

British Notes

By WILLIAM RUST.
London,
8-7-25.

Our 3rd National Congress.

By the time these notes appear in the Young Worker our 3rd National Congress will be over. All factors point to the holding of a very successful Congress which will carry the League a step forward on the road to becoming a mass organization. The membership of the League is on the increase, ten new branches have been formed during the last few weeks and our mining campaign which resulted in the formation of several pit groups has shown the great sympathy existing amongst both the young and adult workers for the Young Communist League. Great interest is being displayed by the membership and it is expected that nearly a hundred percent representation will be secured. The delegate from the Clydebank branch, is walking 200 miles to the Congress as the branch is determined to be represented. Generally, we are confident that the Congress will be a splendid inspiration to the entire membership.

The principal document of the Congress will be the Bolshevization theses, and whilst this may sound a very cumbersome and weighty title, the theses really deals in a very simple and practical manner with the next tasks of the League.

The Congress will also deal with the Labor Youth Movement, and the attitude of the Y. C. L. with especial regard to united front proposals. The Y. C. L. has already made inroads into the I. L. P. Guild of Youth by winning over members and there is no doubt that a correct united front tactic with this organization will mean a more effective struggle on behalf of the working youth and a strengthening of the League.

A special resolution on the transformation of the Communist Children's Sections into a mass Communist children's movement the Young Comrades League has been put forward and the recent developments on these lines in the C. C. S. show that a clear lead from the Congress will hasten this development.

The Congress will deal with the situation of the Russian Working Youth and the running of a campaign popularizing their achievements. The question of the practical work of the factory groups and the immediate

launching of Leninist training activity right throughout the League is down for deep consideration.

We greatly regret that our brother American League is not in a position to send a fraternal delegate who could assist in the solving of our problems and utilize our experiences for the benefit of the American Communist youth movement.

We are also holding a National Conference of factory group representatives. This will be the first of its kind held in the history of our League and should be a powerful impetus to the development of factory group.

The I. L. P. Guild of Youth.

This reformist youth organization recently created by the Independent Labor Party of which Ramsay MacDonald is the leader, has confined its main attention to the running of socials, dances, debates, etc., neglecting the struggle of the young workers against capitalism and in point of fact drawing the young workers away from the class struggle. In a recent number of our paper one of the "Gilded" youth contended that the Guild creates a socialist spirit, change of heart, etc., and that the Guild was a real working youth organization. What this means is shown concretely by the same youth in a report in an I. L. P. paper on a summer school held by his branch. The Y. C. L. recently held a week-end school and we ask the readers of the Young Worker to compare the subjects treated.

Y. C. L. School.

1. Role and tasks of the Communist Party.

2. Role and Tasks of the Y. C. L.

3. Imperialism.

4. Industrial Work.

5. Factory Groups.

I. L. P. Guild of Youth.

1. Evolution of Plants.

2. Evolution of Man.

3. Evolution of the World.

Does the above need comment?

But it must be said that there is a definite left wing amongst the I. L. P. Guild of Youth who are definitely out of sympathy with MacDonaldism, and who are prepared to form a united front with the Y. C. L. For instance, our Bridgeport branch recently called a conference of the question of the danger of Fascism, and 14 I. L. P. Guilds attended and agreed with the line we put forward.

Shop Nuclei Notes

The following directions issued by the British League for the benefit of their members in the shop nucleus work, should be of interest to every member of the Young Workers League. They give many valuable hints as result of the experience of the comrades in England in the work of organizing factory groups.—Editor.

I.

Before going into the details of this question the E. C. reminds all branch- and factory groups of the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION of the League (issued in February) and the Resolution of the last Plenary Executive Committee (10th of May) on the Factory Groups. The full understanding of these two documents gives us the general line for the work of our Factory Groups. It results clearly from them and the International decisions, that:

(a). The definite majority of the members of the Factory Groups must work inside of these factories, only a minority may be attached. This condition can only be achieved by continual recruiting inside the factories.

(b). The activities of a Factory Group may not be simply the old activities of the previous territorial Branch in the new frame of another form of organization. The activities of a Factory Group are definitely distinct from those of the old territorial Branch. Particularly has the Factory Group to find new forms OF MASS ACTIVITY.

These two MAIN DIRECTIONS are so far very little followed up by the existing Factory Groups. Not only do the Factory Groups still consist nearly everywhere of a majority of attached comrades but the activities of the existing Factory Groups are still extremely weak, and with the exception of certain new features, merely an imitation of the old Branch activities. First attention must therefore be paid to the fulfilment of these two MAIN DIRECTIONS.

In the following we will give some detailed indications for the work of the Factory Groups.

II.

(1). Every Factory Group must now have a Secretary. As soon as the Factory Group is sufficiently strong a COMMITTEE must be elected by the members.

