

# BUILD A WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER!

WORKERS  
OF THE  
WORLD  
UNITE

# Young Worker

JOIN THE  
YOUNG  
WORKERS  
(Communist)  
LEAGUE

Published monthly by the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, 43 East 125th St., New York City. Entered as second class matter Oct. 12, 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates—\$1.00 a year; 50c for six months. Foreign Rates \$2.00 a year.

VOL. VII — No. 3.

NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH, 1929.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## YOUTH DEMANDS RAISED IN N. Y. DRESS STRIKE

Hundreds Of Young  
Workers Pinched

### BUILD YOUTH SECTION

For three weeks 15,000 dressmakers have been striking in New York City for improved conditions, against the sweat shop, and for the organization of the workers, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The young needle trades workers have played a prominent part in the calling out of shops and in the mass picketing. Over one thousand workers were arrested for strike activity during the first two weeks of the struggle, of whom hundreds were young workers.

#### Youth Demands of Strike

The workers are striking for the following demands: 40 hour, 5 day week. Minimum wage scale with increases. The right to the job, with no discharges or reorganization. Abolition of piece work, for week work. Limitation of contractors with time guarantee. Besides these general demands of all the workers, the Young Workers (Communist) League has raised the following specific youth demands in the struggle: 1. \$21 minimum wage. 2. 36 hour week for all young workers. 3. Two weeks vacation with pay. 4. Two 15 minute rest periods. 5. Equal pay for equal work for all young workers. 6. No overtime for young workers.

The new industrial union which was built up in the course of struggle against the "Socialist" bureaucracy of the ILGWU, Green and Co., the employers and government, realizes the importance of the young workers for the union. Thousands of young workers have entered the industry not only in the white goods industry (house dresses, collars, skirts) but also in the dress shops in the last two weeks when union conditions were worse.

#### Build Youth Section

At the last convention of the N. Y. W. I. U. went on record for the organization of a youth section in the union, based on the idea of the instrument for reaching the young workers and keeping them in the union.

The young needle trades workers in the present strike see clearly that the forces arrayed against them are not only the employers (jobbers and contractors), and their tools in the labor movement, the Slessingers, Greens, and Socialist Party leaders, but also the full forces of the state power (the Tammany Hall city government and their "club-swinging" politicians). The government, as part of its war preparations, is hectoring trying to prevent the needle trades workers from improving their conditions. It is easier to demand and poorly paid workers in an imperialist war.

#### Join The Y. W. L.

The young needle trades workers are faced with the problem of not only fighting for their immediate economic demands, but must link up this struggle with the fight against the war preparations of the imperialists—against the Tammany Hall, Wall Street, Washington government. Every young needle trades worker, besides being an active member of his union, should join the Young Workers (Communist) League

### 'COMMUNE WAS FIRST STEP'

THE SOVIET POWER is the second step of the world revolution, the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Paris Commune was the first step. The Commune created a new type of state—the Workers' State.

The Commune was the first attempt of the proletarian revolution to break up the bourgeois state and constitutes the political form discovered at last which can and must take the place of the broken bourgeois machine.

V. I. LENIN

### RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL AT 6th PARTY CONVENTION



The second Memorial of the death of Comrade Ruthenberg will find a fit expression in the opening of the Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, to be held on Friday, March 14, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

The determination of our Party to "fight on" will find expression in our Sixth Convention, where the discussion of the plans for our struggle will inspire the Party to follow the example and advice of Comrade Ruthenberg.

The outstanding feature of the Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting will be the participation of the delegates to the Party convention all over the country, with speeches from worker-comrades engaged in the execution of Party work in the mining, auto, steel, textile and needle industries.

It is expected that the revolutionary workers of New York mobilize in mass to greet the Sixth Convention of the Party and to honor the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg.

### FOUR YWL MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING ANTI-BOYSCOUTDRIVE Schools, Police, Scouts Defend Militarization Of Children

### CRIME WAS LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The united forces of the bosses, schools, boy scouts and police could not stop the anti-boy scout campaign of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers League during the week of Feb. 8th to 14th (Boy Scout Week).

Because they distributed leaflets to the children of the Carpenter School here, Sam Reed, Sub-District Organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League,

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## CAPPER BILL IS NEXT WAR STEP AFTER "FAKE" PEACE PACT

\$300,000,000 For Imperialist Navy Accompanies  
Ideological War Preparations

### MOVE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy appropriation bill providing \$300,000,000 for the navy, including \$12,000,000 for the immediate construction of new cruisers is assured of immediate passage in Congress as the YOUNG WORKER goes to press. Simultaneously with the "forking over" of this huge sum for the actual building of armaments, the war preparations proceed on the ideological-diplomatic front.

#### Capper Bill—Next War Step

There are two bills now before Congress: one introduced by Senator Capper in the Senate and the other introduced by Representative Porter in the House, which under the pretense of enforcing the world's peace, is in reality the next step in the war preparations of American imperialism.

The Capper plan proposes an agreement among the signatory powers of the Kellogg Pact to lay an embargo on munitions of war (and in practice all supplies including food) against any nation adjudged to have broken the pact. The power of placing the embargo is to be placed in the hands of the President of the U. S.

#### Move Against Soviet Union

What does this bill mean in the first place? It is proposal for making an ironing blockade of imperialist powers against any colonial or semi-colonial country which carries on a struggle for its independence from the yoke of imperialism. It carries that phase of the Kellogg Pact which endeavors to form an imperialist bloc against the Soviet Union under the hegemony of American imperialism one step further.

#### U. S. Faces Obstacles

In the second place, the Capper Bill shows that American imperialism in order to maintain its world hegemony is being involved more and more in the growing contradictions of world imperialism, is being more and more affected by the precarious character of present day capitalist stabilization.

In the third place, the bill shows, in this period of war danger, the greater centralization of the state power proceeds rapidly, more power is given to the Executive branch of the government, the President. At the present time the power of the president to place embargoes is limited to Latin America and the countries where the U. S. has extra-territorial rights (China, Peru, Egypt).

#### Fight War and Pacifism

Under pacifist slogans we were rushed into the last imperialist war of 1914-18. Under pacifist slogans we are being rushed into the present imperialist war. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, that arch jingoist spokesman of big capital, declares: "The hand of every pledge-keeping nation must be raised against that nation which breaks its pledge." When this is uttered from the mouth of an American imperialist it means: Only U. S. imperialism can prepare for and fight a war for new markets, new territories, etc. If Nicaragua Haiti or the Philippines fight for their emancipation from Wall Street imperialism they have "broken the Kellogg Peace Pledge", and an imperialist bloc led by the U. S. must help crush these countries. Ditto for the Soviet Union

fighting for its own defense against an imperialist invasion.

The Capper Bill, the Kellogg Pact, the 15 Cruiser Bill are all out from the same pattern, they are the various steps of the same war preparations which every young worker must struggle against. The militant young workers fight imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the complete emancipation of the colonies. We do that by fighting for the defeat and the destruction of our own bourgeoisie and its government.

## YPSL FOR BREAK OF DRESS STRIKE HELPS THE BOSSES

Endorse Woll Green & Co.  
Against Young Workers

By CHARLES WILSON

The Young People's Socialist League Convention held Friday, Saturday, Sunday February 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1929. The Y.P.S.L. have turned completely against the workers. All the delegates to the convention were students without exception. Not a word was mentioned during the entire convention about organizing the workers. The Y.P.S.L. have decided to concentrate on organizing liberals and students like the Union Theological Seminary and other pacifist and liberal student organizations. The Y.P.S.L. cannot and won't organize the young workers.

In line with the rest of the reactionaries in the AFL and the Socialists the Y.P.S.L. have condemned the heroic strike of the dressmakers under the leadership of the new Needle Trades Industrial Union. The Y.P.S.L. and the rest of the fakers in the S.P. are doing their damndest to break this strike. The Y.P.S.L. at their convention completely endorsed the tactics of Woll Green & Co.

It was decided to "cooperate" with the AFL in its work of turning over the workers to the bosses behind and gagged. This shows how the Y.P.S.L. have completely gone over to the Labor Fakers and are part of the worst agents of social reformism in the U. S.

Frank Manning, the "confidential" secretary to Wm. Butt, the Secy. of the reactionary A.F.T.O. of New Bedford also spoke. Manning played a leading role in trying to fool the workers and the young workers in going back to work in the mills. Manning urged the Y.P.S.L. to form "relief" committee "to help strikes. Manning wants these relief committees so that fakers like himself will be able to fool the workers. The Young Workers must repudiate the reactionary strike breaking activities of the Y.P.S.L.

# Negro and White Workers Unite!

## YOUNG NEGROES ARE FOR A STRUGGLE AGAINST BOSSES

By CHARLES ALEXANDER  
YOUNG NEGRO WORKER

LOOKING at conditions in the United States today one may ask, how do they affect the Negro young workers, and do these conditions make possible the awakening of class consciousness in their minds? In order to answer these questions satisfactorily it will be necessary for us to try to understand a little of the psychology of the Negro young workers. As a whole the Negro youth may be divided into three groups.

### Negro Youth Ideologies

Firstly there is the radical group who have merged their race-consciousness with the class struggle, and now regard society not as made up of different races, but rather of two distinct classes, the working class and the capitalist class.

