

# Young Worker

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## REMEMBER

## CCO-VANZETTI!



### ON WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM!

After seven years of torture, Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the servants of capitalist "justice."

The entire world stands aghast at this naked and shameless brutality of the capitalist class of America. With the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the American capitalists have added two more victims to the already long list of labor's martyrs. Two more have fallen victims in the class struggle in a country where the frame-up against workingclass champions is a respectable weapon of the capitalists.

Sacco and Vanzetti were not executed for any "crime" that they had committed. They had not broken any capitalist "law." Their innocence was so well established that the entire world firmly believed in it. Sacco and Vanzetti were executed only and solely for the reason that they had fought for the workers, that they had made efforts to organize the workers and to better their miserable conditions. They were executed because they championed the cause of a section of the workers whom the capitalists ruthlessly grind beneath their iron heel. They were executed because their activity on behalf of the workers was an menace to the enormous profits that the capitalists were deriving from the ruthless exploitation of the workers in New England.

Sacco and Vanzetti were executed because they were front rank fighters in the class struggle.

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The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was a class act. It is a blow struck at the entire American working class. It is the open expression of the rule of the iron heel.

The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a challenge to the entire working class. Will the American workers stand by and see its champions done to death? Have we not already given of our best to the capitalist hangman. The Haymarket martyrs, the Centralia victims, Mooney and Billings—they have paid with their lives and liberty for their loyalty to the working class.

**The working class must stand by its fighters.**

In China, the capitalist executioner carries a naked sword, and is dressed in bloody garments. In America the capitalist executioner carries a law book and a Bible, and is dressed in purple robes and evening clothes. But the functions each fills is the same. The victims are always the workers. Behind the executioner stands his master, the greedy, blood-thirsty capitalist.

Workers of America! Workers of the world! Two more of your champions have gone the way of Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Lingg, Spiess. Two more workers have given their lives for our cause.

Our answer to the capitalists is a more determined struggle against their brutal system.

**The work for which Sacco and Vanzetti died goes on. It will go on till victory is achieved!**

No more victims of the frame-up!  
Break down the prison bars! Out with the class war prisoners!  
Freedom for Mooney!  
Down with capitalist justice!  
Forward the class struggle!

# Resolution on the Young Workers League of America

## Adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee, Communist Youth International

### Introduction

The YWL of America has extended its activities in the last period, despite the extreme difficulties which face it due to the peculiar conditions of American Imperialism. In the field of economic struggle the League has developed new activity such as the campaign for a trade union organization of the young workers (plumbers, helpers, painters, textile) participated in mass strikes, such as Passaic, needle trades in New York and miners strike, and commenced to organize Youth Conferences. It has developed its educational work and carried on activity during the elections on the basis of its own program. Further it has commenced propaganda against the war danger and the CMFC. During these activities, the League has made many errors from which it must learn to improve its work still more. Despite a certain broadening of League activities, the composition of the League membership is still largely outside of heavy industry and mainly foreign-born elements. Therefore the previous directives of the YCI still remain in force as the basic task of the League (Resolution of the VI Enlarged Plenum).

### The Character of the YWL of A.

The YWL of A. still remains small group separated from the masses of young America workers. This gives rise to pessimism in the ranks of the YWL itself. It therefore is necessary to clearly define the actual condition of the American proletarian youth today. We cannot say that the working youth of America is an almost inert mass. The mass of young workers of the U. S. are politically apathetic. Further, great numbers of them are to a greater or less degree under direct bourgeois influence through bourgeois youth organizations. A small section is organized in the trade unions, a very small group is following the various political working class organizations, and even a much smaller section is organized in the American YWL.

While it is true that the vast mass of the American working class youth are politically dormant, nevertheless, such events as the active participation of the youth in various strikes and organizations of small youth strikes show them to be eager to defend their interests.

Our general perspective cannot admit of mass revolutionary struggles in the immediate future, but on the other hand, it is necessary to emphasize that relatively small breads on the traditionally high standard of living of the American workers and also ultimately the war policy of American imperialism can and will set large masses in motion. The task of the YWL for the immediate future is to adjust its character and methods to this situation. This means above all that it develop broad methods of genuine youth work without mechanically repeating the work of the Party. It is further essential to carefully build a cadre of American young workers, and the educational work of the League, especially distinct schools, must be based on this principle. In the American class struggle the American working class youth plays the especially important role of a connecting link between the foreign-born adult generation and the American workers.

The E. C. of the YCI is compelled to repeat the warning of its previous plenums on the question regarding the responsibility of the League's leadership so long as it develops its work on the basis of the Party's line.

The YWL must endeavor to be full to the extent of other sections of the YCI, must endeavor to transplant into America the method of other Leagues into America but must understand how to apply them. In this sense the YCI can play an

important role in the American labor movement.

### The Form of Mass Work

The most important field of League work is in the industries and the trade unions in which the chief task is the special campaign for the organization of the unorganized young workers. This must be carried out in connection with the general program of the TUEL. Therefore the League must urge that there be special representatives in the leadership of the TUEL who are industrial workers with a knowledge of the conditions of the youth of the various important industries. The League should advocate the setting up of a special youth department in the National Committee of the TUEL.

In addition to specific demands for the industries, the League must propagate a clear-cut general program on behalf of the young workers in accordance with the resolution of the American question of the VI Enlarged Plenum of the E. C. of the YCI and the resolution of the last Plenum on the question of rationalization. The question of child labor, school age, etc., now play a particularly important role in the U. S. A. The YWL must present a definite answer to middle class reformist propaganda. The League must develop its practical economic activities as commenced in the case of the plumbers helpers, youth strikes and the organization of youth conferences. The League has not yet mastered the art of immediately reacting to all events in this field and its hesitancy in the miners' strike as well as its failure to immediately enter the struggle as an organization with a definite youth program is regrettable. The League must always come forward with a clear program of special and practical youth demands. The E. C. of the YCI is of the opinion that special forms of trade union youth work are especially necessary in the USA. The League must organize young workers clubs, the exact character of which must be based on the concrete situation, youth conferences, committees of action, etc., wherever this is possible. In this work it is necessary that the American League possesses the greatest elasticity in all forms of trade union youth work as for instance the organization of youth committees on the basis of youth conferences of more or less lengthy duration. In those instances where the TUEL organizes independent unions, the YWL must actively participate in organizing the young workers in them. The League must carry out a strong campaign for youth representation on all trade union committees. The drive of the bureaucracy is to move in conjunction with the offensive of the employers against the TU organization of the youth. It is therefore necessary to increase the activity in the left wing TU movement. Efforts should be made to establish youth work in the unions, also by means of youth lectures, sports, youth sections in Union journals, etc., which must not lead to any neglect of the economic struggle. The E. C. categorically rejects the proposal to organize youth unions. The organization of the youth into separate trade unions will only split the youth from the adults and leave them helpless at the mercy of the employers.

The workers sport movement offers a further valuable field of mass work, particularly in the trade unions.

### The Struggle Against War and American Imperialism

This question in view of the colossal world scale of the United States imperialism is a decisive one for our League. It is necessary that the League direct its struggle against American imperialism by a correct exposure of the liberal illusions about

the "peaceful" role of American imperialism in world politics. "The attitude of America in the question of China, the speeches of its statesmen, and its loans to Poland and Finland show that America is not satisfied with the passive role, and that despite its disagreement at the present time with Great Britain, it undertakes in an increasing degree to defend the year in the war preparations against the U. S. S. R. In order undoubtedly, at the decisive moment, to support Great Britain's war policy in an active manner, at the same time following its own endeavors to gain world hegemony." The struggle against the general war danger, and particularly against the offensive on the U. S. S. R. and the Chinese national revolution is the League's main political task in the next period, and the E. C. of the YCI calls the attention of the League to the resolution of the Comintern on the American question in this connection. Further, the League must devote special attention to support the struggle of the peoples of Latin America against American imperialism. The anti-militarist work of the League must receive first attention in the present period. This work has been neglected, particularly on the occasion of the departure of American troops for China, but a continuance of this neglect cannot be permitted. In this anti-militarist work the League has unfortunately displayed a directly pacifist tendency which must be checked at all costs. The question of pacifism and the attitude of our League is particularly important, since pacifism is widespread in the American labor movement, and the YPSI represents a purely pacifist organization. Even the YWL of A. has expressed this tendency in a series of measures, such as the League election program (reduction of military expenditure), the slogans for the CMFC campaign ("the appeal to the employees of 250 corporations"), the mistakes made in the united front with petty bourgeois pacifist organizations as pointed out in the previous Plenum Resolution and the proposal to restrict the anti-militarist work of the League. It is necessary on the one hand that the League quickly correct these mistakes and on the other that it devote the greatest attention to the clarification of the question of the Leninist attitude to war, armaments, the workers militia, etc., in its mass agitation and especially in the League educational work. The E. C. especially calls the attention of the YWL of A. to the resolution of the Plenum of the E. C. on the YCI for its instructions on these questions. Above all the League must commence practical work in the armed forces.

