

WORKERS
OF THE
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UNITE

Young Worker

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WALL ST. WAR IN PARAGUAY AGAIN FLARES UP

Issue Is Oil Land And River Port Grab

Defeat U. S. Imperialism!

On Dec. 9th Bolivia broke diplomatic relations with Paraguay. Soon open war broke out. The same U. S. imperialism which peddles Peace Pacts, which shouts: "Conciliation and Arbitration," which sets up so-called neutral commissions to fix responsibility for the outbreak of the war, is itself the aggressor. The Bolivia-Paraguay war has the label on it: Made In Wall Street.

Bolivia is completely under the financial control of the New York bankers, which virtually owns the treasury and dictates all expenditures. Without its consent Bolivia cannot go to war. Why then did the New York bankers engineer this war? Because the American mining and oil companies, which control these industries in Bolivia, want the oil supplies of the Gran Chaco territory on the Paraguayan-Bolivian frontier and the river ports near Asuncion.

This incident will not end until this territory is gobbled by American imperialism, thru the two methods of direct war and diplomacy. "Nervous Nelly" Kellogg is handling the diplomacy end of the grab. While he "arbitrates" and "conciliates," the Bolivian troops renew the war on Dec. 28th by reoccupying Fort Vanguardia and advancing twelve miles further into the Gran Chaco territory of Paraguay.

The more aggressive penetration of Latin America by Wall Street cannot go on uninterrupted. The masses of workers and farmers there have already raised the banner of a fight to a finish against Yankee imperialism. The strike of the fruit workers in Columbia, the heroic struggle of the Sandino forces in Nicaragua, are indications of the battles to come. The young workers must line up with the struggle of the Latin American peoples for complete emancipation from Yankee imperialism. We must struggle for the defeat of Wall St.-Washington, D. C. imperialist ventures in Latin America.

We must remember that the increased aggressiveness of American imperialism is part of its preparations to throw the world into another war in order to continue its undisputed hegemony in the world.



FAKE DISARMAMENT AGAIN

Again the fake talk of disarmament is filling the capitalist press in connection with the proposal to convene the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on April 15th at Geneva.

The capitalist nations have as much intention of disarming as a Lewis gunman who shoots up a miner's meeting. But as part of their war preparations they must talk about disarmament in order to lull the masses to sleep.

KARL LIEBKNECHT



INCREASED ANTI-WAR STRUGGLE ON LENIN - LIEBKNECHT DAYS

Working Youth of World Joins In Demonstration

This month the working youth of the entire world is commemorating the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, fallen under the bullets of the German counter-revolution at the will of the Social Democrats, and the 5th anniversary of the death of Lenin, leader of the world revolution.

Fight Imperialist War

At a time when the threats of war are becoming more definite every day and when at every hand the imperialists are preparing for an attack on the U.S.S.R., the commemoration of the death of these three leaders must not take the form of a vague sentimental homage rendered to their memory. The greatest homage we can pay them is to acquaint thousands of young workers with the far-reaching lessons which they have left us and during their anniversary campaign carry on an active struggle against the imperialist war.

The anniversary of our great leaders occurs at a time when American imperialism is pushing the world at an accelerated pace into another world war. U. S. imperialism sends Hoover on a "mission" to Latin America in order to strengthen the rear for the next war. U. S. imperialism manufactures a war between Bolivia and Paraguay in order to gobble up oil lands and river ports which will be necessary in the next war. U. S. imperialism invades Nicaragua with marines, runs a fake election and now has its puppet government entrenched. Coolidge hurls the challenge of Wall Street in the teeth of the entire world: "A Navy Second To None!" The war for world hegemony between the U. S. and England is brewing.

Destroy Pacifist Illusions

Part of our struggle against the imperialist war is the struggle against pacifism. Lenin said: "One of the forms of intoxication of the working class is the preaching of pacifism and abstract peace... Peace propaganda at the present time not accompanied by a call for revolutionary mass action can only sow illusions, demoralize the proletariat, imbue it with a belief in the humanitarianism of the bourgeoisie and render it a plaything in the hands of the secret diplomacy of the belligerent power. The belief in the possibility of a so-called democratic peace without revolution is especially false." That is why we fight against all the illusions of the Kellogg Pacts, so-called conciliation and arbitration moves, empty talk of disarmament, for the present capitalist navy but against building more cruisers talk, etc.

During this Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg anniversary the militant young workers increase their anti-militarist, anti-war struggle. Not pacifism, but a fight to a finish against capitalism and capitalist militarism. We fight under the slogans of Lenin: Turn the imperialist war into a civil war, for the defeat of our own bourgeoisie!

GREET YOUNG NEGROES

The YOUNG WORKER sends its revolutionary greetings to the 17 Young Negro comrades who were organized into the Young Workers (Communist) League unit in Jacksonville, Ill.

C. Y. I. GREETS WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER DRIVE

The Communist Youth International greets enthusiastically the campaign for a weekly Young Worker. The American League stands more than ever in need of a weekly organ in its militant fight for the working youth. Every member must give full support in successfully concluding the campaign.

Executive Committee
COMMUNIST YOUTH INTERNATIONAL

YOUTH PROBLEM UP BEFORE BIG MEET OF NEEDLE UNION

Powerful Industrial Union Formed

Over 7 thousand cloak, dress and fur workers voted on Dec. 30th to endorse the decisions of their union convention to amalgamate both unions into a powerful industrial union of the needle trades.

The youth delegates present from various parts of the country are taking an active part in the proceedings. The problem of forming a Youth Section in the new union, from the top down, will be taken up at the joint convention. The Youth Section is the special apparatus which the new union will use to win the youth in the needle trades to its banner. Thru this apparatus the new union will become the champion in the struggle for the special demands of the young workers in the industry, for the carrying on of educational and recreational activities among the youth.

Mexican Communist Youth Elected to Parliament

MEXICO CITY—Reyis Perez, member of the Communist Youth Federation from the mining district of Quadala, Jalisco has been elected to Parliament. There he will voice the demands of the young workers and peasants of Mexico.

Johnstone Pinched in India

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 28 Jack Johnstone, well known labor leader, has been arrested at Djaria, India, by direct orders of the Anglo-Indian government. He was attending the All India Council of Trade Unions meeting.

The formation of the new powerful union will deal a death blow to the Hillmans, Schlesingers and the whole Green monarchy in the needle trades. The new union will be controlled by the rank and file in the shops thru the shop delegate system. Instead of sell-out and class collaboration the new union inscribes on its banner the class struggle from the very start.

JINGOES DON'T LIKE ANTI-MILITARIST WORK OF COMMUNISTS

The "National Defense Magazine," by-monthly organ of capitalist militarism, printed in its November-December issue an article on Communist activity within the armed forces. The article declares in part:

"Even though the danger in the United States may be exceedingly slight at this time, unless it is stamped out before making further headway, who may say how long it will before a successful majority has been obtained within the ranks of our armed forces, and that there may follow a duplication of the Russian Revolution when America will succumb to the barbaric and heathen forces of Communism."

The bourgeoisie of the United States can well afford to tremble before the anti-militarist, anti-capitalist war activities of the Communists. In the next imperialist war the bourgeoisie will confront new hosts of enraged workers, both in uniform and out of uniform, who will struggle to turn the war into a civil war for the complete destruction of capitalist rule.

Feudal Chiefs Revolt Against New Reforms Of Afghan Government

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Wireless by "In-precort")—Mysterious agitation is now taking place in Jellalabad, near the Afghan-India frontier, for unification of Afghanistan with British India. Jellalabad is the place where the revolt against Amanullah's government first gained impetus and is now the center of the excited insurrectionists.

In Afghanistan the Shin'ari tribe (led by reactionary feudal chiefs) is conducting an armed revolt against the new reforms inaugurated by the Afghan Government led by King Amanullah (you will remember that Amanullah toured Europe not long ago and also visited the Soviet Union).

According to reports in the Pravda the leaders of the rising against the Afghan Government are in contact with tribes on the British side of the frontier and are reported to be supplied with British rifles. The Workers Weekly, London, points out that the British Colonel Lawrence (notorious for his participation in British imperialist intrigues in the Moslem eastern countries) is reported to be in the district of the revolt and goes on to declare: "There is reason for believing that the reactionary feudal chiefs who are in revolt against Amanullah, have support from British imperialist sources."

The increased penetration of British and American imperialism in the near and far east also aims to give it a stronger base of operation against the Soviet Union. The young workers of the U. S. must struggle against the whole standard oil imperialist policy of the U. S. government in the near east and rally to the defense of their own fatherland—the workers and farmers government of the Soviet Union.

OTHER SIDE OF HILLMAN'S MEDAL

"The fact that Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was one of the two annual recipients of the Harmon Medal for distinguished public service," declares the New Republic, "indicates that a labor leader need not be indistinguishable from a narrow-minded employer in order to receive general esteem and recognition." The reason why Hillman receives the general esteem of the powers that be is just because he is indistinguishable from the most narrow-minded employer.

BOSTON Y. W. L. WINS DEBATE

BOSTON, Mass. Despite the fact that a debate held recently between the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young's First Aid Club, was held in the hall of the latter, the League's position was upheld by a vote of 51 to 15 by the audience.

