

THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

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CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 15, 1924

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

PRICE 5 CENTS

YOUTH TO BE CALLED IN U. S.-JAP WAR OVER PROFITS!

A Weekly "Young Worker" By First Of Year

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE BEGINS DRIVE FOR \$2,000 AND 10,000 CIRCULATION BY END OF 1924

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

A weekly Young Workers by January 1st, 1925! A weekly organ of the revolutionary young workers by the end of this year!

That's the slogan that is going out all over the country to the members of the Young Workers League of America... That is the decision-made by the national executive committee of the league.

A weekly by the First! Three months in which to do it!

Y. W. L. ACTIVE AMONGST YOUNG SILK STRIKERS

Calls on Them to Join for Youth Demands

PATERSON, N. J.—Every member of the Young Workers League of Paterson is actively participating in the strike of the silk workers here, and devoting its attention to the special demands issued by the league to the young workers.

There are about 2,000 young workers involved in the strike, and the league is making an appeal to them to enter into the organization and fight for the special young workers' demands, as well as to stand firmly in the struggle against the bosses of the silk mills.

Rallying Youth.

A leaflet has already been issued to the young strikers urging them to add to the demands of the silk workers' action, demands for equal pay for equal work, a six-hour day and five-day work for all young workers, the abolition of all night work for the youth, and other issues presented to the youth.

Delegates representing the Young Workers League have spoken to mass meetings of the strikers and have presented the youth viewpoint to them.

Everywhere, the members of the league are active on the picket lines, along in the meetings and in the other work being carried on by the rank-and-file silk workers who are rebelling against their rotten conditions and striking for the two loaf system, the eight-hour day, the right to organize and recognition of union.

Youth Suffer Particularly.

The young workers in particular suffer in the industries which gather their ranks every year from their toil. The wages of the youth are as low as twelve and fifteen dollars per week and the hours they slave, were as many as nine and ten a day.

The program of the Y. W. L. is being distributed among the young workers and agitation is being carried on for the purpose of organizing a center of nuclei in the silk mills which will be able to function effectively as soon as the strike is settled to the advantage of the workers.

All signs point to an early settlement in favor of the strikers, in spite of the police terrorism which has been about the arrest of scores of workers for exercising their supposedly constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. Police Chief Tracy, a hireling of the bosses, has attempted to prevent Communists from speaking at the meetings of the strikers. This act enraged the workers who are deeply appreciative of the aid being given to them by the members of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers League. Despite these activities and the die-hard attitude of many of the bosses, they are being forced to sign up with the union, the Associated Silk Workers, and hundreds of workers are back on the job with union conditions this time.

Young workers on strike and those who have settled are urged to get in touch immediately with the Young Workers League, for the supreme purpose of getting into the organization.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS FREED NO EVIDENCE IN MPLS. CASES IS COURT DECISION

LEAGUE PLANS DETROIT N. B. C. SHOP NUCLEUS

Young Workers Eager to Read "Y. W."

By BARNEY MASS.

DETROIT.—Monday evening as the workers of the National Biscuit Company came pouring out of the gates on their way homewards, they were greeted by members of the Detroit Young Workers League who were handing them leaflets.

The leaflets told the young biscuit makers that the following day they would have the opportunity of reading about their conditions in The Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League.

Buy Young Workers.

The next day, some ten league members were shouting at the top of their throats, "Read the exposure of the N. B. C. in The Young Worker." Over 150 copies of the Young Worker were sold. With eagerness the employees purchased copies of the paper.

On the first day, the general manager, Mr. Peck, shoved one of the boys away from the gate entrance. He threatened to give us the bum's rush. But sorry to say, the expected didn't happen, maybe partly due to the rough appearance of the husky leaguers.

The league members carried on conversations with many of the workers, and succeeded in getting their names and addresses. All of them that were approached, expressed sympathy for our campaign. While speaking with one of the girls, she openly admitted disgust with the conditions under which she worked and ended by saying, "I am going to get another job. I can't stand it in this place much longer."

Average Four Days a Week.

The local plant is working only half capacity. The workers average only four days in the week. The conditions prevailing in this plant are the same as what is true of the other

PITTSBURGH LEAGUE TO PUSH DRIVE FOR NUCLEUS IN NABISCO

By MORRIS SCHINDLER.
(Special to Young Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Young Workers' League of Pittsburgh has decided to concentrate its energy on the drive against the local plant of the National Biscuit Company with the purpose of organizing a shop nucleus there, following a meeting of the members of the district addressed by Oliver Carlson.

Other tasks set for itself by the league here were the laying of plans for future drives against the slave driving plants of the territory like Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Helms Company, and Clark's Candy Factory.

Efforts are being made by the local members of the league to arrange for the maintenance of a permanent organizer for the district, enabling the organization to carry on its work more efficiently and effectively.

plants. No extra pay for overtime; dirty aprons; an average salary for the young workers of \$15 dollars a week; the same amount of nasty supervisors and foremen; lack of ventilation, etc. All plants of this institution are run on the same basis.

The local league is anticipating the holding of some noonday meetings which will be addressed by comrades Mass. Our slogan is: A nucleus in the Detroit N. B. C. plant! The campaign is just beginning and big results are expected by the local members.

The comrades were arrested for holding a meeting in front of local National Biscuit Company plant in the national campaign of the league to rally the young slaves to the young Communist program.

Cops Not Enthusiastic.

They were taken to a filthy jail after complaint on the part of the officials of the company. The police who arrested them are union men, but they are compelled to execute the wishes of the master class just the same. They told the young Communists: "We feel like thirty cents dressing you, boys, but the National Biscuit Company is raining hell at headquarters."

The comrades were charged with blocking traffic and were told that a city ordinance prohibited public meetings in the loop district. The N. B. C. plant is at the extreme corner of the loop, and during the election campaign every reactionary politician can flatteringly violate this ordinance on the main streets. Congressmen Thomas Schall, Carl Parsons and others have repeatedly held election meetings on Nicollet Avenue, the main thoroughfare. Apparently this ordinance is enforced only against working class organizations.

City Attorney Jensen, however, informed the comrades that no further troubles would occur if the league had but two speakers at their meetings. Since the arrest of the interest of the Nabisco workers is greatly increased and the league is going to continue to hold meetings in front of the plant.

Nucleus Being Formed.

Already a number of the young workers have made application to join the Young Workers League as a result of the economic demands program of the organization, and as soon as another few join in, a nucleus will be established in the Minneapolis Nabisco plant. Mr. Samples, the boss of the Nabisco plant, who wanted some assurance in the court of Judge Regal that the Young Workers League would not continue its campaign was told by the judge that no such assurance would be given him.

Conditions are excellent for work among the young slaves in the plant. (Continued on page 3)

Support is Needed
From Y.W.L. Chicago
Members This Week

All members of the Young Workers League of Chicago are especially urged to come to the office of Local Chicago Workers Party on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October to aid in work necessary for the preparations of the meeting for Comrades Foster and Gilow and Van Buren on Sunday, October 12th, 2:30 p. m. This is the biggest mass meeting of the campaign in the entire country and all energy must be put into the efforts to make it a tremendous success. Daily Workers must be distributed, leaflets handed out, pluggers spread broadcast.

Do your share in the election! Rally to the support of the Communist candidates! Don't be a slacker in the revolutionary movement!

New York, Attention!

NEW YORK.—Branches one and six of the Young Workers League of New York are holding a League Reunion at the Carlton, Parcview Palace, 6 West 110th Street, on Saturday, October 18th, 1924. All young reds are urged to come and have a good time with other young reds. In fact, the whole affair will be a really red one. Roll up!

The number of nuclei set for all the branches in the city total twenty-two. The formation of these area branches to concentrate on the factories in their territory which offer the best possibilities for the formation of shop nuclei.

Already the quota of nuclei that each area branch must form in the period of three months has been set for each district, and the formation of these nuclei will be the task upon which all the comrades will concentrate. Among the nuclei to be organized are ones in clothing factories, mail order houses, National Biscuit Company, and the like. When these nuclei have been formed, the area branch will assume its final form of a

nucleus branch, that is, a territorial branch containing all the shop nuclei in that territory, the aim of the reorganization of the young Communist organization.

It will be the duty of these area branches to concentrate on the factories in their territory which offer the best possibilities for the formation of shop nuclei.

The plan provides for the organization of the league on the basis of six area districts throughout the city, more to be added when necessary. Into these six areas will go all the com-

GIRLS ARE EXPLOITED EVEN IN DANCE HALLS, SOCIAL WORKER SAYS

(By the Federated Press)
NEW YORK.—Girls who work in the closed dance halls have to dance at least 40 dances an evening to earn \$2.40, says Maria W. Lamkin, who reports on conditions in the dance halls for certain social agencies. In closed halls the girls are employed by the manager and must dance with whomsoever he chooses no matter how expensive the partner may be. Miss Lamkin suggests a minimum wage for the girls.

YOUNG WORKERS TO FIGHT FOR U. S. CAPITAL

Juicy Plum of China is
Point at Stake

By HARRISON GEORGE.
Did you young workers ever
go into a "penny arcade?"

Usually there is a machine there
with a glass front, behind
which stands a sort of a doll
representing an old lady. If you
put a penny in the slot, the old
lady grinds out a printed card.

Your "fortune" is supposed to
be on that card.

It is a "fortune teller" machine,
and for one cent it will tell
you some bunk about you
marrying a "blonde heiress" or
a "millionaire with brown eyes."

Another Machine.

But there is another and a greater
and more ominous machine for grinding
out "fortunes" for young workers.
Young workers put not pennies, but
their lives, into it every day. This
machine, too, tells you a lot of bunk.
It grinds out a bunch of capitalist
newspapers telling you, that you are a
working girl, that you will not have
to work for years and years—may be
your whole life—in a factory, or have
a harder job as a worker's wife, but
that you are sure, if you never listen
to "advisors," to marry the boss' handsome son and live in luxury.

