capitalist in extravagant living and partly for buying machinery and hiring men to produce more goods. Wealth used in this way to produce more goods is called capital. The name "Capitalist" comes from the fact that the owners of industry accumulate greater and greater amounts of capital thru the production of surplus value by the workers. As capital is reinvested, the workers are continually adding to it and it grows like a huge

snowball. The whole aim of the capitalist system is the production of profits for the capitalists. From this come all the miseries that we spoke of in our first lesson. What we want, therefore, is to change the system to one where the workers will not have to produce wealth for someone else, but where we will be paid in full for our labor-time.

As most of us know it was Karl Marx who first made a complete study of the capitalist system. Every young worker will some time want to read his great work called "Capital." For the short explanation of the capitalist system, read the "A B C of Communism, by Bucharin, Chapter 1.

Questions.

1. In what three ways does the capitalist system differ from previous economic system?
2. Why are some articles on the market sold higher than others?
3. Name some of the things to be taken into account when determining the value of the labor-power of workers?
4. How are profits made?
5. Make up a simple illustration of the way profits are made in a certain shop?
6. What is capital?
7. Can you tell anything about the surplus value the owner of the shops where you are employed, has taken from the workers?

Send In That Sub Today

A 'Weekly' by the First

FEBRUARY IS A SHORT MONTH

and we are still "short"

OUR better judgment tells us **NOT** to print the *Weekly Young Worker* on

MARCH 1st

BUT if the *Y. W. L.* is to grow we **MUST** have it! So on that date we begin publication of the *Weekly!* But it can't live

UNLESS

10,000 Subscribers

A paper cannot live without subscriptions! The *Weekly Young Worker* will not be safe until we have 10,000 subscribers. If every member of the Young Workers' League obtains ONE SUBSCRIPTION for the *Weekly Young Worker* we will have more than 10,000 subscribers.

This should be easy. If you already are a subscriber you can send a year's subscription to a friend—or you can obtain a sub from a shop mate. Since we are sure that every league member CAN obtain at least one sub—no member of the league will be considered in good standing until he has the MERIT STAMP in his membership book (this stamp will be sent by The *Young Worker* direct to members sending in subs.) All those obtaining a sub before March 1st will receive recognition of their good work at the MASS MEETINGS February 28th and March 1st; where they will be presented with a book—one of Jack London's very best proletarian stories.

Send in All Money

Has your branch turned in all money on the *Weekly Young Worker* campaign fund? We are still way short of the \$2,000—and now that we have decided to start publication of the *Weekly* on March 1st it is absolutely necessary that you turn in every cent that you owe the National Office immediately—be sure that you finish raising your quota and do everything possible to crush in all possible money before the first of March.

The next big job before us is SUBSCRIPTIONS and we must clear the decks for action in the subscription campaign by cleaning up all of our old debts on the WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER CAMPAIGN FUND.

Lower Wages for Boston Store Workers

(Continued from page 1)

All the clerks at the Boston Store (except the grocery clerks) are on commission. This means that most of the girls get only \$3 regularly, the rest depending on their amount of sales. During the period from January to April these sales are very low, and the result is that during this period many of the young workers make no more than \$5 and \$6 a week. This "large" pay is given in return for working from 8:30 to 5:30 and all Saturday afternoon. In this way the company keeps their profits up during the slack season, all the loss being taken out of our hides.

The bosses know that the way they can make the biggest profits is by rushing us long hours overtime and speeding us up during the Christmas rush and then laying us off and lowering our wages during the slack season. Then starting in the spring they begin hiring again, thus keeping us all working at a beginners wage.

Not only are they laying us off and lowering our wages even further below the living level; but another thing they are doing to keep our wage down, is transferring from table to table and department to department, keeping us working at new jobs so that our commissions will be lower. Also, in order to get rid of the old employees who are getting higher wages, they change them from work they have been accustomed to into some obscure department where they make so little money that they are forced to quit. Of course it is unnecessary to say that these old employees are replaced by green slaves who work for a much lower wage.