(2). The E. C. insists on the necessity of regular meetings of the Factory Groups. Some comrades think it is sufficient to "meet" just on the way to the Factory Pit, or Mill, or on the way home. Or he may just an occasional chat in the dinner hour or during work. All this is very good and useful for discussing and organizing the daily work, but besides that every Factory Group must have a regular and genuine meeting on a fixed day, at a fixed hour in a fixed hall or room, or in summer, if no place is available

the open air. This meeting must be carefully prepared by the Secretary or committee with a definite agenda. It depends on the circumstances how often the Factory Group holds its meetings. Under no circumstances less than once a week!

(3). Of course it is indispensable that Dues are collected in the Factory Group, and paid regularly to the Branch.

(4). As the Branches have the duty to report regularly to the D. C. and the E. C. so must every Factory Group write its regular monthly Report to the Branch, D. C. and E. C.

(5). It would be a grave mistake to divide the work only between members of the Factory Group Committee and to fail to allocate work to the other members. Every member should have some work to carry out. No one should be without some task for the Factory Group. There are plenty of possibilities to give to every member some small but useful tasks to carry out.

(6). RELATIONS WITH THE PARTY must be regular and close. Mutual representation between League and Factory Groups must be carried through everywhere.

III.

(1). A Factory Group will start its activities in the best manner by making a thorough investigation on the position of the Young Workers in this factory. For this purpose every member of the Factory Group has to pay attention of the Young Workers in his own Department, and to collect as much material as possible. Then a report is given at the meeting of the Factory Group on the information he has gotten. A comrade is charged to take notes of these reports and collect the material brought forward.

(2). In the same way the Factory Group can make investigations with definite special questions, for instance, wages or apprenticeship. The Factory Group may select special comrades for this purpose.

(3). Further, the Factory Group can collect material about an unpopular and bullying Foreman, and about the Boss.

(4). All this information and material is necessary, not only to occupy the Factory Group, but they are essential for the work of the Factory Group. They shall be utilized in the Factory Paper, the agitation and individual canvassing of the Factory Group, stickers, leaflets, correspondence to the E. C. etc. Every Factory Group shall its Factory paper. A certain practical help, and particularly technical help, from the Branch or even the District, for setting up of the Factory Paper is certainly welcome and necessary for the first time. But as soon as possible the Factory Paper shall entirely become the production of the Factory Group only. This re-

fers to the technical work as well as the editorial! (Technical advice for the Factory Paper will be issued separately.) The Factory Paper is not to be written by one comrade, or by the Factory Group Committee alone, it must be the result of the entire Factory Group work. Contents and form are to be discussed by the entire Factory Group, and as many members as possible are to be charged with writing or drawing some matter for the paper. It is further particularly important to get Young Workers from the Factory who are not in the League to write in the Factory Paper.

There is a certain tendency in the existing Factory Papers to hide the identity of the Y. C. L. and the Factory Group. (The paper is often written by the "Reds" or the "Active workers" of this shop, etc.) Every Factory Paper must be signed by the Factory Group of the Y. C. L. (Not simply "Y. C. L." or "Branch," or even "District Committee.")

The name of the paper must have some relation to the name and the work of the Factory, i.e., "The Young Engineer," or "Red Vickers."

The paper must deal mainly with issues of the Factory. But these MUST be linked up with the general questions affecting the Working Class and the campaigns and slogans of the Y. C. L. and C. P. Short political articles must also be inserted.

The paper is not only to be distributed (or sold) outside the Factory. All endeavours must be made to distribute the paper mainly inside the factory. Of course, no general direction can be given for this because the matter depends upon the local circumstances, the caution and cleverness of the comrades.

(5). Not only must the Factory Group issue a Factory Paper, but also stickers and leaflets made by the Factory Group must be used. Also, important articles from the pages of the "W. W." and "Y. W." must be cut out and stuck up in prominent places.

(6). Individual recruiting is for the next period the most important task of the Factory Group. The Factory Group must closely watch the Young Workers in the Factory and every one of its members is charged with recruiting certain Young Workers in the Factory. E. G. One member is charged with canvassing these two Young Workers, another member with winning over a Young Worker with whom he works, etc. The Factory Group has to follow closely the results of this work. Never forget that recruiting is now the principle task and that every member of the League must bring into the League two other Young Workers by September 6th next. (Trebling the membership.)

(7). The Factory Group is bound to see that every one of its members joins his or her Union and works regularly in it. For this purpose the Factory Group has to thoroughly explain to its members the necessity of this step and the work entailed, and regularly discuss the progress of the work in the Unions of its members. From this largely depends the possibility of setting up efficient fractions of the League in the Trade Unions, and the realization of the slogan: "Every member of the Y. C. L. member of a Trade Union."