If a boy workers, the capitalist press
tells you that, providing, of course,
you won't join a union, go on strike or
be a "Bolshevik," you will certainly
"climb to the top" and be a boss' your-
self over other young workers. But
like the machine in the penny arcade,
this machine, capitalist society, has
peddled you lies.

Now we are going to tell you real,
sure-fire fortune. It is not pleasant,
not a lot of bunk. It is the fortune
of WAR! War, another big war, is
on the way. You young workers who
were too little to be drafted in the
last war, may think war is great fun.

If you do, you better talk seriously
with the rank and file doughboys who
actually laid in the trenches in the
war for "democracy" because Morgan
had loaned the Allies a load of money
and had to have them go and help
the German. They'll tell you, if they
learned anything from that butchery
of 10,000,000 young men, that there's
nothing for workers in Béthune capitalist
wars, but to kill and get killed,

that those who were blown to pieces
merely became fertilizer for French
farmers, and those who came back
lost their jobs, discovered that free
speech and the right to strike had
been taken away by the government
who waited six years more to answer
their demand for a bonus, and then
gave them a life insurance policy. The
soldier has to die one way or another
to beat the capitalist game.

How the Next War Started.

In America, as in all capitalist
countries, there are two classes—capitalists
and workers. Your employer makes a profit on your labor power.

The profit is so big, that altho
factory owner may have to pay rents
to the landlord class and interest on
loans from the banker class, the whole
three classes get immensely rich and
all are capitalists. With machinery,
all workers make so many things that
the total cannot be sold in this country,
because they get such low wages.

They cannot buy what they have
sold, have, as a class, made. This
big surplus, in goods and surplus
profits, is money working investment,
is the cause behind all capitalist wars.

Each capitalist nation or group looks
outward itself for expansion, and imperialist
rivalry begins.

Now then, where have they gone?
Naturally they pick out a part of the world
where the people have no strong
government to stop them. Rich re-
sources and cheap, unorganized labor,
so they can get even higher profits

from such workers than they can get
in their own countries where labor
may be organized. What's the most
attractive country on earth in these
respects? CHINA, first of all.

Imperialist Robbers Loot China.

For thirty or forty years the big
capitalist-imperialist countries have
been robbing China. Chinese rulers
were either bribed or bullied with
threat of invasion into doing anything
or granting any concession, or "ac-
cepting" any loan that the "diplomatic
corps" demanded. The "diplomatic
corps" is, of course, the frock-coated,

(Continued on page 3)

Chicago League Reorganizes

THE Chicago Young Workers League has taken the first step in the reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei, being the first organization in the league to begin work on the basis of the program of action printed in another part of this issue of The Young Worker.

At the last meeting of the city central committee of the league, the plan for the reorganization of the league, drawn up by the city industrial committee under the supervision and with the aid of the national industrial committees, was unanimously accepted. Auxiliary plans for the provision of place to the foreign language speaking comrades and branches were referred to a joint committee which will go over the plan in final detail.

The plan provides for the organization of the league on the basis of six area districts throughout the city, more to be added when necessary. Into these six areas will go all the com-

rades whose place of work or study (if students) is in the district taken by the area branch. Thus, the loop area branch will contain all the comrades who work or study in the west side of the town; and so on down the line.

It will be the duty of these area branches to concentrate on the factories in their territory which offer the best possibilities for the formation of shop nuclei.

The plan provides for the organization of the league on the basis of six area districts throughout the city, more to be added when necessary. Into these six areas will go all the com-

No Vacations.

No matter how badly the young workers need vacation from their work, the bosses do not give them any rest during the year. Before the workers are permitted to get a vacation they must have worked for the Westinghouse for at least 10 years. Then they are permitted to have a one week vacation. After working 20 years the bosses permit them to have a two weeks vacation.

Thus we find that the young workers have no vacation at all. It's work, work, work all the time. Long hours of labor, little pay, continual bagging by the straw boxes, all these things make the young workers discontented and disgusted with the conditions under which they must toil.

In an attempt to prevent the work (Continued on page 3)

DRIVE OPENED FOR A WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER

Quota Is Set At 2,000
Dollars

(Continued from page 1)
in the most efficient way to the comrades who have given their pledges.

An efficient prosecution of this campaign will not only guarantee The Young Worker a circulation of 10,000, the minimum for the beginning of the publication of a weekly, but will give it an even greater circulation.

Our slogan is: Every comrade a bundle order distributor! There is no one who cannot find it possible to take a bundle of at the very least three copies. It is a tiny, ridiculously insignificant effort compared to the undying sacrifices made by our young Comintern comrades in other parts of the world.

For the Two Thousand Dollar Drive, it is expected that every league will hold a special entertainment or dance during the months of October, November or December to raise a part of their quota. The rest will be raised by the circulation of subscription lists which are being sent to all branches of the league for distribution to the membership. These lists are to be used for the collection of contributions to our \$2,000 fund, and the money should be raised primarily among your shop mates. Side by side with the collection of money must go the collection of subscriptions to The Young Worker. The names of the comrades and the sums gathered will be printed from week to week in the columns of this paper.

Quotas for the collection of money towards the \$2,000 fund have been issued as follows to all league branches:

New York City	\$40
Chicago	400
Cleveland	70
Philadelphia	50
Detroit	75
Boston	50
Los Angeles	50
Superior	40
Minneapolis	40
St. Paul	40
Pittsburgh	40
Worcester	25
Waukesha	25
Baltimore	25
Rockford	25
Providence	25
Hanna, Wyoming	25
Maynard	25
Eben Junction	25
Ironwood	25
Hibbing	25
Chisholm	25
Munising	25
Warren	25
Clequet	25
Cromwell	25
Gardner	25
Buffalo	25
Kenosha	25
St. Louis	25
South Bend	25
Pittsburgh	25
East Pittsburgh	25
Dalystown	25
Oakland	25
Norwood	25
Newark	25
Springfield	25
Hartford	25
Monessen	25
Washington, D. C.	25
Ft. Bragg, Calif.	25
Easton	25
Denver	25
Dillonvale	25
New Haven	25
Bridgeport	25
Brule, Wis.	25
Owen	25
Phelps	25
San Francisco	25
Ashtabula Harbor	25
Bradley (Dry Forks)	25
Youngstown	25
Perth Amboy	25
Passaic	25
South Norwalk	25
Fresno	25
Wawina	25
Hammond	25
Hegewisch	25
Pulman	25
Lewisville, W. Va.	25
Oalloway, W. Va.	25
Scamp Level, Pa.	25
Aberdeen	25
Northport, Wash.	25
Ziegler	25
West Frankfort	25
Dowell	25
Christopher	25
O'Fallon	25
Valier	25
Buckner	25
Benton	25
Johnston City	25
Belleview	25
Collinsville	25
Marissa	25
Stamford	25
Gary	25
Grand Rapids	25

We expect every league to achieve the quota set for them. Start sending in your money immediately. Don't wait until the last minute.

HEAR THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATES! WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Workers Party Candidate for President

AND

BENJAMIN GITLOW

Workers Party Candidate for Vice-President

Will speak at a

At the ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, Ashland Avenue and Van Buren Street
The Freiholt Singing Society, Mandolin Orchestra, Young Workers League Orchestra will be there.

Remember the Date

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924, AT 2:30 P. M.

Auspices: Workers Party, Local Chicago

COME IN MASSES

Admission: 25 cents

FORMATION OF SHOP NUCLEI MUST BE THE RESULT OF OUR CAMPAIGN IN FACTORIES

By BARNEY MASS.

THE campaign against the Biscuit and National Biscuit and the active participation of the Young Workers League of Chicago in the Pullman and Hegewisch strikes, mark only the initial efforts of intensified work on the economic-front.

The enthusiasm which greeted the members of the membership displays a healthy tendency on their part. It shows a desire to carry on work in the field appropriate for our activity and one which offers the potentialities when exploited of making our league become a mass organization.

In other words it means that most of our local membership are beginning to understand their tasks in a familiar manner. Only by pushing this phase of our work will the opportunity of establishing ourselves with influence in the lives of the young American workers offer itself.

I will not enter into review of our past activity against the various factories, but will content myself in dealing with future work and limit it to the factory campaigns. Before proceeding it must be thoroughly understood

that the factory campaigns form merely one part of the economic trade union activity. Of course it is the foundation for extensive efforts to be expanded in this sphere, as it opens new channels, some of which are: the unionization of the factory; our activity and relationship towards the unions having jurisdiction in the particular field of our work, etc. Our functions against the factories reflect and make incumbent the increase of trade union work. I think this is obvious to any one with no further explanation necessary.

The national executive committee is now planning and formulating extensive campaigns to be based on particular industries. The purpose and aim is to engage the entire membership as a whole into one national campaign. For instance the mining industry. Before any of our campaigns can be launched and end successfully, it is necessary on the part of the membership to know their different stages. First agitation to get the membership to think and act in the same way, corresponding with the character of workers in the industrial

being tested. In our drive on the mining industry every member would have to think of the miners and above to the workers in their vicinity the life conditions, experience of the young coal digger. Also the efforts of the league. Some leagues for instance, the Chicago organization, will be unable to participate directly in the work. This does not disqualify the membership in Chicago from contributing largely to the work. The contrary is true. Our duty here would be, proportionately speaking, as important a function as the activity of the leagues in Southern Illinois. Using our influence to awaken the workers in Chicago, and call their attention to the mining industry and the necessity of rallying to our support in our fight to abolish the hideous features prevalent in that industry. Bringing pressure to bear on the local unions to enter in the fight with the miners, etc. In other words the task of making it a nation-wide campaign must be accomplished. To this end each unit, either located in the textile industry, or in the agrarian fields, has some function to perform.

We must begin thinking in a national sense. We must discard the

local psychology and supplement it with a larger perspective. Getting several hundred more miners in our league means the progress of the organization and should be greeted with ecstasy on the part of the whole membership.

The Second Stage.

The second stage is characterized by the application of our tactics in the field and the general organizational activity. First was the journalistic and agitational stage, and now it assumes a more definite nature. We must popularize our demands. We must drive the union officials into action. We must eliminate all discrimination in age interfering with the entrance of the youth in the unions, etc. This also affects the other units which are not directly involved. Agitation being replaced by specific demands and special efforts to interest everyone in the fight of the workers in the industry in which we are participating.