SOVIET Y. C. L. IN UNIFORM



"NOT only the youthful enthusiasm which renders capable of great deeds,—it is the clearness and firmness, it is the idea of the relentless class struggle which animates the youth: the desire for the united and undivided international class struggle; the recognition of the class solidarity above all the national boundaries; and the ruthless anti-militarist nature of their activity."

KARL LIEBKNECHT.

"General Motors" Al Smith

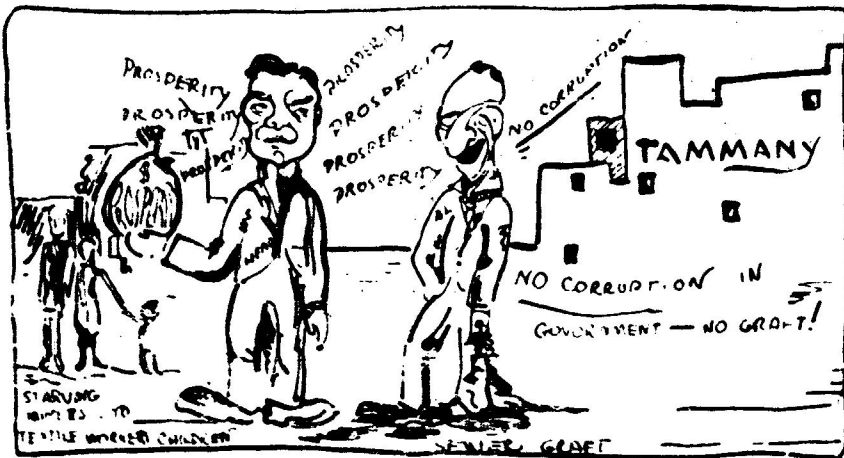
BOTH the Republican Party of Hoover and the Democratic Party of Al Smith were the parties of the big capitalists in the last elections. Before election day the Chicago Journal of Commerce declared: "At this moment the difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are not much more important than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee." The platform of Smith was just as reactionary as the platform of Hoover and viceversa. Certainly no sane person can compare the anti-two party system, anti-trust program of Roosevelt in 1912 with the Al Smith program of 1928 which kept millions of workers and petty bourgeois within the folds of the two capitalist party system.

The New Republic (Jan. 2, 1929) declares the following: "Their (i. e. Democratic leaders) idea is that the last campaign was strictly Mr. Raskob's party and that it is up to him and the small band of wealthy friends who with him, formed the tight little ring that ran the campaign

from the General Motors Building, to foot the bills."

Certainly a vote for the Party of the General Motors Trust and the other big capitalists was not a vote showing a revolt against capitalism, a revolt against the two capitalist party system. That there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the Smith vote, as well as in the Hoover vote in the South is undeniable.

One thing is clear. The last election (including the Smith vote) is only a temporary victory of reaction. The increased onslaughts against the workers, which is also part of the war preparations of American imperialism is setting ever larger masses of workers in motion against capitalism (the mining, textile, and needle trade struggles are only forerunners of the battles to come). This means that ever larger masses of workers will break away from the clutch of the two capitalist party system. Ever larger numbers of workers will turn to the leadership of the Communists in their class battles.



I. L. D. DEFENDS 1,100 CASES; NEED YOUR SUPPORT

The International Labor Defense has sent to all branches and members instructions for successful carrying out of the nationwide campaign. Altogether the International Labor Defense will be confronted with more than 1100 cases in the near future, including the 662 New Bedford textile strikers, the Minerich, Tooley and many other mining cases, the Topalsanyi case in Pennsylvania, the Los Angeles and cases, the Shulrin case, the John Porter case, and many others. In addition there is the campaign of the International Labor Defense for the freedom of Mexico and Benings and of the Centralia prisoners. These trials involve the right of the working class to strike, to picket, and to organize independent unions. They are a part of the attack of the bosses on the new unions

Henry Corbishley Released

Henry Corbishley, militant miner from Zeigler, Ill., who has been released from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary on parole, has wired the International Labor Defense greetings to all his comrades and urging all workers to support the I. L. D. Christmas Drive for funds which has been extended into the first two weeks of January. The I. L. D. made the following reply:

"Henry Corbishley—The International Labor Defense and all militant workers congratulate you upon your release, send you proletarian greetings and welcome you back into their ranks."

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, executive secretary.

and on the working class. The International Labor Defense is therefore, conducting a campaign to raise funds to defend these cases and to answer the attack of the employers.

PAT. YOUTH SECTION FIGHTS HOELSCHER'S STRIKE-BREAKING

Join National Textile Workers Union

Membership Doubled

Even before the silk strike broke out the League already started work among the youth in Paterson in preparation for the coming struggle. As a result we were ready and when the strike broke out we began our work in defending the interests of the young textile workers.

Youth Section Organized

At first those crafts in which the youth is largely represented were entirely left out of consideration and wage demands were drawn up for them. We put a big fight and, in spite of the open and hidden opposition of the right wingers, we got the union to issue a schedule of wage demands for the winders, quillers, throwers, etc. Then we carried on a fight for the organization of a Youth Section of the union and for the setting up of a Youth Committee. We won this fight also and we organized a Youth Section under our Leadership. We immediately started mobilizing young workers for the picket lines, for demonstrations, for a struggle for the youth demands.

Thru the Youth section a number of youth meetings were called for the purpose of rallying the young workers in the struggle.

The Youth Section always did its best to mobilize the young silk workers on the side of the left wing against the right wing trade union fakers. When Hoelscher and Co. tried to break the strike by dissolving the Strike Committee the Youth Section came out with a strong statement condemning this action and calling upon all young silk workers to stand by the Strike Committee and to defeat Hoelscher's strike breaking tactics. With the affiliation of the silk workers to the National Textile Workers Union the Youth Section declared its adherence to this national union and will continue to function as its youth section and to rally the young silk workers of Paterson behind the union.

Young Communist Active

Of course the League carried on independent work from the very beginning. We issued our youth demands which met with a very favorable response among the young workers. Some of these demands were: equal pay for equal work for all young workers, a \$20 minimum wage, a 6-hour day and 5-day week for all young workers, a month's vacation with pay for all young workers, the abolition of child labor, etc. We published a number of leaflets popularizing these demands. We also carried on regular recruiting work so that now we have more than doubled the membership of our League in Paterson and have gained a large number of young silk workers. We distributed large numbers of the Young Worker. The League ran a special strikers dance which was extremely successful and at which we gained quite a few members. The League has become quite well known among the young silk workers in Paterson.

WISC. SUB-DIST. GROWS

The Wisconsin Sub-District of the Young Workers (Communist) League, with headquarters at 502 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., has succeeded in organizing recently two new units. One unit is located at Racine, Wis., and the other at West Allis, Wis. The Sub-District now consists of the following units: Waukegan, Ill., Kenosha, Wis., Racine, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., West Allis, Wis., Madison, Wis.

Two monthly shop bulletins are being published: "Onward" a large four paged bulletin for the unorganized, "old mill" of Allen A. Co. at Kenosha, Wis., and "Young Factory Worker" a two paged sheet for Potters at Waukegan, Ill. A third shop bulletin for the Wisconsin Screw Co. at Racine, Wis. is planned to appear soon.

DEMAND FREEDOM OF JOHN PORTER

Beaten by Kluxer in Jail War Dept Is Responsible

THE YOUNG WORKER has come into possession of a letter which John Porter, young Communist, has just written from Fort Leavenworth military prison. Porter, who was sentenced by court martial to serve two and one-half years for "desertion", after he became leader of the New Bedford textile workers' strike, reveals in these letters the abuse and mistreatment to which he is being subjected.

Rushed Away to Jail

Porter declares: "Pardon my delay in writing. I would have written sooner but I am held incommunicado as I am permitted to write only one letter per week.

"On August 5th at 12 noon I was notified that I was to be shipped away. About 20 minutes later I was rushed away to Boston, at the average rate of 55 miles an hour, in the commanding officers special car. This of course was done quickly so that I would not be able to get in contact with comrades outside, for their intentions undoubtedly were not to let anyone know as to where I was to serve my sentence. Three times tried to write a letter while enroute here, but was stopped by my two guards who denied me this and even denied me the privilege of notifying my mother by



telegram. While enroute I was only allowed to eat when they ate and to sleep when they slept. Sometimes I would go 10 hours without a bit to eat.

Mother, a Class Fighter

"On Wednesday we landed at Cleveland where they threw me into the county jail there for 7 hours while they went sight seeing. That day I did not have a bite to eat since 4 in the morning until 3:30 P. M. when they came. Friday morning I was brought before Col. Wm. Morrow, who talked patriotism to me. On Saturday morning I was again brought before him, but this time he seemed angry, because he had found out that the working class was demanding my release. In front of him, on the desk, lay about 10 letters which he had already opened and read. He referred to one letter which was from my mother, saying that the International Labor Defense and the Textile Mill Committee were behind me. My mother also asked me to carry on the fight as the mass protests would soon have me released. After telling me what was in the letter he stated that some bad elements were teaching my mother bad ideas. He asked me

what I thought of people who picketed a mill to which my reply was that I didn't blame them for fighting for better living and working conditions and secondly picketing is a constitutional right. To my surprise he brought forth this reply. What do you mean a constitutional right—there is no such thing. He also stated that I should be shipped to Russia.