In addition to that the Factory Group has the task to carry out an agitation among the workers, and particularly the Young Workers, of the Factory, to join the Trade Union. Also, particularly among the Adult Workers and in the Trade Union, they must agitate for the equal rights and lower dues of the Young Workers in the Unions and the abolition of age limits.

(8). Altogether it may be said that the Economic Struggle is the principal form of mass activity of the Factory Group.

(a). In the forefront there are the issues of the Factory. The bad conditions of the Young Workers, poor wages, miserable sanitary conditions, overtime, piece work, bullying, attempts of the Boss to reduce wages and lengthen hours, all of which gives the Factory Group ample opportunity for putting forward our demands, or to formulate special ones resulting from the conditions on the spot. There are several ways to carry on the agitation and fight for these demands and against the bad conditions in the Factory. The simplest are individual agitation among the workers of the factory, stickers, leaflets, the Factory Paper. In addition to these the Factory Group must organize Factory Gate meetings of the Young Workers in the Factory. The Factory Group further approaches the Union and the Factory Committee (if such exists) to endorse the demands of the Young Workers and to take action on their behalf. Or, if that is not possible or suitable, the Factory Group tries to get the Young Workers to submit their demands to the Boss direct. In order to back the demands a Factory Group after careful preparation even lead in a Strike of the Young Workers, but particularly in this case (as in the entire economic activity) the backing and support of the Adult Workers, and the Trade Union, is of the utmost importance and must be obtained.

(b). The issues and grievances of the Factory are of course closely linked up with the general position of the industry, and the position and the struggles of the Working Class as a whole. Take the struggle of the Engineers, of the Miners, the Railwaymen, the campaign for united action and Councils of Action, Trade Union Unity, the Y. C. L.'s

Prepare for Coal Strike on September 1

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—That there will be a huge coal strike September 1st, seems certain since the conference between the operators and the mine officials came to an abrupt end on Tuesday, the mine owners refusing even to consider the demands of the coal miners.

All are busy preparing for the strike, the operators and President Coolidge considering what action they will take against the miners once the strike begins.

Labor is considering how it can best help the strike by giving the miners the greatest possible support, and the left wing, under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League will fight for an alliance of the bituminous miners with those of the anthracite fields, as well as calling upon the railroad unions to form an alliance with the coal miners in an effort to make the strike a big success.

Chicago League Starts Class for All New Members

Local Chicago, Young Workers League, is earnestly undertaking the task of Communist education within its ranks.

At the last meeting of the City Central Committee, the recommendation of the City Educational Director that a two-session class for new members is compulsory to all applicants for admission into the Y. W. L. before they may be considered bona fide members of the League.

The class will open Monday, August 10th, at 8 p. m., at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., and will close with its final session on August 17th. The class will be renewed as often as new members appear in the League. The first session will deal with elementary Marxian economics and will be conducted by Rebecca Sacharov, City Educational Director. The second session will deal with the character of the Young Workers League and will be conducted by John Harvey, City Industrial Organizer. Then the students will be required to write a short article on the nature of the Young Workers League. The best article received will be published in the Young Worker.

The method to be used in this class will be the question method. A list of questions on the two subjects dealt with will be prepared and used in the class. Each question will then be put to the comrades and wherever possible they will supply the answers, the instructor supplementing them and answering those questions which the comrades are unable to answer. For instance, at the first session such questions as, "What are wages?" and "How is profit made?" will be put to the students. This question method was used in the League here some time ago and the comrades liked it very much. It is often difficult for a newcomer into the revolutionary movement to learn anything from one long lecture, but if a limited number of concrete questions are asked and answered in a two hour session, much will be gained.

All comrades who have joined the League since January, 1925, to the present date, will attend the two sessions opening August 10th. The subsequent classes, however, will be comprised only of members who join at the time. The secretary of each branch will therefore notify those of its members who joined the League since January, 1925, to be present at the class Monday. Each secretary should see to it that there is a one hundred per cent attendance at this class from his or her branch.

This class in itself is of course not sufficient to give our members a comprehensive understanding of Marxism. Plans are being made to open an extensive class for beginners in the early fall. This two-session class for applicants will simply serve as an introduction to this beginners' class, and will acquaint new members with the character of the League. A class for advanced comrades will also be organized this winter. In this way we will raise the theoretical level of our membership.

Young Metal Workers' Campaign and Young Miners' Campaign. In all these questions and struggles, and for the campaign of the League which are launched in connection with them, the Factory Group is the instrument and organ through which these struggles are carried into the factory. It is the duty of the Factory Group to link up these general and national question with the concrete conditions in their own factory.