The features of the third stage are of a more interesting aspect. Here the league becomes a prominent force. The exploitation for the direct inter-

WESTINGHOUSE

YOUTH SLAVES FOR LOW WAGES

Pittsburgh Plant Has Rotten Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

era from revolting against these miserable conditions, the bosses organize clubs. In these clubs they have reading rooms, gymnasiums, and other means by which they attempt to get the workers to forget the fact that they must work in order that the owners of the plant might live off their backs. In order to prevent the workers from joining hands the bosses organize clubs into separate Negro and white clubs.

Cafeteria Food Rotten.

There is also a cafeteria seating 2,000 workers. While the prices seem to be moderate, the food is rotten, and workers are continually heard grumbling about it. Along with the rotten food the workers also get sermons from preachers every noon hour to poison their minds. These preachers continually talk on loyalty to the employers, giving service to our superiors, etc. They also talk on the virtue of hard work, altho they are very careful not to do this hard work themselves.

Not being satisfied with merely these methods of keeping the workers in subjection, the bosses also show free moving pictures. Only patriotic pictures, showing how workers are faithful to the bosses, showing how the worker permits himself to be kicked around without complaining and daily rises up and becomes one of the leading men in the company.

Due to the increased work of the International, it was considered advisable to enlarge the Executive Committee to consist of 25 members. The policy of the Y. C. I. in bringing about a lowering of the age limit held in a later article.

The new executive has a tremendous work ahead of it, but if the membership of the leagues everywhere will show the same willingness to put into effect the decisions made without each union separate from the party fraction which will formulate the necessary youth demands and fight for their adoption.

Common Front of League and Party

WE must also insist upon the party fighting for our youth demands. It is the direct task of the young communist league to win the masses of young trade union members for the revolutionary trade union opposition. The Young Communist League must be present at all conferences of the trade union opposition without each union separate from the party fraction which will formulate the necessary youth demands and fight for their adoption.

Common Front of League and Party

ONE of the primary tasks before the Young Workers League to day is the bolshevization of the organization, making of it a Leninist young communist league. In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary that a strict discipline be maintained in the league, that the members shall struggle for the principle of democratic centralization as a fact and not a theory. The Young Workers League cannot be an organization in which the directives of the national committee are taken lightly or completely ignored. Such a condition would be fatal to any communist organization.

It is for this reason that the National Executive Committee of the league has just taken disciplinary action against four comrades and one section of the organization, for failure to adhere to the decisions and instructions of the committee on the question of anti-militarist work. Despite the fact that anti-militarist activity in a young communist organization is a young communist organization is such that it permits of absolutely no excuse, if instruction on it is directly violated or ignored, the disciplinary action has been very lenient in consideration of the fact that our league is a mass organization if we become the party representatives of the young workers in their every struggle. Since we all accept this truism, we must emphatically repudiate any attempt at developing ourselves and extending our activity. The economic trade union activity is an important part of the political struggle and we must react to every important event thru our economic struggle. A start has been made in every country, however, and it is only a matter of clarifying ourselves and extending our activity. The economic trade union activity is an important part of the political struggle and we must react to every important event thru our economic struggle. A start has been made in every country, however, and it is only a matter of clarifying ourselves and extending our activity. The economic trade union activity is an important part of the political struggle and we must react to every important event thru our economic struggle. A start has been made in every country, however, and it is only a matter of clarifying ourselves and extending our activity. The economic trade union activity is an important part of the political struggle and we must react to every important event thru our economic struggle. A start has been made in every country, however, and it is only a matter of clarifying ourselves and extending our activity. 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Special International Supplement to The Young Worker

WORKERS PARTY DECLARATION OF POLICY ON POLITICAL SITUATION

NOTE: The following declaration of policy was adopted by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party before the June 17th convention. It has been read before various membership meetings. It is now printed for close study by the members of the Workers Party.

After consulting the Executive Committee of the Communist International the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party makes the following declaration:

The United States of America is at present going thru a great social and political crisis which is bound to become more and more aggravated. The agrarian crisis causing the bankruptcy of millions of farmers and, at the same time, causing many others to completely get into the clutches of banks, the oil standard which has accelerated the process of disintegration of both capitalist parties, all this is setting in motion a tremendous mass of workers as well as the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie population. The efforts of these masses to establish a third party represent their endeavor to emancipate themselves from the domination by the trusts and their political machines. But the capitalist class will undoubtedly endeavor to retard the movement by establishing a third party representing their endeavor to emancipate themselves from the domination by the trusts and their political machines. The capitalist class will play a progressive part only when it will follow the lead of the working class. If it will be led by the petty-bourgeois politicians it will fall under the domination of trusts and trusts, even if it is participated in by working masses, for nowhere in the world was the petty bourgeoisie capable of being its own leader. This compelled the Workers Party to strive by all means to enter this broad current of the masses in order to assist the masses of the petty bourgeoisie in detaching themselves from the capitalist class, in order to organize the most advanced elements of the workers in the ranks of the Workers Party and in order to thus create the forces necessary for the future struggle for power.

Moscow.

To the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.

Dear Comrades:

You have informed us in many a letter on the position of the party and its attitude towards the Labor Party (F. F. L. P.) and the "Third Party." We have so far not defined our attitude regarding this question, because (as we stated in our letters to your National Executive Committee) we wanted to examine this question very thoroughly together with the Comintern. We have now studied the material very thoroly. Our Executive Committee was also represented on the special commission which was set up by the Comintern to examine the American question. We have thus participated in the solution of the problem.

As a result of the consultation of the Comintern, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has drawn up a declaration which will be submitted to you also.

The resolution which was adopted unanimously by the commission and approved by the Executive Committee of the Communist International is of particular importance and significance for the communist movement in America because it will bring about the necessary clarity on an important question of principle, namely the question of the attitude of the Workers Party towards the farmers and the petty bourgeoisie. You will be able to draw many a useful lesson from this declaration. We want to elaborate upon the most important lessons, which the discussion of this question has brought to the floor and explain particularly the tasks of the youth in connection with the carrying thru of the decision of C. I.

We do not want to compare the so-called August thesis with theses of a later date, in order to find out which were better or less correct. The resolution (declaration of the W. P.) is quite clear enough. We intend merely to touch upon the principal thoughts and the fundamental errors contained in all the theses which were submitted and to regard the most important question (the winning over of the masses) which stand before the party and before your league in the light of the decisions of the C. I. as well as our own decisions.

In all your reports you always speak of two currents only. According to your reports there was a majority and a minority (after the party convention this majority and minority transformed itself in "old and new majority"). You never said anything about a third current. However it was just this third tendency (represented by the Ogin-Lore group) which represented in its attitude towards the "Third Party" substantially the correct policy. It must be said however, that according to the statements of Comrade Ogin in the Commission, it is necessary to draw a line of demarcation between him and the Lore group, which in supporting the viewpoint of Comrade Ogin in the question of attitude towards the Third Party, the Lore group is doing this out of absolutely opportunistic social-democratic reasons. Lore and his followers stand on the extreme right of the party, whilst Comrade Ogin declared in the commission, that he had nothing to do with the Lore group; he said:

"Comrade Pepper has written about the Lore group in his thesis and has cited the articles by Comrade Lore, as evidence that this Lore group is opportunist. I want to state that I am not representative of Lore or any Lore group; that I am here representing only that section of our Party which is against supporting a Third Party; that I do not identify with Comrade Lore in any question or with his article; that I do not support his statements regarding the C. I., nor his policies as regarded Serrati, Levi and so forth. I am here solely for the purpose of representing that portion of our Party which is opposed to supporting the LaFollette and the Third Party."

What were the errors which were disclosed thru the debates in the commission? We can say right away, that the principle mistake of all the three tendencies was the incorrect interpretation of the role of the Party. The Pepper-Ruthenberg group overestimated the significance of the farmers and underestimated the necessity of winning the industrial workers, who must be called upon first for the

increased in the future. As to the task of influencing the farmer masses, the Workers Party has not only insufficiently drawn the line between itself and the petty-bourgeois elements which endeavored to establish petty-bourgeois Third Party, but the Workers Party has to a certain degree itself fallen under the influence of petty-bourgeois elements.

Shows Danger in Alliances.

At the conference of June 17th, the task of the Workers Party must be to warn the workers and farmers of America against the danger of an alliance with a petty-bourgeois Third Party with a man of the LaFollette type at its head, which party will become not the means of emancipating the toiling masses from capitalist domination, but a new means for dup-

ing these masses. In principle the Communist Party does not only not reject an alliance with the petty bourgeoisie, but, as have done the Russian Bolsheviks, it is ready to make an alliance for the common struggle against the rule of the bourgeoisie, with petty-bourgeois parties, when they pursue a revolutionary mass policy. The LaFollette movement, however, has not only failed with the capitalist class and the capitalist party, but in showing it the way, and pushing it to the left, in criticizing its half-heartedness and lack of decision.

The Workers Party must arrive at the conference of June 17th, to establish a Farmer-Labor Party which would upon its first to develop the forces directed against both capitalist parties and the capitalist order as a whole. The Workers Party must

dominate and put up a fight for Comintern candidates as candidates for President as LaFollette provided: (1) They immediately break with the Republican or Democratic parties issuing a specific clear declaration to this effect; (2) they accept the program of the Farmer-Labor Party in full; (3) they come to the conference and assume specific obligations to work under full control of the Farmer-Labor Party; (4) they accept the control of the Farmer-Labor Party over their campaign funds.

LaFollette Sticks With Bosses. LaFollette will not break with the capitalist class; he will not submit to control by the Farmer-Labor Party. Our offer will prove this and show to the masses that our position is not due to partisan ambition, but is a desire to prevent the Farmer-Labor movement from becoming a mere bridge in the career of a capitalist politician who will later sell out the masses as has happened many times in the history of the United States.

