

YOUNG WORKER

Published monthly by the Young Communist League of America, 43 East 125th Street, New York City. Entered as second class matter October 12, 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rates—\$1.00 a year; 50c for 6 months; Foreign Rates 2.00 a yr.

Vol. VII, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1929

PRICE 5 CENTS

SUPPORT THE ILL. MINERS STRIKE!

Y. C. L. ACTIVE IN SO. ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS

Young Miners are Im- portant Section of Industry

By SAM REED

Thousands of miners in Southern Illinois are now in open revolt against the corrupt Lewis and Fishwick leadership of the United Mine Workers of America. For more than ten years the Lewis machine has been in control of the U. M. W. of A., and for these many years the miners have suffered from wage cuts, unemployment, and from the speed-up system, aside from the open betrayals and sell-outs by the misleaders.

But just as professional thieves can very seldom agree on the division of the booty among them—
(Continued on page 4)

Youth Strike In Queen Anne Candy Factory In Indiana

29 Young Workers Are Arrested

Twenty-nine young workers were arrested on the picket line in front of the Queen Anne Candy Factory of Hammond, Indiana, where a strike is now being conducted under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial League and the Young Communist League. Those arrested were charged with disorderly conduct and distribution of leaflets and then later given a suspended sentence. The strike has now been in process for some time and is receiving the enthusiastic support of large numbers of young workers.

Five hundred workers, mostly young girls are employed in the factory, working under the most miserable conditions, receiving wages ranging from six to twelve dollars a week. These young workers had been organizing against these conditions and upon the call of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE attended a factory gate meeting. At this meeting the police were on hand and arrested the two speakers of the League, Stevens and Chaps.

FORD'S SONG

The belt is running swiftly and the profits piling high;
They don't give a damn,
If the slaves of the Ford Plant die.

ON TO FINAL VICTORY!



15,000 Unemployed In Passaic Today

Factories Laying Off Workers Every Day

Passaic is faced with an industrial crisis. Unemployment is increasing at a tremendous rate. Out of thirty-five thousand workers, fifteen thousand are jobless. Hundreds of workers are crowding the employment offices and agencies offering their hands for ten, twelve and fifteen dollars a week.

The Earl & Freed Inc. and the Triplex Glass Factory, where three thousand young workers were employed have been closed. Some of them have two and three weeks' pay coming.

The Botany, one of the largest textile mills, laid off about one

SERVICEMEN AID Y.C.L. IN ANTI- MILITARIST DISTRIBUTIONS

thousand workers. And those who still work in the textile mills are working two and three days a week.

The American Cigar Co., employing two thousand five hundred young workers last year, now employs but five hundred, who slave fifty-four hours for twelve dollars a week.

Out of about thirty-five Dress and Coat shops twenty are closed entirely. All the skilled workers of the Needle Trades have lost hope of finding any job.

The Young Communist League of Passaic has as its main task to mobilize the working youth to fight low wages, long hours, speed-up, unsanitary conditions and permanent unemployment.

— A Passaic Young Worker.

Haiti Demonstration Before White House

NORFOLK, Va. — Y. C. L. members distributed hundreds of leaflets to sailors and marines calling upon them to refuse to fight the Haitian workers. The sailors and marines aided the distribution, asking for leaflets to give their fellow servicemen. Many expressed agreement with the leaflet and opposition to being used against colonial workers. "We sell ourselves for twenty-one dollar a month," one admitted.

There were additional distributions by the Y. C. L., aided in many
(Continued on page 12)

Southern Illinois Miners Strike Under Leadership of NMI

Lewis - Fishwick Ma- chine Exposed to Workers

The strike of the Illinois coal miners called by the National Miners Union on December 9 is spreading throughout the Southern coal district. Despite the united efforts of the coal operators, the government with its courts and militia; the Lewis Fishwick betrayers and their gangster tactics, to break the strike, the miners are rallying behind the National Miners Union.

Believing that it was safely entrenched in the Illinois coal section the Lewis officialdom paid no heed to the growing unbearable conditions of the Illinois miners
(Continued on page 6)

Youth Conference at the N.T.W.U. Nat'l Conventior

Directly Representing 26000 Young Workers

By SOPHIE MELVIN

The Youth Conference at the second national convention of the N. T. W. U. was permeated with the slogan "Prepare for Struggle!" The 40 Youth delegates present, directly representing 26,000 young workers in the textile industry urged the youth department of our Union to send out organizers because of the most favorable possibilities for organization.

The introduction of labor saving machines, the increased stretch-out system, has brought about a greater influx of young workers into the industry. Despite the increase of unemployment, young workers are nevertheless retained in them the mill owners find a better source of exploitation. The young workers steadily replacing adult workers are today among the lowest paid in the industry. The average wage being \$8.00.

In the discussion the delegates reported of the great discontent amongst the young workers and the need for organization.

The delegates from the South: North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, pointed out that our Union in the South is the only organization carrying on a militant fight against the existing miserable conditions. That the Union is spreading in break-
(Continued on page 12)

YOUNG WORKERS IN COPPER MINES OF MICHIGAN AND ON THE "IRON RANGE" ORGANIZE

Militant Workers Are Blacklisted

The organizational work of the National Miners Union on the Iron Range and in the Copper mines of Michigan, and the response of the Young Miners, show the readiness of the Youth in the mines, to follow the N.M.U. In the new locals organized in this territory, we find many Young Workers, taking the leading role in the building of these locals, as well as carrying on activity. These elements already in the Union will be a basis for drawing in large number of Young Workers in the N.M.U., giving a basis for a strong Youth Section of the N.M.U. in this District.

The role of the Youth in these mines is becoming very important. In increasing numbers Youth are replacing the adult workers. There are some 30 per cent Young Workers in the Copper mines at present, where conditions of work, especially for those under 18 years of age, are very bad. Working underground, for miles, the skin disease, resulting from the penetration of the copper liquid thru the skin, as well as serious accidents occurring very often, are some of the conditions under which Young

Workers in the copper mines are forced to work.

On the Iron Range, large numbers of Young Miners are being drawn into the ore mines. The need-up, the long hours of those employed, and the part-time work, as well as the increasing unemployment, are effecting the Young Workers. The employment hits the Young Workers, since they are forced to support the family.

The complete domination over the workers and their whole activity by the Copper and Steel Trusts, thru their stool pigeons and the black list, in these small mining towns and locations, makes the work very difficult, as active comrades, thru the slightest suspicion are fired and blacklisted. In fact many workers have been fired, simply because they were Finnish, since Finnish Workers are considered the most radical element. Young Workers especially are singled out if they are active in the work of the Union.

The Y.C.L. in this District, will intensify its activity in completely orientating its work on the basis of drawing these Young Miners into the N.M.U., and build a strong Youth Section. An immediate task must be to establish mine nuclei of the League and cooperate in this work with the Communist Party in this District.

MINERS LIVES IN DANGER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL MINE

Many Accidents Result of Bosses' Laxity

Many persons visiting the local mines complain about the conditions the mines are in. But when they saw the Sangamon Coal Co. wash house, they said it was the worst they had ever seen. The wash house, which is supposed to be swept and scrubbed twice daily, is only swept once a week. As for the showers, a miner might just as well wash at home. There are eighteen showers, twelve in working order, for 475 men. So, at quitting time you can imagine 475 rushing for twelve showers, and the cockroaches there look like ours at a Lewis-Fishwick convention.

But that is not all. When a miner is compelled to draw a few dollars from his pay before pay day, the company charges him ten per cent on the dollar.

The conditions below are still worse. Every miner's life is in danger in this mine. The top of the mine is supposed to be properly timbered to prevent the top from falling down. But not in this mine. If the top happens to fall and kill a man, why they just clean up the slate and let the rest go. What do the coal operators care about the life of a miner?

Everywhere in the mine you can find broken timber and the inspectors mark, signifying bad top, to be removed at once. But no one pays any attention to that until it is too late. For instance, last year a miner sat on his box refuelling his lamp to go home, when some timber broke loose and killed him instantly. It took the company twenty five minutes to get him from under the coal. When they brought him to the surface, they found he was dead. They paid him \$1000 compensation, but he was a young man with a wife and five children.

and died before he was brought to the surface.

Take the digger for instance. He gets ninety-one cents a ton for solid mining. And if he complains for rails, the boss wouldn't listen to him. Imagine a man shoveling twenty to thirty-five feet for about two and three weeks just because the company cannot "afford" to buy rails and the miner must wait until a room is worked out in order to get some of the old rails.

Take the young trapper who has to put in eight hours a day and only receives \$2.50 a day. Men working on top only receive fifty cents per hour.