(c). The Factory Group carries out agitation for the Minority Movement and for the slogan, "Every Young Member of the Trade Unions for the Minority Movement." Closest relations must be kept with the organizations of the Minority Movement. If there is a Factory Committee in the Factory the Factory Group has to work for the representation of the Young Workers in this Factory Committee with full rights. When agitating for the Councils of Action stress must be laid upon the necessity of drawing into the United Struggle the Young Workers and therefore the necessity of representation of the Young Workers in these Councils.

(Continued in next issue)

BRANCH FORMS DEFENSE UNIT

Russian Branch to Defend Crouch and Trumbull

CONGRATULATED BY I. L. D.

The Russian Branch to Defend Crouch and Trumbull

39 MORE SUBS TURNED IN DURING LAST WEEK OF DRIVE



The Chicago subscription drive has gone far enough now to let the whole League know that it is a success, and other units should now try to start something similar so that they can fill their quotas before the National Convention.

To date, after two weeks of the drive, Chicago has obtained 104 subscriptions to the Young Worker, one comrade succeeding in obtaining 17 subs all herself.

There are rumors from the west that Los Angeles and San Francisco are considering starting a drive. We hope to hear from them and other units soon. The best way to let us know you have started a drive is to send in lots of subs.

Second Week in Chicago Drive

	2nd Week	Total Subs
Branch No. 2.....	21	35
Branch No. 5.....	3	38
Branch No. 6.....	8	23
Branch No. 1.....	2	7
Branch No. 4.....	5	6
Branch No. 3.....	0	1

How the Leagues Stand

St. Paul, Minn.	20	5
Kansas City, Kas.	39	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	59	50
St. Louis, Mo.	17	15
Chicago, Ill.	326	500
New York, N		

YOUNG WORKER

An organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published Weekly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.

MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor.
JOHN HARVEY, Manager.

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to

THE YOUNG WORKER
113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.**LOS ANGELES SETS THE PAGE**

"If the workers won't come to you, you must go to them." This is a discovery of some of our young comrades in California. Comrade Prager, of Los Angeles, writes to the Negro Champion, official organ of the National Committee organizing the American Negro Labor Congress: "We are holding street meetings every week in the Negro district. Our first meeting was last Thursday. Hundreds of workers stopped to listen and many stayed through the entire two hours. Our speaker could not go home for an hour after the meeting, but was asked many questions. We sold many Negro Champions and are getting some fine connections."

Our comrades all over the country are finding that holding street meetings in the Negro districts is the best way of making contacts with the young Negro workers and getting them interested in the Young Workers League. The Young Workers League in Hartford, Conn., is also enthusiastic about the Negro campaign. They are also ordering the Negro Champion for sale at their street meetings, as well as extra Young Workers. Hartford has succeeded in interesting a few young Negroes to the point of joining the Young Workers League, and through these comrades are getting more and more connections with Negro workers.

This is work that counts. The young Negro workers form a large section of the American working class and their place is beside their white brothers in the struggle against the capitalist class. It is not difficult to enroll the young American Negro in the revolutionary movement, and now that a good beginning has been made in the Young Workers League, we should not be surprised but what the proportion of Negro members will grow with unexpected rapidity.

CHINESE WORKERS IN AMERICA

Of outstanding importance for the working class of the world are the recent developments of the struggle in China. But especially significant is the impetus which this struggle has put behind the development of the brotherhood between the American worker and the Chinese worker in America. For some time there has existed an American section of the Kuomintang. But this body seems to be composed of a majority of Chinese established in small or large businesses here, although it contained many workers also. But the Chinaman when he enters in America is not an ordinary workman. The immigration laws bar Chinese workers from entry into this country. So when a Chinaman comes to America, he comes either as a student or on special business.

Students, however, must also live. And so the Chinaman is drawn into the industrial life of America. But the American Kuomintang, as it existed prior to the recent developments in China, was Chinese in America.

There has now, however, been formed a new organization, the Chinese National Welfare Association, which has very recently been organized for the express purpose of aiding the Chinese workers in their struggle for freedom from imperialist exploitation. This organization has already held two mass meetings to raise funds to send to their struggling brothers across the seas. And especially demonstrating the solidarity existing between the American workers and their Chinese brothers, outside speakers were invited to address the mass meetings, one from the Anti-Imperialist League, one from the American Negro Labor Congress, and one from the Workers Party of America.

The Young Workers League in conjunction with the Workers Party recently held mass meetings in Chicago to warn the American imperialists to keep their "Hands Off China," as was done throughout the country. Now we are reaping the results. One goes in

to a Chinese restaurant and sees a young Chinese waiter seated at a rear table reading the Daily Worker or the Young Worker. Entering upon conversation with him, he tells us "We are all friends now, aren't we?" One comrade reports that a Chinese waiter said: "The Daily Worker is the best paper published. It carries the truth."

So we see that there is a real unifying process going on between the Chinese and American workers in America. May this movement prosper! Good luck to the Chinese workers in China!