### The United Front

Due to the objective difficulties of the League the operation of the united front tactic is difficult. The League has committed a number of errors in this connection which are still not completely overcome.

The chief need of the League is a clear unrestricted criticism of all organizations with which we make the united front. No united front can be entertained with the non-Communist organizations without these rights and the League cannot restrict its criticism in the interests of the united front with other organizations, but must at all times clearly preserve its distinct identity. At the same time it must be emphasized that only through the united front can the YWL mobilize large masses of young workers. The YWL should endeavor to establish the united front as a general rule with working class organizations, trade unions, trade union committees, defense committees, trade union left wing committees, conference committees, etc. The united front with petty bourgeois organizations must be an exception and at all times is only permissible on a local basis on concrete issues where those

organizations have a large working class following.

### Pioneer Work

The YCI notes with satisfaction the work of the Young Pioneers in the extension of its influence, the increasing of its membership, the setting up of children's corners, the drawing in of children into strike activity, etc. The task of building the Young Pioneers into a mass Communist children's organization must be greatly intensified, however, and must receive even more help and direction from the YWL units than in the past.

In the U. S. A. where the masses of working class children are under the bourgeois influence and are concentrated in bourgeois organizations, such as Boy Scouts, the task of fighting the bourgeois ideology and developing class consciousness and class independence of the working class children and their organizations is of the utmost importance. The trade unions and other working class organizations must be attracted and utilized in the carrying out of this task. They can help in the formation of working class children's clubs, summer camps, etc., on a local scale, with leading participation of children. The program of such a movement must be of a working class character and directed against the Boy Scouts and other expressions of bourgeois influence, (religion, patriotism, etc.).

In regards to the Pioneer Youth which has trade union support, it is necessary to work inside this organization, inside the trade unions for control, for the decentralization of the organization, for the leading participation of the children themselves, for a clear working class program, directed against the Boy Scouts, etc., for the support of the workers' struggles (strikes, etc.) against reformist and reactionary leadership and policies (vague program, high fees for camps, etc.). We must utilize it at one of the organizations through which working class children should be developed towards a clear working class position.

The main task for the Communist movement in the U. S. A., however, is, we repeat, to develop the Young Pioneers (our organization) and to transform it into a mass organization.

In the Pioneer Youth of America we must strive for leadership, build our fractions and recruit for the Communist children's movement — the building of which into a mass organization is the main task for mobilizing the masses of proletarian children against the bourgeoisie.

### The Enrichment of League Life

The course to brighten the League life is correct because this is an indispensable condition for the development of the League. The League inner life, however, must not be developed at the cost or participation in the industrial struggles and the general mass work which must be the League's main work. All lighter League features should have a definite connection with political life. For example the introduction of revolutionary songs and plays revolutionary mock trials and literature, etc.

### Sports

The E. C. of YCI notes that a start has been made by the YWL in the very important task of building a labor sports movement in the U. S. The sectarian mistakes made in the past in this field have to a large extent been overcome and the League must continue this work on a broad basis. However, since the workers sports movement has mainly attracted up to the present time the foreign-born workers sports clubs, one of the most important problems of the movement is to reach and build the American workers' sports clubs (Trade Union

# Successful District Schools Help Develop League's Activities

During the summer the Young Workers League conducted four district schools for the purpose of training comrades to carry on the work of the League in their respective localities. These schools have, without exception, proved highly successful, and the League is already feeling the good effects of the training received by the participants.

The school in Massachusetts, under the direction of Comrade Zam, and with Comrades Plott, Kay and Kan-

Daily Worker, collected several hundred signatures for Sacco-Vanzetti petitions and secured about 50 subscriptions to the Young Worker and Young Comrade. Six students were arrested in Gardner for distributing papers. The arrest took place during the time when they were studying the state, and they thus received a practical lesson in the functioning of the bourgeois state.

In Ohio, the school was under the direction of Comrade Herberg, with

n building up the League. Fifty students were present at the Waino, Wisconsin school, where Comrade Williamson was the director. This is the pioneer school, for here the first district school was run several years ago. The results of the schools in this district is that the League is spreading its influence in even the smallest towns and hamlets of the farming communities of upper Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., as well as in the industrial sections.



The Massachusetts School was divided into two groups, and each group issued its Wall Paper, shown above. Holding the papers, from left to right, are Leon Platt, instructor, Irja Winney, editor, Jerome Kangos, instructor and Anne Hoci, editor.



The student body and the instructors at the Waino, Wis., School. The school-house forms the background.

gas as additional instructors, had a total of 40 students from all parts of New England. Many of these were not League members at the time they entered school, but all became League members before they left for their homes. The students, in addition to doing the necessary school work, also did practical work. They distributed several hundred copies of the Young Worker, five hundred copies of the

Comrade Early as an instructor. Fifty-eight students were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and upper New York. The students held several open-air meetings on the Sacco-Vanzetti question, and always received a lot of attention from the workers in the vicinity. Many of the students have already become leading functionaries in the League in their districts. Others are actively engaged

For the first time, the Northwest had a school at Winlock, Washington, with Comrade Carlson as the director. Thirty students made up the roster, coming from Washington, Oregon and California. The students are all busily at work forming League organizations in their towns.

(More news of the schools will be published in subsequent issues of the Young Worker.)

# Coolidge Wants More Cruisers

### INSISTS HIS PROGRAM WAS ALL THE TIME FOR LARGER NAVY

In a press report from Rapid City, it is stated that President Coolidge will ask Congress to make appropriations for the construction of two more large cruisers, in addition to the ones that are already being built. At the same time Coolidge insists that he was for more cruisers all the time and it was Congress which prevented the necessary building.

It is evident that somebody is lying. Several months ago, when the naval bill was before Congress, Coolidge issued a statement saying that he was opposed to the building of the cruisers. However, he signed the bill anyway. At that time, the YOUNG WORKER exposed this hypocritical manoeuvre of the jingoists. We pointed out that Coolidge put up a front of being against the building of cruisers only because he was at the same time calling the "disarmament" conference, and he wanted to create the impression that he was a "pacifist." The YOUNG WORKER exposed the secret agreement between Coolidge and the militarists in Congress whereby the bill would be passed, seemingly in spite of Coolidge's objections. The present events prove that this estimation of the YOUNG WORKER was absolutely correct.

This is but the first result of the "disarmament" conference which ended in a farce. As pointed out in the last issue of the YOUNG WORKER, there will be a new and greater naval race, and Coolidge has already begun it.

### FRENCH ANTI-FASCISTS GREETED IN BERLIN BY RED FRONT FIGHTERS

A big demonstration of the Rote Jungfront attended by about 25,000 workers was held in the Berlin Sport Palace on Friday, June 3. The demonstration gave an enthusiastic welcome to a delegation of the "Young Anti-Fascist Guards" of France. The Young Communist League of China presented a banner to the Rote Jungfront. This brilliant demonstration was a fit prelude to the Whitsun parade of the Red Front Fighters in Berlin.

### SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN BELGIUM FAVOR THE RAISING OF SCHOOL AGE

The Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Belgium has appointed a special commission for the elaboration of the school demands of the Party. This commission submitted its proposals to the Central Committee on May 15. They stipulate the raising of the school age from 14 to 16. There is also the demand for further development of the general school system and more effective control over the "free" schools, namely, schools not controlled by the State.

In regard to financial support for these "free" schools, which are in fact Catholic schools, the commission has not elaborated definite proposals. Coalition with the Catholic Party prevents the Social Democratic Party demanding complete withdrawal of State support for these schools, which is tantamount to giving support to religious influence over the youth.

### N. E. C. has decided that the FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America will be held September 30, 1927 in New York.