The second group which is the largest group is composed of those who are highly race-conscious, and are living under a peculiar philosophy, that a time will come when the Negro race will hold supreme power, (the Garveyites).

Then there is the third group composed of ministers, lawyers and doctors, sons who are highly conservative and who are not in the least interested in the emancipation of the Negro race, but are aligned with the bourgeoisie and are doing their very best in intensifying the oppression and exploitation of the Negro young workers. There is yet prevalent among the second group a certain amount of petty-bourgeois ideology. This is conceived by this group to adhere to the philosophical tendency of individualism. It is conceived by this group that even if their economic condition is bad now, they will nevertheless work their way up and enter business. Ignorant of the economic law of the concentration and centralization of capital these young workers blindly live under this illusion: sooner or later to be caught between the wheels of concentrated capital, and crushed. This illusion must be shattered among them, and it must be pointed out to them that the chances of the small shop keeper to get ahead at the present stage of development of capitalism is relatively slim, if not altogether impossible.

There is no doubt about it that the bulk of Negro young workers are very race-conscious, and this is made even more so by their objective economic condition.

### Against Negro Race Traitors

This manifestation of race-consciousness among the Negro youth is a fine base to the Young Workers (Communist) League for work. It is a direct sign of the Negro youths breaking away from the old traditions of humbleness and demanding a better place to live in, to work in, etc. As this becomes more evident, and as the Negro youth turn to the so-called leaders of his race, he finds nothing more than traitors, symbolized by such personages as Kelly Miller, Dr. Bois, James W. Johnson, etc. He rebels from these leaders who are nothing more than allies of his oppressors and he looks for leaders of courage, militancy and sincerity.

Undoubtedly the leadership of these Negro youths falls upon the shoulders of the Y.W.C.L. and the economic conditions prevailing now among the Young Negro workers makes this field of work for the League a very fertile one.

Under oppression and exploitation for these many years, the Negro race, and especially the Negro youth, young and full of life, and possessed of the same faculties as any other young worker and yet deprived of exercising same or restricted in the use of it he will readily adhere to a leadership which offers him freedom from his present bondage.

### Radicalism of the Youth

Today more than ever before in the history of this country the Negro young workers show signs of distinct radicalism, and the possibility of organizing these young workers is more favorable than ever. The League must begin immediately to take advantage of this situation which offers over one million young Negro workers to the Communist movement.

But do the Negro youth accept the leadership of the YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE? Undoubtedly they do. About a year ago when the officials of New York University thought the time was opportune for barring Negro students from the dormitory and from certain courses, the youth, confronted by the treachery of the N.A.A.C.P., and the passivity of the U.N.I.A. repudiated these organizations and accepted the leadership of the League which by its mass protest meeting compelled the officials to reinstate these Negro students. The writer recalls an incident at a debate five months ago on the topic "Resolved that Communism is the only salvation for the oppressed and exploited Negro race". At the end of the debate a group of Negro young workers declared that they are convinced that the only program which offers complete emancipation for the Negro race is that of the Communists. These incidents clearly show that not only the Negro youths have accepted the leadership and program of the League, which is the same as that of the Party, but are also ready to struggle against their oppressors under that leadership and program.

### League Must Be Active

The time has come when the League must orientate itself toward Negro work and must devote a good deal of its time to work among the Negro youths. In the past this work has been seriously neglected, due of course to lack of enough capable forces, and absence of a correct plan on Negro work. Industrially, in the New York District, this phase of the League work has been practically nil. Perhaps this is explained by the fact that there is no great concentration of Negro youth in any particular industry but taking the country as a whole today, the industrialization of the South offers an excellent field of work for the Y.W.C.L. among the Negro young workers. But our work among the young Negro workers must not be restricted to the industrial field alone; a systematic penetration of all Negro youth organizations must be given serious attention and all efforts must be made to break down their individualistic psychology and to bring about the merging of their race-consciousness with the general class struggle.

In the work of the League among the Negro youth two important factors must be kept in mind at all times. One is simplicity of purpose. It must be engrained upon the minds of these young Negro workers. They must be made to understand that the Young Workers Communist League is their League, and that it fights at all times for the Negro young workers, just as for any other young worker.

### Destroy White Chauvinism

The writer recalled speaking at a meeting recently before a group of Negro youth this question was asked at the end of the meeting "How do we know that the Communists wouldn't treat us the same as the Republicans or the Democrats did?" A question of this nature manifests a certain amount of distrust, or timidity, which by deeds and actions and not by words must be eradicated from the minds of the Negro youth.

And no better can the League show this than by keeping up a persisting fight against all manifestation of white chauvinism. It must be clearly understood that signs of this damnable curse in our work among the Negro youth can abide nothing for the League but evil, and will tend to drive away young Negro workers quicker than anything else.



Red Army men voting in Soviet Elections. In the workers' navy. Soviet aviator. All defenders of revolution.

## WAR MOVES AGAINST SOVIET UNION GROW DESPITE TREATIES

This Means War Against Workers Of All Lands

### DEFEND SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—Pravda points out that it is useless to have illusions on the signing of the treaty to renounce war by the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Latvia and Estonia. Poland will not shake off its "protectors." The value of documents signed with bourgeois diplomats is small. "We continue the peace struggle, sign the protocol and watch the behavior of other states," says Pravda.

That the war intrigue against the Soviet Union are not lessened but on the contrary are being intensified is clearly pointed out in the following statement issued by the International Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union:

War intrigues are going on in India. British agents organized in Afghanistan an armed revolt of the most backward strata of the population in order to range this country in the front against Soviet Russia.

The revelation of Marcel Cachin in the French Parliament on the secret activities pursued in order to prepare the attack against the Soviet Union, on the conclusion of secret arrangements about the war material supplies to the states of the Western Border of Russia are showing clearly the war danger and the determined will of the French government to partake in the war against the Soviet Union.

In the recent session of the Reichstag, wholesale production of all kinds of war material was disclosed. The construction of cruisers "for the defence of the Ostsee" is the most striking evidence of the fact that New German Imperialism is rallying to the support of the Anti-Russian Front.

The establishment of the military dictatorship over the working population of Yugoslavia is a further step to enlarge and to complete the Anti-Russian aggression.

Labouring masses in all lands! Friends

of the Soviet Union! All these signs are showing how acute the war danger is looming against the Soviet Union. A war against the Soviet Union however is a war against the working population in all countries.

It is the supreme duty of the working class to prevent this war by all means. In all workshops and working class organizations, the defense of the Soviet Union ought to be immediately organized. Workshop meeting and mass demonstrations should rally the working-class against the new war danger. Special Committees shall set to work to lead the fight against the menacing war danger in all workshops and all trade unions! Down with the Imperialist war plotters! Long live the Soviet Union!

## EXPULSION OF TROTSKY FROM USSR AS SOVIET ENEMY

### Trotskyists Now Are Completely Anti-Soviet Group

MOSCOW—A special session of the State Political Administration, popularly known as the Gaypayoo, has decided to expel Trotsky from the Soviet Union because of anti-Soviet activities. His family is accompanying him, at his own wish.

Isvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, declares that the Trotskyists are now a completely anti-Soviet organization, with basic ideas which fight against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and against the Communist International.

Trotsky, it goes on, carries the banner of counter-revolution, and uses the same slogans as the white guards, as the men shevks did in 1921, such as the demand for the secret ballot, etc. The Trotskyists over-estimate their strength. The Trotsky group are bankrupt adventurers who are consciously conducting counter-revolutionary activity against the proletarian dictatorship. It concludes with the reminder that in the struggle against Trotskyism, the fight against the right-wingers and conciliators must not be forgotten.



# 11th Anniversary of Red Army

In connection with the 11th Anniversary of the Red Army which was celebrated on Feb. 23, 1929 the YOUNG WORKER prints for the first time the sketch written by Comrade E. Lenkova about the civil war here, the Young Communist Gerassin. Unlike the armies of the imperialist nations, the Red Army of the Soviet fights in the interests of the toilers throughout the world. The Red Army, is our army, and we will fight by its side against world imperialism.

It was in the autumn of 1919. The Soviet country was wedged in on all sides by the forces of the enemy.

Near Leningrad—Yudenitch, in Siberia—Koltchak, in the Crimea—Wrangel, and in the Ukraine to Moscow, Denikin and his forces, were streaming with the rapidity of lava.

The white bandits were already getting ready to celebrate their victory: in a little while they would seize the proletarian power magazine—Tula, they would stop the heart-beat of Leningrad, and then, as far as possible and with the bells ringing in Moscow.

The same autumn, in October 1919, the white-guards of the world were busy burying the Soviet power, the Young Communist League called its Second Congress in Moscow.

Under the existing conditions the main task of the Congress was of course: ALL YOUNG COMMUNISTS TO THE FRONT.

Gerassin Feigin was the Vladimir delegate to the Second YCL Congress.

After the Congress, he went to the front with a thousand Vladimir Young Communists.

He was appointed Deputy Commissar of the regiment.