CAPITALISM'S BEST MONKEY IS DEAD!

With all the hullabaloo about the death of William Jennings Bryan coming on top of the excitement about the monkey trial in Dayton, the real issues in the trial have been lost and forgotten.

When the trial began and even before the trial, Bryan came out very frankly and stated that one of the main issues in the trial was whether or not the taxpayers controlled the schools. He said definitely that the property owners of Tennessee, who paid the school taxes, were the only ones who had any right to say what should be taught in the public schools of the state.

Before the trial and during it, the opinion of the students as to whether or not they had a right to study evolution was not even considered. The trial ended in a duel between the two individuals, Darrow and Bryan, as to whether or not it was legal to teach evolution in the public schools of Tennessee, and while Darrow raised the religious issue of liberalism versus fundamentalism, he did not touch on the problem of the complete control of the schools by the property owners and the use of the schools only as an institution and mainstay of the capitalist system.

Everything was dragged into the trial, from the holy ghost to Jonah, but the students were left out. No doubt they talked about the trial just as much as anybody else, and undoubtedly they were more concerned in the trial. But the question as to whether or not the students have anything to say about what they will be taught was not even raised.

Nevertheless the main issue could not be hidden from the workers. The capitalists use the schools as one of their best institutions for doping the children and training them into scabs and humble supporters of the capitalist system. Whether or not they may differ among themselves as to whether or not evolution is a dangerous thing to be taught in the public schools, they will all unite to see that there is no other education taught in the schools but the capitalist.

The indictment of Scopes was not a new thing for American education. In the April 18th issue of the Young Worker there was an editorial entitled "Gagging Teachers in Ohio" which told of the drive the bosses were launching in Ohio to chase out all the radical teachers. We will quote the resolution introduced into the Ohio state legislature again:

"No part of the money appropriated for the support of state colleges or schools shall be paid to any teacher thereof who has been publicly active in any socialist, atheist, communist, or other organization of revolutionists, or who is known to be a member of a body whose teachings have encouraged efforts to overturn the government of the United States."

The capitalists are not only opposed to the teaching of evolution in the public schools, but they don't want anything taught which tells the truth or advocates change. Darrow knows this and yet during the trial this issue, which is the real one, was not even mentioned. Yet to those outside of the courtroom the trial was but another proof of how the bosses would like to run the school and of how much they dislike any interference in their efforts to turn schools into joints where children are fed religious dope and capitalist miseducation.

KEWANEE TRADES & LABOR ASSEMBLY ENDORSES A. N. L. C.

KEWANEE, Ill.—The National Office of the American Negro Labor Congress is in receipt of a resolution adopted by the Kewanee Trades and Labor Assembly heartily endorsing the aims and purposes of the American Negro Labor Congress and pledging itself to assist in every way possible to make the Congress a success.

The Epoch of War and Revolution

By G. ZINOVIEV.

(Continued from last issue)

The war in Morocco is at present a "small" local, almost "provincial" war; but we all know that even the "great" war of 1914-1918 was preceded by a number of "small" wars. The "classic" colonial war which is now going on in Morocco, seems undoubtedly to be in the same way a precursor of coming "great" imperialist wars. Capitalism had hardly had time to let it breath again after the first imperialist world war, when it again led mankind very close to the danger of new wars. Again and again the question of the attitude of the proletariat to war becomes a very actual one.

The time has come to recall what Lenin, one of the greatest teachers of the international proletariat, wrote in December 1922 in "Remarks on the Questions of the Tasks of our Delegation at The Hague."

"We must give a practical explanation of the depth of the mystery which surrounds the birth of a war, and how helpless an ordinary workers' organization, even though it calls itself a revolutionary organization, finds itself faced by the actual approach of a war."

The task of Communism in the whole world consists in ensuring that this warning of Lenin's becomes the property of the working masses who number millions. Just now, before it is too late, the working masses numbering many millions must understand how "great is the secret" of the "guarantee pacts" and of other similar pseudo-pacifist crimes, from which as a matter of fact new imperialist slaughter arises. "Therefore," Lenin continues in the same remarks, firstly: the discussion of the question of the 'defense of the fatherland'; secondly: in connection with it the discussion of the question of 'defeatism' and finally the discussion of the only thing possible: a war against war, especially the maintenance or creation of

an illegal organization of all the revolutionaries who are taking part in the war, for permanent war against war.... The boycott of war is a hollow phrase. The communists must take part in every reactionary war."

They must take the weapons from the enemies' hands so as to be able at the appropriate moment to use these weapons against the imperialists of their "own" country.