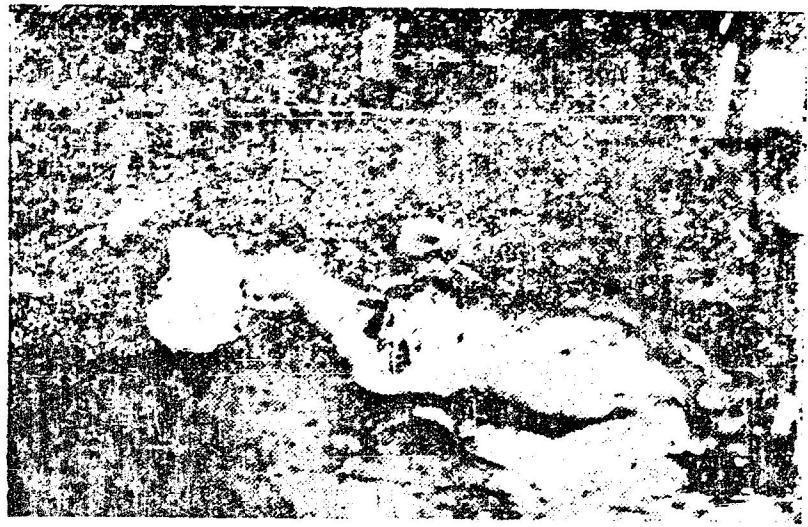
The main roads, or motor roads, are never cleaned, which can cause an explosion or a wreck at any time and take the lives of many miners.

As you can happen all the time because of the rotten conditions of the mine. Just four weeks ago one of our local young miners lost two fingers and has not received a cent as yet. One young fellow was ruptured riding trips and when take to the hospital the doctors and company attendants said it was a disease, so he was discharged from the mine and the hospital never receiving a red cent. And to make matters worse, the young lad's father was killed previously to his accident in the same coal company mine. So the mother was left with this young ruptured lad and five children, ranging in age from three to nine years.

If a miner is hurt and is of more than a month his compensation calls for one half of his earnings in two weeks. But if he only makes fifteen dollars during the month, what the hell do they expect to do - pay him \$7.50 for that month?

Freddie, the Coal Man

WHITE TERROR IN JUGO-SLAVIA



The photographs above show the wrecked office of the Young Communist League in Jugo-Slavia, and one of the workers killed by the police. On the left is Mishka Oreshki, political secretary of the YCL of Jugo-Slavia, who died, together with his brother, Slavko, and Janko Mishitch, rather than surrender the illegal printing press of the League to the police.



WORKERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROTEST GASTONIA SENTENCES

A cablegram from 20,000 textile workers in Czechoslovakia was received by the International Labor Defense, protesting against the conviction of 7 Gastonia strikers and promising continued mass support.

The statement in parts reads as follows: "The Union of Textile Workers in Czechoslovakia numbering more than 20,000 men and women, protests against the brutal class verdict pronounced upon the leaders of the Gastonia strike. We call on the American textile proletariat not to let up in their struggle until they have wiped out this bitter verdict of class justice which is sending their leaders to living death in the North Carolina prisons."

300 BULGARIAN WORKERS ARRESTED

A new wave of white terror is sweeping over Bulgaria. The revolutionary workers' press is persecuted, editors arrested and imprisoned. During one week 300 workers were arrested on the charge of belonging to the Communist Party. The authorities are preparing a big trial against 52 persons, charged with the crime of membership in the Communist Party.

THE RED-BAITING A.F.L. ORGANIZES FASCIST LEGION

Gives Open Support to War Preparations

The American Federation of Labor which has long been praising the achievements of the Citizens' Military Training Camp and other military organizations established by the War Department in its scheme to militarize the American youth, is now taking steps to organize military and war preparing organizations.

John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, with an additional group of the "fat boy" are making plans to establish what is planned to be the largest post of the American Legion in the country. This is another betrayal of the American Federation of Labor of workers' interests. Here again the A. F. of L. clearly points out that it does not represent labor but that it represents the capitalist class. This move of the A. F. of L. definitely establishes it as a part of the state apparatus aiding in developing organizations that have long been hostile to labor and are used in the war preparations against the Workers' Fatherland—the Soviet Union.

The workers are learning the betraying role of the A. F. of L. and in larger numbers throughout the country thousands upon thousands are entering the ranks of the militant trade unions affiliated to the Trade Unity League.

LEADERS OF Y.C.L. MURDERED BY POLICE IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Die Rather Than to Surrender Press

Willing to die rather than surrender to the police the illegal press of the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia, Janko Mishitch and the Oreshki Brothers fought back the police for one hour, and then fell defending their revolutionary posts.

Yugoslavia, playing today the role of agent of international imperialism in its attack against the Soviet Union, is adopting the most brutal methods of terror and oppression against the revolutionary working class at home. The fascist military dictatorship, in its determination to crush the revolutionary movement, stops at nothing. Scores of militant workers lie in the jails of Yugoslavia; many have been murdered; the largest crime being the murder of the three self-sacrificing and devoted young revolutionists, two of which had leading positions in the Yugoslavian Young Communist League—Janko Mishitch and the Oreshki Brothers.

On July 21st, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the police surrounded the house where Comrades Mishka Oreshki, Janko Mishitch and Slavko Oreshki were living, and called upon the comrades to give themselves up or they would break in. The young comrades knew what this would mean and they stuck to their guns, refused to open the doors and they were brutally murdered!

Mishka Oreshki was 24 years old, a building worker, and political secretary of the Y.C.L. of Yugoslavia since the end of 1928. He was one of the most capable functionaries of the League. In 1923 he became active in the illegal Young Workers League and later in the illegal Young Communist League, where he revealed a splendid revolutionary spirit and readiness for sacrifice. At the V World Congress of the Young Communist International, he was elected to the Executive Committee. In him the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia, as well as the whole revolutionary movement, loses one of its most courageous working class leaders.

Janko Mishitch was one of the founders of the Young Communist League. In 1925 he became secretary of the League. For a long time he was also a member of the Central Committee and filled various offices of the League. He was arrested countless times and expelled from all the larger cities. Owing to his health and revolutionary studies he was two years abroad and then returned to Yugoslavia at the end of 1928 in order to devote himself entirely to the revolutionary movement. Since then he held important offices in the Party and the Youth League.

Slavko Oreshki, although not a member of the revolutionary movement, always stood on the side of the working class in all countless struggles against the bourgeoisie and gave all that he has for the revolutionary liberation struggle. He fell in the struggle at the side of his brother

PRE-PLENUM DISCUSSION PAGE

Training of New Proletarian Leadership Is an Urgent Need

Must Become One of Our Main Tasks

By SAM DON.

NEC has continuously pointed out that one of the greatest weaknesses of the League is our lack of proletarian leadership. The training of young proletarian functionaries is the most important of our main tasks. Each district must pay special attention to the development of a cadre of young proletarian functionaries.

The YCI has paid special attention to our poor social composition, lack of proletarian functionaries, and instructed the League to concentrate all its energy to the change of our social composition and the development of a cadre of young proletarian functionaries and leadership.

One of the first steps in mobilizing the District Executive Committee and membership for this task is through an ideological campaign, to develop in the League the proper understanding of the role of the young workers in the organization and leadership of the League.

The change of our social composition and the training of a cadre of young proletarian functionaries and leadership in the League, must not be considered only as an organizational problem but as one of the main political tasks of the League. Comrade Lenin in 1905 in discussing the role of intellectuals and workers and the following: "It is asserted that the leaders of the workers were usually intellectuals. Is this assertion important? But it does not solve the problem. It is of the opinion that one must penetrate more deeply into the problem. The workers have a class interest and with a small amount of political training will pretty soon become consistent socialists. I am very much in favor that in every committee to every two intellectuals there should be eight workers."

What Lenin said in 1905 applies equally to the United States and the existing conditions in the League. In this Leninist spirit the League and especially the

leading committees should carry out the line of the YCI and NEC regarding our social composition and the training of League functionaries for the development of a proletarian leadership.

One of the essential steps in developing a cadre of proletarian functionaries is to give leading and responsible positions to young industrial workers. This must not be done in a formal sense—in the sense of merely giving appointments or merely adding comrades to the committees. The leading, more experienced comrades and the executives must display an attitude of patience and at the same time involve them in all phases of League work. From the unit up to the DEC the young proletarian elements must be given various responsible positions and tasks.

The young proletarian elements must be given not only organizational tasks but also political ones. The experience, capabilities of the membership in the League, must, of course, be taken into consideration. BUT THIS MUST NOT BECOME THE EXCUSE IN DELAYING OR SHOWING LACK OF ENTHUSIASM IN DEVELOPING LOCAL DISTRICT PROLETARIAN LEADERSHIP.

The development of proletarian functionaries must not be approached from the viewpoint of merely drawing them into the leadership. This line of the YCI and NEC must be carried out with the viewpoint of making possible that the young proletarian elements should become THE LEADERSHIP IN THE LEAGUE.

The young proletarian comrades must be trained to become politically minded, to develop an appreciation and interest for the theoretical problems. They should be made acquainted with the political problems confronting the League and Party. Through political training the young proletarian elements will develop political initiative and executive ability.

One of the first steps in developing political consciousness and initiative is, as it was already pointed out above, to draw them into leading positions. But this



JOSEPH STALIN

"Precisely because we want to go forward we must make it one of our main tasks to engage in sincere and revolutionary self-criticism," declared Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. "There can be no progress without that. There can be no development without that." The fiftieth birthday of Comrade Stalin was celebrated on December 21 by workers throughout the Soviet Union.

must be coupled with systematic political training.

A mechanical approach to this problem will only be an excuse and substitute. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROLETARIAN FUNCTIONARIES AND LEADERSHIP MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A POLITICAL TASK, and with this perspective our activities in this field must be carried on.