But the young workers at the Boston Store know that this system of hiring and firing and cutting wages is absolutely unnecessary and that if the company wanted to they could keep us all regularly employed; as well as give us shorter hours, higher pay and less overtime.

Many of the young workers in the Boston Store who realize what their conditions are and see them becoming daily worse, are joining with those young workers organized into the Boston Store nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League and fighting with them for the following demands:

1. No Layoffs—instead, shorter working hours, Saturday afternoons off!
2. A REGULAR WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE ranging upward from the living level as well as commission!
3. Double pay for overtime!

The following statement by the executive committee of the Young Communist International gives a keen analysis of Comrade Trotsky's factional activities in the Russian Communist Party and not only points out his breach of discipline in reopening the party discussion but shows, by tracing his activities over a long period of time in the Russian party, that his position within the party has been in contradiction to the true Leninist position.

I. The New Factional Attack of Comrade Trotsky.

The recent behavior of Comrade Trotsky is not merely of Russian, but also of tremendous international significance. Firstly, to the extent that the Russian party is the leading party of the Comintern, its further development determines to a great extent the fate of international Communism; secondly, Comrade Trotsky's outbreak brought forth for discussion a number of fundamental problems of the international Communist movement. In view of this, the executive committee of the Y. C. I. considers it indispensable to elucidate briefly for all its sections, the meaning and significance of the conflicts which are taking place at present within the Russian party.

The present outbreak of Comrade Trotsky is a direct continuation of the party discussion of last year and is comprehensible only in connection with the latter. In the former discussion, the opposition, under the leadership of Comrade Trotsky, carried on an attack, as far as internal party questions were concerned, along the following main lines:

1. The Trotskyites tried to effect a "restratification" of the party apparatus, i. e., that the present party leaders among whom the old Leninists constitute the nucleus, should be changed and dismissed from positions in the central committee and at the periphery.
2. Trotsky and his followers attempted to set the party youth against the old guard and to
4. Four weeks annual vacation with pay!
5. We demand the right to organize into a union (Retail Clerks International is the union for all department store workers.)
6. Demand right to call a meeting of all workers employed in the Boston Store to discuss these issues.

knock their heads together. For this purpose Trotsky, without a shadow of proof, alluded to the possibility of an opportunist metamorphosis of the "Old Guard" and began to play off the youth, setting them up, especially that section of the youth attending the universities, as the "Barometer" of the party.

3. The Trotskyites insisted on the right to build factions and groups, i. e., they tried to alter Lenin's resolution adopted at the Tenth Party Congress forbidding factions and groupings within the party.

4. Trotsky did not steer among the proletarian sections of the party but among its petty bourgeois sections. This was expressed, among other things: (a) In the statement he made several weeks before the Lenin

geois sections of the party, etc.

In brief, the opposition, with Comrade Trotsky at its head, led an attack against the old Bolshevik guard, supported by the petty bourgeois sections of the party. This attack was condemned by the party congress and by the Comintern congress as a petty bourgeois deviation.

The discussion was discontinued in 1923 because the opposition was decisively condemned by the overwhelming majority of the party (at the party congress it did not have a single vote). Moreover, Lenin's death aroused in the party such an irresistible striving for unity that anyone who had made an attempt to oppose the decisions of the party would have been ruthlessly swept aside. The opposition was compelled to sub-

plain the passion with which the Russian Bolsheviks react to the false representation by Comrade Trotsky of the most important historical questions. In what light do we see the history of the R. C. P. according to Comrade Trotsky's description?

1. The First Period of Fight Between Bolshevism and Menshevism (1903-1905).

In which Comrade Trotsky was one of the most bitter menshevists, is avoided and neglected. In the book, "On Lenin," Trotsky carries his presentation just up to the moment of the first split—and a period of 14 years full of significance yawns thereafter. No light is thrown on the meaning of this period for the creation of a proletarian revolutionary party.