No member can participate in the election to the convention unless he is in good standing and has bought a

### Convention Assessment Stamp—50c.

### GET IT NOW!

## RENEW YOUR SUB!

Many subs are expiring this month and notices have been sent to the subscribers warning them that if they do not renew, this will be the last issue they will get.

If your label bears a date mark previous to 9-27 (Sept. 1927) it means that your subscription is among those that have expired. Renew it, before you miss an issue!



# YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

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## How Capitalist Justice Works

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case has opened the eyes of millions of workers thruout the world to the face of "justice" in the "democratic" United States. Here many were under the illusion that justice was obtainable by all. Many workers could not see that all the machinery of "justice" was only a cloak for the brutal dictatorship of the capitalist class.

How does it work? First, the lower court passes a sentence. There is an appeal for a new trial which is turned down. There is an appeal to a court of appeals, and the appeal is turned down. Then the state supreme court decides against the appellant. The Governor and an "impartial" committee uphold the findings of the courts. And finally, the "liberal" justices of the United States Supreme Court refuse to do anything to change the decisions of the lower courts. It goes thru a dozen different legal institutions, each of which is supposed to guarantee "justice." Then, when the findings of all are the same, the capitalist class goes to the workers and says: "What do you want? You have been given every consideration. Your case has been tried in all the courts. Every legal means has been used in your favor. You still claim that there has been an injustice performed. Surely, that is impossible. Is it possible that all the judges before whom the case comes, should be prejudiced? Of course not. That means that the defendants are guilty." And there can be no denying that this complicated legal process in general has every possibility of deluding the workers.

In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, this was thoroly exposed. The case went thru every step, and the decision was always the same, in spite of the overwhelming evidence which was being piled up to prove that the decisions of the court were class acts. The workers by this time have their belly full of capitalist justice. They are beginning to see that after all the legal system is built for the protection and defense of the capitalism, and that the workers have absolutely no hope in getting anything out of that system.

## Three of Our Masters Die

SENSATIONAL headlines announce the death of two of America's plutocratic masters and one of their most brutal military tools—Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust; J. Ogden Armour, the packinghouse magnate, and General Leonard Wood, military governor of the Philippines.

As usual, the public attention thus called to these men is utilized to dramatize certain "lessons." The careers of these great men illustrate the freedom of opportunity that exists in democratic America—the doors of achievement are open equally to rich and poor—there is always room at the top—such is the burden of the song of press and school on this occasion.

Never was the fable of "from farm boy to president" more grotesquely out of touch with reality than in the case of the three worthies mentioned. Armour, of the millionaire packers, Wood, the pure expression of the American military caste, Gary, the "poor farm boy" who graduated law school and slid right into a nice soft berth—these are the examples to inspire the American youth "to rise in the ranks."

Yes, there are lessons to be drawn: Armour, the master of the Chicago "Jungle"; Gary, the czar of the steel mills; Wood, the fine flower of what used to be called Prussianism during the war—these men, gigantic figures such as there are in the ruling class are gone, suddenly—and yet hardly a ripple on the surface. Others step in to take their places—and the game of robbing and oppressing the workers and farmers goes merrily on. In stark contrast, the attempt of the bosses to legally murder two unknown Italian workers has given rise to a world-wide movement of millions of workers that already constitutes a threat to the stability of capitalism. It is not the individual that counts; it is the struggle of the two great classes, the struggle of the workers and farmers for freedom that constitutes the greatest reality in the world today.

## Ocotal

(Reprinted from The Locomotive Engineers Journal)

A GROUP of half-armed men, fighting to oust the dictator who has robbed their country of its freedom, refuse to lay down their arms and their convictions at the behest of a foreign invader whose puppet the dictator is. They flee to the mountains of their native land, pledging their lives to fight to the bitter end against the usurpers. With the whole countryside behind them, and supported by the organized labor movement of their country, they gain in numbers and attack their foes. They are on the point of victory when the whirl of airplane engines is heard overhead. The

## IMPERIALIST ENGLAND

By WILLIAM RUST,

Secretary, Young Communist League of Great Britain.

The more threatening the war danger the louder the capitalist politicians talk about peace. Some of President Wilson's most staid stirring pacifist speeches on the impossibility of American intervention were made the week before America entered the war. Today when we stand on the brink of a new terrible imperialist war we are being saturated with floods of pacifist oratory and appeals. Disarmament conferences are regular institutions and also regular fiascos. The good people of Geneva must be getting rather tired of the pompous politicians and their swaggering military and naval advisers.

Nearly nine years after the end of the war to end all wars, nine years of conflict and war on colonial nations struggling for liberation—preparations are going feverishly ahead for a colossal blood bath. The conflicts between the imperialist powers are increasing, but the war danger comes chiefly from the imperialist attack on the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. The present economic and financial blockade against Russia is the first step in that direction.

War is already a fact in China despite the omission of Baldwin to officially declare war. The big imperialist powers are carrying on a united war against the 400 million Chinese workers and peasants under the leadership of Great Britain. The possibilities of an armed onslaught on the Soviet Union will be largely determined by the outcome of the Chinese Revolution. A successful imperialist war against China means a new lease of life for imperialism and a direct attack on the U. S. S. R.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution means that half of Europe and the greater part of Asia, huge markets and tremendous sources of raw material will be permanently cut off from capitalist exploitation. That is why the Big Powers are feverishly speeding up their war preparations. It is a life and death struggle for them. The imperialists strive to solve the world economic crisis by the destruction of revolutionary China and Workers Russia. There is no other way out.

The danger of a new world war is very real. The terrible seriousness of the situation cannot be over emphasized.

Britain's manoeuvres on the continent are closely connected with her preparations for war on the U. S. S. R. Chamberlain works untiringly for the formation of a bloc of border states, the encirclement of the Workers Republic. Britain's hand was behind the Voikov murder. Foreign office documents would undoubtedly throw a great light on the recent fascist coup d'état in Lithuania. Chamberlain has not yet been successful in gaining the co-operation of Germany, which has other irons in the fire, but continues to plod steadily away. Austen finds, however, a real soul mate in Mussolini who backs him in the Balkans and helps to drag Hungary into the Anti-Soviet bloc.

The intensifying conflicts between the imperialist powers still further aggravate this dangerous situation and increase the menace of war.

The intensifying conflicts between

of war. Yugo-Slovia continues to assert its claim to Albania but is powerless because Italy colonises that important country with the open approval of Britain. This situation is closely bound up with the increasingly unfriendly relations between France and Italy which are the cause of "incidents" on the frontiers which may lead to bigger events in view of the mobilisation of troops there by both sides. Italy also menaces Turkey which fact must be borne in mind in relation to the France-British conflicts in Asia Minor and the decision to strengthen the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Neither does America lag behind. She licks her chops over poor little Nicaragua and does not disguise her intentions towards the rest of S. America particularly Mexico. The conflict between Britain and the U. S. A. at Geneva on the cruiser question is patent to the entire world.

Not only are the struggles going on, the armaments are also ready for use: huge armies, navies and air fleets are waiting for the call to arms. Military technique has tremendously developed. "Mechanisation" is in full blast. The most devilish horrors of aerial warfare are being carefully studied. We are unblushingly told by the experts that chemical warfare will be the decisive factor.

The war danger must be fought now. All the energy and fierce determination of the masses must be mobilized to smash the war plans of the frenzied capitalists who are staking their all in a mad and murderous scramble. But how? Denunciations, exposures are not enough.