"As usual, I was given the hardest work that they could find here, and ever since then, although other prisoners have been given better jobs, I still do the hardest work they could find. Here each one has the privilege of taking up vocational training. This too has been denied me. Also the commandant stated that he would not allow me any mail that would encourage me in any way. Of course he has kept his word, for since I have been here, I received mail only from my mother and my fiancée.

"At the time of my arrival here the kitchen was in the most unsanitary condition I have seen. We were forced to eat out of plates half washed and greasy. Our food was also unsanitary and, although I had no intentions of doing so, I have eaten more than one cockroach in my food. We received just a little food on our plate and we had to satisfy the rest of our hunger on bread. This place, which they call an institution is the worst penitentiary in the United States. This military pen is supposed to be governed by regulations issued by the War Department, but they seem to govern it by their own rules. We are only permitted to write one letter per week and are not allowed to receive any tobacco or edibles, except on Christmas. The only reading material which is permitted is that which teaches us to slave for less money and to become real American citizens, but such books as "The Jungle", "The Brass Check", and other books by Upton Sinclair and other authors are at present not permitted. When we write a letter we are only permitted to use one sheet of paper. We are not free to write that which we want to for if we do our letters are destroyed.

The Capitalist Murderers

"On the 12th of August I received a letter from Theresa asking to report conditions here. I was of course called again to the office and asked to write favorable reports. That is the reason for my not reporting true conditions to her as all my letters are read before they are sent out. On or about October 15th, I was twice threatened to have my head broke for no reason whatsoever. I found out later that the foreman here was a member of the KKK and I being a Communist of course does not agree with him. The only thing I can see is that he has instructed the guards to do this. On November 5th,

I was clubbed by a different sentry and although not severely, still bad enough so that the back of my neck ached for over a week, and the only reason for my not perhaps being beaten to death, was because five other prisoners were present and would have prevented him from doing so.

When brought before the foreman he seemed surprised that I was alive for he asked the sentry why he did not use the club to which the sentry replied that he did. It seems that he is prejudiced because I am a Communist or else he has been instructed to do this by higher authorities. If he and I would have been alone, he would have undoubtedly beaten me to death and said that I had attacked him and of course the military czars would have protected him, for they are always willing to protect anyone who allows himself to be used as a scab against his fellow workers. It seems rather unsafe here for me for they still can do this and say that I attempted to escape and what would be done about it. That is the reason that I want to make public through the Young Worker, that if I should by any means be killed here, it will not be because I attempted to escape or attacked a guard, but because I refuse to yield to their attempt to crush my fighting spirit.

"On the 19th Miss Caroline Lowe, an attorney from Pittsburgh, Kansas who was retained by the I. L. D. came down and I reported to her about my mistreatment here. Also I asked her to have the I. L. D. take action on my mail and now I seem to be receiving mail from comrades in Detroit, Michigan. This shows that they are really afraid of us taking legal actions and making an investigation of all this. Since the defense attorney came down they seem to use much better although I still receive the hard and dirty work. However, these attempts will never crush my revolutionary spirit, for I always will remain a loyal fighter of the toiling masses.

Demand: Free Porter!

"Not only do I stand ready to sacrifice my freedom for them, but also my life if necessary. On behalf of my comrades here a majority who have not been given due justice, for one hardly is given this by a military trial, and myself I ask that an investigation be made as to our treatment here, our personal rights of writing and receiving mail, and of reading that which we desire and not that which teaches us to slave for less money. I ask that we at least be granted some privileges here. I want you to put all this report in the Young Worker. This will expose the War Department and the military authorities here publicly and will help us in our fight and also at the same

time the comrades who are fighting for my release will know the truth. Remember my mistreatment and the privileges that are denied us here. Let us make this public and expose them publicly.

"I thank all the comrades who have fought so bravely for my release and send them my best greeting and fighting spirit. I will continue to fight for the emancipation of the toiling masses and perhaps some day I may be able to do the same for them. Continue the fight comrades for the czars here realize that the fight is growing intense. I pledge myself to be a loyal fighter of the toiling masses always ready to even sacrifice my life if necessary. Especially for the young workers who are the most exploited.

"Free" Bootleg, Not Speech Young Textile Workers Fight New Wage Cut

By Young Textile Correspondent.

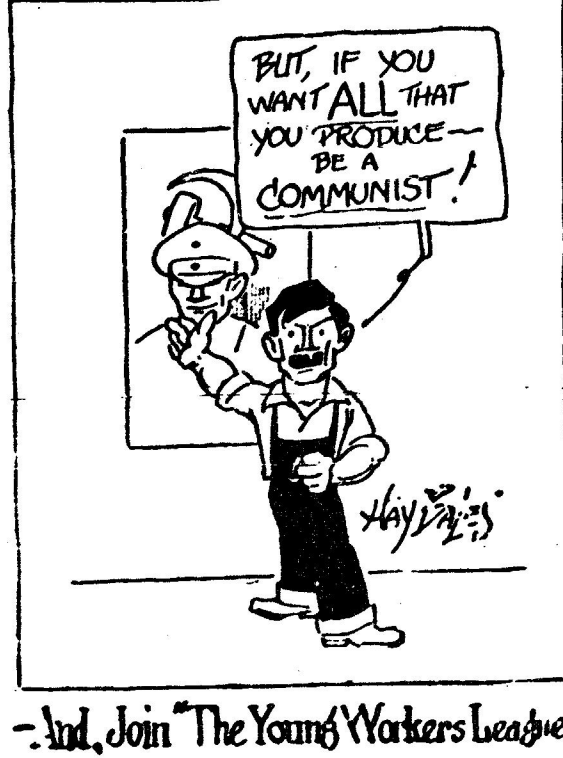
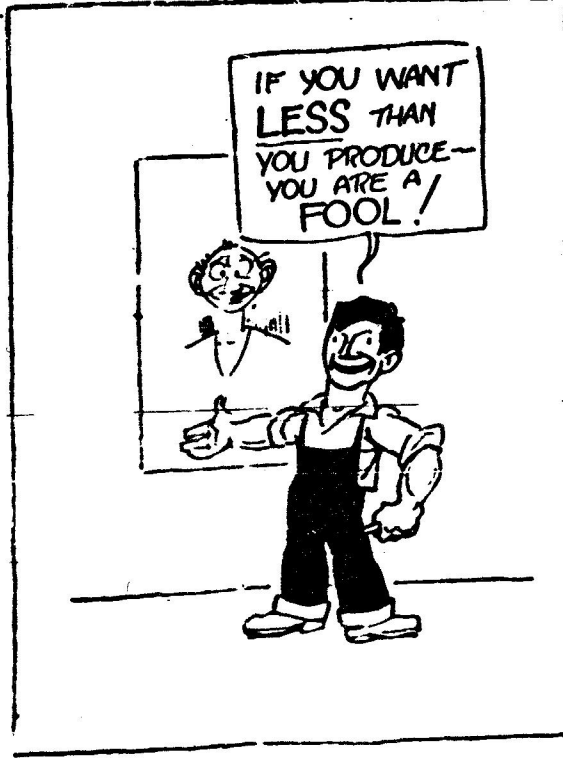
ESMOND, R. I.—In the Esmond Textile Mills here the nappers who formally ran two nappy machines and sewed the cuts that they napped were asked to run three machines and do no sewing. This only lasted two days when the Superintendent Wm. E. Norton told them that they would have to do sewing on one napper, this means they will be compelled shortly to run three nappers instead of two and sewing also of three, which means a 50 percent wage cut instead of just the 5 percent cut which was imposed on them recently.

Move Against Wage Cut

Many of the young workers discussed this together with the adult workers. Many of the young and adult workers are planning a strike. The workers are in a favorable condition for such a move. The National Textile Workers Union is making an organization drive in the whole of Rhode Island as well as other parts of the U. S. The N. T. W. U. called a meeting of the workers of Catterdale, but when Jim Reid, President of the Union, Jim Conway and Joe Figueroa, a young worker, arrived to address the meeting they found the hall closed.

Immediately Jim Reid went to Mr. Willis, the hall owner, to get the reason why the hall was closed. The owner shamefacedly replied that the chief of police ordered him not to open the hall because Reid and the organization he represents might cause trouble and a strike. This Mr. Willis runs a speakeasy and sells "bootleg", this is alright with the police chief, but to let textile workers hold a meeting that's going too far.

In spite of this Jim Reid declared that if we couldn't hire a hall we would get a soap box and speak and in the meantime we'll fight for the right of free speech and assemblage for workers here. The N. T. W. U. is out to organize young workers, adult, skilled, unskilled, Negroes and whites into one fighting organization. The workers here are very much dissatisfied with the wage cut and speed-up, in which many young workers are involved.



—And, Join "The Young Workers League."

YOUNG FIGHTER FOR SOVIET UNION



LENIN in FOLK LORE

ONCE after dinner Lenin was sitting in his room reading different books and papers. But whatever paper or book he opened he was sure to find something in it about himself.