The principal strategic problem of the Workers Party at the June 17th conference will be, while refusing all co-operation with the LaFollette Third Party movement, to maintain contact with the masses of workers and poor farmers willing to form a Farmer-Labor Party. In case a split is forced upon the Workers Party by the right wing of the conference thru the complete refusal of our program, the restriction of the autonomy and independence of the Workers Party, the expulsion of the Communists, or thru农民 a block should be formed with the F. F. L. P. and with the other farmer elements, an alliance should be made when the occasion presents itself for a common struggle for definite demands. You should support the party to the fullest extent. In the question of the establishment of the petty bourgeoisie ideology of the LaFollette group which dresses its demands in radical-liberal phraseology. The "going-along" with the masses, without setting up such clear points, as contained in the declaration, would be very dangerous, so much the more as the W. P. numerically still a weak party, has only recently emerged from an illegal sect into the open among the masses of the industrial workers, the rural wage workers, and the poorest farmers, as well as among the masses of Negroes, a work which is of great importance in connection with the agrarian crisis. During the election campaign you should step forward with your own slogan of a political and economic nature, and utilize the electoral campaign in every respect for propagating your own slogan among the masses. During the election campaign you should carry on a particularly energetic campaign against child labor, in such a manner as to draw broad masses into this struggle, i. e. by setting up concrete demands.

We intend at this time to content ourselves with explaining more precisely the meaning of the decision of the American Commission and to point out to you the great and difficult problems that stand before the communist movement in America. We know, that the outcome of the discussion will surprise you in many respects. The party will be put in a rather awkward and difficult position by the findings of the commission, because it already went to far in the wrong direction on the question of the attitude towards the third party. The "retreat" will be somewhat difficult, it is even possible, that the "retreat" will result in a temporary isolation of the party, if the party does not understand how to maintain the contact with the disintegrated masses of the city and country, thru increased propaganda among the masses of industrial workers, thru the day to day struggle on the political and economic field for concrete demands for the workers and farmers. The C. I. is fully aware to this fact. But it should not be forgotten, that it is better to turn away from a dangerous path in time (even at the risk of isolation for a certain period), instead of marching further along this dangerous path at the risk of losing the character of a communist party, i. e. to submerge itself in the petty bourgeoisie swamp. A retreat at the right time, far better has a march into the void. As in the malicious of the opponents on the occasion of such retreats, one should not get disturbed. Comrade Lenin once wrote upon a situation in which the W. P. now finds itself, under the title of "As to the climbing of high mountains" the following: "Let us picture a man who is climbing a very high and these two groups are due to the weak mountain, which an far has not been conquered. Let us suppose now, confronting it and exposing, that after overcoming unheard of difficulties and dangers, he has no other Communist Party had been reached a point much higher than placed. If the group represented by Comrade Ruthenberg and Pepper has reached the summit, he found himself made the mistake of not realizing sufficiently the dangers besetting the party on the long path leading to securing the co-operation of petty-bourgeois masses, the comrades gathered around the other group, such as Comrade Hathaway and Cannon, have made a number of declarations which show that in their efforts to secure influence on the petty bourgeoisie they failed to maintain the Communist position. Only when the party broadens its proletarian basis and clearly develops its Communist character will it be able to secure influence on the masses of the farmers."

The Executive Committee of the Communist International calls the attention of the C. E. C. also to the dangerous tendencies signified by the articles of Comrade Lore and some of his followers who, in their estimation of the problems of the Communist International, in their estimation of the labor government of England and of the events in Germany are manifesting remnants of views of the Two and a Half International. The C. E. C. must carry on an ideological campaign against such a tendency.

The Executive Committee of the

Communist International, Chairman, C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

NOTE:—Comrade Hathaway explains that the statement referred to was not written by him but by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who is not a Communist, and that it passed thru his hands and that it passed thru his hands more as a matter of routine. He states further that if he had noted the paragraph complained of, he would certainly have objected to it.

As to the situation in the American Workers Party:

In connection with the declaration concerning the general political situation which is being published by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party after consulting the Communist International, the following statement:

The Executive Committee of the Communist International deems it necessary to address itself to the American comrades, reminding them of the necessity for harmonious work between the group of Comrade Foster and that of Comrade Ruthenberg. The

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The Y. C. I. on the Controversy in the Workers Party

creation of a communist mass party, in order that the party may become the LEADER of the oppressed and exploited farmers.

The Foster-Cannon group (above all comrades Cannon-Hathaway) mistook the real meaning of the front and made concessions to the psychology of the masses, who still follow the petty-bourgeois leaders of the LaFollette type and the reactionary labor union bureaucracy. Thus the line of demarcation between a communist class party and the petty bourgeoisie was obscured; which was apt to confuse the politically backward American workers still more. The party must not be mistaken for the working class. The Communist Party must not make such big concessions to the masses, that it capitulates more or less to the will of the masses. The "going along" with the masses is full of dangers for a communist party, which like the American Party has transformed itself only recently from a small illegal sect into a mass party.

The third tendency is divided into two parts as we said before. Ogin and Lore agree on the question of the attitude towards the petty bourgeoisie elements of the type of LaFollette, Magnus Johnson, i. e. they are against the supporting of the LaFollette candidate, as a tactical policy "to get the masses away from the petty bourgeoisie leaders by criticizing them." This point of view, that is to say the supporting of petty bourgeoisie elements outlined above, has also been unanimously rejected by the commission. However, it is very important to know the reasons for this. Comrade Lore is, as we said at the beginning, on the extreme right wing of the party and refuses to support or even to "go along" with petty bourgeoisie elements for a limited period, not because he is afraid that the party would lose its revolutionary face, but because he wants to avoid any political maneuver of the party, which he calls "political adventurers." He thinks that the party can only be developed into a mass communist party thru propaganda and agitation. This train of thought originates from the fundamentally wrong conception which the Lore group has in regard to the world situation. The Lore group cannot and will not see the great social and political changes, which the period of world revolution and imperialism brought about even in the strongest country of capitalism, the United States. It does not see the revolutionary significance of the strongly centralized State power, with its tremendous bureaucratic and military machinery, which has formed itself during the war. It does not see the radicalizing effects of the quick change in the raising and decreasing in American industry and the continual interference of the State power into the daily life of the working class in all its movements and strikes. The followers of comrade Lore have misinterpreted completely the important role, which the farmer masses play in the social and political life of the United States and has thus drifted into the most shallow reformist waters." (Resolution of the C. I.)

(It must be said however, that comrade Ogin also underestimated to a certain extent the great social and political crisis which becomes sharper and sharper.)

In the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" much has been written about the "opportunism" of the Workers Party because of its attitude towards the third party. We cannot share the criticism from this side, so much the less, as the opportunistic, social democratic and reformist blunders of the Lore group can be proved by the facts in the case.

On the other hand the majority was accused by the minority and the majority by the majority of being opportunistic. These accusations of both sides were refuted by the commission as being without foundation. We must look for the mistakes in another direction. On the side of Pepper-Ruthenberg the significance of the farmers was greatly exaggerated. This group believed that thru an alliance with the farmers it would be possible to create a communist mass party in a short time. It was already a mistake, that the leadership in a party of farmers and workers (F. F. L. P.) which should have included the rural wage

content pool, and bankrupt farmers, followed the road of the "least resistance." The result was, that the W. P. instead of becoming the leader of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie, i. e. of the farmers, not only did not have the initiative within this petty bourgeoisie movement, but itself fell under the pettiness of the bourgeoisie influence.

As to the task of influencing the farmer masses, the Workers Party has not only insufficiently drawn the line between itself and the petty bourgeoisie, but in its vaccination, it manifests a tendency to split from big capital, is the duty of revolutionary workers. Such support, however, must express itself not in being dragged after the petty bourgeoisie as its tail end, but in showing it the way, and pushing it to the left, in criticizing its half-heartedness and lack of decision.

The Workers Party must arrive at the conference of June 17th, to establish a Farmer-Labor Party which would upon its first to develop the forces directed against both capitalist parties and the capitalist order as a whole. The Workers Party must

not only not reject an alliance with the capitalist class, but will not submit to control by the Farmer-Labor Party. Our offer will prove this and show to the masses that our position is not due to partisan ambition, but is a desire to prevent the Farmer-Labor movement from becoming a mere bridge in the career of a capitalist politician who will later sell out the masses as has happened many times in the history of the United States.

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The Program of the Trade Union Educational League

General Policies.

REVOLUTIONARY GOAL. At all times and in all its campaigns and publications, the League shall emphasize the revolutionary aims of the left wing. It shall carry on a conscious warfare against the bourgeois ideology and organizations. It shall seek to destroy the workers' faith in the capitalist system and to turn their eyes towards the establishment of a Communist society through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

b. Wages, hours and working conditions. In all movements of the workers to improve their standards of living or to resist attack upon the same by the employers, the League shall take an active part. In each case it must develop a complete program of its own and popularize this against all other programs. The league shall carry on an intensive campaign for the shortening of the labor hours, increasing of wages, improving working conditions, and it shall stimulate the workers, both organized and unorganized to conduct an effective struggle against exploitation. In the coming industrial crisis in the United States, the league must raise throughout the labor movement the slogan of "No reductions in wages and no lengthening of the working hours."

c. Organize the Unorganized. The campaign must be pushed with unrelenting energy, because the organization of the many millions now outside of the unions is one of the supreme tasks confronting the working class as a whole and the left wing movement as representing the real interests of the working class. "Organize the Unorganized" is not a temporary slogan that may be cast aside when industrial depression sets in. It must be continued constantly in good and bad times, until the masses are organized. In periods of prosperity this slogan builds the union and during the industrial depressions it holds them together. The campaigns should take the following general forms:

1. To stimulate the A. F. of L. unions to take in the unorganized.

2. To build up the present independent mass unions.

3. To support the foundation of new unions wherever practical, by utilizing the Workers' Party industrial nuclei, local branches of the League, shop committees, and such other connections as can be made use of. No one of these methods should be used to the exclusion of the others. All must be employed as expediency dictates. Every means must be utilized to create mass organizations. Special attention must be given to the organization of the agricultural laborers.