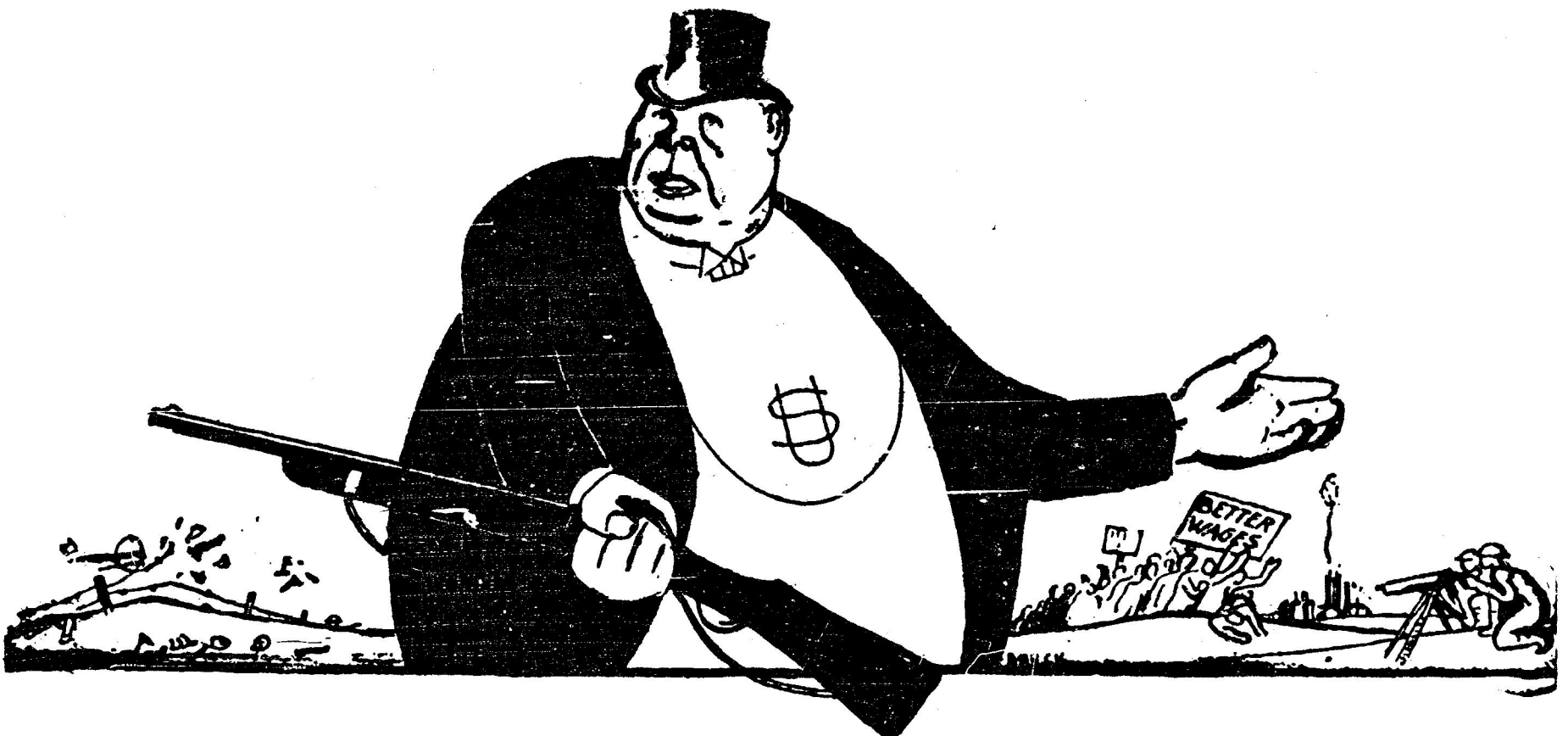
In the struggle against the imminent war danger we stand for Lenin's policy. Pacifism is a curse and a menace. Apparently the pacifists (vegetarian and other varieties) believe in everything under the sun except the organised might of the working class. To talk of the niceties and delights of disarmament, the sanctity of human life, and individual refusal to serve when the ruling class fighting for their existence, are mobilising all the forces of the state for a world war is not only stupid but above all highly dangerous. To lull the masses to sleep with pacifist soothing syrup is to weaken the struggle against war, and lead the workers like lambs to the slaughter.

The soldiers and sailors must be told the real meaning of the world shaking events now taking place. When the war comes class conscious workers must be inside the armed forces spreading their message not making a tail bag behind prison walls. During the war our task is to work for the defeat of our own government and to work for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war.

Today, British capitalism is launching one offensive on three fronts. Russia, China and at home. In the fight against the war danger and the trade union bill we place the General Strike to the forefront and are speeding up the agitation and preparations for a General Strike to overthrow the union smashing Baldwin government, the leader and inspirer of the imperialist adventure against the Soviet Union and revolutionary China.

airplanes belong to the foreign invader. They are on the point of such as civilized people use in warring against each other. The native patriots, being only partly Christian and not highly civilized, do not appreciate the highly moral arguments of air bombs and machine guns. Whereupon the airplanes of the foreign invader (who came into the country disguised as a "neutral") let loose their awful hail of death. A hundred men are blown to bloody fragments by one giant air bomb. Two hundred more are butchered by other bombs and the devastating fire of the airplane machine guns as they run for shelter. A thousand more natives lie in anguish upon the slaughter field. And the day is won for the puny-dictator and his foreign supporters.

**Spread the Young Worker!**



"Join the Army—Shoot Your Brothers at Home and Abroad!"—Drawing by Jakob Burck.

# The C. M. T. C. from the Inside

Lessons and Experiences at the Citizen's Military Training Camps

By "A PLATTSBURG RECRUIT"

July 4th—It seems that religious services are compulsory on Sunday. I attended as I wanted to see the attitude on the part of the recruits and also to hear what the rabbi, who is I think an officer or regular, has to say.

His sermon was mainly centered on patriotism which he linked up with Judaism. When we came to the prayer for the dead, the rabbi prayed for the dead soldiers and sailors who were loyal citizens and good patriots, and who fought and died in defense of their country. He said that different faiths are necessary to build the morale of the people. "It is charged that the Jewish people are materialists, money-chasers, and not Idealists, but we shall show these gentiles that we are just as strong in our idealism as they are. For our people has given them the first bible, our people has given them their Christ. It is further charged that it is only to Jews who are bolsheviks, anarchists, etc., but we shall show them that we are loyal citizens and patriots to our country and not those elements of corruption and destruction."

I do not know much what the other chaplain said. However, I know that he spoke a lot about women and doses and even mentioned about himself being dosed once. The officers' wives had their eyes on the floor when he said it.

Some of the fellows already expressed the desire to go home. They are dissatisfied with the meals. Yesterday, we left the whole supper on the table.

This morning we paraded in Plattsburg, but before that we were lined up on the parade grounds and the camp commander gave us an official welcome and talk, and a whole dose of patriotism.

July 6th—Yesterday, July 5th, we went thru with our first parade on the grounds before the colonel who is in command of the camp. Ribbons are being given out to the best companies going thru with it. Red for best in all battalions and white for best in one battalion. Our company received the white yesterday and nothing today. The purpose of this, of course, is to have the fellows in a mood to go out and practice in their spare time.

However, the real numeric was yet to come. Yesterday, the lectures on "citizenship" was started. Lieutenant Walker, a fat guy, gives them. He calls them discussions, saying that "we will discuss," but when he gets thru the usual remarks are "thank you" and then we go back to drill and parade.

In his discussion he lets loose with a lot of propaganda about the main purpose of our being here. He says

that it is to become good and loyal citizens, to prepare for the defense of our country when it is in danger (either inside or from without). He quoted Coolidge and said, "We enter into warfare for a just and loyal cause only." He kept on speaking about our loyalty and then quoted about giving liberty or giving death and then he explained what he meant by liberty or death. He then told the some old story about King George and the colonies—the one that we have heard so many times before.

He said that the secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union at some convention made the following statement: "I believe in the overthrow of this government by force and violence to obtain civil liberty." He continued: "We believe in equality and opportunity and not in equality of conditions, races, and classes, as in Soviet Russia. We are not all alike, if we have the same opportunity some will develop, some become rich others do not develop and are poor."

He mentioned about some blue men (fourth year men) having blisters on their feet. He said something about the army food and not being used to it, but that we should stick it out and in the long run it will be for the better. At that, some of the boys said that he doesn't look as if he had any courage to stick anything out, and if he had a lousy stomach he would cry about it.

A lot of the basic men (first year) are sore on the white and blue men because they tried to show off and sometimes give wrong orders. Pictures were taken for the newspapers and will appear in many of the New York newspapers. Of course, all this is done for propaganda for the C. M. T. C.'s.

July 7th—Today we practically have no drill at all but a lecture. This lecture was the most vicious attack on the U. S. S. R., the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions, the Communist Party of America, the liberals, pacifists, etc. Here are some of his statements: "Some of the men here, are employers of labor, others work for a living, and some may be union men. When we go back to the city and assume our places whatever it may happen to be, those union men SHOULD NOT STRIKE or cause LOCKOUTS. They should arbitrate, and vice versa. We should fight against trusts, because they harm the small competitors and individual business men. Yet our greatest enemy is communism. These men under the slogan of freedom and liberty, equality of conditions and liberty, equality of conditions, no more wars, disarmament, and propaganda for the destruction of this country." He quoted Lenin,

saying: "We give no quarter, we fight to the end." Trotsky: "Our greatest enemy is the U. S." and also Zinoviev.