Youth Conference at the N.T.W.U. Nat'l Convention

(Continued from page 1)

ing the barriers between North and South, black and white, and uniting all workers for effective struggle. The young workers are most responsive to our agitation but we must send in more organizers, literature, and other means (social and sports) that will counteract the ideological influence of the bosses through their Y. M. C. A. industrial teams, etc.

The delegates were merciless in their criticism of the past work. The wrong and bureaucratic leadership of our Union (Weisbord, Keller, Dawson), entirely neglected the building of a functioning youth committee, did not sufficiently understand that the youth, organized into the youth sections, will be a most vitalizing force in the strengthening of our Union.

Several resolutions were adopted. The one on the situation of the Youth Section of the Union, dealt concretely with immediate task in each particular district. This resolution and the one on the situation in the textile industry will serve as a basis for the drawing up of a program of action for young workers.

All delegates left the conference with determination to bring the convention message; to the thousand of unorganized young textile workers. All of them felt confident that, with the election of the National Youth Committee, we will go forward to the building of our Youth sections. In the report of the youth conference to the convention this slogan was put forward to the delegates: "With every union local, a youth section." For every district a youth organizer.

Build the Youth Section!
Strengthen the National Textile

Entire Membership of League Must Be Involved in Activities

Steps Must Taken to Activize Membership

By J. MARKS.

(Industrial Organizer of Chicago District.)

A shortcoming of the League nationally is the fact that only a very small portion of our membership is involved in the tasks before our League. As steps in the activation of our membership we must overcome the causes that are at the root of inactivity and the consequent shifting of the bulk of our work on a small portion of willing but overburdened comrades.

As steps towards activation, we must:

1. Orient the units themselves toward mass work. A sectarian League, a League only in words, gives no opportunity for activating or inspiring its membership.

2. All our campaigns and activities must be clarified to the membership. Maximum activity and responsibility on the part of comrades can be obtained when each member knows why this or that measure or step is taken, and how it is connected with our general perspective. Too many times almost mechanical decisions are made: "Comrade so and so, you are instructed to do this or that." When a comrade understands the importance of the successful carrying out of a task, he will be more apt to see to it that there is no lagging on the job.

3. The political level of our membership must be raised. Our comrades must be made to realize that the unit is an integral part in the class struggle. That the successful organizational and influential growth of the unit will depend on the degree of collective activity and working class clarity of each of its members.

4. Pay attention to new elements. From time to time new proletarian elements join our movement. The executives fail to pay sufficient attention to these comrades and groom them into activity. In this way the burdens of the active comrades are not eased, work is hindered, and the new elements are not activated and trained as new leading cadres.

5. Cleanse unit of useless elements. Almost every unit has certain elements who repeatedly show their insincerity as young communists by avoiding and discouraging Bolshevik activity. These elements, especially in the present period, retard the activation of our units. Not only do they prove valueless as members of the Y.C.L. but act as an anchor on many members who have the prospects of development and activation. Unit executives must make clear to these inactive, irresponsible elements the objectives of the Y.C.L. give them a practical trial and if these elements fail to develop healthy tendencies, to make short work of them.

6. Every League Member an Active Member—Every League member must be drawn into the work of the League. The Executives must learn the abilities of every

Workers Union!
Organize the young workers in your mill into the Youth Section!
Right for the special demands for young workers!
Forward to a national strike!

comrade and endeavor to develop the abilities by assigning each number of the unit specific tasks to carry out.

7. In some League centers (New York, Chicago, etc.) some of our units grow to the membership of 10 or over. In a unit of the size many comrades are deprived of and are not swung into activity. Certain members volunteer for this and that activity. The bulk of the membership becomes demonstration League members—just dues payers and on-lookers. In cases of this sort it is advisable to split the unit and form another unit. This will tend to activate certain members and broaden the influence of the Y.C.L.

These are just some of the means of activating the Y.C.L. and to change the bulk of League membership from just dues payers to active participants in the class struggle.

Shoe Workers Have to Purchase Stock

Conditions Especially Bad For Youth

LYNN, Mass. At the present time the shoe bosses in this state are putting through a wide spread campaign in many shoe factories to sell shares to the workers in order to tie them down to their jobs. Especially at this time the Harvard Shoe Company, on Broadway, Boston, is trying this.

The boss comes to the more skilled worker, who is "supposed" to make better pay, and tells him that he must buy a \$100.00 share in the company. The only reason for this is clear: the bosses giving the workers rotten conditions, are afraid of losing the "loyalty" of the workers, finding in their place a group of organized and rebellious men and women.

In these factories the young workers get as usual the worst end of the bargain. There has been very little work, and the young workers make on an average of \$12 to \$15. The boss keeps the workers in the shop all the morning, and then in the afternoon comes around with work to keep the movertime. Because there is no union in this shop, and because of the betrayal of the shoe strike in Boston and Chelsea last summer by the fakers, the workers are helpless to fight against these conditions.

In the present campaign of share-selling in the shoe industry we must fight to expose this "cooperation" scheme which is being put over on the workers. The adult and young workers must organize together to fight. The National Shoe and Leather Workers' organization committee is carrying on the work of exposing the Y.C.L. union, and the Henry & Meade, and Nolan & Fitzgerald outfits, who have sold out the shoe workers.

THE Y. C. L. DISCUSSION

The sharpening of the class struggle necessitates a thorough change in the tactics of the Y. C. L. This thorough change means the application of the new course of the Y.C.L. to the American League. The adoption of the new course is not only a political matter; it is a task of primary political importance.

In order to bring about this turn in the life and work of the League, it is necessary that the entire membership and leadership shall have a thorough understanding of the meaning of the turn. It is for this reason that the N.E.C. Bureau decided to start a thorough and wide-spread discussion throughout the League. This discussion is of political significance, and it will be a League and not a caucus discussion as in the past.

All the active comrades, on a unit and district scale, must participate in this discussion through writing articles; through discussion at the unit meetings and at the coming district conferences. The discussion, as well as the coming Plenum should become the center of a sweeping wave of self-criticism, as the best method and a guarantee for fully bringing to the forefront our weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, with the view of analyzing these weaknesses as well as finding ways and means of correcting them. Self-criticism must also be used as a method of developing the initiative of the membership and the promotion of new proletarian comrades into the leadership of our League, on a unit, district and national scale.

—National Executive Committee.

YOUNG WORKER

Published monthly by National Executive Committee, Young Communist League of U. S. A.

PAUL CROUCH, Editor

Mail all subscriptions and articles to YOUNG WORKER, 43 East 125th Street, New York City Telephone: Harlem 8619

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$1.00 a year; 50c for six months. Foreign rates: \$2.00 a year.

OUR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The membership drive of the Young Communist League—which includes the subscription campaign for the Young Worker—must not be regarded, as has too often been the case in the past, as something different and apart from the everyday tasks of the League. The purpose is not merely to increase the number of names on the membership or the Young Worker mailing list, but to bring into our ranks young workers, primarily from basic industries, who will make the League a mass organization capable of facing the tremendous tasks ahead of us. And the only reason why this comes along is to bring in these young workers in actual struggles through increased activity on the part of every department of the League.

Not only do we face increasing difficulties—in the way of fascist terror, etc., but we face today the greatest opportunities for organizing the young workers and leading them in the growing struggles. For the first time the League is becoming an active force in the South. The coal strike in Southern Illinois demands the mobilization of all League forces, and increasing strikes in every industry as a result of rationalization, wage cuts, and the efforts of capitalism to solve its problems at the expense of the workers, means that not only must we bring more young workers into our ranks, but we must activate our present membership. In a period of increasing class struggle, there is no room in our ranks for inactivity.

Right wing elements League in the Rubinstein, Silves Lurye, etc. were frightened by the prospect of increasing struggles, and rather than face the tasks ahead of us they tried to bury their heads in the sand like an ostrich and speak of the "strength" of American capitalism. Now they are out of our ranks because they could not hold the movement back and make it a sectarian group—isolated from the masses of young workers who know the facts better than all of the Lovestone "theorists."

We do not regret the "loss" of right wing intellectuals. We turn to the young workers in the factories and mines as the elements we must draw into our League. And our membership and Young Worker Drive can be a success in the real Bolshevik sense only if the basis of this campaign is increased activity of the League in all struggles of the young workers.

FORWARD TO GREATER STRUGGLES!



Y. C. L. ACTIVE IN SO. ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS

(Continued from page 1)

elves, so these fakers lately began a struggle for the control of the property and funds of the union.

No attempt was ever made to find ways and means to draw in young miners into the activities of the union. In fact the youth was deprived from higher positions in the union, as the Lewis machine could not very well depend on the young miners to tolerate the reachery of the Lewis machine.

The National Miners' Union Reaches the Young Miners

The National Miners' Union, born in the struggle of the miners against the fakers and the mining companies, has already proven through struggles in Ohio, Pennsylvania, W. Virginia, etc., that it is true to its program, and its aim, the N. M. U. is the hope of the miners in Southern Illinois.

There is a growing response and eagerness for struggle among the young miners. Especially is this true among those who have been reached with the N. M. U. program. Just like the young miners in Gastonia and in other places, so the young miners in Southern Illinois will be found in the ranks of the struggle

against the Coal Operators, and the fakers.

The National Miners' Union must set as one of its immediate tasks the building of the Youth Section of the Union. On the basis of concrete immediate demands for the young miners, and on the basis of drawing in the youth into the leading committees of the union and involving them in union activity, the N. M. U. will succeed in winning the youth for the struggle against the bosses and the Lewises, etc.