2. The Driving Forces of the Russian Revolution.

(The conflicts from 1905 to 1917.) In the ranks of Russian social-democracy during this time, there were three schemes with reference to the development of the revolution: (a) The Menshevist Scheme. The proletariat is weak and small in numbers. The backward, benighted, vacillating peasantry cannot play a great revolutionary role. Hence the revolution cannot proceed beyond the bourgeois framework. For the proletariat there remains only the alliance with the bourgeoisie, and in the case of a victory of the bourgeoisie, the role of the left opposition to the bourgeois government.

(b) The Bolshevik Scheme. The proletariat has a powerful ally in the peasantry. The foundation for strategy and tactics is that the proletariat will lead the peasantry. In order to lead the revolution to victory, the proletariat must continually observe its peasant reserves, adjust its pace to that of the peasantry, in order to avoid getting too far ahead and becoming isolated from the peasantry, and thus losing the leadership. Therefore the slogan "dictatorship of the proletariat," and the socialist revolution on the day after the overthrow of czarism misses the mark and is inadmissible. Lenin's slogan from 1905 to 1916 was "democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry." And after the conquest of dictatorship, the proletariat, in accordance with the concrete circumstances and with the support of the workers of the

Russian Communist Party and the executive committee of the Comintern in the question of the international Communist movement to the judgment of the international proletariat, Comrade Trotsky saw fit to speak during the congress to a non-party meeting, developing a platform on the international questions differing fundamentally from the standpoint of the central committee and the executive. Comrade Trotsky advocated these same ideas in a more or less diplomatic form in a number of his subsequent public addresses.

II. The History of Russian Communist Party in the Light of Comrade Trotsky.

The necessity for choosing between Leninism and Trotskyism arises from the fact that Comrade Trotsky, in all his works in which he touches upon this or that moment in the history of the Russian Communist Party, continues to defend his own views in connection with all questions in which he differed from Lenin, against Lenin's views, and that thus he presents a fundamentally false estimate of the role and significance both of Lenin, himself and of the Leninist (Bolshevik) party. But questions in the history of the Russian Communist Party have a real political significance, for out of the history of the Russian Communist Party, the young party members in Russia and the less experienced Communist parties of the west and of the east, will learn how to formulate the policies for the present day. Thus, every false presentation of the history of the R. C. P. threatens to shift the basis of Communist strategy and tactic for the present and for the future. And this will ex-

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEKLY

(A Special Six Page Edition)

WILL BE ON HAND AT THE MASS MEETINGS—FEBRUARY 28TH AND MARCH 1ST

Which Should Be Arranged in All Cities by All League Units

Besides announcing the standing of the different cities in the *Weekly Young Worker* Campaign, this first issue will contain special articles by the leaders of the communist movement of America.

enrollment, that the party could not expect any important expansion in the near future of its working class nucleus; (b) in the declaration he made at that time that the party must support itself equally on nuclei of varying social composition (in contradiction to the majority policy of the party to get its main support from the factory nuclei); (c) in the attempt described above to set up as the "party barometer" the students with their great mixture of petty bourgeois elements, which in the universities often play the first fiddle; (d) in the attitude of the various sections of the party during the discussion—all the central committees were in favor of the policy of the central committees of the Russian Communist Party; the opposition found support only in one part of the Soviet nuclei and to a great extent in the high school nuclei, i. e., in the petty bour-

side. Comrade Trotsky promised at the party congress (May 24), altho he refused to admit his mistakes in the discussion, to submit loyally to the decisions of the party. Nevertheless, under the cloak of loyal promises and apparent agreement with the party, Trotsky continued his factional labor.

Only a few months after Lenin's death he published a book "On Lenin," in which, from a factional angle, he twists a number of the most important moments in party history, neglects or glosses over his own mistakes, and in throwing light on several historical facts and fundamental questions, already anticipates much of what is said in a much more open way in his book, "The Lessons of October."