d. Labor Party. The league shall take an active part in the building of the labor party. This movement not only teaches the workers their first lesson in class political action, but it also furnishes a favorable ground for the left wing to fight the trade union bureaucracy and to bring about trade union progress generally. The league must take full advantage of the favorable situation created by the labor party movement.

e. Unemployment. In the industrial crisis now developing in the United States and Canada, the league shall take an active part in organizing the unemployed into national and local councils, and other necessary formations. Wherever possible, these bodies shall work in close co-operation with the trade unions. The league shall stir up the trade unions everywhere to interest themselves in the question of unemployment. However, when the trade unions are unwilling to take up the organizing of the unemployed, or wherever they offer a resistance, the league shall create unemployed councils, etc., and conduct the work of the unemployed independently. It shall demand that the employers and the government shall provide work and funds amounting to full maintenance of the workers. It shall also demand that the unions themselves share their funds and work with those of their members who are unemployed.

f. Amalgamation. The amalgamation campaign is not a temporary one to be abandoned in periods of industrial depression; it must be continued relentlessly and until the various craft unions are consolidated into industrial unions. Organization by industry instead of by craft, is a burning need of the workers in good times and bad. Under the flag of autonomy small unions and federations continue their miserable existence, having neither the strength nor the means to fight against capitalism, and yet refusing to amalgamate with kindred trades. A vigorous struggle should be carried on for the creation of centralized industrial organizations. It is necessary to strive towards concentration of the means and methods of struggle for a national utilization of all the forces of the working class. The independent unions shall also be included in the league's amalgamation program.

In conjunction with the amalgamation plan the unions affiliated with the United Labor Council shall carry on an active campaign for admission as a bloc to the A. F. of L. unions in the same industry and the council itself shall co-ordinate the activities of its unions in this direction.

A leading principle in all amalgamation plans is to put the revolutionaries in control of the amalgamated unions.

g. The United Front. The T. U. L. shall pursue the policy of the United Front. It shall seek to unite all the workers for revolutionary action along class lines. The United Front shall not consist of alliances or blocs with trade union bureaucrats—though some of them may be dealt with under favorable circumstances—but it shall be based upon a common understanding, unity and action of the rank and file, of the labor organizations involved in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. The United Front shall not be conceived as an aim in itself, but as a means to win the masses away from the reactionary leaders and to unite them upon the basis of a revolutionary program and action.

h. Exposure of Bureaucracy. The league shall make a special point of exposing the corruption of the trade union leaders. For this purpose a pamphlet shall be issued exposing in detail the crimes of the trade union leaders against the rank and file of the unions and the whole working class. This policy of exposure shall be carried on vigorously in all the league's publications.

i. Recognition of Soviet Russia. The league campaign for the full commercial and diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia shall be intensified; the recognition of Russia by England, Italy, and other countries, makes this campaign the more timely and effective in the United States.

j. Negro Workers. The problem of the politically and industrially disfranchised Negroes shall occupy the serious attention of the league. The league shall demand that the Negroes be given the same social, political and industrial rights as whites, including the right to work in all trades, equal wages, admission into all trade unions, abolition of Jim Crow cars, restaurants, etc. The league shall issue a special pamphlet dealing with the Negro workers.

k. Injunctions. The league shall take the lead in the fight of the American working class against the injunction. Whenever and wherever an injunction is issued by the courts against strikers, depriving them of their rights, the league shall endeavor to arouse the strikers and the trade union movement in general to mass violation of the injunction.

l. Expulsions. The league shall continue the present policy in case of expulsions from the trade unions. Wherever the expelled workers are few in number they shall be kept in the local leagues and in close connection with the National Industrial Committees. But when they are great in number, they shall be formed into unions of the expelled. These expelled members shall endeavor to fight their way back into the old organizations.

1. To stimulate the A. F. of L. unions to take in the unorganized.

2. To build up the present independent mass unions.

3. To support the foundation of new unions wherever practical, by utilizing the Workers' Party industrial nuclei, local branches of the League, shop committees, and such other connections as can be made use of. No one of these methods should be used to the exclusion of the others. All must be employed as expediency dictates. Every means must be utilized to create mass organizations. Special attention must be given to the organization of the agricultural laborers.

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In the United States and to formulate programs of work on the basis of their findings. Let us roughly glance over some of these conditions.

By Nat KAPLAN

THE Young Workers League of America will in the future pay more attention to the work among the rural youth. This field is of special importance at the present time, because:

1. The winning over of the rural wage workers (our natural allies in the country), the poor farmers and the neutralization of the middle farmers is a necessary condition for the success of the proletarian revolution.

2. We are today faced with the favorable situation (an agrarian crisis and a political revolt of the agrarian masses) for making a start and systematically intensifying this work.

The Agrarian Crisis

Those who have at all glanced at the situation have not failed to observe the following characteristics of the farming industry in the last period. A big increase in land tenancy, bond indebtedness and farm mortgage indebtedness, etc., a sharp decline in farm implement production; large scale failures in farm banks and进而不闻 of farm bankruptcies; the migration of about 2,000,000 farmers to the industrial centers where they have become proletarianized. The unhealthy economic situation (for American capitalism) has given birth to a political upheaval among the rural masses—which looked at from the viewpoint of the proletarian revolution is very healthy indeed. This upheaval manifests itself in the disillusionment on the part of the poor farmers and agricultural wage workers in the two big bourgeois parties (Republican and Democrat) and even, to a large extent, a loss of confidence in the reformist farm bloc in Congress (Senators Carter, Johnson and C. O., whose main slogan seems to be: "Fire credit for those farmers who can yet be stabilized) and the growing sentiment for joint action between the industrial workers and the poor farmers thru the creation of Farmer Labor Parties.

To assume that this state of affairs has not prepared a fertile field for reaching the masses of the rural youth, with a Communist program, by fighting for their immediate economic interests, is to assume sheer nonsense. We can have no place for such nonsense in the ranks of the young communists. In most cases, we would find that such assumptions are part of a regular tendency to underestimate the importance of our work on the land.

Our Immediate Tasks

This activity, like all others, will have to be centralized nationally. The N. E. C. will establish a "rural work" department which will immediately start to carry out the decisions of the 14th Congress of Y. C. I. on the work, in close connection with the C. E. C. of the Workers' Party. This should be duplicated in the districts and lower units. Some of the immediate tasks of the rural department will be:

(a) The creation of our organization in rural territory (nuclei and groups).

(b) The collection of material on the economic and cultural situation of the young workers on the land and the youth of the small farmers.

(c) The organization and leadership of various actions of the youth in the country and its districts.

(d) The supply of material and literature for the organizations in the country.

In those places where we already have some connections with the rural youth (Minnesota-Michigan) practical work can already be carried on; viz., the agrarian committee should be assigned the job of collecting material on the situation in their territory and various actions can be formulated on the basis of the existing conditions, etc.

Nationally the immediate task of the rural department will be to study the conditions peculiar to the land prob-

lems in the United States and to formulate programs of work on the basis of their findings. Let us roughly glance over some of these conditions.

A Shifting Peasantry

In the United States we cannot apply the formula of "once a farmer, always a farmer." Farms are changing hands continuously and many farms are occupied by men who only recently took to farming. This is shown very clearly in the following table.

Total farmers in the United States classified by the number of years on farm.

Less than 1 year on farm 10.6 percent
1 year on farm 14.6 percent
2 to 4 years on farm 22.4 percent
5 to 9 years on farm 17.4 percent
10 years and over on farm 35.2 percent

A large percentage of the farmers migrate to the cities and there become proletarianized, while large numbers of industrial workers migrate to the country and become small proprietors or rural wage workers. When studying this situation the national

rural committee may discover that the cultural level of the rural youth in the United States is not a very low abb, as is true of many other countries. Of course, even if this were proved, it would be foolish to exaggerate the situation. It would be far better to always adapt our propaganda, agitation and educational work on the land to the generally conceived special psychology of the rural youth—and be delightedly surprised in finding a more advanced class—than to have the reverse take place.

From An Organizational Viewpoint

We will first have to consider the following generalities. There are in the United States about 3,600,000 agricultural laborers, while the I. W. W. has been instrumental in organizing about 11,000 of this element. There are also some skilled and unskilled unions for the rural wage workers of the large farms in the far west (Producers of fruits, vegetables and nuts).

As a league, our first task will be to establish "initiative groups" for the

members, keep a record of the membership, attend to the payment of dues, etc.

In such neighborhoods where the farms, etc., are very far, one from the other, several village nuclei should be built which come together in continual connection with the country. It will be these initiative groups which will lay the basis for our organization in the rural territories.

According to the decisions of the 4th Congress of the Y. C. I. the organizational structure of the league in the country will be as follows:

"On the estates (large farms, etc.) where several young workers are working an estate nucleus must be formed, just as a shop nucleus in a factory.

"In the villages where there are various small agricultural concerns in which only one, two or three young workers work, a village nucleus must be formed and this nucleus committee is the leading organ.

"The village nucleus takes in new

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Program of Action For the Y. W. L.

INTRODUCTION.

CONDITIONS generally, social, political and economic, indicate that the objective features necessary for the development of a strong and virulent Young Workers' League are at hand. And in the light of these factors it becomes necessary, more than ever before, for our movement to take stock of its own forces, to consider where the soil is most fertile for winning new forces directly into our ranks or drawing under our influence, to determine what particular features of our many-sided activities must be stressed above all others—and in general to outline on the basis of the facts arrived at a plan of work covering the months intervening between now and the time of our national convention, so that we can carefully check up on the rate of development with every month that goes by, so that we can the more readily determine where and why we succeed in certain districts or in certain lines of activity while in others we succeed only partially.

With the publication of this outline, the N. E. C. expects and demands that every district and city and branch unit get to work to accomplish its share in the fulfillment of the plan. Every subordinate unit must make an outline of its work based upon that of our national organization, and see to it that every member does his bit to put it over.

Political and Economic Situation.