A brave youth (at that time he was 17 years old), Gerassin was well equipped with his new duties: he organized the regimental political work expertly and cleverly, and when there was a lull in the fighting, the regimental political elementary schools, political circles and the regimental club were in full swing. Gerassin was a great favorite with the

Red Army men. To them he was one of themselves; when fighting was going on he was with them and at their head, and when there was a lull in the fighting, Gerassin was not only the senior comrade, the leader who can explain current political events and help with advice, but also a sympathetic comrade in whom one could confide, and at times just a boon companion with whom one could laugh and be jolly.

Very soon Gerassin Feigin was raised to the post of Regimental Commissar.

He was a good Commissar, for he possessed all the attributes of one: he was an organizer and a gifted orator, a loyal Communist, a wide-awake and intrepid soldier and also a good fellow, beloved by the Red Army men and loving them with the same loyal and hearty devotion.

**T**HE Denikin front was almost liquidated, and the Red Banner was already flying in Siberia.

The hopes of the white-guards had come to naught.

At Ilyitch's call tens of thousands of Communist and advanced workers streamed into the army and brought into it the spirit which leads to victory.

The proletarian youth imbued the workers' and peasants' regiment with heroism and boundless enthusiasm.

The enemy was all but destroyed, but he made one last attempt. The place of Koltchak, Denikin and Yudenitch was taken by the Poles.



Once more the proletarian alarm was sounded.

Gerassin Reigin's regiment was thrown onto the Polish front.

It was a small regiment, just a few hundred men, but it occupied and held a front line of twelve-verst long.

Anyone knowing something about military matters can understand that it was a very difficult and responsible military task to hold such an extended front with a small number of people.

It goes without saying that Feigin's regiment was often in a tight corner, and yet the regiment was able to cope with this task.

Having received reinforcements, Feigin and his regiment advanced in the direction of Vilna.

Everyday, at twilight, Gerassin made a tour of the front, to make sure that everything was alright.

During one of these inspection tours Gerassin got into a wood where he met four peasants.

He asked them for their documents, in reply to which the pseudo-peasants, who

happened to be disguised Polish agents, took Gerassin's horse by the bridle and asked him to surrender.

All alone in the wood, surrounded by enemies, Gerassin kept his head, he whipped out his revolver and began to defend himself.

He wounded two poles seriously, but having been hit three times himself and losing blood copiously, Gerassin would have been certainly done for if it had not been for a bit of luck. The horse, frightened by the shots, dashed forward and galloped with the Commissar Gerassin Feigin to the regimental staff.

Feigin was seriously wounded, one bullet smashed his left arm below the elbow, another went through his right leg, this in addition to several slight wounds.

This time death spared the intrepid commissar.

## SOME FACTS WHY SOLDIERS SHOULD SUPPORT WORKERS

### Show-up Poor Conditions Of Buck Privates UNEMPLOYED FORCED IN ARMY

By GEORGE PERSHING

The United States Army is continually working in an effort to enlist men in the service. One of the principle reasons for this is the small percentage of re-enlistments. The cause for this are numerous but the intolerable conditions under which a soldier serves form the basis of this condition.

Pay is one of the primary factors. A private receives \$21.00 per month and is compelled, out of this minute salary to purchase essentials that the Army authorities are being furnished free of charge. The remainder:

#### "Expenses" In Imperialist Army

While serving in the Hawaiian Islands of the A. C. I was forced to purchase a made uniform which after being worn was hung in the supply room and never worn. This uniform I was told was to be used only for parades or in case of war. Shoestrings for instance I received usually three pairs a month because I was liable to a court-martial if I should be frayed or broken. Laundry costs were \$2.50 per month and my clothes had to be cleaned and pressed at a cost of 75 cents. Toilet articles, compulsory purchases of tickets to games, assessments to increase the funds used in the Army schools (more than above that of the fifth grade school), are a few of the expenses a soldier is called upon to meet out of his salary of \$21.00 per month. The hours of his work are from 12 to 14 hours a day with overtime duty while on guard or

kitchen police, on maneuvers or special details greatly increases the hours of work. **Hit In The Belly**

The item of food is another major complaint of the servicemen. The recent increase in ration allowance has not remedied this fault, but on the other hand has made grafting more inducive and profitable. Mess sergeants still seek supplies that are sold on the markets at reduced prices because of spoilage. In addition to spoiled food the army cooks are army trained men who have attended a few weeks at the Cooks School. After this short course of instruction they return to their respective companies and "hash up" dishes of half cooked food that is responsible for the numerous cases of stomach trouble among the soldiers. Gravy, for example, is found on the menu seldom less than three times per day without the counterbalancing foods that are necessary to the best of health.

#### Forced Into Army

These are a few of the reasons why so few of the soldiers re-enlist. Every buck private in the service has had the same experience. However the number of unemployed young men forced out of a job by the capitalistic processes of rationalization in industry form a potential reserve for the recruiting officers to work on with their "high powered selling line" and many a young worker, jobless and hungry, falls an easy prey to these wiles of the Army. The above facts make it clear that it is to the interests of the soldiers to support the workers in their struggles.

#### Women Fight War Danger

**BRUSH PRARIE, Wash**—The Women's Club of Hockinson, Washington sends its protest thru the YOUNG WORKER against the war preparations of the imperialists. The working women of the U. S. must support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Young Communists.

## FARM YOUTH MIGRATION TO CITY

By E. KANTOLA

**M**OST of the American small farm youth considers their present position only as a passing stage. They all have more or less confused ideas about the living conditions in the big industrial centers. They picture large cities as somekind of "peaceful havens of prosperity" where they all emigrate as soon as they are of age. But as soon as they get there, they are generally utterly disappointed. "They find out that this "promised land" is only an industrial hell where the great barons of industry are exploiting the workers at miraculously low wages. They find out that the so-called prosperity exists only for the rich in the cities, while the workers are living in suburbs under infernally low conditions. In other words, they find out that although it might be bad out on the farm it's a damn side worse in the city.

#### Plight of Poor Farmers

**N**OW what is it that drives the younger generation away from this "picturesque and romantic" (as the bourgeois writers picture it) farm life. If we investigate, we find out that this life is not so picturesque after all. We find that the American small farmer has to struggle to keep the wolves of Wall Street from his door and to do his utmost to scratch a meager living from his little plot of land, fighting off the bankers, mortgagers, tax collectors and farm-produce speculators.

Naturally the youth have their share of this struggle. They have to slave unbelievably long hours, getting nothing from the products of their toil except meager food and rags for clothing and constantly worrying about the next installment on the mortgage. As a result of this the youth start dreading the idea of following in their fathers footsteps.

They see that in spite of all the great talk about farm relief the conditions are getting worse year by year. They see that more and more small farmers are being swallowed up by big business. Is it any wonder then that they try to find salvation somewhere, and as they are not able to see it anywhere else they flock to the cities, to join the already tremendous army of unemployed that are walking the streets of all of our "great prosperous" industrial centers.

#### Win the Poor Farming Youth

**T**HIS emigration idea is a great hindrance to the organization of farming youth. But it is the duty of us, the Communists to make them understand that in order to find the source of this terrifying situation we have to dig to the very roots of this accursed capitalist system. A system that turns the greatest achievements of the human mind against the humans themselves. A system where an ingenious machine, instead of making the gaining of livelihood easier for the people as it should, throws thousands out of their work to starve and freeze in the street corners. A system which uses collective farming to throw thousands of small farmers into bankruptcy, poverty and want. While in a Communist society, collective farming could be used for the good of the whole humanity, by making the tilling of the soil easier and thus eliminating unnecessary labor.

Comrades! We must do our utmost to organize the farming youth! We must get them into our ranks to fight against capitalism. We must educate them and draw them into the class struggle thus preparing ground for the working-class revolution and paving the way to a workers and farmers' government, where all the achievements will be used for the good of humanity instead of against it.



# "LONG LIVE THE PARIS COMMUNE!"

WORKERS' STATE OF 1871

LEARN FROM COMMUNARDS!

By C. E. Ruthenberg



ON JULY 19, 1870, France under Napoleon III, declared war against Prussia. The First International, founded by Marx and Engels, carried on a consistent struggle against the war. When the vote occurred in the North German Diet on war credits, the followers of La Salle, who claimed to be a Marxist, voted with the monarchy for war, while the members of the International, Liebknecht (father of Karl) and August Bebel, did not vote for the war credits.

On the second of September, Napoleon III handed over his sword to the king of Prussia. The French army was surrounded by 20,000 Germans at Sedan and France had lost the war.

When the news reached Paris the masses marched to the seat of the Chamber of Deputies shouting: "Vive la République!" On Sept 4th, 1870 the republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville and the government of "national defense" established—the government of Jules Favre and Thiers. While these bourgeois scoundrels proclaimed openly that: "We will not cede an inch of our territory nor a stone of our fortresses," they were negotiating with the Prussians for a peace that would put an end to the rebellious National Guard and to **Mutinous Paris**.

Paris was an armed camp of the proletariat. The battalions of the National Guard founded the Federation of the National Guard and elected its Central committee. On the 10th of March Thiers ran away from Paris—the Assembly changed its seat to Versailles. Paris was left without a government.

On the 18th of March the troops of Thiers endeavored to seize the cannon of



"YOUNG PIONEER" OF PARIS IN 1871

the National Guard. The order was given to fire into the crowd—National Guardsmen, women and children. The soldiers refused to fire; they had gone over completely to the masses.