He further stated that the RILU is no trade union, but an auxiliary of the Third International. "It is not like our own A. F. of L., which is trying to promote harmony and good will between capital and labor, as expressed by its representative who was here last year, Pres. Green." He said that the Communists are even coming to this camp and throwing their propaganda from behind the trees into the tents. He said it was up to the recruits to expose them and to give them a good Irish punch which is sometimes better than persuasion.

July 9th—We were lectured today on Hygiene, general and personal, and on venereal diseases.

Had a chance to examine some of the dishes we eat from. Some of the plates are rusty, where the enamel is broken. Forks, knives and spoons are filthy with grease, or rather dirty fat and yet the lieutenant talks of hygiene.

July 10th—Next week are going to have rifle practice on the range. We will probably have a hike with a pack on our backs weighing about 35 to 40 lbs. The third week we will have practice in shooting. If anyone gets 56 out of 75 points he will receive a marksmanship medal. We get 15 rounds of ammunition.

Today an interesting incident occurred, before services. A fellow asked that he be allowed to remain away from camp, and gave the excuse that he is twenty-one years of age. He insisted upon it somewhat, and the lieutenant, also a Jew, told him to bring proof of his age. The top sergeant, a red headed guy, said: "Hell, I won't let him go now if that's the kind of a Jew he is." After that the lieutenant asked us for his name, but no one told him. There was a catholic chaplain at our services adding strength to some bunk about assimilation he gave us last Sunday—not in marriage, though.

July 13th—Today the captain spoke to us about first aid. Following that he called off a list of names to drill in the afternoon. Some of these fellows did not show up for retreat the previous day. Some came late for taps, etc. My whole squad had to go out also, because one man did not stack the guns properly. When he called off the names he said that of course we are not regulars, he could not give us stronger disciplinary measures, yet we will get extra drill and also K. P. He says some of the fellows are inclined to take advantage of this fact, such fellows are low-down sneaks and should not be here.

## The "Mechanized" Army Is Latest Aim of Militarism

New Race Between England and America

To illustrate that the late war was a "war to end all wars," the British military authorities recently staged at Salisbury Plain an impressive display of maneuvers of the new "mechanized army" that promises to play such a formidable role in the next war.

This "mechanized army" consists of tanks, tankets, artillery and engineering appliances that can move across country in complete darkness at great speed and in comparative safety without showing a light or being visible from the air. Never in military history has such a formidable force in mass formation moved across the country side with airplanes hovering overhead watching carefully for lack of discipline or failure at concealment during the halts for refueling or other purposes. It is estimated by military authorities that twenty tanks of the type displayed at Salisbury Field, manned by fifty soldiers and maintained by sixty or seventy more could match a whole battalion of infantry. The possibilities for speedy and effective distribution of troops are held to be limitless. The "mechanized army" unquestionably marks a new departure of the greatest importance in modern "scientific warfare"; no imagination can portray now its utterly devastating and destructive effects in the next war.

The Salisbury maneuvers have naturally been the occasion for a campaign in this country for "America to rouse itself from its lethargy and to go in for tank building." The development of the tank, of the various forms of "mechanized warfare," has now become an important form of American military preparation alongside of the navy and the airforce.

## ANTI-MILITARIST WORK OF THE FRENCH YOUTH

"Le Peuple," the central organ of the Belgian Social Democrats, has published a short and vehement report of the reactionary French newspaper "Le Matin" about a mutiny in the 105th artillery regiment in Bourges. The mutiny lasted from 6 to 10 o'clock. According to the bourgeois press, the efforts of three members of the Y. C. L. were, "strange to say," sufficient to incite over 100 men to insubordination. The three YCLers were arrested.

### Easily Pleased.

Employer—"Now that I have decided to give you the job, I must tell you that early hours are the rule in this store."

New Clerk—"That's good. You can't close too early for me."

# THE LUDLOW MASSACRE

An Unknown Page From American Labor History

(Continued from last issue)

## "Butcher" Linderfelt

The coming of Lieut. K. K. ("Butcher") Linderfelt, righthand bower to Major Patrick J. Hamrock of the Colorado National Guard marked the beginning of the reign of terror, abuse and murder in the colony of Ludlow. Linderfelt, a professional striker herder, came from Cripple Creek where he was active in persecuting strikers there. He was a soldier by profession and a machine-gun operator.

Linderfelt at a court-martial trial admitted the murder of Louis Tikas, Greek leader of the strikers. He struck Tikas on the head with the butt of his rifle. For the murder, Linderfelt received a slight demotion in rank as punishment. No more brutal man could have been selected for the job at Ludlow by the coal operators. "I'm Jesus Christ," he told the women of Ludlow, "and you've got to do what I say. My men are also Jesus Christ."

On one occasion, when Linderfelt's horse stumbled over some wire erected by the miners, Linderfelt became so enraged he ordered all the wire in the colony removed. Then, smiling diabolically, he had the rusty wire placed in the only water-well in the encampment.

Linderfelt, although an officer of the militia, was not in Ludlow with the militia when he staged the outrages prior to declaration of martial law. Later he testified that he was sent by Adjutant General John Chase to investigate the need for the militia. Instead of "investigating," Linderfelt organized his gang of gunmen. Linderfelt, it is now known, was sent to Ludlow to crush the miners, to bring about the situation which brought on the Ludlow massacre.

## Repel Gunmen

One of the famous battles between the strikers and Linderfelt's thugs, prior to the coming of state troops, occurred on October 26. Linderfelt's men attacked the colony. But he had not reckoned with the hardy miners who were fighting for a cause. The miners repulsed Linderfelt and his gangsters, forced them to run pell-mell for the hills to Berwind canyon. One deputy was killed in the battle. It was this defeat by the strikers that accounted for Linderfelt's later outrages. To have workers so easily armed, untrained, defeat professional gunmen was too much for the National Guard "Butcher."

In Denver, Governor Ammons, a small, weak, willy-nilly man was listening to the demands of the coal operators to send the militia into the coal fields. Following the battle between the strikers and Linderfelt with the coal operators' gunmen routed, Ammons ordered out the militia. Cavalry, infantry and artillery were sent to the district.

The coming of the militia to the strike zone was hailed by the strikers and their families with joy. Governor Ammons had promised they could maintain peace. The miners wanted peace. They believed Ammons. At Trinidad the state soldiers were greeted with cheers. The miners fed them and fed them. But it was not long before the miners realized that the government of the state of Colorado was on the side of the coal operators, that the armed militia were sent out to maintain peace—but to force the workers to subject themselves to the tyranny of the C. F. & I.

The womenfolk of the miner communities were insulted by the militia who were there to "maintain peace." The miners' homes were looted and robbed by the state soldiers, and

## MINERS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS IS MET BY MASSACRE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—1913-14 STRIKE IS THIRD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The following article is reprinted from the July 7th issue of the Colorado Advocate:

By HARRY KLETZKY

many were accused of participating in holdups. As time passed the militia men became more degenerate. The better element began to leave the ranks from the first, many because they refused to do the "dirty work for the C. F. & I." The ranks were refilled with gunmen—dressed in the uniform of the state.

Strikers were imprisoned by the militia for minor reasons. They were thrown into vermin-filled jails, held incommunicado for days. This was one of the means of intimidating the workers. While in prison the miners were tortured. The third degree was used on many.

## Eve of Massacre

Months passed. The strikers and their families in Ludlow were calm on the surface, controlled by the leadership of Lawson. Within their hearts, however, there was continual terror. The militia-gunmen were waiting on the side lines.

During February and March a Congressional committee held hearings at Trinidad and Denver. During the time these sessions were held there were no serious disorders. But there were frequent clashes between strikers and gunmen and the mutual hatred and bitterness grew.