The tone of the texts was that there is nothing to fear from the Entente or America once Lenin is around. Lenin felt uneasy about that. He stood up, crossed the room and said to himself:

Alright, that is what I will do.

He sent his head messenger to the chief Soviet doctor. The doctor came and Lenin said to him:

Can you do something to make me die, not a real, but a seeming death?

I can, but what for?

Just so, I want to see how things will go on without me.

Now they are putting everything on me, they leave everything to me.

Very well, said the doctor, it can be done. We will not put you in a grave, but in a spacious room and in a glass case, so that no one may touch you.

But, doctor, said he, this must be a secret between us. Only you and I will know, and Nadezhda Konstantinovna.

Soon after that the people were told of Lenin's death.

The people groaned and cried, not even the Communists could restrain their tears. Everybody thought only of one thing, and that was: what will we do without Lenin? Now the English and the French will surely come after us.

And Kalinin, the head of the Government, consoled them, saying:

What could we do? It was not in our power to prevent that. Tears will not help. We must act.

LENIN was placed in a little house called Mausoleum, and they put a round around him. A day, two days, a week, and a month passed and Lenin became tired lying under the glass.

Once at night he walked out quietly through the back door, straight into the Kremlin, to the main palace, where the Communists meet.

He was admitted through the doors because he had an undated pass, he pulled down his cap that the soldiers may not recognize him.

Lenin entered the all sessions were over, there were only the cleaners cleaning the floors.

Lenin asked:

"Are the sessions over?"

"Yes, they are over."

"Do you know what they were speaking about?"

"Yes, they were speaking about all kinds of things, the British and many other nations want to make friends with us. We have to dig through the keyholes to see what they understand."

"Did they say anything about Lenin?"

"Oh, yes, they said that Lenin died, but the number of Communists has increased since then. The Entente is now a laughing stock."

"Aren't the Entente quiet?"

"Well, they are not so quiet."

"When did they leave and departed?"

"They went to the Mausoleum, but they are not in the glass case there."

"Well, they won't get along without Lenin. Very well, I will be another Lenin. Tomorrow I will go to a factory and speak with the workers."

THE next night he went to a factory. There he was admitted straight to the mechanical department. There were not very many people at the factory, there were only enough people to look after the engines—a machinist, an oiler, a fireman, and a few guards looking out for spies.

That will do, thought Lenin, I have not come here to hold meetings, I only want to ask a question or two.

"How do you do, comrades?"

"How do you do?"

"Well, how is business?"

"So, so... we manage."

"Are you Party members?"

"Before Lenin died we were non-Party, but now we have become Communist-Leninists."

Lenin was pleased to hear that, of course. He asked: "Is everything alright, and do you produce much?"

That is how he started to question them.

"We shall soon have reached the pre-war level," they answered.

"Well, keep on working, and good luck to you. Good-bye for the present."

Everything is alright here, I will still have to speak to the peasants, and find out how they are getting along.

THE next night Lenin got up earlier. This time he had to go to the station, take the train and walk from the station to some village.

He picked the worst village so that he may get a clear picture of the situation. He saw a light in one of the huts and walked towards it.

"May I come in?" he asked.

"Come in."

Lenin stepped in and wondered—there were no ikons. Wherever he looked he saw placards and portraits. He asked:

"Are you not Christians?"

"We, comrades, are citizens and our houses is a reading room, and here is our Lenin corner."

"They remember me here as well"—thought Lenin.

"And how do the peasants live?"

"Not so very well, but things are getting better. We hear that the Communists have now turned their face to the village. Lenin told them long ago to make an alliance with us. Now it seems that they are really doing it. They should have done it long ago."

Lenin left the hut pleased.

He went back to the Mausoleum and, after his wandering about, he is now sleeping soundly.

But he will surely wake up soon.

What a joy that will be.

No words, and no pen will be able to describe the rejoicing.

• • •

The above story, written by Rodion Akulshin, heard by the author in a village, was apparently written in 1925.

In the creative imagination of the people of all countries and nations, heroes usually die a seeming death so as to see how the people get along without them.

In our days the creative imagination has chosen the most beloved person—Lenin, "with a head as clear as the sun," and made him the hero of its folk lore.

This story is, as it were, an artistic illustration to touch, but profoundly true picture of the slogan "Lenin died, but his cause is alive." "Pravda," 21.1.1926.



Election Puzzle

Here is a simple puzzle which describes the election results. Just read it out loud as it is:

- Hoover 1
- Curtis 1, 2
- Foster 0, 2, 1
- Gilow 0, 2, 1, 2

Contributed by E. Silvers, Phil., Pa.

A Smile From Newport

Joe: "What do you make shoes with?"
 Shoemaker: "Hide."
 Joe: "Why should I hide?"
 Shoemaker: "Hide. Hide. The cow's outside!"
 Joe: "Bring the cow in. I'm not

scared!" By E. Eskola, Newport, N. H.

ARE YE OPPRESSED

(Tune: "Are ye sore and heavy laden").

Are ye sore and heavy laden?
 Are ye sick with wearied limbs?
 Have ye toiled from dawn to even?
 Have ye nothing more to win?
 There's no rest from toil for workers,
 Not until they've gained their own.
 Join our ranks—we fight for freedom
 Of every toiler neath the sun.

Fight for freedom from oppressors
 Fight as never known before,
 Until we are the sole possessors
 Of this great and glorious shore.

TABULATION OF VOTE OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES ON TROTZKYISM AND THE RIGHT DANGER

District	For NEC	For Minority	Abstaining
Boston	15	4	
New York	18	3	3
Philadelphia	15	4	(These voted for NEC, but with opp. statements)
Buffalo	5	—	
Pittsburgh	5	3	1
Cleveland	10	1	
Additional functionaries present at meeting	6	—	1
Detroit	7	3	1
Chicago	16	—	
Additional functionaries present at meeting	12	—	
Superior	21	—	
Additional functionaries present at meeting	8	—	
Minneapolis	2	2	
Kansas	7	1	(Only Party representative voted for opposition)
Seattle	9	—	
El Paso	2	5	
Connecticut	9	—	
MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS			
New York	176	48	13
Philadelphia	38	4	7
	214	52	20

At the above meetings there were no votes registered for the renegades Cannon and Co.

Build Weekly Young Worker



Sports in Soviet Russia is linked up with the training of the youth to defend the Workers and Peasants government from the attacks of world capitalism.

With the Armed Forces

By a Recruit

Dear Friends:—

This is to let you know that I have not a copy of your paper, the YOUNG WORKER and would be glad if your paper could reach all the soldiers and the boys in the navy and marines. I only want to let you know the conditions that I had to go thru when I was forced to join the army because I could not get a job.

We landed in Fort Slocum, otherwise known to the boys as the hell hole of the U. S. Army. I found out that the real matter the government puts out about traveling in order to attract us young fellows into the army is the bunk. I have been on this island for two months without being allowed off. I have missed the last shipment, many more also missed it, some that are here even longer than I.

We are broke without any pay and have to "jaw-bone" everything. This means that when we do get paid, it will mean nothing, they will take it away for barber, canteen checks and in dozens of other ways.

Then our grub. It sure is the cat's meow! The boys say that it is better at your regular post, but I wonder if it is so? For breakfast we get scrambled eggs. The eggs are not so fresh and there is more flour in them than eggs. The milk (!) they give you for the cereal is water. Then if it isn't slum and rotten wieners, its hash. Boy, you should see what it tastes like.

Well this is the start of our life in the army. Will surely be glad to help your good work in any way I can. Hoping to hear from you, I am.

Soldier Turns Red

By

GEORGE PERSHING

"SHOOT HIM!"
"Hang him!"
"Cut him!"
"Get a rope!"

These are a few of the introductory phrases that aroused my interest in radicalism. I heard them in a logging camp in Northern Minnesota in the winter of 1923. They were hurled at an I. W. W. organizer who had attempted to speak of the lumberjacks' working conditions by a group of special men hired to break up the radical element that was smoldering in the logging camps that winter. The hatred and animosity of these remarks but served to stimulate my own anger and I soon arranged a talk with the man that left me keen with a desire to learn more.

A short time later I enlisted in the army for service in the Hawaiian Islands, and after being shot full of serum, was loaded in a tourist car with thirty-nine other recruits and shipped to the West Coast where we awaited the sailing of an army transport to the Islands. Here we were joined by more, until fifteen hundred men were crowded aboard the U. S. A. T. Grant. Nothing can describe the trip across the Pacific. We were cramped in quarters so close that two men could not pass each other. The stench, and putrid foulness of the air was nauseating. Over a thousand of the men were seasick and very few ever reached the deck before they fell, overcome by the foul air and sickness.

Here we existed for six days living on food that a dog would refuse. I am including the officers in these statements. They were given spacious quarters, rationed at special tables, and had the only promenade deck roped off for their private use and enjoyment.

The time has not come when these facts will be public information but I tell them to explain how the failings of our present social system were being demonstrated before my eyes. How outraged and how disgusted I became with the civilization that permitted this treatment of men in a day so far advanced, I thought, from barbarism.