Already the cry of insurrection—"Vive La Commune!" was being shouted. The Central Committee of the National Guard told the masses they would only remain in the Hotel de Ville up to the time of the elections to the Commune. On Sunday March 27th, 1871 the election returns were already known. "In the name of the people the Commune is pro-

claimed." (March 28th, 1871).

The Paris Commune, the first workers state, lasted until Saturday, May 28th, 1871, the day on which the last barricade was taken by the invading Versailles troops. Then began the blood path of the proletariat—the revenge of the bourgeoisie. At least 100,000 of the Paris proletariat, large numbers of women, youth and children, were foully murdered by the Thiers government. All of them died like heroes shouting with the last gasp of breath: "Long live the Commune!"

It was on the 18th of March, 1871, that the working men and women of Paris answered the provocations of the despicable Thiers by arising and vesting power in the hands of the National Guard.

Ten days later the Commune was set up. Its life was short and stormy. But even in the few weeks of its existence it proved able to "advance the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class and its state to a new phase, to achieve a new point of departure of world historical significance." (Marx).

The Paris Commune was the first attempt of the proletariat to organize its power. Spontaneously, elementally, resistingly, it is true, the Commune marched along the road to Socialism.

The Commune was no longer the bourgeois state. "It was essentially the government of the working class, the result of the struggle of the producing against the exploiting class. It was the definite political form... under which labor could work out its economic emancipation." (Marx).

The Commune was international. It spoke in the name of the "Universal Republic." It freely admitted to citizenship foreigners who showed any interest in the struggles of the masses. It proclaimed the universal fraternity of all labor!

But the Commune fell—its life extended hardly two months. Its failures and its shortcomings are now obvious; all reflecting its fundamental weakness—the lack of a consistent revolutionary theory embodied in a strong, conscious, unified leading organization—the Party of the proletariat.

The Paris Commune was not defeated. It was drowned in the blood of the Prussian masses who defended their revolution to the bitter end. The horrors that were perpetrated in those bloody May Days are indescribable. Corpses of Communist workers, choked the streets—the rivers ran red with blood. Forty thousand of the best of the Parisian workers were slaughtered by the blood-maddened bourgeoisie. Thousands more were brought before the "tribunals" of the Versailles and condemned to death and deportation. The toiling masses of the earth will never forget the martyrdom of their Parisian comrades—the blood lust of their "humane" oppressors.

History has raised an imperishable monument to the Commune. The extermination of the Communards has not diverted the proletariat from its historical path. In the Soviet Union the proletariat supported by the peasantry and the toilers of the world over, has erected a Commune, not of one town, not of one country, but of millions and millions of toilers, of over one-sixth of the globe. The victorious Russian proletariat aid the advancing proletariat the world over to recognize their historic debt to the valiant heroes of the Commune.

The American workers also have their heroic traditions of struggle. But the traditions of the revolutionary proletariat are international. We have much to learn from the experiences of the Communards—we who face the most powerful and most ruthless class enemy the world has ever known, the American bourgeoisie.

It will be hard to fill the void left by the death of our comrade and leader C. E. Ruthenberg. But our determination must be victorious over all difficulties. Our earnestness of purpose must overcome all obstacles.

In memory of the dead fighter, Ruthenberg, we erect a monument of increased activity; and in memory of our dead leader Ruthenberg we pledge our increased loyalty to the Communist Party, the leader of our Party, so that the loss which our Party has sustained may be met and our Party may continue in the spirit and in the footsteps of our dead Comrade and Leader C. E. Ruthenberg.

## RUTHENBERG COMRADE AND LEADER

By MAX BEDACHT

(The following article was written by Comrade Bedacht immediately after the death of Comrade Ruthenberg on March 2, 1927. C. E. Ruthenberg was the most prominent founder of the American Communist Party and its most outstanding leader up to the day of his death. When death was about to take him from us Comrade Ruthenberg called us to: "Close the Party ranks—and let's fight on!")

OUR LEADER, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg is dead. Ruthenberg dead: two conceptions so hard to reconcile. Ruthenberg, the incarnation of action; and death, the conception of stillness and motionlessness. But—irreconcilable tho these may seem reality has reconciled these two concepts: the ever-active, the ever-organizing, the ever-fighting Comrade Ruthenberg is now still and motionless.

Comrade Ruthenberg's death left a tremendous gap for us to fill. One "voluntary" fighter less, an able fighter whose clarity of purpose and understanding of the masses made him the more valuable in our movement and the more dangerous to our enemies. To fill the gap left by his death is the task of the hour. Redoubling our energy, redoubling our readiness for sacrifice, is demanded by the task.

But the gap left by the fighter is not the only and not the greatest one left



by Comrade Ruthenberg. Comrade Ruthenberg was not only our comrade, he was our leader. He was an able leader. He had the confidence of our movement. He had the spirit of sacrifice and the courage of shouldering responsibility so necessary for leadership. Without such a spirit the decisive moment is met with hesitation; and hesitation means treachery. Hesitation of a leader at the decisive moment means opportunism, means travel-

ing the road of least resistance, instead of the way of revolution; means betrayal of revolution.

Comrade Ruthenberg was a Bolshevik a Leninist. His spirit of self sacrifice was paired by an understanding of the principles and tactics of Marxism-Leninism. That too, is an indispensable prerequisite of leadership. Without this knowledge the decisive moment is met with a lack of understanding, with inaction; and the result is again treachery.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League are the leaders of the working class. They are the conscious section of the workers. They must give direction and purpose to the workers in their struggles. Without their purposefulness and without their direction the struggle of the workers is chaotic, aimless and negates itself. The role of leadership which our Party and our League must play in the struggles of the working class in the same which the leaders of our Party and of the League must play within these organizations and in the class struggle itself. No matter how centralized, no matter how monolithic our Party or League may be, without the clear direction given by the Marxist, Leninist, self-sacrificing and determined leadership, the success will be impossible.

The gap left by the fallen comrade in arms is filled by those left in the battle. The gap left by the death of a leader must be filled by doubling the devotion to the Party, by increasing the loyalty to the remaining leadership, to the Central Committee, as the bearer of the policies and tactics of a dead leader.

This is the great task now before us.



# League Discussion

## "WE FORBID GROUP STRUGGLE IN THE LEAGUE!"

(From the concluding remarks of Comrade Ghitarov at the 5th Congress of the C. Y. I.)

UNTIL recently we still had unity in the American League and we hoped that this unity had actually been restored for a length of time. During the Sixth Congress of the Comintern sharp factional fights broke out in the American Party. These factional fights have unfortunately immediately been caught up by the League. The discussion at which we were present here is nothing else but a reflection of the newly originated battle in the Party. Both groups which appear here have their good sides. But both groups have committed mistakes. The greatest mistake which they commit is that they take up again the factional struggle which has no right of existence and which is not necessary at all.

We cannot deny that the group of Comrade Zam has done in many instances good work. But it committed also mistakes. It has not criticized sufficiently the Party leadership and has not shown a sufficiently critical attitude, which permit us to conclude that the comrades are connected factionally or in groups with the majority of the Party. But such a factional connection is not admissible to a leadership of a CYL. The Comintern has disclosed the mistakes of the American Party leadership, but our League did not adopt before that an attitude toward those mistakes and had no critical position towards them. This is a great error.

The second error is that Comrade Zam has described in his speech the situation in the League in a too favorable way. It really does not look as brilliantly in the American League as he tried to present it. It is a fact that the American League is still a small organization. We have to state that it has not started yet with mass activity.

It must be said in general that many things are still imperfect in the American League did not know how to create a good press. Their paper appears once a month and even then with a small circulation. The mistake of Comrade Zam as the leader of the League is that he does not see and does not display sharply enough the defects.

When we examine the other side, our "dear" Comrade Williamson and the comrades who go along with him then indeed we must recognize their good will, but unfortunately it cannot be denied that those comrades are closely bound up factionally with the Foster group and still remain bound up with it. I do not know how the Foster group will develop. I also don't know exactly what it represents at the present moment, but hitherto it has been in general a right wing group. In the past it was a group that fought against the line of the Comintern, while the Ruthenberg group was much nearer to the Comintern. The past of the Foster group hardly justifies those comrades coming up here and speaking of the right wing majority of the Party leadership, of the right majority of the League leadership. These are bad League workers. These are unjust accusations. These comrades have not the right to make such accusations. The Party had indeed made various mistakes, but these mistakes unfortunately do not apply only to the majority.

Then I must say to comrades Williamson and Don that they did themselves a disservice in that they attempted to find differences in youth questions and to give these differences a factional character, to pick up little things for the sake of group struggle. They have made the charge that in the question of rationalization and in the question of radicalization, the majority of the League leadership has taken an outspoken right wing position. I believe that these are charges dragged in by the left in order to make factional business. This must not be permitted. Differences must not be brought up for the sake of factionalism and in the interests of factional or group struggle.

We see from these arguments that both sides have committed mistakes and that

## Youth Labor and Y. W. L.

The following contribution to the League discussion is taken from the speech of Comrade Zam made at the 5th Congress of the C. Y. I.