The workers of the United States, the politically still very backward are nevertheless showing unmistakable signs of an awakening. The agitation for a labor party or for former labor parties in almost all sections of the country, confused that it has been, nevertheless is one of the unmistakable signs that a political consciousness is in growth. The C. P. P. A., dominated as it is by labor leaders who have no interest in the labor movement save making it the means whereby they can rise to power and wealth, and the present LaFollette party (it such it can be called) bears out the previous facts. The LaFollette movement is not in any sense of the word a labor party such as that of Britain, nor do its leaders intend to allow it to become such. But large numbers of organized workers think that that is what it is or at least, that is what it is developing into.

For the first time, the Communist (Workers) Party is joining in the election campaigns on a national scale.

Unemployment is slowly but surely developing all over the country. In two of the basic industries—coal and iron, and in the textile industry—it has already made heavy inroads, with small prospects of its alleviation. In the mining industry in particular, we see a deliberate plan being pursued by the mine owners, who are abandoning the unorganized fields as much as possible and instead, opening up those which lie in territory still unorganized.

District and Local Campaigns.

All of the above factors demand of the Y. W. L. that it increase its political activity that it work in even closer co-operation with the Workers Party than heretofore, that it school its membership to think and act so that every action of the league is in action that will aid in crystallizing political class consciousness amongst the masses of the young workers, that we concentrate upon increasing our membership, prestige and activity particularly among the miners, and in the second place, among the iron and steel workers, that we re-ignite the importance of the developing unemployment crisis and take due steps to get movements under way to meet this crisis.

Four Tasks.

But the tasks of the league in these directions can be accomplished only if: (1) we organize our forces directly in the shops, i. e., form shop nuclei; (2) increase the discipline from highest to lowest unit; (3) work in an organized fashion, and (4) pass out from the league all members who are over 26 years of age and draw into activity those who are below that age.

Besides this we propose concentration upon the following fields and along the following lines. It must be understood that all other forms of activity not touched by this outline are to be continued in the usual fashion.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORK

THE Workers Party method of industrial registrations must be inaugurated immediately, with slight modifications, so as to give us an efficient basis to proceed with our campaigns and reorganization.

The first campaign that must be launched is in the mining industry, to continue for about three months. The first step will be the procuring of a more understanding of the conditions prevailing in the industry, so that the campaign can proceed, well the three different stages: 1. Agitational; 2. organizational; 3. formation of mine nuclei.

In the first stage, the information conditions in the mining fields set up by us thru our connections will be featured in the Young Worker and DAILY WORKER, as well as all other publications that can be utilized for the purpose. Simultaneous with this drive comes the task of stimulating interest in the membership outcome of this particular industry. In the second stage, the slogans will be based on the information gathered. Getting the support of the union, the attention will be called to our slogan will be the task of the League and party members, under the supervision of the industrial committee of the N. E. C. Sentiment favorable to the league and its program must be crystallized by addressing

miners' educational meetings, local union meetings, propaganda meetings and so forth. In the last stage, the league will play an even more prominent role. The organization of mine nuclei will then be the task to carry out, and we will exploit all the possibilities in this field for the direct benefit of the league.

Organizational Procedure.

1. Letters will be sent to all nuclei in the mining field acquainting them with the campaign. 2. A questionnaire asking for information on wages, hours of work, conditions, interesting pursuits of the miners during their leisure hours, etc., will be sent to all connections in the industry. This information will be published for use in the campaign. 3. Young miners will be appealed to for contributions to the "On the Job" column. 4. After the campaign is well under way, a special pamphlet on the drive will be published. 5. A research committee, consisting of Danes, Edwards, Garver and Shachman, will gather all necessary data. 6. Wherever possible, organizers will be sent into the field to intensify the work, to be added, when the preliminary stages of the campaign have passed, by special miners' editions of The Young Worker.

The Nabisco Campaign.

While specializing and developing one national campaign, it becomes necessary to lay the ground work for another campaign as an auxiliary drive. This policy will be followed permanently.

Thus, at the present time, out of 17 leagues, located in cities where plants of the National Biscuit company exist, seven are participating in the drive, and the campaign is gradually assuming a national character.

While specializing and developing in this particular part of our work: 1. Making leagues in all other cities where N. B. C. plants are located get into the campaign. 2. These leagues shall order definite quotas of The Young Worker for systematic distribution at the factory gate.

3. The issuance of a special pamphlet containing all the propaganda, educational and programmatical material gathered since the beginning of the campaign. 4. The calling of meetings of all these young workers whose names have been secured in the course of the campaign for the purpose of establishing shop nuclei; and where shop nuclei cannot be formed, shop committees should be the temporary unit established. The nuclei must propagate our demands and get the other young workers interested in fight against conditions that would be possible to abolish, such as the demand for clean aprons, reductions in prices in the cafeterias, etc. Later our demands become more revolutionary in nature, as the nuclei grow in strength. 5. Publicity on the activity of the various units will be given regularly in the DAILY WORKER and The Young Worker. Meetings in front of the factory gates will, naturally, continue.

6. Call meetings of sympathizers.

7. Organize nuclei as a result of this activity, and the propagation of our economic demands, the nuclei to be the stimulant for all future work.

In line with the general plan of the N. E. C., every industrial conflict must be participated in and utilized to draw into the ranks of the Y. W. L. as many young workers as possible based entirely on the shop nucleus form of organization. It should be particularly remembered that we must take advantage of every strike to increase the political consciousness of the young workers by issuing, together with our economic demands, political ones. The political demands should include primarily slogans that apply specifically to the situation, such as, "Keep the hands of the police or militia off the strike; No injunctions; No anti-strike propaganda in the schools, and the like."

Unemployment.

Everywhere, the increase of unemployment must be pointed out, showing

that it means whereby they can rise to power and wealth, and the present LaFollette party (it such it can be called) bears out the previous facts. The LaFollette movement is not in any sense of the word a labor party such as that of Britain, nor do its leaders intend to allow it to become such. But large numbers of organized workers think that that is what it is or at least, that is what it is developing into.

For the first time, the Communist (Workers) Party is joining in the election campaigns on a national scale.

Unemployment is slowly but surely developing all over the country. In two of the basic industries—coal and iron, and in the textile industry—it has already made heavy inroads, with small prospects of its alleviation. In the mining industry in particular, we see a deliberate plan being pursued by the mine owners, who are abandoning the unorganized fields as much as possible and instead, opening up those which lie in territory still unorganized.

District and Local Campaigns.

A great proportion of our membership is employed in the clothing industry. In the East and in Chicago we find that campaigns carried on against the various clothing factories would net valuable results, especially since we have numerous comrades already employed in them. These campaigns will be worked out simultaneously with the national campaign, and the New York district committee and other units in the East are to be notified immediately to get active in this drive. This also applies to Chicago and other places where the conditions are similar.

We also find large automobile factories located in various territories and our units there must engage in this activity. There are, in addition, such plants as the American Can Co., the National Institution, mail order houses, etc., all objectives for such campaigns. A questionnaire will be issued immediately to all branches asking them about the large industrial plants in their locality.

Relations to the I. W. W.

Comrades must be urged to join the I. W. W. wherever the I. W. W. is a mass union (agricultural fields, lumber camps, marine transport, etc.) and work inside the ranks for affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions on the basis of the realization of unity among all workers' economic organizations. Our activities will be carried on in the closest co-operation with the Red International Affiliation Committee. We must impress them that the Communists and the I. W. W. agree upon the revolutionary goal and that there exists no hostility of interest between the two groups. A committee has been chosen to take charge of this work.

INTO THE UNIONS

WE find that many of our members who are eligible to join trade unions do not belong. In some cases there is little difficulty in the way of joining, but in most cases many obstacles must be overcome. This will demand the establishment of youth fractions within the unions. These fractions are to meet also with the T. U. E. L. groups. We must utilize the Workers' Monthly, and other party and T. U. E. L. publications for the advancement of the organization of these fractions and our program within the unions. The work of popularizing the following demands will fall to the youth fractions within the union, and the entire membership must be swayed into action to work for their popularization: T. U. E. L. groups will also be enlisted to fight jointly with us.

1. Young Workers to be accepted into the unions with lower entrance fees.

2. Abolition of all discrimination between the apprentice and the journeyman in exercising their rights within the unions.

3. Elimination of all age barriers, etc., that prevent the young workers

from joining the union. These demands and others will be formulated after a study is made of the various regulations and rules in the different unions. They should be combined with our economic demands and our task will be to fight for their realization.

When the returns come in on the new industrial registration the trial committee will have a more accurate knowledge of the status of our membership in the matter of trade union activity. Thus correspondence with the branch industrial organizer a regular report as to whether or not the members belong to the union of their trade or industry. The press and bulletin which are to be issued will be used to create an interest in this work.

Strikes.

Strikes offer the best opportunity of advancing and popularizing our shop economic demands. In the recent months our experience in strike activity has been considerable. Our first task is to contribute to strike activity in general. In our specific demands must be included those that are applicable to the situation, and which will be easily understood by the strikers and appeal to their needs. At all times we must take the leadership and furnish direction to the many spontaneous rebellions occurring throughout the country. Hegewisch, Pullman and other incidents furnish many examples of this work.

The preliminary and immediate tasks in situations of this kind are as follows:

1. Picket duty.

2. Sell and distribute literature.

3. Assist the wages committee.

4. Furnish speakers to the strike meetings.

5. Arrange affairs to get money for the benefit of the strikers.

6. Call meetings of sympathizers.

7. Organize nuclei as a result of this activity, and the propagation of our economic demands, the nuclei to be the stimulant for all future work.

In line with the general plan of the N. E. C., every industrial conflict must be participated in and utilized to draw into the ranks of the Y. W. L. as many young workers as possible based entirely on the shop nucleus form of organization. It should be particularly remembered that we must take advantage of every strike to increase the political consciousness of the young workers by issuing, together with our economic demands, political ones. The political demands should include primarily slogans that apply specifically to the situation, such as, "Keep the hands of the police or militia off the strike; No injunctions; No anti-strike propaganda in the schools, and the like."