The Young Communist League in the Struggle

The Young Communist League, a part of the revolutionary labor movement, has as its special task to organize and fight for the young workers. In the last miners' strike in Pennsylvania (1926-27), in the textile strikes in Passaic, New Bedford, Gastonia, the Young Communist League members and organizers fought in the front lines. The League on the basis of its youth demands rallied the workers for the struggle.

In the present situation in Southern Illinois the League is faced with gigantic tasks. It has before it the problem of reaching the thousands of young miners and rallying them for struggle. The largest number of these young miners have never heard of the League program. The League must bring forth its demands and its aims before the young miners

and prove to them that we are not there to propagate them but to fight with them and lead them in the struggle for their demands.

The Mining Companies aim to distract the attention of the youth from the struggle by encouraging bourgeois sports, and other recreation, under bosses control. As the fight between the miners and the operators grows the mine companies will try to use the young miners as strike breakers. Our immediate problem is to mobilize the young miners, not only to fight together with the adults for the N. M. U. demands, but to prepare them to lead their organization and their lives from any fascist attacks by the mining companies and the government.

The success of the building up of a Youth Section depends to a great extent on the work of the Young Communist League. The fight in Southern Illinois is just beginning.

The success of the miners' battles depends largely on the young miners' support in these battles. The task before the Young Communist League is to mobilize all of its forces, as well as to mobilize the young workers throughout the country to the support of the young miners. The League must establish itself as the leader of the young miners, must organize them into the Youth Section and draw in hundreds of young miners into its ranks.

Servicemen Aid In Y. C. L. Distribution

(Continued from page 1)

cases by servicemen, in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and New London, Conn.

A demonstration of the Y. C. L. and the Communist Party was held before the White House for the workers and peasants of Haiti and against the Stimson note. Upshaw, Negro longshoreman, Sylvia Langdon, Gastonia, N. C., striker, and Paul Crouch, editor of the Young Worker, led the demonstration. 36 were arrested but later released by Hoover in an effort to prevent publicity on the case.

RADIUM VICTIMS NEARING DEATH

Five women poisoned by pointing brushes with their lips as they painted luminous watch dials in the Orange, N. J., plant of the United States Radium Corporation are nearing death.

The five women workers were victimized by the capitalist courts, who came to the aid of the radium corporation, when settlement of the poisoned workers' suits were made. The women were forced to settle their claims for a pension of \$800 a year for life. And now they are slowly dying—a painful, miserable death.

LOW WAGES AT THE GENERAL CIGAR CO.

I am working for the General Cigar Co. several months now and my highest pay for a full week since I began piece work has been \$11.45. When I was hired Mr. Krout took me and some other girls who were hired at the same time into the office and gave us a lecture. He told us of the wonderful opportunities that await us in the General Cigar Co. That we could make from \$20 to \$24 a week; we would not have to work hard and there's plenty of fresh air.

I began with \$10, which was increased to \$13 after three weeks. But the \$3 raise didn't do me any good because they started me on piece work before I had time to draw \$13 twice.

They put me on an experienced crew as a feeder and I held the whole crew book. Now that I am experienced they stick new girls on my crew and they hold us back. And that is one reason why we get less pay than even the starting rate.

That's how the bosses keep the wages down and speed us up. I am for helping the Cigar Light, the shop paper of the Young Communist League in our factory and for a strong union.

—A Feeder.

RED ARMY REGIMENT SENDS GREETINGS TO YCL OF USA

The following letter was sent by the 10th Red Army Mounted Artillery Division, of which the American Y. C. L. is the patron, to our League on the Tenth Anniversary of the Young Communist International:

"Fighting Red Army greetings to the Communist Youth of America, from the fighters, political workers and commanders of the 10th Mounted Artillery Division, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Young Communist International."

"We are sending our greetings to you at a time when some of us are leaving the cannons and guns to return to the factories and farms."

"Twenty years of exerted studies and labor have strengthened the fighting powers of the Red Army of the Soviet Union."

"In the factories and mills and on the farms we will continue to develop the defense capacities of the Soviet Union, for this is the sole guarantee of the safety of the U.S.S.R. and the guarantee for the successful construction of Socialism."

"The land in which you live is powerful. But we are not less powerful. It is true that we are weaker, economically, but we are stronger in our revolutionary energy, stronger in our incincible desire to be stronger than the strong. Our energy and desires are expressed in the Five Year Plan, which will transform our country."

"Continuing with the revolutionary traditions of the Red Cavalry, of which we are a part, under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, we, together with the entire proletariat, are carrying the Five Year Plan into life."

"From you, comrades, we expect that with your incessant revolutionary work you will dig the grave for capitalism. We are also sure that not one honest real revolutionary will follow those who have deviated from the Leninist Bolshevik line—either to the right or to the left. You must declare a ruthless war against Lovestone, Pepper and the like, and against all their ideas. Their ideas are killing the energy of the working class to struggle and consequently are delaying the victory of the working class."

"Their path is the path of opportunism."

"Your path must be the only true revolutionary path—the path of Lenin."

"This path will lead to victory, as it did in the Soviet Union, and as it will to our final triumph. We have conquered and are conquering. You must fight. In this fight you are not alone. The toiling masses of the Soviet Union are with you. The Red Army stands behind you. The Red Army stands for Communism, for the victory of the working class the world over."

"Long Live the World Revolution!"

"Long live the 10th Anniversary of the Y. C. L.!"

"(This letter was endorsed unanimously at a general meeting of the fighters, commanders and political workers of the 10th Mounted Artillery Division on October 24, 1929.)"

"Signed,

"FOMENKOFF, Commander."

"YUNAKOVSKY, Party Secretary."

WITH THE ARMED FORCES

WAR DEPARTMENT AIMS TO LURE EXPLOITED YOUTH INTO ARMY

Despite the talks of American "prosperity," the War Department recognizing the constantly worsening conditions of the toiling youth is beginning to adapt its war propaganda to the growing unemployment and low wages.

A recruiting pamphlet recently issued in London, Pa., points out the low wages of the young workers in the Viscose rayon or Susquehanna silk mills as against the "good" conditions in the army.

"Say you earn about \$15 a week or \$65 a month. What have you left?" asks the pamphlet. And then speaks of the long hours, little recreation and little chance

for physical development, rent, food, clothing, doctor's bills which leaves the young worker nothing at the end of the month.

Against these rotten conditions the War Department promises the young worker "short hours," sports, good pay and what not. It tells the young worker in glorious words about the grand vacation army life is. But it fails to tell the young worker that the army is no vacation—it means hard work, much training, much hardships—and the preparation for war against the workers of other countries, against the Soviet Union and the workers at home.

ROTTEN CONDITIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARDS

I am a member of the National Guards for years. I was gotten into the National Guards by the promise that I will have lots of fun, a vacation in summer and get some money, a dollar per week. I know enough now not to believe in such bunk.

As to good times—the only good time I ever had was a bawling out when I came late. Pay—there is no such thing. By the time you finish paying your misfund dues and the \$54.00 for the dress uniform you owe them money.

In September they sent us to camp for two weeks. Vacation? No! We were forced to get

up five a. m. We slept in tents on straw sacks. We got only one blanket so that we almost froze during the night. We ate out of filthy, rusty tin cups and masks. While the officers had five blankets, a hired cook, waiters, good dishes and a wonderful dining room. The officers really had a vacation but not us poor workers.

Each officer would select one of us to keep his leggings and shoes shining. If you fail to salute an officer or don't carry out his orders quickly you are made to work at night and sometime go to the guard house and jail.

No Wage Raises at Schweinler Press

Forced to Work Under Terrible Conditions

I work in the Schweinler Press, in New York. On the floor where I work there are about 20 young workers. These form the most exploited section of all the workers in this shop which, in a good season, employs over 2,000 workers. The wages of all the young workers are \$18 per week. No matter how hard you work your wages are never raised.

The mailing department in which I work also employs a group of about 50 women. These women all belong to the Mailers' Union, No. 6, an organization affiliated to the Typographical Union. Their wages are \$1 an hour, or \$44 per week. They wrap magazines while the young workers who help them are forced to feed them with magazines and then put all the finished magazines in a mailing bag. They work at a terrific speed and the young workers are forced to follow while doing almost twice as much work. And yet the young workers get only \$18 while these women get \$44, and even then the young workers are not sure of a full week's work, while the women workers work whether there is anything to do or not.

The conditions under which we young workers of the Schweinler Press slave are terrible. I have seen lice and cockroaches crawling about in a filthy toilet, which is never cleaned or even supplied properly. We have no lockers in which to put our clothes, nor even a place where to dress. The mailing bags which we drag about are full of dust and filth. There is favoritism. For example, the son of one of the foremen in Schweinler Press works on the same floor with me. He goes out every ten minutes to the men's room, comes in a half-hour late, goes out two hours before time and no one even talks to him about it. The foreman makes more than \$70 a week and strolls in a half-hour late and then balls out everybody for a second's delay in work.

There is a terrible speed-up in my department. Although there are no machines, these union women set a speedy pace, and the young workers are forced to follow although they do twice as much work. The young workers have no time to go to the toilet and they must pile double work on another fellow worker who is willing to do the work for that short time.