Arriving in the Islands I was assigned to the coast artillery and after eight days of the usual routine was arrested



for participating in a raid on a Chinese-American gambling "joint." A buddy had been severely beaten and as the place was under military police protection, five of us disregarded this authority and cleaned it up. We were tried, convicted and sentenced to varying terms at Alcatraz Island.

This imprisonment came, for me, at a most opportune time. Paul Crouch and Water Trumbull were arrested a few months later and it was my privilege to be with these men during their whole period of confinement. Almost every day we stole a few moments to spend in a discussion of some socialistic topic. Here the seeds of discontent blossomed and with the unending patience of the two soldier Communists Crouch and Trumbull I began to understand the teachings of Marx and Engels.

The "hell" of prison life and the unceasing fear of cruel beatings, solitary confinement, bread and water, and loss of reading material acted as fuel to feed a fire that had been kindled in Northern Minnesota, with the result that is moulding my entire life for future radical work.



WHAT TO DO IN YOUNG WORKER DRIVE

Plans of New York District for Young Worker Campaign

1. Visit clubs, local unions, workers organizations, working class affairs, and gatherings, etc.
- 2.—Special issue of the Young Worker to be distributed in front of factories and working class neighborhoods with appeal for subs and funds for the Young Worker.
3. Readers of the Young Worker whose subscription has expired to be visited for subs and funds.
4. Collection and appeals for subs to be made at all Party and League affairs, mass meetings and open-forums.
5. Student comrades to be mobilized to carry on a drive for subs and funds in the schools and colleges.
6. Party sections, sub-sections, units and party fractions of unions etc. are to be visited and mobilized to help in the campaign.
7. Unit executive committees, literature comm. and unit meetings to be visited by D.E.C. representatives to discuss ways and means to mobilize and carry on the campaign by these units.
8. Special meetings of the unit literature committees are to be held at the beginning of the campaign and during the whole period of the campaign—at these meetings the developments of the campaign should be discussed and an immediate program of work and instructions to be given to them for the units.
9. All unit committees: agit-prop, social, industrial, sports, etc., should be instructed to discuss and make plans how to help the Young Worker campaign in their particular phase of activity and to make the Young Worker the center of their campaign during the next few months.
10. Signs with proper slogans for the campaign to be hung up in the club, local unions, party and league headquarters and at all workers affairs.
11. League speakers at units, at clubs should be instructed to make appeals for the Young Worker, whenever they speak on any subject.
12. All League members must subscribe to the Young Worker whether the subs expired or not.
13. The Young Worker campaign should be taken up at every unit meeting during the period of the campaign.
14. A district Bulletin should be issued every week on the progress of the campaign.
15. The District bureau should take up the campaign at every meeting.
16. The Campaign should also be utilized to make the League membership conscious of the Young Worker as the organ of the Leagues and also to get Young Worker correspondence for the Young Worker.

DENVER IN DRIVE

The Y. W. L. of Denver, Colorado, is starting a Young Worker-Young Communist subscription drive. We have been challenged by K. C., for 50 subs, and as we are a little late on getting started we will have to work hard. Any one wishing to get a sub, please drop a card to M. Gains, 844 Federal Blvd., or phone MA 7643 from 8:30 to 5:00

New Battles Of "Young Worker" Show Need For Weekly

The Young Communist League, of the small Central American country, Guatemala, writes that they distributed the YOUNG WORKER and it met with a great response. Thus we see that the only fighting young workers' paper in the United States is registering successes in class battles—from the smallest sweat shops exploiting youth labor in the Anthracite region to the remotest corners of the American Empire. Again, the need for a WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER, is clearly seen. Rush donations and subs to: YOUNG WORKER, 43 East 125th St., N. Y. C.

GUATEMALA YOUNG COMMUNISTS BOOST THE "YOUNG WORKER"

The Young Workers (Communist) League received the following letter from its brother League in Guatemala:

Guatemala, Nov. 23, 1928.

To Comrade Zam

Dear Comrade:—

Permit me to greet you and all the other comrades in the struggle Comrade, we would like very much to receive your Communist youth organ the YOUNG WORKER. Here we circulated one of the issues and some young comrades who believe in the Communist ideals liked it very much. After much work and struggle we succeeded in organizing a local of the COMMUNIST YOUTH which is affiliated to the Communist Party. We carry on all our work under the direction of the Communist Party, Guatemala Section.

We want to establish contact with you, because we consider that only in that way can we become acquainted with the new methods and tactics to follow. We consider that interchange of correspondence will be of great value to our movement. Yours for the Communist Youth International, Provisional Sec'y.

MEXICAN COMMUNIST YOUTH GREET "YOUNG WORKER"

The YOUNG WORKER has received the following letter from the Communist Youth League in Mexico:

Dec 16t, 1928

Editor,
Dear Comrad-

On behalf of the Mexican Young Communist Federation, we greet the YOUNG WORKER, the organ of the class struggle of the young workers of the United States, wishing you success in your campaign to make the paper a weekly.

The Young Communist press constitutes one of the best arms for the struggle against militarism and imperialism which is a task common to both our Leagues, especially in this period of colonial expansion of the United States imperialism towards the south.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

Central Executive Committee
Mexican Young Communist Fed.
JORGE FERNANDEZ ANAYA
General Secretary.

LIKE LIGHT FEATURES IN "YOUNG WORKER"

"All the comrades are very much pleased with the last issue of the YOUNG WORKER, especially the lighter features. The comrades take to the YOUNG WORKER much more with such material in it. This is the sentiment of dozens of comrades who have said: "Write and pat them on the back so they'll keep getting out good issues." Help build a Weekly YOUNG WORKER. Rush donations and subs to the YOUNG WORKER, 43 East 125th St., New York City

Young Toilers on Farms

By ARTHUR STARR
WHITE EARTH, N. DAKOTA

A large number of the youth employed on farms are compelled to work long days, sometimes 14 to 16 hours during the busy seasons of planting and harvesting and at times seven days per week. (Six days being the minimum). Young farm workers very seldom, if at all, have any days off during the spring, summer and fall months. Sometimes they are given the hardest jobs, requiring the most physical power, because they are termed as having more power, speed up and "pep" than the adult workers. This holds true especially during harvest and threshing time in the large grain fields of the wheat belt.

Low Wages On Farms

The wages for all farm workers in the agricultural regions are extremely low in comparison to the wages of workers in other industries. In many cases wages paid young farm workers are lower than those paid adult workers.

However, we must not overlook the fact that a large number (approximately a million) of these agricultural workers are working on the farms of their parents and are "hoping" that some day they will become part owner of the farm. Some of them have illusions and are believing they shall "help dad to lift the mortgage" off the farm.

The majority of the youth on these farms are not working for wages and are just getting by!

Wages are not paid to farm workers at regular intervals every month or so, but a large number of them are compelled to wait until the end of the season. Some farmers must raise a crop of grain and market before they can pay the wages to their wage-slaves. It happens too, that there are crop failures and in such cases the farm laborers find at the end of the season that they have worked for sometimes seven or eight months and cannot receive any wages for their labor.

Seasonal Work

Farm workers in the wheat growing regions are usually only employed for seven or eight months of the year. Young workers sometimes less. Due to this seasonal employment it becomes necessary for the young farm workers to go to the industrial centers, cities, mines or woods for the winter months to work. This applies chiefly to the grain raising communities and not so much to the stock raising or dairy farms.

With the introduction of new farm machinery, modern time and labor saving devices such as the "combine" harvester-thresher a large number of the farm laborers will be displaced. It was estimated that there were ten thousand harvest hands displaced by the "Combine" in the State of Kansas alone last year (1927). These machines are being improved and are made more efficient, each year and will soon reach a point where they may be used on all large farms regardless of weather conditions or climatic changes.

Lack Education and Recreation

A large number of the farm boys and girls do not have the "opportunity" of attending the capitalist high schools, colleges and universities as some of the city youth have due to the fact that they are compelled to remain on the farms and work during the busy months of the spring and fall. Another reason, which is the main reason, is that parents of the farm youth cannot afford to send their children to the cities for a high school education. The country schools usually have only grade schools, with the exception of a few high schools in the older and more thickly settled communities.

Need Organization

With the increasing population and small acreage of farms, the young workers have the years of recreation equal to that of the working youth in the cities. The young farmers and young farm workers have practically no organizations,

LABOR SPORTS EVENTS



RED STAR SPORTS CLUB

Second team of Brooklyn Soccer League, Labor Sports Union.

Y. W. L. NUCLEUS IN THOMPSON STEEL RALLIES YOUTH

By Young Worker Correspondent

Hundreds of copies of the YOUNG WORKER distributed before the Thompson Steel Products Company in Cleveland, Ohio, were received with much demonstration on the part of the young workers entering the factory in the early dawn. The shop nucleus of the League in the Thompson Steel Products Company has succeeded in issuing two issues of the YOUNG STEEL WORKER which has won the confidence of the young workers because it clearly depicted the miserable conditions.