Furthermore, without appearing before the congress of the Comintern, refusing to submit his difference of opinion with the central committee of the

ATTENTION Y. W. L. MEMBERS!

A new branch of Juniors in Detroit has set SOME example for all League branches in their drive for the *Weekly Young Worker*. Here's their letter:

"A new Junior group was organized in Detroit on the west side and we earned fifty dollars. We earned this fifty dollars by scrapping old newspapers, magazines and American novels in a week. The Juniors were assigned special streets to collect this paper, which was kept in a Junior's barn. One Junior collected many novels by capitalist authors. Another Junior, who's name is George Smith collected many magazines and newspapers. The next City Central Committee was in favor of a united city paper drive and a man by the name of Mr. Sherwood took the paper to the junk yard and sold it for the Juniors. We decided in the City Central Committee to have a paper drive every six months for the benefit of 'The Young Comrade.'"

Clark Co. Uses Statement to Fool Workers

(Continued from page 1)

the lowest pay. Another reason the company is growing is because the bosses employ almost entirely young workers, who give lower pay to the old workers, even when doing the same work.

No young worker who has been at D. L. Clark's very long will swallow the bunk that the company is handing out. The young workers who make the business grow from 7:00 in the morning until 5:30 at night, know what the conditions are and certainly know that their wages aren't growing very fast. The only way the young workers will ever grow is by joining with the Young Workers League in the fight for the following demands:

- 1.—An immediate 20% increase in wages.
- 2.—Double pay for overtime.
- 3.—Right to organize into union!
- 4.—Eight hour day—44-hour week.
- 5.—A two weeks' vacation each year with full pay!
- 6.—Call a meeting of all workers at D. L. Clark's to discuss these issues and other problems.

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We Can Have 10,000 Subscribers IF EVERY READER OF THE YOUNG WORKER FILLS OUT THIS BLANK

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- 2.—FOR A FRIEND.
- 3.—OR FOR A SHOP MATE.

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THE YOUNG WORKER
An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

Vol. IV. FEBRUARY 15, 1925 No. 4
Published Twice a Month by the
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to
THE YOUNG WORKER
778 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. 8 cents per copy for bundles of 10 and over.

Member of The Federated Press.

Thus, while the youth movement of which Wolfers speaks tries to forget the miseries of the present day world by romanticising about some "golden age" of yesterday, the revolutionary youth movement of the world, which he entirely forgets to mention, carries on the arduous and unpleasant, but nevertheless necessary, struggle of uniting the forces of the young and adult workers in all countries for the overthrow of the social system which perpetuates the evils which the others try to forget, and which is preparing the way to a newer, higher social order where class conflicts will be unknown.

Build The League Thru Weekly

WE are starting the Weekly Young Worker with the next issue because we realize how badly the League needs a weekly paper. Once the membership realizes to what extent the Weekly Young Worker can help our organizational activities, they will take the support of the Young Worker even more seriously than they do at the present time.

The Young Worker has grown rapidly since it first started as a monthly magazine. When The Young Worker was a magazine it was hard for the membership to realize what part this organ of the Young Workers League could play in the struggles of the working class youth in America. Once the magazine was transformed into a newspaper appearing twice a month we realized to what uses it could be put.

But as we began to use The Young Worker more and more in our organizational work, in our factory campaigns, in the shops, we began to realize how necessary it was for The Young Worker to come out more often, if it was to become a militant fighter in the every day struggles of the young workers of America. The more we conducted factory campaigns the more we realized what a deadly weapon The Young Worker was against the exploiters of young workers, and the more we realized that it must come out once a week in order to be really effective.

Far advanced from the magazine for reading, that the Monthly Young Worker was we will now have a Weekly Young Worker actively participating in all the activities and life of the Young Workers League. An organizer, a builder of the League, and a recruiting agent for new members, the Weekly Young Worker will be a great force in establishing a mass Young Communist League as the leader of the working class youth in America. Every member behind the weekly!