In such a situation when the bosses are speeding us up only to lay us off again when they feel like, when we are forced to put up with such conditions of dirt and filth where we work, we must organize and fight for decent wages, better conditions and the doing away with inequality in wages and in work. We must fight together in a militant union for a minimum of \$20 per week, abolition of speed-up, two 15-minute rest periods a day, no discrimination against young workers, equal pay for equal work, bettering of sanitary conditions in the toilets, building of a special dressing room for all workers.

We must join the Young Communist League, the only organization which fights in the interests of young workers against the bosses. We must put our demands up to the bosses as unified group and fight to realize these demands. The Young Communist League is the only organization which fights side by side with young workers in their everyday struggle, and as such we must support it.

—A Schweinler Slave.

The Book

In our membership drive we must aim to distribute among the League members and the young workers whom we reach the various propaganda pamphlets issued by the League and the Party. Our League membership as a whole has not developed methods of mass distribution of literature and has even failed to read the literature issued. This must be changed. Districts should order literature direct from the National Office, 43 E. 125 St., New York City. The following are some pamphlets which should be widely popularized.

Y. C. L. PROGRAM, (price 15c) —No militant young worker and League member can do without this pamphlet. Written in simple language it is an accumulation of all the experiences of the revolutionary youth movement and lays down the aims and tasks of the Young Communist International for the winning of the majority of the working class youth for revolutionary struggle in all sections of the world. The Y. C. L. Program is a guide for action.

HISTORY OF THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, (price 15c) —10 years of struggle of the Young Communist Interna-

tional, the leader of the proletarian youth the world over. A short concise history of the growth of the Young Communist International born in the struggles of the working class youth against imperialist war has grown into a mass organization with sections in more than 50 countries.

INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH (price 20c) —Contains some valuable material on the new course of the Young Communist International. The letter of the Young Communist International to every League pointing out the shortcomings and the importance for a turn towards mass work; important articles by leading members of the Y. C. L. which stress the importance of ruthless self-criticism in our discussions and in analyzing our work. This should be read particularly in connection with our League discussion.

WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY (price 5c) —This pamphlet addressed to every worker from the factories, mines and mills in simple language laying down the role of the Communist Party and why every worker join the Party.

LABOR SPORTS

BOSSES USE SPORTS AGAINST UNION IN SOUTH

By SOPHIE MELVIN
The Greenville Piedmont of Nov. 1st carried a streamer in bold print announcing a conference of mill team representatives for the 4th. This conference took place at the Woodside Mill, the largest and lowest paid in the city. It employs 700 young boys and girls at an average wage of \$11 per week. The stretch-out (speed up) system there is worse than in any other mill. Prior to the stretch-out a weaver operated 16 looms, to-day he operates 52. Due to the stretch-out and overproduction the mill has been forced to curtail. With the result that to-day they operate only five days a week with less workers.

This mill boasts of never having a strike or a union. This they credit to their welfare scheme of establishing friendship between employer and employee. Every year they run contests, fairs, summer schools, and all sorts of athletic meets. But these welfare schemes don't work any longer. The workers are becoming discon-

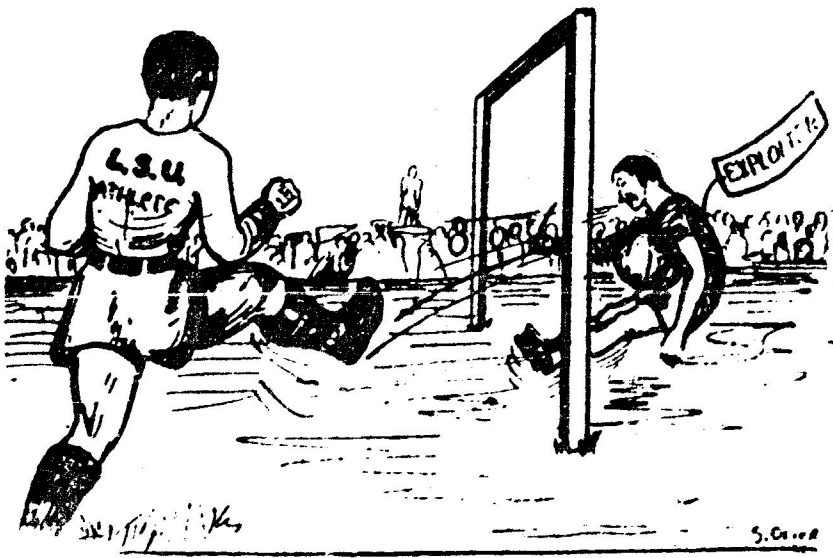
tented and are beginning to organize themselves for the abolition of the stretch-out system, increase in wages, etc. The fear of a union in that mill is so great that last week (prior to a conference of the NTWU) the super announced that he will give any one \$5 if they will tell him the names of the Union members in the mill.

The Southern young workers will be organized into teams, yes, union teams, affiliated with the Labor Sports Union. Along with play the young workers will learn to organize and fight for the 6 hour day, for a \$20 minimum wage, against child labor, etc.

Young workers join the Youth Section of the National Textile Workers Union. Form a team. A worker's team against the bosses.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN U.S.S.R. (price 15c) —A clear analysis of the role of the Trade Unions in building socialism in the Soviet Union; how they work in the Soviet Union; their growth, etc.

LABOR SPORTS IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE



S. G. ...

THE Y. C. L. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Young Workers Must Be Won in Mass Struggle

Increase Circulation of Young Worker

By PAUL CROUCH

The National Executive Committee has decided upon a Membership Drive, to begin immediately and end with the Ruthenberg Memorial. This drive has as its aim the bringing into the League of young workers, primarily in basic industry, and young Negro workers, the building up of the Young Worker into a more efficient weapon of the young workers through regular publication, and increasing its circulation, especially in fields of actual struggle, organization of shop nuclei, publication of shop papers, and increasing the activity of the League in every field. In order to bring in the most militant young workers into our League the fundamental basis of recruiting must be increased participation and leadership in all of this struggles and greater activity on the part of every department of the League.

While the development of world crisis and the growing economic crisis in the United States is leading to greater mass struggles and the movement of the masses to the left, the young workers are being involved to a greater and greater extent. Most of the young workers are employed in rationalized industry, where the struggle is greatest. In the South, where mass struggles are beginning for the first time, the youth forms a very large per cent of the total number of workers. The young workers are suffering more severely than adult workers, and the young workers are playing a most active role in the struggles of the working class.

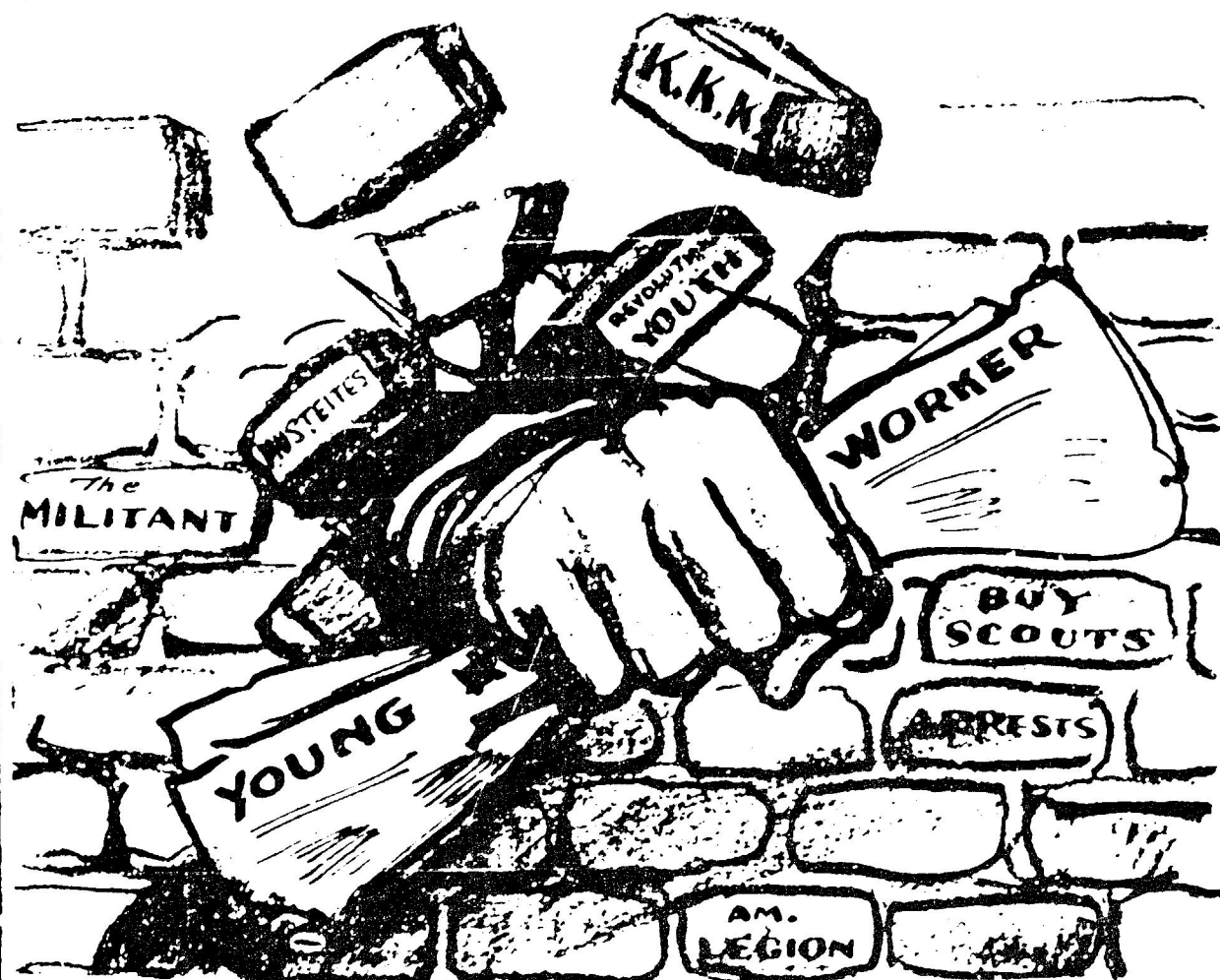
The Young Communist League, the vanguard of the working class youth, is facing tremendous tasks in the growing struggles, and it becomes necessary to recruit more young workers and to activate the present membership to be ready for the tasks ahead of us.