Altho the increase of youth labor in the steel industry is not as great as it is in most industries and particularly in the specifically youth industries such as radio and electricity, yet we find in the Thompson Steel Products Company which employs around 2,000 workers more than fifty per cent young workers. These young workers are subject to the most ruthless exploitation. Long hours, low wages, tremendous speedup, miserable conditions prevail in the factory.

While the profits of the company increase yearly reaching \$914,490 net profit in 1927 the conditions of the young workers are steadily becoming worse. The young workers played against the adult workers, are hired at half the wages of the adult workers. The girls averaging only about 30c an hour. These young workers are hired in preference to the adult workers thus netting more profits for their exploiters.

The young workers supposed to work only nine hours a day are compelled to work ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen hours a day during the rush period and then suffer lay offs when slack comes around. Every form of speedup is used to rush the workers. All forms of oppression are resorted to—and the life of the young workers in Thompson Steel Products Company is a miserable one.

We must throw in all our forces to build the YOUNG WORKER during the present campaign so that these and other young workers will have an organ to protect their interests.



"Business is booming! Cut the wages another 10%."

trade unions, etc., to fight their battles for them.

They should join the Young Workers (Communist) League which fights for their interests.

"Workers' Sports" Magazine

WITH the fast growth of the Labor Sports Union, the need for a magazine thru which the workers sports movement could express itself, and which would be a stimulant and an organizer of the working youth into their class sport organizations, has been deeply felt by the labor sports union. This need was partly filled in Detroit, by the issuance of a monthly bulletin called Sport Rays, which is the official organ of the Michigan Dist. of the L. S. U., and in New York by the Labor Sports, issued by the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League affiliated with L. S. U. These two bulletins being local in character, could fill only a partial need. With the labor sports movement being international in scope, these two organs served only to bring out the need for a national magazine in much sharper form.

The Second Convention of the L. S. U. held in August 27-28th 1928, went on record for the issuance of a national magazine, with the first issue to be out in January. Since then the National Executive Board of the L. S. U. has been busy working out plans for the magazine, which will be known as Workers Sports. This magazine will be illustrated thruout, with pictures of the athletic activities from the affiliated organizations thruout the country.

The first issue of the Worker Sports magazine will be off the press in early part of January, containing many interesting articles on sports and their role in the labor movement, as well as news in brief from the clubs and the soccer leagues.

The subscription rate for a year is one dollar and 60c. for six months. Organizations wishing to order bundles may get them at 8 cents a copy.

Every worker should become a subscriber to the Workers Sports Magazine! Every organization should get a bundle order now!

Write to Workers Sports Magazine, 15 W. 126th St., New York City.

Norwood "Yritys" Defeats the Norwood "Rovers" 38-20

NORWOOD, Mass.—Norwood "Yritys" opened its season at the Finnish Hall with a victory over the strong Norwood "Rovers." The "Rovers" had a flashy attack at the beginning of the fray but in the second quarter the "Yritys" boys came back strong and from then on led their opponents all through the rest of the game. The Heikkila bros. starred for Norwood Yritys while Katz and N. Oakes were the outstanding players for the Rovers. The box score is as follows:

Norwood Yritys			
Players	G.	F.	P.
E. Heikkila (lf)	8	1	17
T. Makie (rf)	2	0	4
V. Heikkila (c)	7	1	15
E. Gronroos (lc)	0	0	0
R. Heino (l)	1	0	2
A. Anderson (r)	0	0	0
Totals	18	2	38

TO FORM A BASKETBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK City.—The Labor Sports Union is trying to develop a basketball league for the benefit of the youth of the workers. A committee for that purpose called a meeting of basketball delegates from various teams on December 12. The meeting was held at the Czechoslovakia Workers Hall, 347 E. 72nd st., N. Y. C. The following teams were present: Kisatoverit boys and girls, Vesa boys and girls, Colonials Senior and Junior, Young Pioneers of America, Harlem Progressive Youth Club, Boys and Girls & Freiheit Sports Club, Senior and Junior.

At a meeting Joe Shandler of the L. S. U. was elected chairman. A temporary committee to take care of technical work was elected. It consisted of Anderson, Shandler and Bennett. Four games were arranged, the first to be Vesa vs. Colonial at the New York Finnish Hall at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, the 16th.

Any team wishing to join the league should either correspond with Mr. Joe Shandler, 126 E. 104th St., New York City, or attend the next meeting.

DETROIT INDOOR MEET

DETROIT, Mich.—The first indoor meet of the season, staged by the Voima A. C. of Detroit, proved to be a very successful one, both financially and from the number of athletes taking part. Athletes took part from several cities other than Detroit, including Toronto, Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland.

The first part of the program consisted of wrestling and semi-finals in the basketball cup competition. These two sports proved very interesting and the result was that the large auditorium and the gym were filled to capacity. Sunday afternoon the basketball final were played between the Voima A. C. and Tarmo A. C. of Chicago. The Voima came out the winner after a hard struggle, winning the game by a score of 23 to 15.

In between the halves of the game, Walter Burke, the National Secretary of the Labor Sports Union, gave a brief talk on the accomplishments of the L. S. U. since the last convention. He pointed out that the L. S. U. has gained thirty new clubs with a total of 700 members. He also pointed out that "prior to the last convention, a minority of the L. S. U. National Executive Board tried to split up the L. S. U. and were determined to go so far as to break it up to achieve this aim, and that in spite of their disruptive work the L. S. U. has grown bigger and stronger and is well on the way of becoming a mass workers sports organization." R. G. Palm, one of the leaders of the disruptors, being present in the hall for no good purposes accused the National Secretary of calling the Chicago team an outlaw team and tried to cause trouble on this fake issue. Everyone that heard Burke's talk, however, disagreed with Palm as to his interpretation of Burke's speech. Burke in his speech stated plainly that the L. S. U. is glad that the worker members of the Tarmo A. C. are taking part in this meet and that the L. S. U. welcomes them. In his talk he attacked the former splitters and not the members of the clubs. Palm (with the Tarmo A. C. team being absent during Burke's talk, having gone to the rest room for ten minute rest period), took advantage of their lack of knowledge of Burke's talk and told them that Burke called them outlaws. The team left for Chicago with a none too friendly feeling for the L. S. U.

1) In for V. Laakso; 2) in for L. Keikkila.

Norwood Rovers			
Players	G.	F.	P.
N. Oakes (rf)	4	1	9
G. Abbot (lf)	1	1	3
Thomas *) (c)	0	0	0
J. Katz *) (lg)	2	1	5
G. Lewis (rg)	1	1	3
Totals	8	4	20

*) Changed positions.

C. Y. I. Condemns Factionalism!

Urges Development of League Activity

LETTER OF THE COMMUNIST YOUTH INTERNATIONAL TO THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

THE present depression in the United States, which touches a series of basic industries (mining, textile, clothing) and expresses itself also in the growth of unemployment and in the capitalist offensive against the present standard of living of the proletariat has its direct consequences in activating the young workers of America.

The growing contradictions between the United States and England, the sharpening of the competition on the world markets will sooner deepen this depression than liquidate it. The working class youth which is involved more than ever in industry on "a basis of equality" with the adult workers, goes through all the effects of depressions, unemployment, increased exploitation and reduced wages. Furthermore, the working youth is suffering even more from depression than the adult workers, because on the labor markets of the working youth, there are always new growing reserves and new competitors. Therefore, one is justified in saying, that rationalization and its effects, far from improving the position of the working youth, have made it considerably worse. This worsening is so considerable that it activates the "American young workers who politically were up till now completely apathetic" as was pointed out by the C. Y. I. in 1926. The worsening of the position of the working youth, which became more noticeable only last year (1927), enabled us to declare: "We cannot say that the working youth of America is an almost inert mass" (from the letter of the C. Y. I. to the American League, 1927), and now when the worsening of young workers' conditions is becoming more evident to the largest part of the working youth, we can say today—"the working youth is no more the most backward part of the American proletariat, and is in many cases the most advanced and conscious part of the proletariat." The latest mining and textile strikes etc., in which the working youth played to a great extent a leading and organizing role, can serve as a good example.

Another result of the growing contradictions between America and Europe on the one hand, and America and the movements in the colonial countries, on the other hand, is the War Danger. The United States is feverishly preparing for this struggle and the plans for the militarization of the whole population are being put into practice first of all among the working youth.

These two basic features of the political life of your country will be a determining factor of the American C. Y. I.

To win and organize the working youth, to fight against war—these are your basic tasks for the nearest future. In the process of fulfilling these tasks you can develop into a real mass young Communist organization. The Fifth Congress of the C. Y. I. laid down a series of tasks, which also apply to your country. One cannot make an exception for the United States in regard to the general tactical tasks of the C. Y. I. In this letter we want merely to stress the special tasks, which could not be included in full in the decisions of the C. Y. I. Congress—the internal situation of the league and the factional struggles. Factional struggle is the main characteristic which distinguishes your League from all other sections of the C. Y. I. Your League is embarking on its tasks with fractionalism in its ranks and a whole series of obstacles with which its composition and national traditions are fraught.