The quiet brought on by the Congressional hearing caused Governor Ammons to withdraw the troops from the strike zone. (The troops were paid by the C. F. & I., it was subsequently shown.) Governor Ammons, however, decided to leave a company of troops at Ludlow. Company "B" was ordered to stay. Company "B," once composed of professional and business men of Denver, then consisted of mine guards, professional gunmen, adventurers, thugs. The commander of Company "B" was Major Patrick J. Hamrock. His ranking officer was Captain "Butcher" Linderfelt.

The Ludlow Massacre occurred on the morning of April 20, 1914.

Sunday, April 19, was Greek Easter, and most of the 600 strikers and their families were Greeks. Happily, joyfully they were celebrating their holiday—a holiday which meant new hope of freedom from industrial oppression and slavery. The colonists were watching a ball game. None could tell on this Easter day that these were strikers, soon to be the prey of blood-hungry gunmen. There was laughter, smiles, song.

In the midst of the happiness, five of the Rockefeller gunmen rode from the hills into the camp. They were heavily armed. They had come to break up the ball game. The massacre, it seemed, was timed for that day. But even the gunmen dared not interfere with the strikers on that day. Some of the strikers' wives and children laughed at the hired assassins. There was no fear in the hearts of the colonists on that day.

"Oh, that's all right," one of the gunmen jeered: "Have your fun today; we'll have our roast tomorrow." They rode away, to report to their heads, Major Hamrock and Captain Linderfelt.

## The Attack

The gunmen were accurate. The roast came on the morrow.

Flushed with the happiness of the holiday celebration, the strikers awoke on the morning of April 20 still

smiling. Men were busy with the chores. The women sang as they worked at the tent-hold duties. Some three hundred children played about the tents.

It was 9:55 o'clock when a terrific bomb explosion was heard. It was from the tent occupied by Major Hamrock. Five minutes later another explosion; ten seconds later another. It was the signal. The hell-dogs of Colorado's coal operators, wearing the uniform of the state, began their work at Ludlow.

Militiamen from the surrounding camps poured into the Ludlow encampment at the sound of the bombs. They were ready to do the bidding of Major Hamrock and his aide, Linderfelt. In the colony there were not more than forty rifles. The men having these ran to the hills and fired in an effort to attract the shots of the gunmen to themselves and to spare the women and children.

From the hills where the militia had planted machine guns the night before came a rain of bullets. Tents were riddled like sieves. Women, insane with terror, some unable to comprehend the holocaust that had descended upon them, ran from their tents to caves dug for their safety. Babies clutched at their breasts. One well near the tent colony was packed with terrified women and children who each minute expected to be slain. Out of one of the caves little Frank Snyder, 11, ran to get a drink of water for his sister. A militia bullet struck him in the head and he died instantly.

Throughout the day Louis Tikas, Greek leader and trusted lieutenant of John R. Lawson, braved the bullets attempting to secure the women and children and to find them places of shelter. Giving up hope of saving the colonists, Tikas saw but one other alternative. He called Major Hamrock and arranged a conference.

Tikas conferred with Hamrock. But Tikas never returned from the conference. He was seen rushing from Hamrock's tent, waving two white handkerchiefs to the waiting miners. They did not know then what the signal meant. Tikas was taken prisoner. He was to be lynched, but Linderfelt, to whom Hamrock had given his authority, wanted more personal revenge. He struck the leader with his rifle, knocking him unconscious. Four bullets were sent into the leader's body. Tikas was murdered. As he lay on the ground, militiamen kicked his body. They laughed. The "dirty Greek" was gotten. Shortly afterward, John Fyler, another miner leader, and John Bartolotti, were imprisoned. They, too, did not come back. Their bodies were found lying near Tikas', bullet riddled.

## Rockefeller's Roast

It was night. There was a respite in the shooting. The women and children were huddled together in the holes beneath the tents. They were hungry, thirsty, but their terror was greater. Then, through the darkness, those who peered from the tents, saw men running, brandishing torches. It meant one thing. The miners' wives and children were in the tents. The tents were to be burned.

With Major Hamrock but a few yards distant, his men poured coal oil on the tent canvas. With a knife the canvas was slit, the better to ignite. The torches were applied and within seconds the Ludlow tent colony was aflame.

Fifteen women and children were huddled in one tent, now known as the "Black Hole." Thirteen, two women and eleven children, did not come out of the hole in the morning. Fire and smoke had done their work. There were no more screams—screams that Major Hamrock and his officers must have heard.

With the tents burned, with women and children slain, the inhabitants of the colony who escaped death, gone, the militia maintained a close guard on the following day, looking for new prey. Colonists who showed themselves on the hillsides nearby drew the gunmen's fire. Many of the women and children took refuge at the ranch house of Frank Bayes, three-quarters of a mile from the colony. On Tuesday morning the gunmen fired on the Bayes' home. One bullet passed just above the bed of two of Bayes' children. Later he took the refugees to safety.

After the Ludlow Massacre, there followed a week of fierce fighting between the union coal miners and the coal operators' hirelings. A call to arms had been issued by the state, signed by Lawson and John McLennan of the federation. The workers were no longer deluded as to Gov. Ammons' militia who were to "maintain peace." Colorado was in the throes of civil war—a war between strikers who fought for freedom and against murder and hired gunmen of the coal operators. A thousand strikers were armed. Forty-six were killed in the fighting after Ludlow. On April 30 federal troops arrived and the fighting was ended.

## 66 Killed; 48 Injured

The death toll of the strike was 66. The injured, 48.

The state of Colorado was outraged by the massacre of the women and children at Ludlow. Even tools of the C. F. & I. turned against it in horror. The conservative Rocky Mountain News of Denver, which had favored the coal operator, spoke editorially on April 22: "The horror of the shambles at Ludlow is overwhelming. Not since the days when pitiless red men wrecked vengeance upon the intruding frontiersmen and upon their women and children has this western country been stained with so foul a deed."

## Two Outstanding Publications—

### THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH—

Published in England, 15c a single copy; 19c in bundles of 5 or more.

A magazine of interest to every radical young worker and indispensable to every member of the Y. W. L.

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1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# Y. C. I. Resolution

(Continued from page 2)

Sports Club, Neighborhood Workers Sports Clubs, etc.).

The YWL must intensify its efforts to win the moral and material support of the trade unions for the labor sports movement and for the enrollment of the trade union sports clubs and teams in the movement.

We must organize, wherever possible, factory sports clubs and teams under workers' control, and penetrate the existing factory clubs and teams in order to destroy the bourgeois leadership and influence in this field.

Above all it is necessary that the YWL build its factions in the workers' sports organizations. It is necessary that larger numbers of League and Party members be drawn into the sports work so that it does not mainly remain the activity of some comrades at the top.

## Negro Work

The EC YCI expresses its dissatisfaction with the work conducted among the Negroes and considers the main reason for the weakness of this work the under-estimation of the national race problem by the League. The correct solution of this problem would make it possible for us to spread our influence over the Negro workers and farmers and their mass organizations and draw them into our ranks.

Therefore, the EC YCI considers it necessary to raise this issue before the League by thorough enlightenment of the practical and principle sides of this question in the League press, to set this question before the coming convention to provide for a functioning apparatus and initiate the calling of Negro young worker and farmer conferences or interracial conferences or whatever forms possible.

## Inner League Situation

The Enlarged Plenary Executive of the YCI correctly pointed out that the factional fight in the American League presents the greatest danger to the development of the Communist Youth movement in the U. S. A. and that the continuation of factionalism would be disastrous to the League. The line and action of the YCI for the unification of the League was correct and must be continued in the future.

Since the outbreak of new factional struggles in the Party and particularly since the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, new factional expressions have appeared in the YWL. The entire evidence shows that these factional activities have no political basis and that there are no real political differences in the League. Mistakes have been made in the anti-militarist work, in the question of the CMTG, and in the League election program, which are the responsibility of the entire League NEC. The reason for the factional struggle in the League is chiefly the factional struggle of the Workers' Party, and the factors which brought this about in the Party. The chief reasons of the Party factional struggle were essentially also the reasons in the League.

The minority of the League NEC, headed by Comrade Zam, has conducted a factional struggle to convert the League into a support for the majority of the Political Committee of the Party, despite the repeated decisions of the EC of the YCI, that the League was to be kept out of Party factional struggles. The statement of the minority resolution to the Plenum of the EC that: "The basis for such a leadership does not lie in the elements that have shown the best understanding of the tasks of the League and of the correct policies to be pursued, that have maintained in spite of some mistakes, the correct line for the unification of the League and that have manifested the correct attitude in relation to the Party and the Party leadership. These elements are the basis for the development of the future leadership of the League" is out of keeping with the resolutions of the YCI.