The imperialist powers today are preparing for armed attack on the Soviet Union. The success of the Five Year Plan and the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union, is an inspiration to workers throughout the world while world capitalism attempts to solve its contradictions by new wars. The meaning of the naval conference, the Kellogg pact, the recent note of the United States to the U.S.S.R., a threat of war, means that the League must intensify its anti-imperialist work and mobilize the young workers for defense of the Soviet Union.

Our membership campaign must

YOUNG WORKER DRIVE BREAKING THRU

—By Fred Ellis



Competition, New Method For Building League

Every Member Should Be Drawn Into Drive

By BETTY GANNETT

In the present membership drive every member must be drawn into the drive and through revolutionary competition, as a new method of work stimulate the work of each member of the League.

"Not only does Socialism not kill competition, but on the contrary, it provides the possibility for applying it for the first time on a really broad and really mass scale and for really drawing the majority of the workers into the arena of such activity where they can appear freely, develop their capacities and reveal their talents which exist among the people to an extent unlimited as an inexhaustible spring, and which capitalism has trampled, stifled and extinguished among the thousands and millions."

So spoke Lenin. And today in the Soviet Union with revolutionary enthusiasm and ardor the work of Socialist construction is going forward at a rapid pace. Upon the initiative of the Leninist Young Communist League, "Red" troops of League members were organized who began the work of competition to carry through the Five-Year Plan. Factory challenged another factory. Industries challenged other industries. Workers sign agreements with other workers. Socialist competition has today become a mass movement involving millions of workers in the Soviet Union.

The American League must take up the slogan of the Soviet Youth and answer in the spirit of true

(Continued on page 7)

build the fighting union of the miners — the National Miners Union.

In this struggle against the coal barons and the state apparatus the young miners are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the adult miners, defying the police and building the youth section of the union. An incident showing the fighting capacity of the young miners is related by the National Youth Organizer of the union: "this morning on the picket line at the No. 7 mine at Staunton a large number of young miners turned out. They sure are a lively bunch. A scab got thru the picket line. I yelled to them 'Get him and grab the bucket'. Three young miners shot out the line and before one could look around the scab was pulled. Following that a deputy showed a gun to my ribs and told me I was under arrest for inciting to riot. But he did not get very far. The whole picket line closed in on both of us. They tore me from the deputy and shoved him aside. He did not make another attempt to re-arrest me. I cite this just to show the militancy of these young coal miners. They sure are a fighting bunch down here."

Miners — spread the strike — fight for your demands. Young Miners—Build the Youth Section!

also be an answer to the counter-revolutionary Right Wing, which is aiding the imperialists in their attacks on the Soviet Union and the workers in the United States by their slanders against the C.P.S.U. and its efforts to disrupt the C.P.U.S.A., which alone can give leadership to the workers in their struggles against the offensive of the bosses and the social reformists.

Our campaign can succeed only by mobilizing every district, every unit, and every member of the League. The drive must be conducted in the most energetic manner, without pessimism, with a realization of its significance in the approaching struggles.

Among the aims of the drive are:

1. Bring in 1200 new members, primarily young workers from basic industry, thus improving the composition of the League membership.
2. Obtain 3000 new subscribers to the Young Worker.
3. Building of new shop nuclei.
4. Regular publication of more factory papers.
5. Increase of industrial and anti-militarist work of the League, and participation in all struggles of the Young Workers.
6. Recruiting of young Negro workers, and development of our Negro work.
7. Beginning of an anti-work.
8. Building the Young Pioneers.
9. Collaboration with the Party.
10. Strengthening of the apparatus of the League, and further progress in bringing proletarian elements into the leadership of the League.

MINERS STRIKE UNDER NMU LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

Following the good old A. P. of L. policy of class peace against class struggle and supporting the pledge of the Federation to the Hoover government not to struggle for increase in wages at the present time, the Lewis machine continued its role of betrayals. In the meantime the conditions of the miners became steadily worse. Tremendous unemployment — many miners not employed for years; those working receiving low wages and working only part time; increase in mine accidents as a result of complete neglect of safety regulations, starvation widespread, the miners left in thousands the ranks of the United Mine Workers and revolted against these conditions under the leadership of the National Miners Union.

Upon the second day of the strike 10,000 miners had rallied to the call of the National Miners Union in an offensive struggle for: a six hour day, five day week; \$25.00 minimum wage; abolition of

the check-off; equal wages for young miners; 15 minutes' rest period in each hour on machine work; social insurance for the unemployed, to be paid for by the bosses or the state; no discrimination against Negro miners.

But as in all struggles of workers the combined forces of the capitalist class, state apparatus, are thrown into the struggle in a determined effort to smash the growing solidarity of the working class. So, in the Illinois strike, immediately the call for the strike was issued, 600 National Guardsmen were shipped into the Southern Illinois strike area. With brutal methods of terror the National Guardsmen and the state troopers aim to break the strike. Machine guns guard the mines like watchdogs — state troopers use their guns freely — brutal clubbings of pickets — mass arrests of picketers, including miners, their wives and daughters — raids on local National Miners Union headquarters — and arrests of the N. M. U. leaders — are the methods used by the state apparatus to break the resistance of the strikers.

The following are the quotas assigned to each district:

District	New Members	Young Worker Subs.
1	50	200
2	200	600
3	100	250
4	30	50
5	50	75
6	100	200
7	75	100
8	150	200
9M	25	50
9S	100	200
10	35	50
12	75	200
13	75	150
14	25	50
15	35	75

the check-off; equal wages for young miners; 15 minutes' rest period in each hour on machine work; social insurance for the unemployed, to be paid for by the bosses or the state; no discrimination against Negro miners.

But as in all struggles of workers the combined forces of the capitalist class, state apparatus, are thrown into the struggle in a determined effort to smash the growing solidarity of the working class. So, in the Illinois strike, immediately the call for the strike was issued, 600 National Guardsmen were shipped into the Southern Illinois strike area. With brutal methods of terror the National Guardsmen and the state troopers aim to break the strike. Machine guns guard the mines like watchdogs — state troopers use their guns freely — brutal clubbings of pickets — mass arrests of picketers, including miners, their wives and daughters — raids on local National Miners Union headquarters — and arrests of the N. M. U. leaders — are the methods used by the state apparatus to break the resistance of the strikers.

The United Mine Workers unites with the coal operators in this strike breaking policy. Its hired thugs, gangsters and stool pigeons work hand in hand with the coal operators in breaking the strike and carrying on a slanderous and vicious campaign against the National Miners Union.

W. C. August, general superintendent of the Peabody Company in Christian county issued an ultimatum: "From now on any agitator for the National Miners Union who sets foot in Christian county and tries to stir up trouble among the miners will be put in jail. We will swear our warrants." And so they do — today there are already 16 warrants for the arrest of Pat Toobey, militant leader of the National Miners Union. Other leaders like Freeman Thompson and Corbishley were arrested.

But the answer of the miners to this united front of brutality — is greater militancy — better organization — spread the strike — and

APPLICATION BLANK

Free with every year's subscription to the Young Worker during membership drive, a copy of the Program of the Y. C. L. or the International of Youth.

Enclosed find one dollar for which send me the Young Worker for one year and a copy of _____

Name _____

Address _____

I wish to join the Y. C. L.

Name _____

Address _____

Send to YOUNG WORKER, 43 EAST 125th ST., NEW YORK CITY

The South 75, 500 special subs.