The main duty of this Congress is to formulate the methods by which the YCI and the Communist youth Leagues in the individual countries will be able to carry on successfully the struggle for the youth, which is one of the most important tasks in the present period. This struggle for the youth is bound up with the questions of rationalization and war preparations and we can say that the present period of imperialism is characterized by these two phenomena, rationalization and war preparations.

The war danger has now become permanent feature in every imperialist country. It is precisely because of these two characteristics that the bourgeoisie, since the war, has paid so much attention to the question of winning the youth. Rationalization presupposes the drawing in of very large masses of young workers into production into industry. War preparations mean the broadening out of the military base, the militarization of the entire population, particularly the youth, and the ideological preparation of the young workers for their place in the military machine now and when war breaks out, and this youth which becomes a primary factor in the entire system of capitalist rationalization and war preparations must be given the proper ideology in order that the capitalist class will find no hindrances in carrying through this program.

Consequently, we find that in countries where the process of rationalization is at a high level already, where it is proceeding at a rapid rate and where militarization is proceeding at a rapid rate, we find that it is precisely in these countries that the bourgeoisie is devoting greatest attention to the young workers and is even spending millions of dollars in order to strengthen the bourgeois organizations, to strengthen the hold of the capitalist class on the young workers, and to prevent the development towards class consciousness of wide masses of young workers. If we take the United States as an example of this process, because both rationalization and militarization of the entire population, particularly of the youth, are at a very high level in the United States; we find the following: the opponent organizations, the bourgeois youth organizations, have a tremendous membership.

The American bourgeoisie is spending large sums of money on its youth organizations, and trying to strengthen their hold on the young workers.

Want to take up the question of the results of rationalization on the youth. I think that the YCI must reject a number of false theories that have been propounded either in the Congress or in the organs of the Communist Youth International. I refer to the theories of Comrade Reinhardt and Smith. These theories in substance maintain that the effect of rationalization is to dull the intensity of

neither of them has any right to plead for correctness and infallibility. What can we in the capacity of a World Congress and as the CYI say to the American League? I think we must tell them very clearly: Stop the factional fight! And we must say even more than that: We forbid group struggles in the League! We forbid the struggle begun at this Congress. (Applause) We demand from the League and its leadership close unity on the basis of the decisions of the Comintern, on the basis of our decisions. This unity has to be restored by fighting all the mistakes committed and by carrying out the correct line of action. Unity must be restored above all in the struggle against the right tendencies which are still very strong in the American movement and which easily find ground there.

the class struggle among the young workers.

These theories may not be formulated clearly, but the result that such theories lead to is absolutely clear and must be combated by us.

Rationalization results in the drawing in of large masses of youth who previously had not at all been engaged in any sort of occupation but also large masses of youth from other occupations as for example, from clerical occupations. Not only that, but we see a decided process for the drawing in of the young workers into the heavy industry from light industries. Again, if we turn our attention to the United States, where this process is highly developed, we find in the textile industry, already 40% of the workers are young workers; an ever greater number of young workers and an ever greater role played by the young workers in the mining industry. We take, for example, the automobile industry which, up to very recently, had almost no young workers. It was an industry which required great struggle, great industriousness and consequently young men predominated in that industry. Now we see a large influx of young workers, including young girls, into the automobile industry. If we take industries which are newly created, that is, industries which developed during the process of rationalization and which consequently developed on a rationalization basis, we find that these industries, from the point of view of the composition of the working forces, are almost youth industries. Industries like the radio industry, the electrical apparatus industry, are almost 90% youth—90% of the working forces in these industries are young workers. Consequently we see the general effect of the process of rationalization is the drawing of large masses of young workers into the industries from other occupations and particularly into the heavy industries.

At the same time, the class struggle resulting from the rationalization process is intensified. Even in such cases where we have reduction of hours as in the Ford factories, for example, nevertheless the general process of rationalization results in the intensification of the class struggle. We take the strikes in the United States in the last two years and we find that there was not a single strike of any importance where one of the demands was not against the speed-up system is an integral part of the rationalization process, as we know. Consequently, the general result is an intensification of the class struggle, particularly the intensification of the participation of the young workers in the class struggle.

I now wish to take up a few questions dealing with the situation in the United States. We can say that the general post-war development of the United States has been characterized by the following: (I wish to enumerate particularly those features which have an effect on the youth) the extension of American imperialism, the concentration of state power and the fusion of the leaders of finance capital with this state power; the process of rationalization which was attended by and connected with a number of other important factors the shutting off of immigration; the agrarian crisis; the industrialization of the South; and the crisis in certain particular industries: general depression at the present time; unemployment—all these have resulted in a very rapid drawing of the young workers into industries and into many struggles. The general process has been for the crystallization of the class consciousness among large masses of young workers, for the breakup of the former heterogeneous mass of youth, the orientation of the youth towards industry, the movement of the young workers for participation in the class struggle.

We find such occurrences as youth strikes, active and leading participation of young workers in the mass strikes, and even so-called attention on the part of

## MINORITY POSITION ON THE STATUS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS

Proposed motions by NEC Minority submitted at the NEC Plenum, Dec. 22-24th and defeated.

1. Flowing from the generally incorrect political and economic analysis of American imperialism, of the CEC majority, which fails to see the maturing inner and outer contradictions of American imperialism—fails to see the radicalization of the working class—is unable to link up rationalization as part of the War danger, and thereby tends to lessen the War Danger—there is carried over the incorrect economic and political analysis of the NEC majority in reference to the young workers.

2. The NEC Plenum rejects the political analysis of Comrade Zam which states that today the young workers are still politically apathetic, which is in contradiction to the analysis given by the YCI letter of Oct. 12, which states "we can say today—the working youth is no more the backward part of the American proletariat and is in many cases the most advanced and conscious part of the proletariat."

3. In 1927 the Zam group contended that the American young workers were almost an inert mass. This contention was rejected by the YCI in its June letter 1927, which stated, "We cannot say that the working youth of America is an almost inert mass." Today, despite the YCI letter which states, "This worsening is so considerable that it activates the American young workers who up till now (1927) were completely apathetic" (June 1927 letter) and, "the working youth is no more the most backward part of the American proletariat" (Oct. 1928 YCI letter)—despite this majority of the NEC continues to analyze the young workers of America as "still politically apathetic".

4. The logical conclusion of this incorrect analysis is expressed in the contention of Comrade Platt (Chicago DO) who expressed the opinion that instead of orientation of the League upon the young miners in their building of youth sections in the New Miners National Union—we should rather orientate upon the youth sections of the fraternal organizations. This line must be rejected by the Plenum. The present situation offers better possibilities than ever before for the building of a National Miners Union and recruiting the young miners through building youth sections.

5. This incorrect analysis is still further evidenced by the contention of the majority (Zam) group that "In industrial and social life, several factors are at work on the youth, some in the direction of activating the youth and others in the direction of increasing the hold of the bourgeoisie and of bourgeois ideology upon the youth. Among the latter are—the tendency for the youth to be concentrated in certain industries. This tendency (youth industries—rationalization—our remark) still further separates the young workers from the general working class removes them from active participation in the class struggle and weakens the fighting power of the workers." (Our emphasis) (Resolution Zam group, 1927) which has been defended again at this Plenum by Comrade Zam. The best refutation of this fundamentally wrong conception is the resolution of the 5th Congress of the YCI which states, "The present period is characterized by the growing participation of the young workers in the social production and in the class struggle—" and "This pressure (especially rationalization—our remark) on the part of the employers and on that of the reaction, rouses the activity of the masses of juvenile workers, spurring more and more and more of them to fight and thus effecting their radicalization". The contention of the NEC majority as expressed

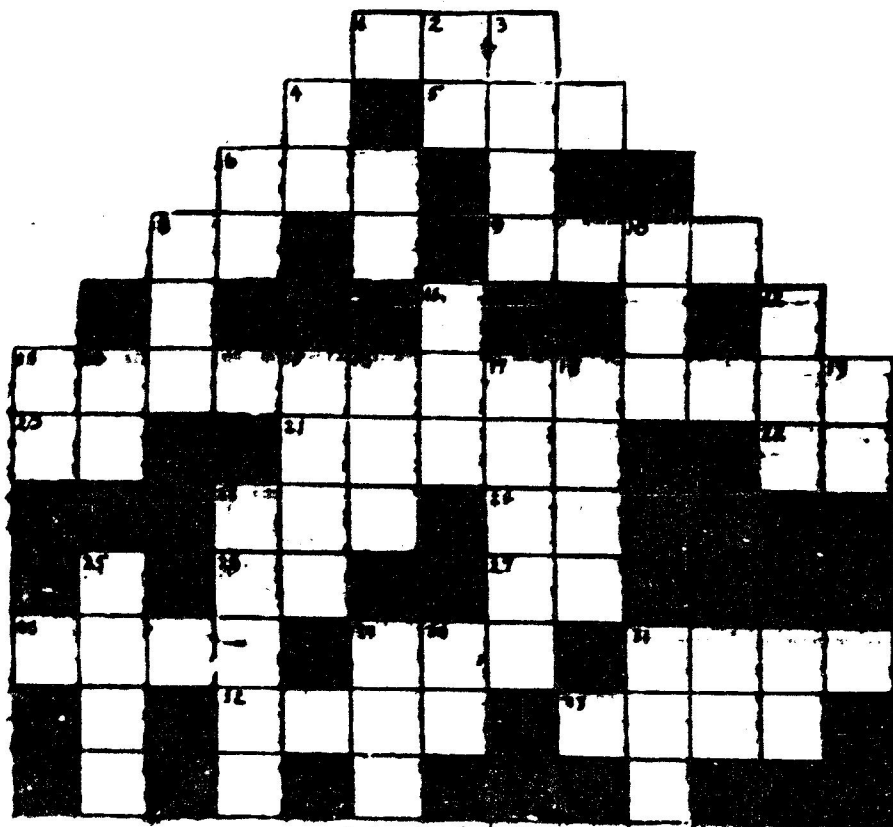
(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued on Page 7)