It is just the right time to recall these words of Lenin, in connection with the war in Morocco and in connection with the fact that there is altogether a smell of powder in the air. The war in Morocco is a "small" colonial war, but the French imperialist bourgeoisie shows a not little "anxiety". The same despicable talk about the "defense of fatherland" through imperialist war while we heard at the beginning of the war of 1914, is being repeated. The same draconic measures against any honest voice which makes itself heard against war, are being carried out. The bourgeoisie and the leaders of the socialist Mensheviks are with one consent crying against the communists "Crusify them!"

The leaders of the bourgeoisie are lowering themselves so far as to use the coarsest foreigners and the meanest lies (thus M. Painlevé especially made great efforts a few days ago to calumniate the writer of this article in the French Parliament, he was however immediately unmasked and had to eat his own words ignominiously).

Fortunately however the workers no longer need years to understand the predatory character of the war carried on by their own "bourgeoisie". Half the members of the French Socialist Party (Mensheviks) voted at an original ballot against the Painlevé government and consequently against the war in Morocco. We do not doubt that all the honest and proletarian elements in the ranks of the French Socialist Party are on our side in this question. We extend a hand of warm friendship to these socialist workers whom we regard as

class brothers, as brothers in tomorrow's fight against imperialist war.

The international proletariat rests its great hope on the approach between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain. On the horizon is dawning the possibility of a real union of the broadest masses of workers throughout Europe. The more actual the danger of one, in the first place for a war against new wars in the future, these wars becomes, the stronger will be the tendency for the union of workers of all countries for the combination of all the forces of the international proletariat, the only guarantee against a new imperialist war.

The great events in China which are happening before our eyes, show the advanced guard of the international proletariat through the ranks of our own class, otherwise it will not be able to carry with it the oppressed peoples. The imperialist policy of kindling new wars at a time when to draw breath since the universal slaughter of the years 1914-1918, facilitates this task of the vanguard of the international proletariat. China has revolted to-day, to-morrow Indo-China and India will rise, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Peking and Canton have revolted today, tomorrow Calcutta and Madras will rise. To the slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" must be added "and oppressed peoples of the world!"

"The Communist International," said Lenin in one of his speeches Vol. 13, p. 394 of the Russian edition) in November 1920, "has issued the following slogan for the peoples of the East: 'Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples, unite!' One of the comrades asked "When did the E. C. C. I. decide to alter the slogan?" I really cannot remember. From the point of view of the Communist Manifesto of course is not right, but the Communist Manifesto was written under different conditions; nevertheless from the point of view of present policy it is right."

The slogan, "Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples of the world, unite!" was proclaimed by the E. C. C. I. in Congress of the peoples of the connection with the well-known East in Baku. The events which are now taking place in China and Morocco before our very eyes, make this slogan one of

great practical value and impart flesh and blood to it.

"Proletarian of all countries and oppressed peoples, unite!" this slogan belongs exclusively to the Communist International.

The raging, foaming hatred against the Communist International, the incessant campaign against the Communist International throughout the world, all this is explained by the fact that the imperialists, even though they do not understand it, still feel instinctively from which quarter the wind is blowing, that they feel that the Communist International is a genuine expression of the proletarian revolution, that the Communist International will dig the grave of capitalist society.

The European bourgeoisie cannot but recognize that the Soviet Union is increasing in economic strength by the stabilization of the currency, the growth of export, the growth of industry in the Soviet State and even the orders which the Soviet Union places abroad. The "most advanced" strata of the European bourgeoisie would like to force the Russian revolution into the position of a strictly national revolution. Go to the devil, strengthen yourself, flourish, but change into a State of petty bourgeois limitation, do not ally yourself with the Communist International, cast away your dreams of a world revolution. For this reason the struggle which is waging round the Communist International has especially deep significance for the working class of the Soviet Union.

The epoch of wars and revolutions continues and is changing before our eyes into an epoch of imperialist wars and of the social revolution. The communists should understand how to transmit throughout the world, from mouth to mouth, from land to land, from continent to continent, the great slogan: "Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples of the world, unite!"

The slogan, "Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples of the world, unite!" was proclaimed by the E. C. C. I. in Congress of the peoples of the connection with the well-known East in Baku. The events which are now taking place in China and Morocco before our very eyes, make this slogan one of

The Stabilization of Capitalism

By N. BUCHARIN.

Below we publish from Comrade Bucharin's report on "The present situation and the Policy of the Party" at the 6th Union Conference of the Russian Leninist Communist League, the introductory section, which deals with the international situation.

In analyzing the international situation, I must dwell on the question of the stabilization of capitalism.

First of all we must explain where we differ from all theoreticians, economists and politicians of the Second International. When they speak of the stabilization of capitalism (Hilferding and many who blindly follow him in Germany, Austria, etc., are typical in this respect) they describe the present period more or less as follows:

the revolution which resulted from the war is, in its nature, no proletarian

revolution and is altogether a peculiar kind of revolution. It is, as the Menshevik Dan says, a military species of revolution. Now the excitement has subsided; Russia which has lived through the military revolution, is being re-established, according to their opinion, on the basis of bourgeois conditions, and a new cycle of sounder capitalist development is beginning.