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We also find large automobile factories located in various territories and our units there must engage in this activity. There are, in addition, such plants as the American Can Co., the National Institution, mail order houses, etc., all objectives for such campaigns. A questionnaire will be issued immediately to all branches asking them about the large industrial plants in their locality.

Relations to the I. W. W.

Comrades must be urged to join the I. W. W. wherever the I. W. W. is a mass union (agricultural fields, lumber camps, marine transport, etc.) and work inside the ranks for affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions on the basis of the realization of unity among all workers' economic organizations. Our activities will be carried on in the closest co-operation with the Red International Affiliation Committee. We must impress them that the Communists and the I. W. W. agree upon the revolutionary goal and that there exists no hostility of interest between the two groups. A committee has been chosen to take charge of this work.

INTO THE UNIONS

WE find that many of our members who are eligible to join trade unions do not belong. In some cases there is little difficulty in the way of joining, but in most cases many obstacles must be overcome. This will demand the establishment of youth fractions within the unions. These fractions are to meet also with the T. U. E. L. groups. We must utilize the Workers' Monthly, and other party and T. U. E. L. publications for the advancement of the organization of these fractions and our program within the unions. The work of popularizing the following demands will fall to the youth fractions within the union, and the entire membership must be swayed into action to work for their popularization: T. U. E. L. groups will also be enlisted to fight jointly with us.

1. Young Workers to be accepted into the unions with lower entrance fees.

2. Abolition of all discrimination between the apprentice and the journeyman in exercising their rights within the unions.

3. Elimination of all age barriers, etc., that prevent the young workers

from joining the union. These demands and others will be formulated after a study is made of the various regulations and rules in the different unions. They should be combined with our economic demands and our task will be to fight for their realization.

When the returns come in on the new industrial registration the trial committee will have a more accurate knowledge of the status of our membership in the matter of trade union activity. Thus correspondence with the branch industrial organizer a regular report as to whether or not the members belong to the union of their trade or industry. The press and bulletin which are to be issued will be used to create an interest in this work.

Strikes.

Strikes offer the best opportunity of advancing and popularizing our shop economic demands. In the recent months our experience in strike activity has been considerable. Our first task is to contribute to strike activity in general. In our specific demands must be included those that are applicable to the situation, and which will be easily understood by the strikers and appeal to their needs. At all times we must take the leadership and furnish direction to the many spontaneous rebellions occurring throughout the country. Hegewisch, Pullman and other incidents furnish many examples of this work.

The preliminary and immediate tasks in situations of this kind are as follows:

1. Picket duty.

2. Sell and distribute literature.

3. Assist the wages committee.

4. Furnish speakers to the strike meetings.

5. Arrange affairs to get money for the benefit of the strikers.

6. Call meetings of sympathizers.

7. Organize nuclei as a result of this activity, and the propagation of our economic demands, the nuclei to be the stimulant for all future work.

In line with the general plan of the N. E. C., every industrial conflict must be participated in and utilized to draw into the ranks of the Y. W. L. as many young workers as possible based entirely on the shop nucleus form of organization. It should be particularly remembered that we must take advantage of every strike to increase the political consciousness of the young workers by issuing, together with our economic demands, political ones. The political demands should include primarily slogans that apply specifically to the situation, such as, "Keep the hands of the police or militia off the strike; No injunctions; No anti-strike propaganda in the schools, and the like."

Editorial.

Everywhere, the increase of unemployment must be pointed out, showing

that it means whereby they can rise to power and wealth, and the present LaFollette party (it such it can be called) bears out the previous facts. The LaFollette movement is not in any sense of the word a labor party such as that of Britain, nor do its leaders intend to allow it to become such. But large numbers of organized workers think that that is what it is or at least, that is what it is developing into.

For the first time, the Communist (Workers) Party is joining in the election campaigns on a national scale.

Unemployment is slowly but surely developing all over the country. In two of the basic industries—coal and iron, and in the textile industry—it has already made heavy inroads, with small prospects of its alleviation. In the mining industry in particular, we see a deliberate plan being pursued by the mine owners, who are abandoning the unorganized fields as much as possible and instead, opening up those which lie in territory still unorganized.

District and Local Campaigns.

A great proportion of our membership is employed in the clothing industry. In the East and in Chicago we find that campaigns carried on against the various clothing factories would net valuable results, especially since we have numerous comrades already employed in them. These campaigns will be worked out simultaneously with the national campaign, and the New York district committee and other units in the East are to be notified immediately to get active in this drive. This also applies to Chicago and other places where the conditions are similar.

We also find large automobile factories located in various territories and our units there must engage in this activity. There are, in addition, such plants as the American Can Co., the National Institution, mail order houses, etc., all objectives for such campaigns. A questionnaire will be issued immediately to all branches asking them about the large industrial plants in their locality.

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How to Make a War

In order for country to make a war against another, it is necessary to have a real reason and a fake one. The real reason is of course the fact that the financial, commercial, economic interests of their respective capitalists is the same. The fake reasons range from one country being inferior, having violated our honor, having insulted our flag, to making the world safe for democracy. In order to fight a big country like Germany a big excuse, like making the world safe for democracy, is necessary; to fight a small, and weak nation, like Haiti, it is merely necessary to say that they insulted our flag or honor.

But countries are the important ones. For example, Japan. Right now, all preparations are being made by both countries, the United States and Japan, for a nice juicy little war. You see, America has money galore. In fact we are the richest nation in the world, not that the workers know it, but just the same we have about half of the gold in the globe right in these forty-eight states. And what is the good of money if there is no place to invest it so that it may grow thru the toll of the working class? So the boss is continually looking for a nice place to shove in a few million bucks in order that another few million can be turned out.

One of the best places right now for the investment of unemployed coin in China. And the struggle for the control of China's resources and government, between the United States, England and Japan, forms the basis for the present civil war in China. The first break will undoubtedly occur between the United States and Japan. Where England will line up is as yet not definite, but all indications point to a line up against the United States. The struggle for world domination of markets is today between England and America primarily.

Already the newspapers controlled by the capitalists of America are exciting and inflaming the minds of the workers against the Japs. The Chicago Tribune, for example, prints obviously manufactured "plans" which are said to have been drawn up by Japan for the conquering of America, and found,—purely by accident, of course!—by an enterprising Tribune reporter. Articles are written about the inferiority of the Japanese race, and all the sources of information and the molding of opinion are transformed into machines for the manufacture of hatred of the Japanese.

All of it is the laying of the ground for war. Thus it was in the last war, when the newspapers, movies, schools and church were filled with propaganda against the Germans, the terrible Hun. Today it is the Jap. Tomorrow it will be the "hairy Britisher."

But behind it all is the struggle for more profits on the part of the capitalist class. And it is well to remember that.

When war does break out, and it will as certainly as capitalism continues to exist, let the young workers who are "called to the colors" bear in mind what they are fighting for. Let them remember that it is not for honor, or for democracy that they are called on to lay down their lives. Let them know that wars are fought under capitalism in order that the field of profit-production may be extended for the boss, so that he may add another summer home, motor car, poodle for his wife—or mistress.

And let them also bear in mind that by refusing to go into the army, they are fooling themselves into believing that they can then prevent war. It is only by entering the army, but for revolutionary purposes, that war will finally be brought to an end.

The end of the capitalist system means the end of man's bloodshed for profit.

A Weekly Young Worker

THE decision of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League to make our organ, The Young Worker, a weekly paper by the first of the new year, will bring a joyous response not only from our members but also from our readers.

Those who remember the beginnings of The Young Worker will recall that it began a small monthly magazine sixteen pages, with a tiny circulation. Its name was Youth. This was finally turned over to the Young Workers League upon the formation of the organization, and was given the name of The Young Worker. But there was very little advance from its previous status. But with the growth of our league and its activities, came the growth of our paper. Soon its circulation ran into the thousands. With the beginning of this year, 1924, the magazine was turned into a fortnightly newspaper, of a six column width. Later another column was added. It is in that form today.

But now we are going to make it a weekly. And for that purpose we must have the undivided sup-

port of all the members of the league and the readers of the paper. The circulation must be increased to 10,000 per issue and a fund of at least \$2,000 must be raised by January 1st, 1925, the date of the first number of the weekly Young Worker. This drive is a test of the organization and if we put it over, as we most certainly will, we can then say that we are capable of doing the things that lead to a mass movement.

A weekly Young Worker means twice the amount of propaganda being spread by our league. A weekly Young Worker means twice the amount of activity in the league. A weekly Young Worker means that we can carry on our campaigns on a much larger scale than heretofore when we have had to rely on one issue of the paper to sustain a drive over a period of two weeks.

We have no doubt of the ability of our organization to accomplish the task set for it. Everyone's shoulder and energy must be applied to the wheel. Let us push hard and put the drive over the top. No impossible task has been planned, but one which is in our power to achieve easily. It needs only the whole-hearted support of all the comrades for success.

Our aim: A weekly Young Worker by the end of the year! We know you will do your share!

Civics and Sapheads

OUR own super-patriotic childhood, spent in the public schools of New York city, was recalled to us this fall by the announcements of a whole new series of "civics" courses, to be instituted in the elementary and high schools all over the country. We can remember how we were flattened to a moral pulp by a crushing sense of our own worthlessness in failing to appreciate the magnanimity of the city's electric trust in sharing with us its lighting power. We can remember how we were regularly reviled to a pleasing and rotund smugness by hot-air talk of the influence we could exercise in showing loyalty and faith in American ideals. We were stuffed with axioms about "democracy," pumped full of guff about "Americanization"—which was regarded as a sort of missionary work among heathen foreigners.

William McAndrew, who is now superintendent of Chicago's schools, was right when he said that "the text-books which are supposed to discuss our civic problems do not know enough to keep women's whist-club from financial and moral bankruptcy."

But the text-books which McAndrew has permitted for use in the new courses in "civics" which he has introduced into Chicago schools—evidently forgetting his words of two years ago—add a new feature to this kind of work. Through all of the texts runs a yellow thread of anti-labor propaganda.