# Speed-up Drive for Weekly!

YOUNG WORKER SPECIAL FEATURES

SUPERIOR LEADS IN SUBS AND GETTING FURTHER AHEAD



PUZZLE BY MILDRED MEDALIS

ACROSS

- 1. A lawbreaker
- 2. A talk concerning
- 3. A name
- 4. Not well
- 5. One who borrows
- 6. A word "Do we support the C. M. T. C?"
- 7. A name
- 8. Abbreviation of D. in Busses
- 9. A letter used in geography
- 10. First two letters of "aorta"
- 11. Abbreviation of a movement
- 12. Abbreviation of Capitalist News paper
- 13. What a capitalist newspaper is expressing a laugh
- 14. A strike breaker
- 15. What politicians often do to win
- 16. A name of a boy

DOWN

- 1. A name
- 2. Something that we eat and often

- 3. haven't got.
- 4. A prefix meaning "to go over"
- 5. Abbreviation of New York
- 6. "I"
- 7. To water
- 8. What the cow said
- 9. British slang expression for cigarette
- 10. The style
- 11. Into
- 12. Answer to "Do we support imperialism?"
- 13. What you should do as part of your training in the movement
- 14. What do you take when listening to a dry lecture
- 15. What a teacher in the workers school does
- 16. A commodity named in the Mesaba Range
- 17. Abbreviation of pound
- 18. What young couples sometimes do
- 19. A French City begins with N
- 20. To strike someone
- 21. Same as 26 across
- 22. A wireless message

Put the pieces in the puzzle. Paste them together properly. Send it in and win a prize.



### CONSISTENT BOSS

"I have just asked the lawyer to sue you," said the boss to the man who had just been fired. "What do you say?" "I say, 'I'll sue you, too,'" said the man. "I'll sue you for the job you gave me."

### A TIGHT DESSERT

"I have just asked the lawyer to sue you," said the boss to the man who had just been fired. "What do you say?" "I say, 'I'll sue you, too,'" said the man. "I'll sue you for the job you gave me."



**OLD BOY.** The other heirs tried to get the farm, but I beat 'em in court every time.  
**YOUNG ONE.** That's good. You keep on being so it.  
**OLD BOY.** Yes, I'm getting it all the time.

### Standing of Districts in Y. W. Drive

Dist.	Money Quota	Money Raised	Sub Quota	Subs Raised
1	\$300	\$26.35	500	28
2	500	58.00	1500	109 1/2
3	300	47.50	500	46
4	25	—	50	2
5	75	21.60	375	26 1/2
6	250	7.76	250	43 1/2
7	50	6.00	100	8
8	300	29.50	500	61
9s	250	25.15	750	119 1/2
9m	30	15.00	50	11 1/2
10	100	5.50	200	23 1/2
12	50	—	150	3
13	75	—	150	18
15	75	24.00	100	3
Misc		.50		28 1/2

### BISHOP BROWN GIVES \$25 FOR YOUNG WORKER

February 23, 1929.

Young Workers (Communist) League My Dear Comrade:

Your letter of February 8th came duly to hand and was of much interest to both Mrs. Brown and me.

About March 1st we will send a check for \$25.00 for the Young Workers (Communist) League. We wish that we could do more for this splendid organization but that is not impossible.

With every good wish from both for all, I am,

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. M. Brown

### A. A. U. "AMATEUR"

When the A. A. U. comes out again and again with the old story that it is an amateur organization, it is trying to convince itself of being so but not the thousands of followers of track and field sports. Most of them know that amateurism is but a cloak under which a big money making industry functions.

A recent example of their "Amateurism" is their importation of Pavvo Nurmi. In order to keep his as a drawing card the A. A. U. allows him to set his own distances, something unheard of before, in any amateur organization, so that he will be able to win, being accustomed to his own freak distances, while his opponents not knowing about them usually lose. It is a well known fact that at the present time there are several American athletes that can trip Pavvo on the boards. But this cannot be permitted since the A. A. U. would lose their best source of income.

### SOVIET RUSSIA

The Soviet government in sparing no efforts to develop sports among the workers and has extended its activities to the remote parts of the country.

In the eastern part of Siberia it has an organization comprising over 25,000 members, a quarter of them women.

In Vladivostok a new swimming pool is being built, the old one being ruined during a storm.

THE Superior district has gotten into the YOUNG WORKER drive with some real pep, with the result that they are leading the country in subs. The comrades there are determined to bring the SOVIET UNION prize to their district, and the other districts will have to put up a real fight (with subs and donations).

The last month has brought an increase thruout the country in subs and more collected for the YOUNG WORKER, but Superior still is holding first place. The drive has now enabled the YOUNG WORKER to come out as a semi-monthly, but we must intensify our efforts and make our paper a weekly.

The New York district, which should be leading in the drive for a weekly YOUNG WORKER, is comparatively the lowest district. The comrades of New York must support the drive for a weekly, and show thru action that they are ready to help strengthen the fighting paper of the working youth. The extension of the drive for a weekly YOUNG WORKER will give the New York comrades an opportunity to prove their readiness to get into the drive and make a real campaign for a weekly YOUNG WORKER.

The drive is speeding up. Get on the job, comrades, and put it over with a BANG! Send your sub in NOW! Get your fellow-workers to subscribe to the YOUNG WORKER. Don't forget the 7th anniversary issue, March 15. Show your solidarity by sending in a greeting to the YOUNG WORKER on its 7th birthday. FORWARD TO A WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER. K. e shrdlu etaoin shrdlu up upu

ing a storm. This pool will be one of the finest in this part of the country, being over 1000 feet in length.

In Transcaucasia, physical culture under workers' rule has taken a great step forward. Sport circles and club have been organized in all the larger towns and steps are being taken to send physical directors to the villages to organize sports.

In this part of the country the following games are being participated in: football, handball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, ping-pong and "gorous". This Spring baseball will also be introduced which is already played in many parts of the Soviet Union, particularly Armenia.

### YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

Published monthly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

NAT KAPLAN Editor

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to

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# EC CYI FIGHTS BRANDLER RIGHT WING OF THE CCP

## For Open Letter of Comintern

The Presidium of the C.Y.I. received its meeting on December 21, 1928 the report of Comrade Chitarov on the treatment of the question of the Right danger and conciliationism by the E.C.C.I. Nearly all the comrades took part in the discussion. The Presidium welcomed the Open Letter of the E.C.C.I. against the Rights and the conciliators, and emphasized the great role and significance of the Y.C.L.s in the struggle against the Right danger, and particularly in carrying out the Letter of the E.C.C.I.

It has resolved to publish a pamphlet dealing with the tasks of the Y.C.L.s in the struggle against the Right danger (which is just now the chief danger in the C. I.) and against the deviations in general. The pamphlet will also deal with the glorious past of the C.Y.I. and its Sections in the struggle against all deviations and for the true bolshevik line.

Finally, a unanimous resolution was carried from which we quote the following: "The Presidium of E.C.C.Y.I. declares its full and unqualified agreement with the Open Letter of the Comintern and with all its decisions on the situation in the German Party.

"The Presidium urges all the Sections of the C.Y.I. to take an active stand on behalf of the Open Letter of the Comintern to the German Party, and to wage a determined and relentless fight against the Right and conciliatory groups and tendencies in all the Communist Parties and Young Communist Leagues."

## ARRESTED IN ANTI-BOY SCOUT DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Ivone Sibila, William Hill and Erick Santolla were arrested.

### Scouts Militarist Tool

The leaflet issued by the National Progress Bureau of the Y. W. L. called upon the working class children to rally against the danger of a new imperialist war and against the boy scouts. "For militarizing the children", the leaflet declares, "the bosses have a special instrument! This is the Boy Scouts of America! This is the real purpose of the boy scout movement! This is the real meaning of the liberation planned for Boy Scout Week!"

### School-Police United Front

The attack started on Feb. 13th when the ten Pioneers attended the Junior High, Carpenter School, in Sued. The anti-boy scout leaflet, Mr. Hendey, principal of the school after having one of the Pioneers from a "penitentiary" was able to secure the names of the "guilty culprits". It was then decided that the Y. W. L. members would handle the further distribution themselves. The next day, Feb. 14th, when Sam Reed and his comrades arrived on the scene they distributed all their leaflets and were then arrested. The Chief of Police, A. E. Buchanan, and W. A. Made, assistant chief of police, demonstrated their "fearless character" by personally making the arrests.