In the most important capitalist countries things are again running on smooth lines, capitalism is flourishing once more, the curve of capitalist development is ascending and capitalism is assuming new forms.

Hilferding maintains that the Marxian assumption that the development of capitalism is inevitably accompanied by shedding of blood, should be done away with and that peaceful forms of understanding between the great powers are possible. Thus we are entering on a great period of world history with a much greater advance and much wider development of capitalist conditions than before the war. This is the theoretical conception which the theoreticians of the Second International connect with the idea of the stabilization of capitalism.

When we speak of the stabilization of capitalism, we understand something quite different. We do not in any way repudiate our assertion that capitalism has entered on the epoch of its decay. We only state that in the course of this epoch there will be periods of ebb and flow, periods of decay and periods of expansion of capitalism. In one country capitalism will advance, in another recede. It will present a very variegated aspect. It will be different in the various parts of the globe and will change with the times. It would be wrong to imagine

under our very eyes two wars are proceeding in China and in Africa. We have at present a whole series of very deep-seated conflicts and we have two wars.

In these conflicts and wars capitalism is showing its most loathsome sides. It is carrying on an imperialist policy of plunder which will lead to collisions and serious conflicts and will inevitably result in a second world war. Therefore the Menshevik theory as to a peaceful stage in the development of capitalism is a completely nonsensical, deceptive, mendacious and rotten theory, which is contradictory to facts.

Can it possibly be said that the present situation is similar to that which preceded the war? This is simply nonsense! Before the war we had Czarist Russia. Now we have Soviet Russia. In China, where there are 430 million inhabitants, we have a colossal movement which is receiving spiritual nourishment from us. A very eminent German professor openly states that he wishes God would give every bourgeois government as much influence with its own people as have Comrade Karachan and the Soviet Embassy in Peking. Through its correct national policy, the Soviet Union has roused the greatest sympathy for our country among the enormous number of the Chinese people. Was there anything similar to this before the war? Not a bit of it, there was nothing similar.

Before the war we had a very powerful Germany. Germany and Russia were the incorporation of the international gendarmerie. At present there is no German navy and the German bourgeoisie has had its fangs drawn; therefore it hisses with a toothless mouth and preaches virtue: "Oh, how disgraceful the entente is behaving in China."

Now as regards England. The capitalist regime is still in force there. That is true. But the working class there is also now beginning to make its appearance as a fairly strong revolutionary force. Further, take into consideration a whole series of colonial ferment in Egypt and other countries.

Is all this a pre-war picture? How can anyone say that capitalism has a firmer foothold than before the war?

It is true, things have apparently improved in Germany, but in China there is a great commotion, an enforced peace has been concluded with Germany, but war is being carried on in Morocco. England has issued victorious from the German war, but on the other hand its working class has begun to get a move on. Draw the

balance, and we shall see what kind of a stabilization you will have. So you see that stabilization is of an extremely relative and extremely conditional character.

Among the questions of international relationships which are at present of interest, there must be mentioned the question of the united front of the imperialists against ourselves.

You know that a comparatively short time ago, a series of communiques appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the capitalist powers are preparing for a general attack against us. They spoke of the demand that the Communist International should be expelled from the Soviet Union, of the economic blockade and so on. An English squadron is to visit the Baltic in order to show how formidable it is. You know many other things as to England's activity in Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Roumania, etc., not to mention the Conference of representatives of the general staffs of the Baltic countries which took place a short time ago. To put it briefly, they are feeling our pulse in order to ascertain how weak or how strong we are.

The campaign against us was especially intensified in connection with the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia. You know however comrades, how things occur in history. Exactly the same cause, acting in the same way, leads at one stage to one kind of result and at another stage to completely the reverse result.

The aggravation of conditions in China has up to now shattered the united front against us. If however, events in China continue to develop, it is extremely likely that the imperialists, seeing themselves seriously threatened, will proceed against us in a united front.

All dust know that we are not concerned in any "maneuvers" and that we desire peace at all costs.

FOR A LENINIST YOUTH CAMP

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—We, the Junior Section of the City of New York, have at last after many efforts succeeded in getting a part of Camp Nidgeday for a Junior Camp.

Comrades! You all know what a splendid thing this is—how powerfully it can help us in organizing the workingclass children.

The way is now open for a workingclass children's camp! The way is open—the group of over twenty children have already passed their first two weeks at the camp with great success. But in order to carry our work thru as splendidly as we have begun we need money! WE NEED ABOUT A THOUSAND DOLLARS! This is quite a bit but IT MUST BE RAISED QUICKLY, if our Junior Camp is to continue. You know that we are workingclass children and cannot afford to pay the amount that Camp Nidgeday gets charges us. That is why we must have a Junior Camp Fund—that is how we are having a camp drive.