Announcing Future Wars

THERE is more noise in Europe right now than ever before. The Balkans are in a turmoil. The Greeks are anxious to fight the Turks, but England is too scared of France at the present time to play her usual role of backing Greece. The League of Nations is becoming a nervous wreck and the problem of what is to be done with Germany is still unsolved. Mussolini is raising his voice among the others, while having difficulty at home in maintaining his dictatorship. The smell of oil as usual fills the air and the colonization of Europe by American capital is the subject of the day.

In the midst of all these conflicts and struggles the French and the British imperialists are having difficulty in their attempts to draw up an "agreement." A new pact is being molded amid great secrecy: but it is said to insist that only an agreement of the most temporary nature can be arrived at by these two countries at the present time. Conflicts get pretty bad before the imperialists make "agreements," but this agreement is mostly disagreement. Poland is a sore spot, with Turkey and Egypt entering in, and a new offensive against Soviet Russia being considered.

In the midst of all the confusion in Europe at the present time it is hard to foretell the immediate outcome; but the young workers can be sure that the present noise is announcing future conflicts for which they will be expected to serve as cannon-fodder.

The Apprenticeship Danger

ONE of our members has an apprentice who has only been in training a little over two years. His weekly pay envelope contains only \$18 but his employer says he is worth twice that much. "Open Shop News," published monthly by Open Shop Employing Printers Association.

One of the greatest dangers confronting the young workers in the various trades of the country is the "open shop" apprentice school. In these schools thousands of boys are taken immediately upon finishing grammar school and given valuable (for the boss) trade education in order that they may in a short time be skilled enough to take the place of the older skilled workers at half the pay.

Where are the employers to get competent printers who will work for the wage of an unskilled worker? In a union shop it is necessary to work five years as an apprentice before you can become a full fledged printer, but while there are many of these skilled printers trained in union shops at the present time out of work, the open shop finds the apprentice school a necessary machine for turning out skilled workers at a more rapid rate in order to meet the "labor demand," or rather the demand for "cheap labor."

As soon as we realize the importance of these schools in the building trades and others, it is obvious that the unions if they are going to fight the advance of the open shop movement and become themselves 100% organized, must join with the Young Workers League in fighting for our demand regarding apprentice schools:

"Control of all apprenticeship and vocational training by the workers and not the bosses."

Fighters Against Imperialism

MEXICO. — In Mexico the Federation of Communist Youth has an influence among the workers and peasants much greater than the organizational strength of the league would indicate. With only seven sections and a small total membership, the Young Communists of Mexico carry on activities to such a degree that they are able to lead militantly many of the struggles of the Mexican workers.

The Vera Cruz section, with only 130 members, is very active, both in the trade unions and the Agrarian League and is the largest and best section in Mexico. The young communists of Vera Cruz took part in the convention of the Agrarian League of Communes of the State of Vera Cruz, held Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, and were influential in getting that organization to affiliate with the Peasants' International, to endorse the Communist Party and towards the arming of the peasants. They also greatly helped in the election of Communist leaders.

During the strikes in Vera Cruz, the young Communists played a leading role in furthering the united front tactic and helped set up the permanent united front between the longshoremen, the sailors and firemen of the Gulf. They led the tenants' union which launched the rent strikes that spread over the entire country. These were crushed in all states except Vera Cruz, thru the treachery of the C. R. O. M. officials and the use of troops. Also the strikers in Vera Cruz were subjected to a terrific state of terrorism with ninety killed and hundreds wounded, the strike was a complete success. For nearly two years the workers have paid no rents and an agreement is being negotiated on the basis of a nominal monthly rental. During the strike a daily paper called the "United Front" was issued.

The Michoacan section, with only 20 members, guides the left block in the labor party of that state. They also have much influence in the Agrarian League of Communes of that state.