Gastonia Prisoners Now Free on Bail

NEW YORK YOUNG WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR 'RED' MILLER, GASTONIA STRIKE PRISONER

Prisoners to Speak at Liebknecht Meets

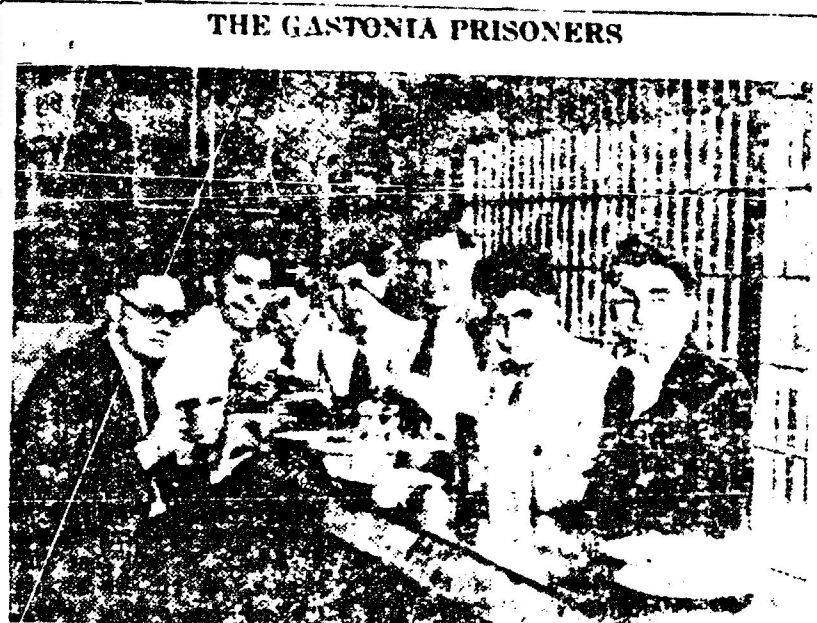
"Three Cheers for Clarence Miller and the Gastonia Prisoners!" "Long live the workers of Gastonia!" "Down with bosses' injustice!" These were some of the cheers and slogans that thundered over Pennsylvania Station, New York, when three hundred young workers met Clarence Miller, Gastonia prisoner sentenced to twenty years in the Raleigh pen by bosses' Judge Barnhill, on his arrival from Charlotte, N. C. Miller had just been released on \$5,000 bail furnished by the International Labor Defense.

Miller was borne on the shoulders of the young workers from Pennsylvania Station to the Workers Center on Union Square, the crowd singing the "International" and "Solidarity," and cheering the Gastonia prisoners loudly and the Young Communist League. The young workers stopped at the Rand School, New York center of the yellow, strike-breaking socialist party, too boo and denounce the

socialist party and to cheer the Gastonia prisoners. In front of the Workers Center the young workers stopped long enough to sing the International. Tammany cossacks prevented further demonstration.

Miller will speak at various Liebknecht memorial meetings around New York City in the next few weeks.

Miller was in the South as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League of the U. S. A. He had been organizing units of the Young Communist League in and around Gastonia until the night of June 7, when the battle at the tent colony occurred and one union organizer was wounded and Chief of Police Aderholt, who led the murderous attack on the workers' colony, fatally wounded. He has been in jail almost all of the time since then and was just sentenced along with Beal, Hendryx, Harrison, Carter, McLaughlin and McGinnis to what amounts to living deaths in the Raleigh pen for defending themselves and their right to organize.



Left to right: Clarence Miller, Hendryx, Joe Harrison, Carter, Fred Beal, McGinnis and McLaughlin.

YOUNG WORKERS REPLACE ADULTS IN THE SOUTH AS SPEED-UP INCREASES

Y.C.L. Must Be Built Up in the South

By SYLVIA LANGDON

Although the young workers everywhere are being drawn more and more into the factories, and are taking a more active and leading part in all the struggles of the working class, this is more true of the South than in any other part of the country.

A large part of the workers in the South than elsewhere are young workers, and in most of the textile mills they are an actual majority. This is true especially in the larger mills where the "stretch out" is greater, as in the Loray mill at Gastonia, where I worked for many years. The main reason is that only the young workers are able to endure the strain of the speed-up, and they can do so only for a few years. Then there are other young workers to take their places.

In the Loray and other strikes in the South, the young workers were the best fighters. The bosses could not influence them so much by race and religious prejudices. Most of the leaders of the Loray, Marion, Leaksville and other strikes were young workers.

Two of the chief weapons of the bosses in the South are race and religious prejudice. Race prejudice is used by the bosses to keep the workers divided. They use the white worker against the Negro and the Negro against the white. In order to organize the workers of the South we must fight every form of race prejudice, social as well as economic—and on the basis of complete equality fight together against the capitalists.

Very few workers in the North have any idea how religion is used by Southern capitalists, and how the churches are such an effective tool in the hands of the bosses. During the Loray strike, preachers devoted whole sermons denouncing the union and urging the strikers to go back to work. The older workers are so religious that they always believe the preacher. Not many of the young workers go to church, and they can understand how the preachers are fighting on the side of the bosses against the workers. The young workers, whose minds are not so

enslaved by old-fashioned prejudices, will furnish most of the leaders and the best fighters in the coming struggles in the South.

The Southern workers have learned many lessons in recent months. One year ago, most of us had almost no idea of the meaning of the word "union." During the Loray and other strikes, we have not only learned the need of a powerful union, but we have learned that the government is always on the side of the bosses, that they have the best brains money can buy, and especially that we must LEARN how to fight most effectively.

The Young Communist League, which organizes the young workers in every industry and trains them for leadership in their struggles, must be made a powerful organization in the South. The Southern workers have learned that the Communists are most hated by the boss, and that their enemy's greatest enemy must be the workers own best friend. Only the Young Communist League can lead the young workers of the South in all of their struggles.

WE'LL NEVER LET OUR LEADERS DIE!

By ELLA MAY
(Member of the National Textile Workers Union murdered by textile mill thugs)

Come all of you good people and listen to what I tell; The story of Chief Aderholt, the man you all knew well. It was on one Friday evening, the seventh day of June, He went down to the union ground—and met his fatal doom. They locked up our leaders; they put them into jail. They shoved them into prison and refused to give them bail. The workers joined together and this was their reply: WE WILL NEVER, NO, WE'LL NEVER LET OUR LEADERS DIE! They moved the trial to Charlotte, got lawyers from every town. I'm sure we will hear them speak again upon the union ground

ORGANIZE YOUTH INTO N. T. W. U. IN THE SOUTH

Young Workers of the South Give Reasons

What is the use of a youth section anyway? Why can't the young workers work together with the older people? The young people do not know what they are organizing for. This is what some folks might say. Do the young workers know what they are asking for? Of course they do.

The old and young workers work together to a certain extent. They fight for shorter hours and better pay. They also fight for better working and living conditions. There are thousands of textile workers in the United States alone suffering from pellagra and other diseases due to the bad conditions of the textile industry. Can we young workers stand by and let our fellow workers slave twelve to fourteen hours without even a short lunch period? Will we let the bosses exploit us in this fashion? No, a thousand times no.

The main reason for organizing a youth section is to get the young people together. The older workers want enough money to support their family and they too want shorter hours. But the young workers have special problems.

For instance, a man of a certain age goes to a boss and asks for a job. Perhaps the boss will say, "I will pay you \$20 a week." A young worker would be put on that same job for twelve or fifteen dollars a week and maybe not that much. That is why the youth must be organized in special organizations.

One trick the bosses use to get the young worker's mind away from the rotten conditions is to establish athletic clubs. What will be our reply to the bosses? To organize a youth section of the National Textile Workers Union, have our own sports and games and yell for our union instead of the capitalists.

Why should the youth section be interested in the older workers' troubles and small wages? Because we are a part of the working class—and we too will some day be older workers.

Southern Young Worker.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

It is estimated that 160,000 persons in the United States die from tuberculosis every year. Over a million more persons have the disease in active form. This death toll comes from the ranks of the working class.

While Vera is in prison, Manville Jenches is in pain. Come join the Textile Union and show that you are game. We are going to have a union, all over the South. Then we can wear good clothes and live in a better house. Now listen to me, workers, and listen to what I tell. Remember the textile workers that's in the dirty cell. Now we must stand together and to the boss reply: WE WILL NEVER, NO, WE'LL NEVER LET OUR LEADERS DIE!

Competition, New Method For Building League

Every Member Should Be Drawn Into Drive

(Continued from Page 6)

International solidarity: While you are competing to increase production, improve conditions, hasten the tempo of industrialization we here too will start revolutionary competition to win the working class youth, establish shop unit, intensify our struggle against the danger and for the Defense of the Soviet Union and prepare for the overthrow of American capitalism.

This must be the essence of our international revolutionary competition—a pledge of solidarity to the Soviet youth. But this must not be a mere pledge, in words—revolutionary international competition must be a slogan of action—stimulating the work of each unit, building the unit—strengthening our foothold among the working class youth.

The districts must immediately introduce this new method of work. District must challenge other districts. Units challenge other units. Members challenge members. Shop units with other shop units. A new scheme of revolutionary competition—to increase the tempo of work and our growth.

BUILDING SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION (price 10c)

Bring out the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union, the success of the Five Year Plan, the rapid tempo of industrialization and the great improvements in the conditions of the working class in the 12 years of the existence of the Soviet Union.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS MAKE BIG GAINS

The Communists made great gains in the Berlin elections, while the social democrats lost nine seats in the Berlin city council. The social democrats who had used the government in a bitter reign of terror against all militant workers (shooting down of workers on May Day, strike-breaking tactics, etc.) had exposed itself as a party of the bosses. The Communist paper, "Rote Fahne" showed up the present role of the social democrats, its betrayal of workers' interests, the giving away of soft jobs in many city departments while hundreds upon hundreds of workers stood on the bread lines.

The 566,000 votes secured by the Communist Party shows clearly that tremendous headway is being made by the German Communists to root itself among the masses of workers.