At present the changes which are taking place in the whole world, and particularly in the U. S. A., and the accentuation of the class struggle places the whole C. Y. I. under the obligation of aiming its main blow at the "Right" danger. The Sixth Congress of the Comintern points out that the "Right" danger is the main danger for the Communist movement at

"THE attitude of a political party towards its own mistakes is one of the most important and surest criteria of the seriousness of the party, and how it fulfills its obligations towards its class and towards the labouring masses. To admit a mistake openly, to disclose its reasons, to analyze the surroundings which created it, to study attentively the means of correcting it—these are the signs of a serious party; this means the performance of its duties; this means educating and training the class, and, subsequently, the masses."

LENIN:—"Left Wing" Communism"—page 41, London Edition.

the present time. Not one of the groups can claim the title "real Left" or accuse the other of being "Right". So-called Right errors were committed by all the groups. The Right danger is the main danger in the American Party. In your fight to win the working youth and against the War Danger you must not forget the objective Right obstacles which will be in your way in the form of traditions and old methods of work, under-estimation of the degree of activation of the working youth and of the role of the C. Y. I., over-estimation of the Opponent's strength and of the inertia existing among the working youth.

To these objective obstacles can be added those which arise from the national and social composition of Your League, and also the existence of fractional struggle. The Fifth Congress of the C. Y. I. defined your tasks as follows:

"For struggle against the Right danger, the C. Y. I. must mobilize **THE LEAGUES AS A WHOLE. IT MUST NOT ALLOW THE** formation of unprincipled groupings in the STRUGGLE for leadership, on such grounds or under this cloak.

From this viewpoint one must **CONDEMN THE REVIVAL OF GROUP STRUGGLE IN THE AMERICAN YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.** The C. Y. I., as well as the Communist Party of the United States, have been guilty of a series of Right, opportunist errors, but both contending groups are responsible for them. Therefore, neither of them can claim monopolist leadership. The C. Y. I. demands that both sides should put a stop immediately to group struggle, that they should break with the existing party fractions and that they should establish complete unity based on the policy of the Comintern and the C. Y. I. and vigorous joint struggle against Right tendencies, especially against the Right errors of the Party Executive."

The direct cause of the renewed factional struggle in the Executive of the League is the revival of the struggle in the American Party. The American League made progress in regards to unity, and the successes in its work corresponded exactly with this period. But this unity was marred by the uncritical attitude of the Executive of the League to the Right errors of the Party. The N. E. C. actually condoned and shared the Right errors of the Party by its tacit agreement with them. The Y. C. I. condemns the existence of this factional struggle and proposes the following basis for its liquidation.

The general basis of the group strife is the political and organizational weakness of the C. Y. I., especially its unsatisfactory social and national composition. However, if fractional struggle be the result of the weakness of the League, this weakness is certainly the result of prolonged fractional struggle. There is a direct correlation between fractional struggle and the weakness of the League. Therefore one of the chief means of overcoming fractional strife is development of the League's activity, i. e. overcoming the existing defects and weak points of the League which are the result of its objective position as well as of its errors. Therefore, although the American League has made some progress (active participation in the textile and mining strikes, certain progress in Anti-Militarist activity, small growth of the League in the last period) we think that in the League situation the basic fact is the weakness and shortcomings of its leadership. Outstanding amongst these

are:

(a) Absence of real Party leadership in regard to the C. Y. I. which was frequently substituted by fractional leadership. The C. Y. I. must be under the general control of the C. C. of the Party, and not under the control of individual fractions of the Party.

b) A relative decrease of proletarians in the League in the last two years. In no other League of the C. Y. I. is there such a high percentage of students as in the U. S. A., where manual workers constitute considerable part of the population. Nearly all the organizations of the League which sprang up during struggles (Passaic, Pennsylvania) fell to pieces after a while. There are hardly any organizations of the League in the centers where serious workers' mass movements have taken place, where the working youth has played an important role. Most of the organizations in Pittsburgh—the center of the struggle—consist of employees and workers employed in small enterprises. The relative decrease of the working elements in the League expresses not only the organizational but also the general political shortcomings of the League, caused by the fact, that the League as yet has not got a correct line in regard to the working youth, both outside and inside its ranks. To take cognizance of these mistakes is the necessary pre-requisite for the further development of the League. The League must examine critically its past work, revealing its old mistakes.

c) The Executives of the League as well as a considerable part of its membership are tied up with Party fractions. The C. Y. I. proposes to its American section not only to take up a critical attitude to the individual groupings and their mistakes, which is already partly done by the minority, but to break decisively and finally all fractional connections and come out in the inner-Party questions as a united whole, becoming one of the best interpreters of the policy of the Comintern in regard to the American question. Any uncritical attitude towards the Party groupings will necessarily bring about the revival and intensification of unprincipled group-strife in the League, which is the main hindrance in its development.

d) Insufficient political activity within the League and uncritical attitude towards the Right mistakes of the Executive.

e) Inadequate work in trade union organizations. Less than 30 percent of the membership are organized in trade unions and there is practically no fraction apparatus in existence. No sufficiently energetic and systematic campaigns for the organization of unorganized working youth, even in place where a bitter class struggle is going on, (mining, New York clothing workers, strikers, etc.).

That trade union work is inadequate is borne out by such facts as the total absence of a regular connection with Left trade union organizations, for instance, the Trade Union Educational League; the badly organized young miners' conference in Pennsylvania (the center of the miners' struggle); non-participation in the work of the Left trade unions, for instance, garment makers and furriers in New York, clothing makers in Chicago and New York. Although all Left trade unions and their organizations are weak they constitute already a powerful means for work among the working youth and for gaining influence over it.

f) Negligent attitude towards the work among the Negroes and under-estimation of the importance of the Negro problem for the development of the revolutionary

movement in the United States. Also failure to understand that the main obstacle to work among Negroes is the existence of chauvinism in the ranks of the League which takes various forms. The prevailing form is—giving in to the chauvinism of the white population and feeble resistance to chauvinism among white workers. The fact that there are only a few Negroes in the League is convincing proof of the necessity of a radical reorientation in regard to the Negro question.

g) Struggle against pacifism which is still deeply rooted in the ranks of the League and among the working youth in general, is not of a steady and permanent character, as shown by the recent introduction of military training which was widely advertised in C. Y. I. training schools. It is of course admissible to introduce some sort of military drill there but it would be a mistake to provoke the pacifists and the police by military training. From boycott the League jumped to military training—although this jump does not indicate the relinquishment of boycott moods in the League, but only the policy of the Executive. The most suitable form for the popularization of the idea of forming our own detachments is propaganda and formation of defence detachments against strike breakers, hoodlums, etc., together with regular work in the army and among the working youth which is being trained for the army, including the young unemployed.

h) The inability to carry out the directives of the C. Y. I. in regards to developing and training proletarian functionaries in the League. The leading group of comrades in the League remained almost unchanged during the last years, which signifies stagnation in the growth and development of new cadres.

Only by taking decisive measures in changing the existing situation in the League, will the League be able to carry out the tasks with which they are confronted. Firstly, it is necessary that the League be united on the line of the C. I. and C. Y. I. and that the League or any part of it shall endeavor not to be connected with either fractional group in the Party. The League must be alert and critical of all mistakes of the Party and League, fearlessly criticizing these and must participate and take a stand in the discussion of all political questions. Only by breaking down old fractional connections and traditions and by participating in working out and defining the new program as a united League, will a correct policy be worked out and united work possible. The line of the C. Y. I. given to the American League one and half years ago is still applicable today and this is the only real line of unity which can be followed in the League. There can be no conception that the leadership of the League is the monopoly of any one group. The monopoly of leadership belongs only to the proletarian membership of the League.

The basic tasks of the C. Y. I. is to develop its mass work, in the factories, unemployment activity, to develop the work in the army, among Negroes, creation of youth sections and the ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS OF THE WORKING YOUTH under the different forms of the transitional type, wherever there is no possibility to organize the young workers in trade unions. In all of these activities recruiting work must be linked up, so as to decisively increase the proletarian forces of the League. The most important task is the training of new proletarian functionaries and the involving of them into the leadership from the top to bottom.

The E. C. C. Y. I. makes the following organizational proposals for your League:

1) A partial renewal of the C. Y. I. Executive at the present time and preparations for more thorough renewal at the forthcoming convention of your League by drawing young proletarian elements into the Executive. All practical measures pertaining to the renewal of the Executive

(Continued on Page 8)

YOUNG NEGROES SWEATED IN N. Y. LAUNDRY

THE Northern New York and Mott-Haven Laundries, (they are actually one), is one of the largest laundries in the Bronx. In the factory itself, there are about one hundred workers, half of them young workers, and ninety per cent of them Negroes. About fifteen Negroes slave in the washroom, fifty to sixty hours a week, for eighteen to twenty-five dollars. Of the eighty workers in the mangle and finishing department, seventy are Negroes working forty-nine and one-half hours a week.

Recently three new mangles were installed replacing four old machines, turning out twice the amount of work at twice the speed of the old machines. Eight workers were fired because of this, while the others are speeded up still more unmercifully. Workers at the mangles and shirt pressers, (in the majority), earn \$13 to \$17 per week. Shirt ironers get \$16 to \$20 for piece work, only one or two can earn \$20.