In Yucatan the section is small and illegal, owing to the reign of terror that exists. They

have only ten members, most of whom are in prison.

In Mexico City, where the split with the Anarchists had the worst effects, the membership is very small, but especially active in the industrial work and in the everyday struggle of the workers. They are now forming the "League of Clarity," similar to our T. U. E. L., in conjunction with the party. They have a Communist Junior Group with a membership of 87 boys and 20 girls. Soon they will issue a bi-monthly youth magazine called the "Rebel Youth." They have been carrying on an anti-militarist campaign thru issuing leaflets and sending comrades into the army. A nucleus has been formed in the 86th regiment, of which Comrade Galvan is second in command, ideologically controlling the men.

Both the Mexican party and Young Communist League aided in the defeat of De La Huerta. During the gun and ammunition running some of the youth were killed and wounded. Comrade Lira, a very active worker, was

captured by the De La Huerta forces, sentenced to death and shot by a firing squad. Comrade Carrillio was also captured and would have met the same fate as Comrade Lira except for the changing of the garrison commander. Despite this temporary alliance with the capitalist government the morale of the youth was strengthened during this fight.

All these activities of the Federation of Communist Youth are being carried on during a period of reconstruction for the league, after the serious split in the organization as a result of the alliance of the Communist Party with the Anarchist group in the C. G. T. The federation has no official organ but must use a part of the party paper, "Machete." They have no regular headquarters and no paid officials, but are able to maintain active sections in Mexico City, Tampico, Ciudad Ciudad, Victoria, the Port of Vera Cruz, Morriia and Michoacan.

In Mexico the discrimination against the young workers is

much the same as in other countries. They receive less wages for doing the same work as adults. When they enter apprenticeship they receive no wages and after a given time receive as low as 5c per hour. They are used as strike breakers and not allowed to enter the unions until they are journeymen. As a result of this there is a great deal of antagonism between the youth and the adults.

The Federation of Communist Youth is carrying on a vigorous campaign to break down this antagonism. Comrade Beverram who is a member of the Iron Workers' Union, has been elected by his union to draw up a proposed agreement to present to the employers. This company is the largest of its kind in Mexico, employing 1,000 workers. The following is a list of the youth demands which will be presented to the company along with the agreement:

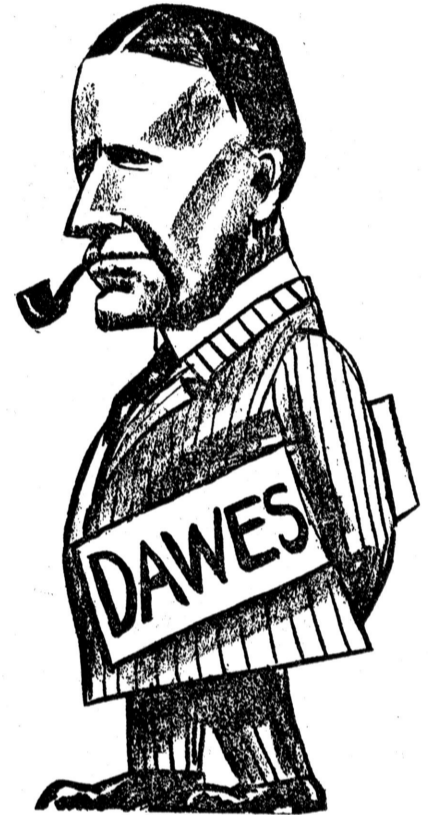
1. That all apprentices shall receive wages from the beginning of their apprenticeship.
2. That the apprentices shall be under the care of the journeymen who shall be responsible for the carrying out of Article 8, namely: "All operators are obliged to recognize the rights of, and to trust as equals, apprentices and helpers."
3. That the youth shall not be required to perform the work of a higher category unless he receives equal pay for same.
4. He shall not be required to do work that is beyond his strength or injurious to his health.
5. He shall be promoted to higher positions by seniority.
6. He shall receive one month's vacation each year with pay.