SLAVE WAGES IN SHOE FACTORY

Boy Makes as Low as 26c a Day

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Girls and boys get starvation wages in the International Shoe factory of Springfield, Ill. One girl made \$5.85 a week. The highest wage she ever received was \$11—and she only got that once. She made \$1.26 cents one day—63 cents another. A boy made 35 cents one day—and another boy made 26 cents a day. And they expect the workers to live on these terrible wages.

Young Workers Tell of Speed-Up in N. Y. and N. J.

Young Negro Girls Get \$10-14 at the National Laundry

Workers Must Organize For Struggle

I am a young worker in the National Laundry and I want to tell other workers of some of the brutalities we must put up with.

Most of us are young Negro girls working from 50 to 54 hours a week for the low wage of \$10-\$14, out of which we must buy our uniforms from the boss, who charges us \$2.25.

To keep us content the bosses use all means. One of these means is that he gives us a Christmas Party in the cafeteria of the Laundry. He does this only to try to show us how good he is. But we know better the purpose of these parties. We know that he only wants to make us work harder. Since if he is so good to us we must work harder to show our appreciation. But we do not want the Party; we don't want charity. We want to be paid for the work we do.

Another thing is the unsanitary conditions of the toilets. About 200 girls have to use three toilets, which are always suffed and flowing over because of the old-fashioned plumbing, and we walk in filth most of the time. There is no paper to dry your hands—and very seldom any toilet paper.

The National prides itself for cleanliness. When a customer comes into the laundry she is shown all around—but she is not told that the workers must stay after their working hours to clean and wash up the place, which takes them more than a half hour every day.

The only way we workers can help to remove these conditions is to organize a shop committee and join the Laundry Workers Union, which fights against exploitation; fights for a \$20.00 minimum wage; a 7-hour day; equal pay for equal work; two 15-minute rest periods a day; no piece work; sick and unemployment insurance.

—Young Laundry Worker.

Textile Workers in New Bedford Mill Slave for 12 Hours Daily

As Bad as South at the Dartmouth Mill

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Conditions are bad in the Dartmouth Mill here in New Bedford, and there is plenty of speed-up. The weavers in the draper room are working from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, so you don't have to go all the way south to find the 12-hour day. The night weaver starts at 6 o'clock at night, and quite at 6 in the morning, making it a two-day job.

The work is so bad that it keeps the weavers busy all the time. Before they used to be able to sit down for a few minutes and eat their lunch. Now they must be at their feet the whole day.

NOW IN PRISON



Lil Andrews and Charles Guyan, sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison in Ohio under the Criminal Syndicalist law. Lil Andrews in District Organizer of the Y. C. L.

League Members Sent to Prison For 5-10 Years

3 Convicted Under Ohio Syndicalist Law

Lil Andrews, District Organizer of the Young Communist League of Ohio, and Tom Johnson and Charles Guyan, members of the Communist Party, were convicted to five to ten years' imprisonment for violating the criminal syndicalist law of Ohio.

Arrested on August 1st, in the Red Day demonstration in Martins Ferry, Ohio, by the steel magnates police, they came up for trial on November 20th, where after being out five minutes the jury came back with the verdict of guilty.

The sentence shows clearly the attacks of the American government against the leaders of the working class and the use of these vicious laws as a means of demoralizing the working class. While the judge claimed that the comrades were preaching violence, the special prosecutor, W. J. Walker, tried to arouse the hatred of

A Young Delivery Worker Describes Slave Conditions —Low Wages, Speed-up, Spy System

HUNGER STRIKE IN HUNGARIAN PRISONS

The hunger strike of the proletarian prisoners in the Hungarian prisons has already taken three victims: Alexander Low, Haran and Lietzman, and has called to the attention of the entire world the terrible conditions in these prisons.

About 70 political prisoners are on a hunger strike. The prison authorities started to feed them by force. Those who did not submit were put into the straight jacket. The prisoners are maltreated—they cannot move from pain. Both men and women are tortured alike.

The feeding is done through the nose—a very painful process. The prison regime is so terrible that the prisoners would rather die than continue to lead such a "life."

the jury and increase their patriotic enthusiasm by calling upon them to mob the headquarters of District Six of the Communist Party.

"I'd like to lead a march to Cleveland, to that rat-hole of the Communist Party, clean out the rats, tear down the red flag and put on the building the red, white and blue."

But the terroristic methods of the American capitalist class will not stop the growing revolutionary struggles of the working class. And, in the words of Comrade Andrews, "No matter what your sentence will be, we will organize the young workers—the whole working class—to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a working class government in America."

Wages Are Cut in Laundry Industry

Sun Laundry Speeds- Up Young Workers

One industry in which the young workers are terribly exploited is the laundry industry. This industry is being rationalized more and more. Wages are being cut, new machinery is being thrown workers out of work, and those employed are undergoing a terrific speed-up, which saps their strength and causes them to become prematurely old.

In the Sun Laundry, Bronx, the conditions are especially unbearable. These laundry employs many young workers, the majority of whom are Negro young workers. It has the latest type of machinery. In the wash-room, for example, there is machinery which eliminates the necessity for pullers and which enables the bosses to force the wringerman to do the work of the puller as well as his own work.

We work from 9 to 10 hours a day and many times more, with no pay for overtime. Our wages are \$15 to \$18 a week. The Negro workers are forced to do the hardest work for the least pay.

Employees Are Fired On Slightest Excuse

The conditions of the delivery depart workers, who are mostly young workers in R. H. Macy, are bad. Long hours, intense speed-up, hire and fire system, spy system, low wages.

We are forced to come in early in the morning into a dusty basement, spend two hours loading the trucks. We must breath in all the dust and dirt, which eventually leads to sickness. We continue working not knowing what time we will get done. When the loads are heavy and the foreman wants to save the company a few dollars, he puts us in for an extra fifty cents and one dollar for the driver and we have to work two hours longer.

We have to take everybody's guff and are not allowed to say anything in return under penalty of losing our job. We are never sure of our job. The workers are fired upon the slightest excuse.

We are paid very low wages. Helpers get \$19 a week and drivers \$25 up, depending upon how long you work. A few years ago the workers went on strike, demanding better conditions, but they were sold out by the American Federation of Labor, which took their dues and then left them at the mercy of the bosses. The result being that the most militant workers were fired.

Fellow workers, are we going to stand these intolerable conditions, or are we going to better our conditions by organizing a shop committee. We must join the Trade Union Unity League, which fights for the organization of the unorganized. We must organize both the helpers and driver together and fight for a 7-hour day; higher wages; an hour for lunch; trucks to be in good condition; accident and unemployment insurance to be paid for by the employer, but controlled by a committee of workers.

—A MACY HELPER.

Terrific Speed-Up at Francis Keil

Many Young Workers Become Ill

I have read the Young Worker several times and now know that this is just the paper for the young workers. In the last issue you distributed in front of our factory—there was not a word about the Francis Keil factory. I hope that was only an accident. Or, probably, the workers did not send their correspondence in time.

None of the workers in my department received a raise for the last eight months. The same situation exists in all departments. It is even worse with those who work piece work.

Fellow workers, it is about time to wake up and show the bosses that we have enough guts to stand up for our rights and to fight for better conditions: for a six-hour day for young workers under 18; a

THOUSANDS Laid OFF IN EDISON RADIO FACTORY

2,500 to Take Place of 6,000

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—I am one of the 6,000 young workers employed by Thomas A. Edison. Although I have worked in radio factories for about three years, never have I worked in a plant in which the workers have it as hard as they do in this Edison plant.

Every means is used to speed up the workers. We have the belt system, with the pushers yelling at you all day long. Then there is the gang system and the bonus and the overtime. Our bonus is two cents an hour more than our regular pay. We don't get the bonus unless we make the amount assigned every hour in the day. One day I made the bonus for eight hours, but on the last hour I failed, that meant no bonus for that day. Most of the time even if you do make the bonus all day you don't get it when pay day comes. They never give you your full pay, which is little enough at Edison's. I remember one day the girl that worked next to me was cheated out of her bonus, overtime, and Sunday work. When she complained to the boss she was fired.

We always have to work overtime and we also have to work on Sunday. The boys have to work sometimes three and four hours after the regular day of nine hours. The girls work only two or two and a half hours overtime, because the boss says to us that twelve or more hours work is too much for a girl. So they make the girls slave eleven and a half hours.

A few weeks ago Thomas A. Edison celebrated his "Golden Jubilee." On the day he celebrated, 6,000 young workers were sweating blood for nine hours long. (They didn't make us work overtime on that day. We were told to go to see the parade and "re-joice".) That night 600 young men and boys were slaving at back breaking speed with pushers yelling "Get those sets out or get the hell out of here." And Thomas A. Edison celebrated his jubilee and feasted like a glutton on the sweat of the workers.

And after the "Jubilee" they began to lay us off. One morning 500 were laid off. A few days after that they laid off 700 more. And they will keep on laying us off until there are only about 2,500 workers left who will have to do the work of 6,000.

But we, the young slaves of Radio, are beginning to understand that the only way to stop the boss from working us like a horse and throwing us out into the streets when we are tired out, is to ORGANIZE, to form shop committees in every department and to join the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

—Radio Factory Worker.

seven-hour day for all workers; a five-day week; a \$20 minimum wage; and the rest of the demands that your organization, the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE is willing to help us win.

Please don't print my name, because I will be fired. I want to stay here and help organize the factory.

—Young Worker.