In the past, as mentioned in the resolutions of Comrade Zam, the removal of Comrade En and

attempts to remove Williamson and the attempt to remove Schneiderman, the conduct of a campaign in favor of the Polcum majority of the Party for an immediate Party convention and opposition to a meeting of the League NEC to discuss the new situation.

4) The majority of the League NEC represent a group of members of all Party and League groupings (Ruthenberg group, Foster group and Cannon group) and is mostly the outcome of the line of unification of the League. It must be stated that the majority of the League NEC has not completely possessed the understanding of how to achieve unity, and has made a number of errors which have encouraged factional struggle rather than decreased it (for example: the fact that besides the cable of the majority of the NEC comrades, which formally they had the right to send, Kaplan, Don and Toehy signed a special Party opposition cable, the endeavors of Comrade Kaplan to fasten sole responsibility on the minority for some serious League mistakes). Furthermore, there are elements within the majority who carry on a factional war against unity within the YWL and against the Party, such as expressed by the joining of Comrades Shachtman and Angelo to the "National Committee of the Opposition Bloc." The EC of the YCI condemns strongly such action which threatens the unity of the Party and the YWL.

The EC of the YCI warns the majority of the NEC against a repetition of these errors.

The YCI requests of the majority that it shall combat all factional activities and expressions within the majority (particularly such as Shachtman).

The YWL must learn from the decision of the CI about the majority of the Party which states that the majority of the Polcum of the WP "do not sufficiently know how to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition." The unification can only succeed in so far as it attracts all elements to joint participation in the leadership of all League work. The unification cannot be achieved by one group alone but must be the joint work of both groups.

It is necessary that the minority and majority make all endeavors to unite the League leadership on a broad, inclusive, collective basis. The EC of the YCI emphasizes that there can be no unity without the abolition of all groups.

5) The first task of the entire League leadership is to unite the whole League in support of the resolution of the Comintern on the Party question, and the complete unification of the Party. The League or any section of it must not be the tail-end of any Party group. For this reason the EC of the YCI expects full support of the resolution by both League groups and regards it as the final basis for the complete liquidation of factions in the League.

It is the more easily possible in the League as some progress has already been made in this direction. The League NEC must work in this spirit in preparation for the League Convention and make every endeavor to present joint proposals on all points at the League Convention.

In accordance with this the Presidium of the EC of the YCI decides on the following organizational steps:

1. The League Convention will take place one month after the Party Convention.

2. The resolution of the YCI shall be the basis for the Convention decisions.

3. The election of delegates to the convention shall be on the proportional representation system under control of the YCI.

At the Convention the CC of the League shall be enlarged to 30 comrades by the addition of new young American proletarian elements, full representation shall be secured the minority group to the convention.

E. C. of Y. C. I.

# Agreement of the Representatives of the Majority and Minority of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. C. L. of America.

1. There are no serious political differences between the two groups of the NEC of the YWCL of A. The resolution of the CI on the American question and the agreement signed by the representatives of all groups in the Party finally and completely abolishes any ground for factional struggle and separate groups.

The YCI resolution is a correct step to finally solve the factional situation in the League. We pledge ourselves to work for the liquidation of groups in both Party and League.

2. We understand that the Resolution must not be interpreted as meaning the endorsement of one group against the other but to aim at the establishment of unity in the League. This establishment of unity must take place in the League by the merging of both groups into a broad inclusive collective League leadership. The point in the resolution that the League or any section of it must not be the tail end of a group in the Party must be carried out already now and no League groups should function as part of existing groups in the Party and should discontinue connections with the Party factions. All participation in the Party Convention will be carried thru in the sense of assisting the unification of the main groups of the Party - the Ruthenberg and Foster groups, with the Cannon-Weinstone group also drawn in as an active participant in this unification.

3. Since we accept all the criticisms of the YCI, the League Convention shall be carried out on the basis of joint proposals on all chief questions which would help the unification of the League. The minority of the convention shall have the right to nominate its representatives for the

new CC. The minority will receive full representation. The majority will support the vote for the minority nominations.

The preparations for the Convention will be carried out by the League Secretariat in close co-operation and under the close supervision of the YCI representative. We will strive for collective agreement and refer all disputed questions to the representative of the EC of the YCI.

4. We especially condemn the action of Comrades Shachtman and Angelo in joining the National Committee of the Opposition bloc and will struggle against all factional manifestations in the League. We pledge ourselves to propose jointly a resolution for the liquidation of all groups and factions and for keeping the League out of the Party factional manifestations in the interests of League unity and the utilization of factional documents such as the Frankfeld letter of Dec. 1926 and the Zam letter of Dec. 1925 (both of which have been strongly condemned by the YCI as being against the unity of the League) since both these documents had been repudiated by their authors.

5. The new Central Committee shall include new elements who have not been closely identified with either group. The composition of the Central Committee must be decided in complete accord with the representative of the YCI.

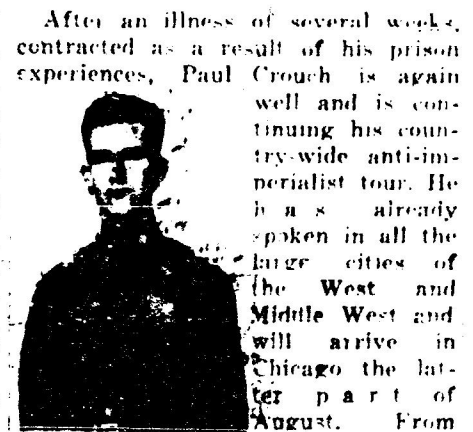
6. The Convention will take place one month after the Party Convention. Delegates shall be elected on a basis of one for every 50 members. Only members and organizations paying dues before July 1st are entitled to vote.

Signed: Nat Kaplan and Sam Darcy (for the N. E. C.)  
R. Schuller (for the E. C. Y. C. I.)

# Summer Activity of the 'PAUL CROUCH Y. W. L. of New Haven, Conn. COMING EAST

### Continues Anti-Imperialist Campaign

The Young Workers Communist League of New Haven has quite a number of members who are students and who work in very small shops. The beginning of the summer found that the members who were working in the larger shops were all busy in their various unions, but the students, stenographers, clerks, etc., had very little to do. It was a difficult task of the Executive Committee to map out a plan of summer activities in order to give these comrades work, to increase the membership and to raise the prestige of the League. How the League of New Haven participated in the summer campaign for the Young Worker and developed its dramatic and sports activities, is shown by the following.



After an illness of several weeks, contracted as a result of his prison experiences, Paul Crouch is again well and is continuing his country-wide anti-imperialist tour. He has already spoken in all the large cities of the West and Middle West and will arrive in Chicago the latter part of August. From Chicago he will continue East, covering the cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities.

Crouch was only recently released from Alcatraz Prison, where he served for more than two years. He was at first sentenced to 40 years imprisonment, but the national protest of the workers compelled the authorities to shorten the sentence.

Walter Trumbull, who was jailed at the same time as Crouch, but for a shorter period, is at present District Organizer of the Young Workers League in Detroit.

workers in mines. We are also trying to organize a sports circle which is at the present time preparing its work. The Y. W. L. is finding out that with the organization of the above mentioned, it will attract young workers and students who will be its future members.

JACK ROSEN,  
D. A. GOLDBERG,  
L. S. OEBER,  
Correspondence Committee.



### Virginia Rainy Lake Mill Co.

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

During the World War, between the years of 1914 and 1916, many of the men from the mills were drafted into the army. Some of the youths enlisted who thought that they were going out for a good time with guns, ships and new grounds.

Women took the place of men, for they had to work for a living, also to support the children. It is one of the largest mills. Here the women had to pile lumber, march the logs, drive teams of horses and the little engines, called the "bed-bugs." The wages were very low. The women only received half of what the men were paid, \$2.50 being the highest wage for women, while the men had received \$4.50.

The mills at that time were in a very poor condition.

Not very long ago I was brought through the mill. There are three or four main buildings to it. All the buildings are so built that they are ready to tumble down, if a big rain or a storm swept upon them.

Around the grounds the land is very wet and muddy. Going into some of the buildings you have to go up some very rickety stairs. Some of the floors the boards are loose or else there is an open space.