The young workers of Mexico feel strongly the exploitation of American imperialism, and the Mexican Federation of Communist Youth, which leads the fight against American imperialism recognizes the close ties binding them to their brother league in America. In the future there must be an ever greater co-operation between our leagues and an ever increasing struggle against our common enemy—Imperialism!

Our Infamous Vice-President

This is a picture of our "honorable Vice-President Charles Gates Dawes, always interested in the workers when the smashing of unions or wage cuts are involved. Of late his "good work" has been carried on on a world scale and he has gained an international reputation as the architect of the Dawes slave plan which the European workers know so well. When the new year began all American business men gave due praise to Charles for the supremacy of American capital throughout the world. Here is what one of the Big GUYS writes in a Wall Street magazine:

"As the world slips into 1925 we have all become—every one of us—the owners of hundreds of millions of able-bodied serfs. We have a mortgage on the lives both of the living and the unborn in practically every nation of Europe except Russia. We shall have, if not gold pouring in, then its equivalent in merchandise. We can waste it, individually, in vain and effete living, as every great empire has finally wasted its resources in the past; or else, utilizing the modern invention called capitalism, we can mass it in ways that will enable us to remake the whole human environment—to remold the entire world nearer to the heart's desire. "With money—and the labor of bonded slaves."



For Leninism Against Trotzkyism

(Continued from Page 3)

West, begins to move toward socialism.

C. The Trotzky-Pravus Scheme adopted from the Bolshevik call to battle for power and from the Menshevik rejection of the revolutionary role of the peasantry. The slogan of Trotzky-Parvus was: Dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist revolution immediately after the overthrow of czarism. This theory was given the name of "Theory of Permanent Revolution."

"The theory of permanent Revolution" was often subjected to harsh criticism by Lenin because its authors undervalued the peasantry and left it out of account.

After the February Revolution of 1917, Lenin again warned against it. A study of the Leninist tactics in the period between February and October 1917 shows how carefully Lenin led the proletariat to its dictatorship, how he sought to discover transition forms (transition of power to the Menshevik and socialist revolutionary soviets), in order to facilitate the transition to the proletarian dictatorship, and how at every fresh turn of events he sounded the concrete forms of alliance with the millions of peasants.

In the whole series of his works ("1905", "The New Course", "The Lessons of October", etc.) Comrade Trotzky represented the correctness of his own theory on the development of the Revolution and claimed that Lenin and the Bolshevik Party adopted his views as a basis in 1917 ("they armed themselves anew"). Thus again, to say nothing of belittling Lenin's significance as leader of the Revolution, and exalting his own person, Trotzky brings up a fresh fundamental question of the role of the peasantry in the Revolution.

(1907- 1014).

3. The Fight for the Party

During this period Comrade Trotzky advocated unity with the Liquidationists, who had betrayed

the Party and the Revolution. Externally playing the role of intermediary, Trotzky allied himself in reality with the liquidationists against the Bolsheviks. Now Comrade Trotzky either passes over the stand ("On Lenin") adopted at that time, or side-tracks it with phrases about his "organizational errors," whereas at that time the differences of opinion did not lie in the organizational sphere but in the political sphere, and in his differences of opinion with Lenin on the question of "the paths of development of the Party" (at that time, when there was a question of a struggle of two parties). Thus Trotzky glosses over his mistakes and overlooks the necessity of this fight for the forging of a real bolshevist party.

4. The War Period (1914-1916).

The differences of opinion between Trotzky and the Bolsheviks centered around the fundamental questions: 1) Trotzky advocated unity with the social patriots and combatted the immerwald Left; 2) Trotzky fought against the Lenin slogan "Defeat"; 3) Trotzky contested the Lenin slogan "Transformation of the Imperialist War into Civil War," and submitted therefore that pacifist slogan "Fight for Peace." In publishing his articles written during the period of war, Comrade Trotzky did not include his articles against the immerwald Left, and wrote not a single word admitting his mistakes. In this manner Comrade Trotzky misrepresents the historical perspective and brings inadmissible confusion to the most important questions of Communist tactics.