### Face of Capital "Justice"

The trial of the four arrested young Communists took place on Feb. 15th in the middle of a hectic red-baiting campaign cooked up by the local capitalist press. The comrades pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of "distribution of handbills without permit". After the usual usual pretense of "justice" the capitalist court sentenced the comrades as follows: Sam Reed, 30 days on the work farm, or 100 days in the work house, including the 18 year sentence; Ivone Sibila, 10 days on the work farm, or 30 days in the work house; William Hill, 10 days on the work farm, or 30 days in the work house; Erick Santolla, 10 days on the work farm, or 30 days in the work house.

# League Discussion

## ZAM'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 5)

reactionary trade unions to the "problem of the youth," showing that even they see the process and are preparing to side-track the young workers. The YCL in America has endeavored to orientate itself to these changes and to base its activity on these new developments. It has met with some success. The most important of which I wish to enumerate:

1. The beginning of a real struggle against the war danger, the beginning of work in the army and the struggle for the elimination of pacifism and pacifist errors.
2. Participation in important mass conflicts, the coal mining strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the Colorado struggle, the textile strike, assisting in the formation of new unions in the basic industries and drawing the young workers into these unions.
3. A series of youth conferences were organized, a nation-wide relief campaign among the youth was carried on.

We have also to show some success in our orientation towards basic industries. We secured about 500 new members for the League, largely from the heavy industries such as the coal and textile industry.

4. The League at the present time has 9 district schools for the training of cadres of functionaries, full-time schools.
5. The League is actively participating in the election campaign. We have a youth platform and youth candidates in the most important cities.
6. The membership has grown as a result of these activities. In March 1926 we had 1,087 members, in June 1927 1,900 members, in February 1928 2,480 members and in June 1928 3,156 members. In other words the general growth between March 1926 and June 1928 has been an increase of 190 per cent in the membership of the League.

8. We must also mention the development of the Young Pioneers and the mass participation of the pioneers in the struggles of the workers. Coal mining, textile, Passaic, are examples of them.

9. Finally, but not the least important, must be mentioned the general development of the League towards unification, the complete unification of the League at the time of the beginning of this Congress.

The Communist Youth League in the

United States has stood in relation to Party questions on the line of the YCL, and on the line of the CL. It has endeavored to exert its influence for the unification of the Party along these lines. The League will continue to carry on this work.

At the same time we must mention a number of serious shortcomings and mistakes. It must not be supposed that everything is bright and that the League is going ahead smoothly.

1. The League is still very small, little over 3,000 members in a tremendous country like the United States. As a whole, it is still more or less isolated from the masses of the young workers.
2. We must record a bad social composition of the League, only about 50 per cent in industry.
3. The entire League is not mobilized in the League's campaigns. It does not react with sufficient rapidity to developments and these drawbacks often result in defeat, particularly in a partial defeat in our present mining campaign.
4. In the ranks of the League there is an under-estimation of the war danger and of the role of the United States in war preparations. At the same time there are still remnants of pacifism and pacifist errors in a number of districts which the National Committee of the Young Communist League is combatting very vigorously.
5. We have a few shop nuclei, and the number of reorganizations of the League have generally resulted in failure.
6. We have done very little Negro work.
7. We have many untouched fields of activity which the League must begin to discuss.
8. And finally must be mentioned the important fact that the League has insufficient contact with and does not assist the revolutionary youth movement in the American colonies and Latin America.

The general situation shows a continual upward development of the League, improvements in the work of the League, it shows a general tendency for the membership of the League to participate more and more actively in these campaigns. We have to develop this general tendency at a more rapid rate, spread it among the entire membership, to overcome the shortcomings that still exist. The unification of the League has helped us, based upon which these achievements were made possible.

Jan. 1928 to 40% in June 1928) (c) poor recruiting and fluctuation of membership (d) pacifism and underestimation of War Danger, i. e. military training, etc. (e) misunderstanding united front tactics (Kansas City and Buffalo). (f) practical foundation of National Industrial Department during 1928. (g) no Negro activity (h) no new proletarian leadership developed

## MINORITY VIEW

(Continued from Page 5)

by Comrade Zam can only lead to a denial of all the consequences of rationalization and to an underestimation of the possibility of struggle on the part of the working youth in the present period.

6. This wrong analysis is responsible for the "orientation" of the League which finds concrete expression in (a) entering at all into the "industrial groups" (textile, Colorado, New Brunswick, etc.) (b) poor social composition (23% students in 1927 to 37% in 1928) also from 43% industrial workers in

the following statement after the arrests:

### Will Continue Struggle

"We condemn the action of the school authorities in trying to prevent the working class children from learning the truth about the boy scout movement and the preparations of the capitalist class of the U. S. for another imperialist war."

"The action of the city authorities in their joint attack on the Young Workers (Communist) League proves that the schools and city authorities are the agents and servants of big business."

"The Boy Scouts and the schools have in the past and are still used as a means to poison the working class children and distort their real position in capitalist society."

"The Young Workers (Communist) League will continue to agitate and organize among the working class children and the young workers to fight for the working class against capitalist militarism and imperialist war."

# YOUNG WORKERS SONG WRITING CONTEST

Well, readers, the contests for the YOUNG WORKER song writing contest are already coming in everybody is going in for the prize of the \$200.00 library of books. We are sure that the songs printed in this issue can still be beat. Write it and write it down. The music does not have to be original. Here are the lyrics.

### THE TASK BEFORE US

(Tune: the refrain of "There's a long, long trail")

WE'VE a long hard task before us,  
But we'll never rest till done  
We are the young proletarian  
And life is not such fun  
We'll work for labor's freedom  
In this damn fine country of ours  
We're out for revolution  
And to down imperial powers

There's a war in Nicaragua  
And another near Hongkong  
Shall we kill our fellow workers?  
Shall we do each other wrong?  
NO (shouted)

Then let us all together  
Raise our voices in protest  
We are the young proletarian  
We are world labor's best

We will not feed the causers  
With our young bones and flesh  
The stuff they try to teach us is  
But Wall Street's military trash  
We young workers know better  
And this is what we say  
Young Workers of the world unite  
To banish wars away  
We request the writer of the above song  
to please send us his name and address

### THE PRISONER'S PLEA

(By One Who Knows)  
(Tune: "The Workers' Flag")

THE whistle calls, the lock bar falls  
And I am fast within the walls  
I have no fear, I shed no tear  
Our hands of fate that placed me here

But in a grey submissive way  
I live this life from day to day  
I can but wait and hope to hear  
The cry of workers without fear  
Proclaiming that they have the right  
To fight and smite with all their might

Arise and say this to the day  
Come clear the way without delay  
With steady thrust down the unjust  
And wield the sword with deeper thrust  
The workers must avenge each wrong

And wage each battle with a song  
A patriot's plea for change will  
And let each comrade mark it well

# FIGHT MUSTE MISLEADERS

THE YOUNG WORKER has pointed out consistently that Brookwood Labor College and the Muste group are instruments directed against the working class movement, directed against the development of class consciousness of the workers. Under pseudo-radical phrases of "organize the unorganized" Brookwood has striven to break up the moves undertaken by the Young Workers (Communist) League to actually organize the unorganized young workers in the east. Brookwood plays the role of the "left" social democrats in Europe as the misleaders and obstructors of the growing struggles of the working class. Brookwood directs more attention to the working class youth because the young workers in the present period are growing more active in the class struggle.

The last against Brookwood by the general bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. must not in the least lead the young workers as to the true role of Brookwood. The Muste group aims to turn over the radicalized workers, the workers organized

in struggle, bound and gagged to the American bureaucracy, which means to the bourgeoisie. Muste played the part of "impartial chairman" in the Paterson silk workers strike, where he acted as the head of the McMahon machine of the United Textile Workers of America.

Brookwood education under the slogan of "impartiality" plays the same deplorable role. Brookwood prides itself that it teaches "students how to think, not what to think, and resolutely refrains from any attempts to indoctrinate students with any particular theory of now." This means certain particular theories and certain particular "isms" are taboo for Brookwood. Brookwood will see the young worker students in its ranks from Maxist-Leninist theories and true Communism. In favor of what? In favor of "correct thinking" for the "theoretical" and "isms" favoring the bourgeoisie and their labor lieutenants the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. We must intensify our struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and their so-called "left" supporters, the Maxists, Imperialist, Proletariat

# Special Minn. Mich. Wisc. Page

## CALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN TO FIGHT WITH WORKING CLASS

### Youth Are Trained As Strikebreakers Boss Tools "DOLLAR FOR DRILL" INDUCEMENT

By A. National Guardsmen  
DULUTH, Minn.—The National Guard, or the 125th artillery, which has its headquarters at the armory here, is one branch of "Uncle Sam's" armed forces. There are about 150 men enlisted in the National Guard here, most of whom are young boys between 17 and 22 years of age.

**Bosses Armed First**  
The discipline here is the regular army discipline. When you enlist, you have to enlist for a period of three years. When you apply you are asked a whole series of questions by the commanding officers, such as, "are you enlisting with good intentions", and "do you intend to stick thru the 3 year period", etc. They also ask where you work, how long you've been there, etc. The purpose behind such questions are obvious. If your answers show that you are the least bit class conscious you are kept out, since the purpose of the National Guard is to train for the bosses and shoot down workers during strikes.