The most popular of the civics text in use, the school librarians tell you, is R. O. Hughes' "Elementary Civics." Prominently placed is a drawing occupying nearly three-quarters of a page, showing the Massachusetts militia breaking up the Boston police strike of 1919. "They have arrested some crap-shooters," says the caption. The remainder of the space devoted to union activities is in substance an eloquent plea that this sort of "crap-shooting" be done away with.

Another of Hughes' books, "Elementary Civics," is popular for use in the higher grades. Here is one of the questions Hughes proposes for discussion: "Show how the innocent public often have to suffer during a strike." Not very different, in its policy of assumption, from that question interposed in an examination at university: "Show five reasons why socialism is impracticable."

Do the children answer these questions? Of course they do—and they do it very properly, too, after learning, first, that the reasons for unemployment are "sleekness, injury and strikes;" that "the best type of union movement is the American Federation of Labor," and that "its president, Samuel Gompers, ranks . . . among the most intelligent and far-sighted of labor leaders."

Scaring the Bankers

IT'S a pretty easy thing to scare the bankers. The slightest sign of radicalism is a threat to their wealth, social position, their rank in the forefront those who ride the hardened banks of the ones who sweat. And so, whenever the bankers get together at one of their annual confabs, their greatest pleasure lies in denouncing reds.

Thus it is at the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago.

"The bulk of the radical vote comes from young men born in this country, not from foreign born," moans Justice James C. Cropsay, of New York, at the bankers' convention.

That's bad. From reading the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune we were under the impression that the radicals were a peculiar, un-American lot, with long whiskers, knives in their teeth, bombs in their hands and pistols on their hips. Now it seems that isn't quite true. It seems as the young workers of America are becoming a bit radical, don't you know. They aren't swallowing the boss' piffle so readily as they used to. Hard times, you see, are making an impression on the veriest Henry Dubb. And the bankers aren't great pleased over it. They are more because all the newspapers, and schools and pulpits that they have under their thumb are failing to keep the veil of blindness over the heads of the workers, especially the young.

The success of the Young Workers League in reaching ever wider masses of young toilers is but a sign of the times. Let's scare the entire capitalist class some more. Yes, by our activity let us eventually scare the blooming crew out of existence.

Before the International Tribunal

REPRINTED below is the decision reached by the special committee of the executive committee of the Young Communist International on the situation in the Young Workers League of America. It considers thoroly the past activity and present status of the American league, and gives an outline of the next tasks confronting us with suggestions on how to meet them. This important document should be carefully considered by the league membership since it embodies the line of action that will be followed by us in the future, and is written in the light of the report of our delegates to the congress of the Y. C. I. and the experience of the international.

All of the points mentioned in this decision are self-explanatory. A outline of our coming activity is planned there and in another part of this issue of The Young Worker is our plan of action in accordance with the suggestions of the Young Communist International. If we carry out this plan we can safely say that the growth in numbers and influence of the young Communist organization is assured. But this can be done only if we bear well in mind that part which reads: "All the above work can only be carried out if the Young Workers League is one united whole . . . All factional disputes must cease and the decision of the national executive committee carried into practice whole-heartedly." If we are to achieve our aim of becoming a young Leninist organization, the above paragraph must be strictly adhered to. Our league must become a "monolithic league, house of one piece" and not of petty little factions.

In the words of the 8th congress of the Communist International, we must demand "more iron discipline than hitherto from every section and from every . . . leader." With a united organization, firmly grounded around the program of the Young Communist International and the Young Workers League, following the leadership of the national executive committee we shall advance along the lines laid down in the document of the Y. C. I. and proceed on the road towards becoming a Leninist organization, a mass movement of the young workers of America.

10. With regard to the work within the unions the league should pursue the policy outlined in the theses of the Y. C. I. Above all the league must continue its energetic campaign for the reduction of the entrance fees and dues and the formation of Y. W. L. fractions within the unions.

11. Beside the general activities in the T. U. E. L., the league should carry on special youth activities as outlined in the international theses (the formation of Communist youth fractions, representation of the demands of the young workers, incorporation of same in the program of the T. U. E. L. and the appointment of representatives of the league on all organs of the T. U. E. L. locally and

nationally). Special youth columns in the press of the T. U. E. L. should be established containing explanatory articles on the demands of the young workers; agitation should be carried on for the most important demands thru the organs of the T. U. E. L. These demands should not only be propagated but also carried into effect.

12. The educational activity should be improved and carried on in line with the decision of the Y. C. I. i. e. the training in the spirit of Leninism. This means educational work carried on for the bolshevization of the league and the party and the creation of a reserve army of young Leninists within the league for future work in the party. The bolshevization of the party means first and foremost the reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop nuclei. The league should systematically transform all socials, etc. into real revolutionary evenings with educational and propaganda value.

13. With the bolshevization of the league must come the increase of the anti-militarist activity. At the present stage of the development of this activity it is necessary that a systematic educational campaign be carried out on the basis of the Y. C. I. theses which must be systematically carried into effect.

14. Although the league has made some efforts to get the young farmers into the league, the activity on this field, despite the favorable objective conditions (agrarian crisis) has been insufficient and in view of the difficultion no great headway has been made. It is the task of the league to carry on an energetic campaign among the young rural wage workers, youth of the small farmers, etc. for concrete demands as outlined in the resolution on the work among the rural youth (theses of the IV. Congress and resolutions regarding educational activities among the rural youth).

15. While the work among the children, i. e. the creation of a reserve army of the movement by enrolling the

children of the working class in the class struggle showed very good results, it must be stated that the utilization of the children for the struggle against child labor was somewhat neglected. Some good beginnings were however made on the side of the school struggle. This school struggle should be carried on in such a way that the junior sections lead the fight for concrete demands. Then all an energetic campaign should be carried on against child labor on the basis of concrete demands (in connection with the general struggle of the working class, with the school strike, school strikes, etc.).

16. The league should now take the initiative for the creation of workers sports organizations with the object in view of forming a national workers sports organization. In view of the fact that the bosses use sport as a means to estrange the workers from their class outlook and to convert them to the idea of class collaboration, the nuclei should pay special attention to the sports clubs of the various factories. The league should work in such clubs to win the young workers for the Y. W. L. and the workers' sports organizations.

17. In order to give a new impulse to the work among the Negro youth a special Negro department (Negro colonial dept.) should be set up with in the N. E. C. The league should strive to get a young colored worker on the N. E. C. and develop work and means to work among the masses of the young colored workers (as well as the children) thru special literature and by utilizing the existing Negro organizations, particularly for the work among the Negroes in the South.

18. Steps should be taken for enlarging the N. E. C. which should be systematically departmentalized. Comrades outside of the N. E. C. should be drawn into the national work making their functionaries of the various departmental committees. Apart from this, steps should be taken for the organization of the league council.

19. The executive committee of the Young Communist International photo graphed together with soldiers and officers of Budenny's divisions, the chiefship of which the Y. C. I. has been given internationally. Various regiments have been handed over to the chiefship of various young communists, the Young Workers League of America having received the leadership of the horse artillery.

20. In America, we have our battle to fight. We are confronted with the most vicious and brutal bourgeoisie of the world. Their cynical terrorism against the slightest attempt of the masses to better their conditions is notoriously known to the workers of the world. But we are rallying our strength, gaining new recruits to the banner of the Communist and Young Communist International, girding our loins for the final struggle, while we fight side by side with the workers in their every day struggles.

21. "To the Revolutionary Fighters of Budenny's Division of the Red Army!"

"Comrades: In the name of the revolutionary young Communists of America we greet you and declare the deep honor we feel at having been given the chiefship of one of the bravest sections of the red army of the Russian proletariat. We are proud to be associated with the red fighters of the workers' revolution, the only army in the world that fights for the freedom of the oppressed masses, and not as the bound cannon fodder of capitalist imperialism, shooting down their fellow workers in other uniforms in order to insure the victory of the bourgeoisie of their land. We are proud to accept the chiefship of that army of the Russian proletariat that has crushed the counterrevolutionary armies of the world and has maintained the hegemony of the workers and peasants in the first Soviet Republic in the world.

"Comrades, while you are armed to defend the interests of the workers and peasants and their state, the young workers of America are being trained in the art of capitalist murder; while the Republic of the Soviets is exerting all of its energy in a struggle against imperialism, the capitalist master of the world is preparing the working youth of this country to defend the interests of imperialism, to die on the altar of capitalist profits."

"We know of your exploits, comrades. We know that the name of the Red Army strikes terror in the hearts of the exploiters of the laboring masses. We know that your division is the 'brightest gem in the crown of the revolutionary proletariat of the world.'

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"In the usual manner in which the capitalist press treats of Communist propaganda, these small-minded perverts are trying to make much over the fact that many of the articles in The Young Comrade are not signed with one hundred per cent Anglo Saxon names. The population of St. Paul is itself far from containing a surplus of Jacksons, Franklins and Lodges; instead, it contains a far greater number of McCarthys, Gilhooleys, Schmidts, and Woffes. The difference between the capitalists and the Communists is that the latter make no distinction between race colors or creeds, but only between the working class and their exploiters and the organization of the young children of the toilers to understand this and to carry on a fight against the system that divides society into those two categories is the same thing that is getting on the nerves of the St. Paul hawks that write for the kept press."

EDUCATORS OF TWIN CITIES PREPARE FOR ATTEMPT TO BUST UP JUNIOR GROUPS OF LEAGUE

(Special to the Young Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The organized teachers of St. Paul will not join with the chief of school Ferguson in his drive to persecute member of the Junior groups of the Young Workers League.

Miss Florence Rood, acting executive secretary of the St. Paul Federation of Women Teachers, when asked if the federation would co-operate with Commissioner Ferguson in combating the spread of soviet propaganda in the schools, replied that she had nothing to say. "I do not care to be quoted in the matter," she said curtly, and refused to discuss the situation. This is taken to mean that the teachers will not be a part of the red baiting campaign against the Communists which is being started here.

The Excited Rags.

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