5. February to October, 1917.

This whole period of struggle, the role of Lenin, the role of the Party and the role played in it by Comrade Trotzky himself is presented by him in an absolutely false picture. The role of the Bolshevik Party and its illegal nucleus is passed over in silence. The mistakes of individual Bolshevik leaders are emphasized, death with at length, and exaggerated. The attempt is made to represent a "Right Wing" of Bolshevism, stubbornly shattering Lenin's policy. The attempt is

made to oppose Lenin to the Party and to charge the Central Committee which led the Party with vacillation and indecision. In this connection a number of misrepresentations are committed in recounting certain facts, misrepresentations which have already been unveiled in Bolshevik literature. In opposing Lenin to the Party, Trotzky, in order to lower the Party, uses every opportunity to belittle Lenin to his own advantage. He sketches Lenin as an advocate of a "military conspiracy" in contrast to himself, an advocate of the mass uprising. In connection with his own difference of opinion with Lenin in the practical questions of the organization of the uprising, he represents the advice of Lenin as injurious to the Revolution. Against the background of a vacillating, erring party, and alongside of Lenin, theoretically estimating the events correctly, but in practical question of fighting committing grave errors, rises the proud figure of Trotzky, the savior of the Party, the real leader of the October Revolution.

This whole picture, created by the factional illusions and the unlimited self-admiration of Trotzky, is a complete lie about Lenin, about the Party, and about the Bolshevik workers. It has already been unmasked and nailed according to its deserts by the Russian Bolsheviks.

6. The First Months of the Dictatorship.

In the book "On Lenin" Trotzky gives a caricature of Lenin and paints him as a bloodthirsty and violent advocate of terror, in representing him as deciding the most important questions without the Party, etc. On the other hand, Trotzky allows a number of ambiguous inaccuracies to appear (for instance, he attributes to Lenin a recantation of the popular slogan "Plunder the plunderers," which played an important role in bolshevist agitation).

7. The Brest Peace (1918).

The mistake of Trotzky, in pressing the formula "Neither Peace nor War" on the Party, which might have led to tremendous injury to the Revolution and to its complete collapse if Lenin had not

instigated a sharp struggle against Trotzky and against the "left communists," is so apparent that it is impossible openly to deny it. Therefore Trotzky minimizes his mistake by linking it up in comparison with the attack on Warsaw (1920) where, as he says, Lenin "in principle committed the same mistake, only with a smaller degree of risk."

8. The Discussion on the Trade Unions (1921).

The mistakes which manifested themselves in his attempt to develop the methods of war communism at the time when the condition of mind of the peasant masses urgently demanded the transition to new forms of economy (NEP) up to his attempt in a bureaucratic manner to "nationalize" the trade unions at the very moment when the Party, in view of the temporary vacillations of the peasantry, urgently needed a close alliance with the broad masses of the workers, Comrade Trotzky nowhere has referred to by a single word.

(To be Continued in the next Issue)

DETROIT JUNIORS RAISE \$50 FOR YOUNG COMRADE WHAT CAN YOU DO?

A new branch of Juniors in Detroit has set SOME example for all League branches in their drive for the Weekly Young Worker. Here's their letter: "A new junior group was organized in Detroit on the west side and we earned fifty dollars. We earned this fifty dollars by scrapping old newspapers, magazines and America novels in a week. The Juniors were assigned special streets to collect this paper, which was kept in a junior's barn. One junior collected many novels by capitalist authors. Another junior, who's name is George Smith collected many magazines and newspapers. The next City Central Committee was in favor of a united city paper drive and a man by the name of Mr. Sherwood took the paper to the junk yard and sold it for the Juniors. We decided in the City Central Committee to have a paper drive every six months for the benefit of The Young Comrade."