**The Dollar Inducement**  
The drills are held every Tuesday night from 8:15 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. For this period of drilling we get paid one dollar. This dollar is put up as an inducement to get the young workers into the National Guard. The bosses, and the executive committee of the bosses (the government, sure are making a good investment of this dollar. It is used to mould the working youth ideologically and technically for the next imperialist war and for protecting the bosses' interests at home during labor struggles.

Now, while we are learning the military technique, it is certainly of utmost importance, for every young worker in the National Guard, to also learn against whom to use our acquired knowledge.

**Fight Our Real Enemy**  
Fellow National Guardsmen! The war danger grows more acute daily. Soon we will be asked to fight against the workers of other countries. Perhaps tomorrow we will be called upon to break a strike and shoot down our own class brothers at home. But the workers are not our real enemies. Our real enemies are the capitalists who exploit us daily in the industries. Thus we must join our class brother in a fight against this real enemy of ours.

### Discuss C.Y.I. Congress Decisions At Chisholm Y.W.L. Section Meet

Last Sunday, Jan. 27 the first Sectional League Conference (one of a series of five planned by the Superior District Committee) was held at Chisholm, at Kelly's Hall. This conference proved to be one of the best and most successful conferences held on the Mesaba Iron Range this year. There were forty representatives from eleven leagues with a membership of between 120 to 140 members.

Reports were given by several of the delegates concerning members on the industrial subjects. The 5th Congress of the Y.W.L. took place at the American League, Chicago, Ill. The delegates from Superior District were: E. L. Chisholm, Y.W.L. Sectional Secretary, and other delegates.

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## FRESH STREAMS OF YOUTH LABOR SLAVE IN MINN IRON MINES

### Subsidiary Of United States Steel Trust Has Elaborate Spy System MINE COMMITTEES ARE FIGHTING WEAPON

By E. L. Chisholm, Minn.

In the Northern part of Minnesota lies one of the richest sections in the world. The Mesaba Iron Range is the greatest iron ore mining center in the world, and produces over one half of the iron ore. Here the U.S. Steel Corporation, through its subsidiary, the Oliver Iron Mining Co. reaps fortunes from the sweat of thousands of miners who gamble daily with death for their bread.

### Increased Youth Labor

With the introduction of modern machinery more young workers are employed in the mines than heretofore, while the old pick and shovel veterans are cast away. After reaching the age of 45 it is a very hard job for any miner to get a job, unless he is an extra good slave and doesn't groan under any circumstances.

The wages of the young miners is usually about four dollars (\$4.00) for company men, while contract wages depend upon the amount of "dirt" (iron ore) you dig. One of the favorite schemes of the bosses to make the men work harder is to give a few cents more in wages to one per day to one gang, and all will work harder to be "top man" on the following pay day.

### Crippled for Profits

Since the strike of 1916 a eight hour day is used in the mines and 10 and 12 hours on the surface. "Safety first" is spoken about, but used little. Men are often killed and even more often injured. Amid smoke from blasting, miners are urged to "hurry up" and get some "dirt." Often the mine is more like a swimming hole. Water can be seen coming from all directions. Here it is necessary to wear heavy clothing and raincoats to keep dry a little. Sicknesses of all sorts are frequent among the miners, although when a man is taken in to work he has to go through a physical examination.

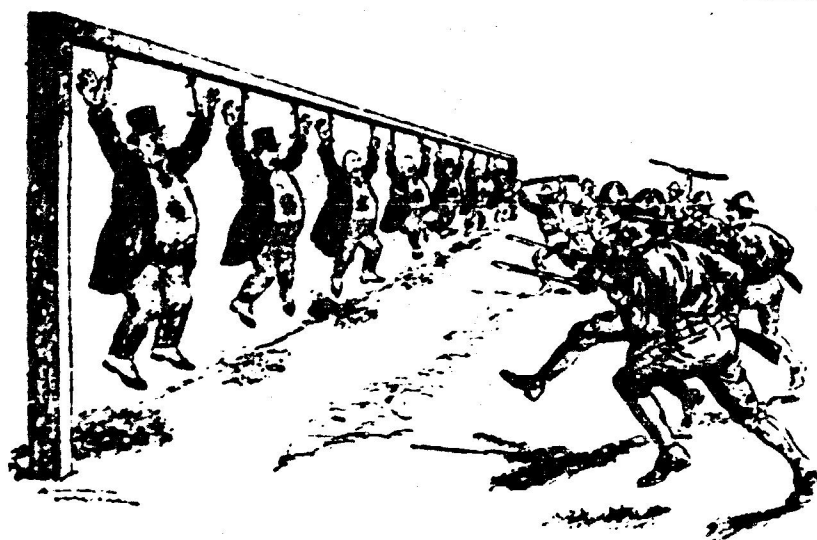
If the Oliver Mining Co. does not possess anything which could be outstanding, certainly very few companies in the United States can compare themselves with the "Oliver" in the spy system methods. Here if a worker grumbles a little bit, he is very likely to get a passport the following day. Certainly no man when the Company suspects of being a "red" can even hope to stay on the job even as much as a day. Hundreds of workers and young workers on the Range are blacklisted by the Oliver Mining Co. and are forced to leave for some other district, to escape starvation. It is said that there are more spies on the Mesaba Range than miners, and certainly it isn't much of a joke. The miners on the Range do not dare to talk to each other, are afraid to read a working class paper and certainly would very seldom risk to come down to a workers meeting, or celebration.

### Organize Mine Committees

This unbearable situation, the rationalization system coupled with the present war danger, requires the attention of every miner and young miner on the Mesaba Iron Range. Now, more than ever before, the question of organization becomes a burning question for the slaves of the Oliver Mining Co. In spite of all the spy system, blacklisting, etc., etc., the miners must form their mine committees, and lay the basis for the formation of locals of the New Miners Union.

### LABOR'S ENDLESS CHAIN

We go to work to get the cash, to buy the food to get the strength to go to work, to get the cash to buy food to get the strength to go to work.



## FIGHT WITH US IN OUR RANKS JOIN THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

By SAM REED, SUB D.O. SUPERIOR, SUB-DISTRICT

THE Young Workers (Communist) League is today the only working class youth organization in the United States, which fights for the improvements of the conditions of the youth in the factories, mines, mills, and fields. Today the working class youth makes up a great portion of the workers in industry, and the youth is in many instances the most exploited section of the working class. The wages of the young workers are very low, while the speed up system is being used more extensively than ever before.

### Fight War Danger

One of the most outstanding tasks before the working class youth at this time is to fight against another capitalist war. The imperialist governments including the Wall Street government in Washington are today feverishly preparing for another "1914" in every capitalist war the working class youth is called upon to do the fighting. The young workers are those

## LUMBERJACKS IN FILTHY CAMPS GET SMALL PAY

### Strong Union Need In Michigan Woods

By E. S.—Young Lumberjack

Both old and young are being exploited by the Lumber barons in the Michigan Lumber Camps. There hundreds and even thousands of men slave their lives away in these dirty, camp houses for a meagre wage of from \$15 to \$20 a month.

### Exploit Young Workers

Very often you will find young workers of the age of 16, 18 and 20 years of age, working just as hard as the adult workmen and for the same low wages. They start out in the woods early in the morning and slave their till it gets dark.

Despite the fact that the above mentioned wage is low, the men who work here make still less. The piece work rate is 3 1/2 cents straight. There are no camps that pay 4 cents a stick, but in these camps the exploitation is so intense that there is a shortage of men in these camps. The stick must be a certain thickness and not less, in order to be paid for. The men who work for the

interests of the financiers and industrialists.

Comrades, the Young Workers (Communist) League of America fights against capitalist wars, and against capitalist militarization of the youth. Our program calls for the organization of all the working class youth, of every nationality and of every color and race to fight for the interests of our class, the working class.

### Join Y. W. L. Today

In the Superior Sub-District (which includes Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin) we have League units spread from one end of the District to the other. But there is still room for more, and we want all young workers from shops, factories, mines, and fields to join our ranks and become members of the only revolutionary youth organization in this country, the YOUNG WORKERS COMMUNIST LEAGUE of America.

(For information write to: Y.W.C.L. Superior Sub-District, Box 104, Superior, Wis.)

to have it counted at all. If the stick is thicker than four inches we only get that meagre 3 1/2 cents for it.

### Lousy Bunks

Besides the rotten wages for the lumberjack the camps in themselves are absolutely unfit for human beings to live in. The floors are dirty, the beds full of lice and bugs. The food is always the kind that you feel like leaving it alone.

All these conditions will not improve unless the lumberjacks who are today completely unorganized and disgusted, wake up from their slumber and organize into a strong militant union which will force the bosses to take notice. Fellow workers, let's organize our camp committees, and fight in a united manner against our common foe, the bosses.

The adult workers must work hand in hand with the youth in the organizational work. The old and young are both exploited by the same bosses. Both must fight together.

## MICH. LEAGUE TURNS FACE TO MINERS

By T. M. (Young Miner)

IRONWOOD, Mich.—The miners from around Ironwood certainly need organization and unity today more than ever before. Especially is this true of the young miners. The bosses are taking advantage of the fact that there are plenty of unemployed walking the streets, who could be put in the place of the present crew of miners, exploit their men to the limit.