Sanitary conditions are abominable. There is no ventilating system at all, an absolute necessity since the machines fill the air with a fine dust, injurious to the health of the workers. Even the exhaust ventilator over the old mangles were removed and none replaced. In summer the heat is terrific, faintings are frequent, yet there is no rest room.

With these conditions the workers are responding to the help given them by the Young Workers Communist League in bettering their conditions. It started work over three months ago. Five different leaflets have been distributed which were very well received. The bosses knew the effect of the leaflet and the League and arrested two of its members in this way

PHILIPS JONES IN MINERSVILLE IS WORSE THAN N.Y.

Starvation Wage For Young Girls

By Y. W. Correspondent

Dear Friends:—

The conditions of the young workers in the Lower Anthracite are getting worse day by day. The big firms having its offices in cities like New York, Chicago or Philadelphia open branches of their factories in this region, where they exploit the young workers as much as their hearts desire.

And so we find in Minersville, Pa., a branch factory of the famous Philips Jones shirt and collar firm. They employ girls from twelve years up and make them work nine hours a day for the miserable wages. The piece work system is employed in order to force the young workers to adopt the speed-up system.

Starvation Wages

The girls who get jobs in that factory find it hard at first to make \$2.50 a week. They have to work six months in order to make about six dollars a week. The bosses promise to the workers is that after they will work for the firm long enough they'll be able to make a lot of money and for that reason a few girls get as much as \$25 a week in order to show the young workers the opportunity that lies before them, but none of the workers get there because the employees are changed often.

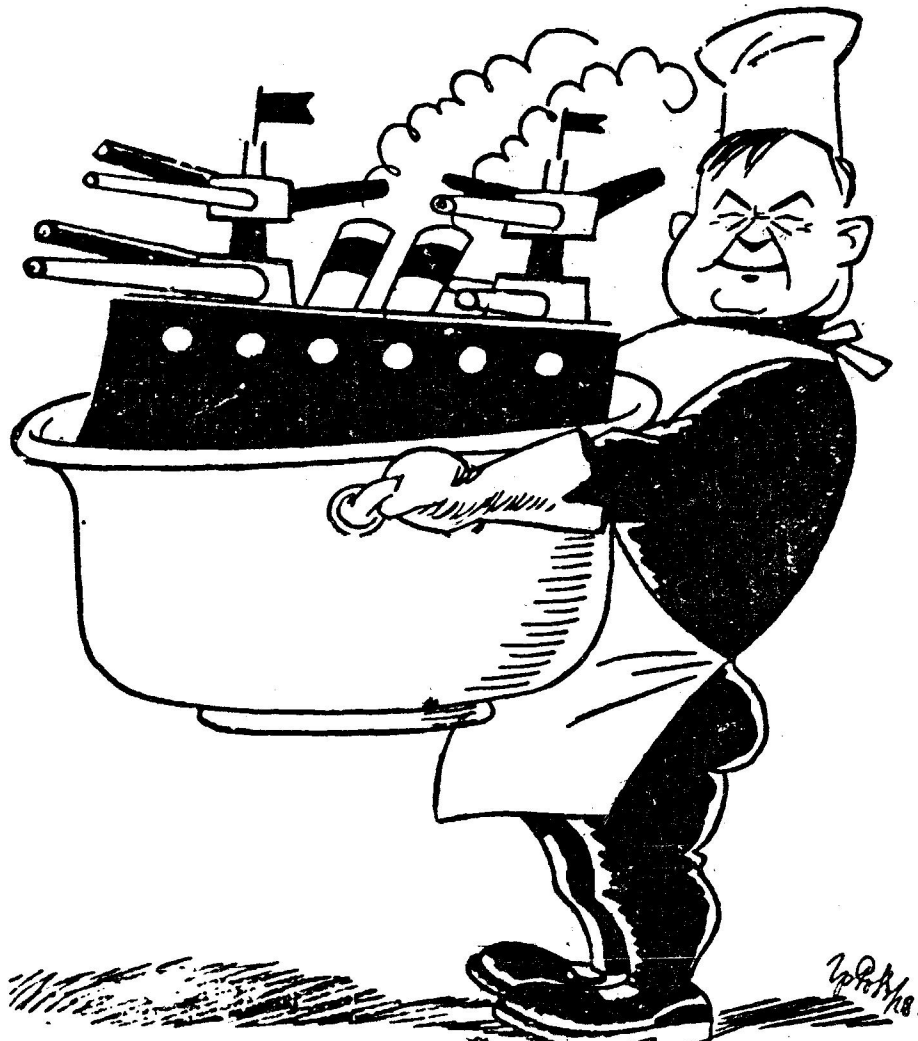
If the tyreladies and some quit in the work produced, the girls have to stand for a lot of "hell raising" and have to fix it. In addition to all that the girls have to clean the machines themselves, and sweep the floors on their own time, for they work piece work.

Join the Y. W. L.

Only way young workers can improve their conditions, the only way they can get better wages and shorter hours is to get organized under the leadership of a militant workers class organization. The Young Workers (Communist) League is the only organization which is fighting the demands of the young workers and which is participating in the daily struggles of the young workers.

trying to scare them away, but they couldn't do it. The workers want to be organized. They are going to form a shop committee with the help of the Young Worker Communist League and are going to fight for: 40 hour week.

\$20 wage minimum.
No piece work.
No speed-up.



Hoover dishes up a "Navy Second To None" as part of war preparation Against Britain.

Two Bits An Hour In Dixfield Shop

By Young Worker Correspondent

CLOQUET, Minn.—A vacation without pay was given to the Berse Forest Dixfield Company's ("Tooth Pick Factory") workers since the beginning of October. Work will perhaps start after Christmas.

Some girls are still working on the clothes pin side but it will be closed soon too.

The workers are mostly young girls. The wages rank between 16 cents and 25 cents an hour. Lay-offs are frequent and the conditions are unsanitary. The factory is very cold in winter time and hot and stuffy in summer.

"YOUNG WORKER" ARTICLE CAUSE SATURDAY WALK-OUT IN NANTICOKE SWEAT-SHOP

In Nanticoke, situated in the hard coal region, there is a sewing factory which exploits young girls for as low as \$5.50 per week, owned by a certain Mr. Greenbaum. One of the young workers sent in an article describing the conditions there which was printed in the last issue of the YOUNG WORKER. The result is reported as follows:

"We have distributed the YOUNG WORKER in front of the Greenbaum factory and the result was like a bomb-shell. The next day workers did not talk about anything else but the YOUNG WORKER. It stimulated them so much that they refused to work overtime on Saturday and all, as one man, walked out."

Young workers, join the Young Workers (Communist) League. Join your own working class organization and learn how to fight your enemy.

PLUMBERS' HELPERS FORM NEW UNION; START DRIVE FOR COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

Call For Shop Chairman On Every Job. BUROCRATS CONTINUE SELL-OUT OF HELPERS

By Plumber Helper

Without a dissenting voice, the membership of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, at a meeting held at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue; adopted proposals for the formation of an independent union which will organize the helpers and lead them in their struggles.

Immediately following the report of the president, Max Helfand, which reviewed the traitorous role of the officials of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gasfitters, and declared for a strong union of the helpers, which will win the support of the rank and file plumbers, a general discussion took place.

One by one the helpers took the floor and expressed their approval of the sentiments expressed by Helfand, and unanimously voted for the formation of an independent union.

Immediately following the discussion the elections of officers was held. Max Helfand was re-elected president by acclamation. Irving Spereiegen was elected vice-president. Benjamin Intratorp was chosen secretary, and Mortimer Jacobs treasurer.

The newly elected executive board will consist of Martin Chaplar, Ernest Polgar, Joe Martin, Jerry Walsh, Dan Kudler, Julius Ginenthal and Wallace Binney.

Definite plans were adopted for carrying on an intensive organizational campaign. Thousands of leaflets are to be distributed amongst the helpers working on the various buildings. A special leaflet will also be distributed amongst the plumbers, appealing for the support of the helpers newly formed union. A general mass meeting of all helpers will be held within the next three weeks. Shop chairmen will be established on every job. Demands for recognition and better conditions will be presented to every boss of a strongly organized shop.

President Helfand in his speech stressed the vital necessity of every plumbers' helper joining the union at once.

There is no doubt that we will never gain recognition as long as these officials rule the plumbers locals.

Our only salvation at the present time lies in the formation of a strong independent union of the helpers. However, this does not mean that we will cease fighting these bureaucrats and exposing them at every turn.

FOLLOW PARTY DISCUSSION.

All members of the Young Workers (Communist) League are urged to carefully study the discussion documents being printed in the Daily Worker.

(Continued from Page 7)

sition of the national and provincial committees should be taken in agreement with the C. Y. I. if there be resistance on the part of one or the other group.

2) All comrades should be utilized for C. Y. I. work on the basis of their abilities and experiences, and not on the basis of fractional position. There must occur no organizational repressions against comrades of the minority.

3) The E. C. of the C. Y. I. welcomes the decision of the American delegation, that Comrade Williamson be a member of the Secretariat of the C. C. of the C. Y. I.

4) The date for the National Convention must be set in agreement with the E. C. C. Y. I.

E. C. - C. Y. I.

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