The machines made a great deal of noise so that a conversation between persons could be heard. The men have to shout to one another in order to be heard.

What we noticed also is that most of the employees were young men in the ages of 15 to 22. Some were from the farms nearby and others left school to work.

### Hudson Motor Body Sheet Metal Plant

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The Hudson Motor Body and Sheet Metal Plant, known as one of the newest and most up-to-date, in many ways resembles Sing-Sing prison. It seems almost impossible that a human being could endure such a penalty as working there.

This plant, which employs about 4,000, hasn't any more than 15 faucets in the entire plant where we can wash our hands. The only place where there are any towels is the office. The workers in the shops who get more dirty than the office slaves do not seem to count. The toilets thru the shops are very few and very dirty and unhealthy.

We have only 30 minutes for lunch. On the third and fourth floors there is only one door, four feet wide, thru which about 1,500 men have to squeeze thru. The foreman takes up part of this space by standing in the doorway and as we get out he keeps on hollering: "Don't push." Many times it has taken me 15 minutes to get out. Then I have left about 15 more minutes that are all mine in which to wash, eat, smoke and get back on the job.

On body assembling there isn't a man over 28 years of age employed. Most of the workers there are American boys and girls of about 22 years of age. If you are a bit heavy you can't get into this department. Some of these young workers go running and play the line until they are so tired that they can't run, but they are more used to the line than the older workers. The young workers are used to the line.

When you are used up there are plenty more strong girls out of work. Follow workers, you who work in factories and other such factories, think over these points that I have mentioned and see how many more you can point to. You can only better your conditions by organizing and fighting together. Join the Auto Workers Union and be a fighter against slavery.

### Studebaker's Is Paradise—So's Your Old Man

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The Studebaker Corporation publishes a paper for its employes, called "The Studebaker Cooperator." If one were to judge from reading this company dope sheet, the place is a kind of paradise on earth to work at. However, these beautiful dreams quickly vanish when one works in the factory. One is at once struck by the large number of girls who are running machines. It is nothing new to see girls doing light work around machine shops such as on small drill

### Helium Industry Must Be Developed to Help Militarism

#### Another Lindbergh "Achievement"

The expenditure of \$3,000,000 to develop the helium industry is demanded by officials of the bureau of mines as a "vital necessity" in order to supply the needs of the army and navy lighter-than-air crafts. This expenditure is held to be absolutely necessary to insure adequate helium gas for the new giant dirigibles to be built by the navy.

This is included in the program of gigantic development of the American air force in line with the general movement of militarization on all fronts that the American capitalists are carrying thru in the present very tense international atmosphere.

The over-sea flights of Lindbergh and the others are utilized in this extensive campaign to expand and develop the American airforce.

In line with the same program negotiations are now under way for the construction of twenty-two airports in various parts of the country. Actual construction will begin soon.

### Pittsburgh to Picnic Labor Day

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Workers Party of District Five will hold a picnic at Kladler's Farm, Millvale, Pa., Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5th. A splendid program is being arranged. Watch this paper for further announcements. Friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any conflicting affairs on that day.

your arithmetic, you can figure out how you will get on your last week's work.

on the punch press it is very much the same. About 100 work in one gang and no one knows how much they have to do to keep up with the production. This gang work system is just used to blind the workers, and make them work faster.

Hudson now employs a large number of girls and these do the actual work of a man for half or less than half of the wages. On the assembling line men and girls work side by side doing the same job. These girls all wear overalls and have not even a convenient place to change into their clothes at the end of the working day. One girl out of every twenty sticks very long. And they are very particular as to the kind of girls that they are. You must be young and strong. When you are used up there are plenty more strong girls out of work.

Follow workers, you who work in factories and other such factories, think over these points that I have mentioned and see how many more you can point to. You can only better your conditions by organizing and fighting together. Join the Auto Workers Union and be a fighter against slavery.

presses, etc.; but here the company is replacing men by girls on many other machines such as lathes, millers and even internal grinders. Dust from internal grinders is well known to bring about tuberculosis.

Instead of being paid by the hour, the workers are to accept just whatever the company chooses to give them. They are told that they are working on the "group system," and will get a share of the earnings made by their entire department. There is no way of checking up on your pay.

Work is most irregular. One week they threaten to cut you if you will not work on Sunday. Two weeks later I was sent home for three days because one of the old-timers in the department, who was in good with the foreman, had no stock, and in spite of the fact that there was lots of stock on my job, I was sent home so that the foreman's pet could run my machine.

The employers are organized to keep wages down; but the young workers must organize to boost them up—they must keep up the fight for better wages and conditions.

### Dodge Plant on New Model

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

We have been doing a lot of work on the new model for more than four weeks now, and since we started on this we have not been making enough to live on. At first they did not come thru the way the bosses wanted them. There was much trouble with the sedan tops, and as a result of this we were often sent home for the day.

We have been working on the model for more than four weeks now and we are still working for 45 cents an hour, day rate. No piece prices have been set. We would be foolish to work hard for this starvation wage, and even more foolish if we worked hard to kill the piece price before it has been set.

When the foreman, whose name is Meehan, saw what was happening, he came around the line with a watch and tried to bully the men into working faster. Don't let this four-flusher bluff you, Dodge workers, into killing yourselves for 45 cents an hour and spilling the piece price.



### SEND IN NEWS OF LABOR SPORTS ACTIVITY

(LSU)—The Labor Sports Press Service is anxious to get news of all labor sports doings to be sent out in its service to labor papers. Hundreds of unions thruout the country are sponsoring baseball teams and leagues, and various other forms of sports activity. The labor movement as a whole should know about these activities, and by sending in the news to the Labor Sports Press Service, at 453 North Ave publicity can be obtained in over a hundred labor papers.

### Van Buren Station of Post Office League Wins Divisional Honors

(LSU)—With Slim Paulikas, pitcher, and Jim Ford, outfielder, as their mainstays, the Van Buren Station team of the Postoffice league swept thru for 14 straight victories and the championship of their division. In the south division, the championship has not been determined. The winners of both divisions play each other for the city title in a series of 3 games, starting August 22nd.

### CHICAGO UNION STAGE BIG LABOR FIELD DAY

(LSU)—As the main feature of this year's Labor Day celebration, the Chicago Federation of Labor has secured the use of the giant stadium, Soldiers Field, and is planning to stage an elaborate game between the Tricklayers soccer team and the Spartas, two of the classiest soccer outfits in the city. Track and field events also will be staged. Efforts are being made to get the Turners to put on gymnastic exhibitions. It is planned to get union men to compete in the track events, and thus to stimulate friendly rivalry between various locals. Acrobatics and special entertainment stunts have been arranged for. Air stunts by trained aviators will further serve to pep up the celebration. To cap the program there will be about sixteen rounds of boxing put on by amateur scrappers. The affair is being run on the benefit of W. E. B. DuBois, "Father of Labor." Entrance free. Tickets 25c. The gate receipts are

### Workers Must Build Their Own Sports Movement

#### That is Jokela's Message to American Workers

Very modestly, and after much coaxing, Yrjo Jokela, labor's greatest athlete and winner of the distance runs at the Labor Sports Union, consented to an interview with the editor of the Young Worker. This is the first interview Jokela has granted in America.

When asked for a message to the American workers, he hesitated. "I do not wish to issue instructions to the workers."

It was necessary to explain that this was not instructions, but advice. He finally consented.

"My message to the American workers," he said, "is to organize their own sports movement. At the present time they follow capitalist sports. The workers must leave the capitalist sport organizations. These organizations are corrupt to the core. Capitalist sports are commercialized and professionalized."

"In Finland," he continued, "the workers sports organizations dominate the field. Every worker is a member of a labor sport organization."

Jokela would like to enter the United States (he is at present in Canada), but the quota regulation keeps him out. He expects to devote all his time while here to the development of a labor sports movement.

### SOCCER PLAYERS, ATTENTION!!!

A limited opportunity is at hand for all men and young men over 17 years of age to join one of the most progressive and best known soccer clubs in Brooklyn, namely, the Red Star Soccer Club.

During its one year of existence it has made great progress and has closed its season by defeating the N. Y. Eagles 5-1.

All soccer players interested in joining may come to one of our next meetings.

No nationality barred. For more information call Brooklyn 5-21 on week days between