Comrades! The working class children appeal to you! We can only go on with this camp if YOU help us! Send in your contributions! Send them in to: JUNIOR CAMP COMMITTEE, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

City Executive Committee,

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League
For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

KEEP UP FIGHT FOR THESE DEMANDS IN PRINTING INDUSTRY CAMPAIGN

1. Organization of the unorganized young workers.

2. Acceptance of any young workers working at the trade into the union (Typographical, Pressmen's or Binders) with full privileges and at lower initiation fee than the older workers.

3. Equal pay for equal work.

4. Hours: night work—6-hour night and 5-night week! Day work—8-hour day and 6-hour day, 5-day week for all young workers under 18!

5. Abolition of the piece-work, speed-up, and bonus systems!

6. Two weeks vacation with full pay for all young workers each year.

7. A fight against the open shop apprentices schools. All apprentice schools to be controlled by the unions.

8. Complete control of apprenticeship jobs by the union.

These are the demands of the Young Workers' League in the campaign that is conducting in the printing industry in Chicago.

It is with the help of the thousands of young workers employed in the printing industry here that the open shop has such a strong hold in the Chicago district, most of the big open shops employing mainly young workers.

These young workers in the printing industry are less organized and get much lower wages than the older printing trades workers. The craft unions which are only attempting to organize the most skilled workers in the industry are not helping to organize the thousands of unskilled workers who outnumber the skilled workers in the industry at its present stage of development.

The Young Workers League, which carries on a continual campaign for the organization of the unorganized young workers, is making this the major demand in its present campaign in the printing industry in Chicago. The fight that the League is conducting in the interests of the young printing trades worker should get the support of every young worker in the industry while the older workers should realize that these special problems of the young workers in the industry greatly affect their own interests, as it is with the help of these unorganized young workers that the boss is able to keep their wages down and keep the industry so little organized. Every union member should put up a strong fight for these demands as the young workers.

Our Program Explained.

1. The organization of the unorganized young workers in the printing industry is one of the greatest needs for printing trades workers, young and old. The big open shop plants employ mostly young workers and many of the "so-called" union shops have five or eight unorganized young workers to every union man.

These unorganized young workers are trained as quick as possible to take the place of the union printers at lower wages.

2. Acceptance of any young workers working at the trade into the union is an obvious need if 100 per cent organization is ever to be achieved in the printing industry. Partial organization in the industry means that the organized workers are that much weaker and the bosses are always able to force worse conditions upon them. What the present lack of organization means in the printing industry for the young workers is obvious. Of course the only way the unions will be able to effectively organize the whole industry is by amalgamating the present craft unions into one strong industrial union which will be able to handle the big organizational job ahead of them, as well as effectively fight the open shop bosses, 1,300 of whom are organized into the open shop employers' association for the printing and allied trades. But the craft unions must carry on real organizational work at the present time, which means they must admit the helpers and other unskilled printing trades workers into their unions. And if they are to carry on a real organizational campaign to organize the unorganized young workers, it is not only necessary to remove all the barriers and restrictions, but it must be made EASY for them to get in. This necessitates lower initiation fees, etc., since these are unskilled workers.

3. Equal pay for equal work is a very important demand which we must all fight for in the printing industry. Not only would such a rule prevent the low wages which girls are paid and which makes the boss hire them instead of men in the binderies, but it would prevent the boss from paying other young workers lower wages when doing the same work as older workers. This would stop the system of always trying to train a young helper to take the place of the skilled worker at a lower wage. It would also stop the boss from paying the apprentices less than the helper in an attempt to discourage them from joining the union.

4. 6-hour night, five-night week for night work, and the eight-hour day for all workers (6-hour day and 5-day week for young workers under 18). The eight-hour day has long been enjoyed by workers in various industries as well as by organized workers in the printing industry. The 6-hour

night, 5-night week is important for night work, both because it is plenty long enough and because a longer night is bad for the health, especially in the printing industry. The employers use the fact that night work is only five nights a week to make the workers slave long hours, sometimes as long as ten and eleven hours as at W. F. Hall.

5. The abolition of the piece-work, speed-up and bonus systems is important because in most of the binderies the piece-work system is used to the extent that the young workers have to keep racing at a break neck speed and come out with very little to show for it in the end, seldom being able to make a living wage. The speed-up system is mostly that of setting the machine at such a speed that the workers have to strain every minute to keep up with them, and the bonus system is the way that the boss tries to get the workers to see who can work the fastest in hopes of the reward which they seldom receive.

6. Two week vacation with full pay is essential for every young worker in the printing industry. This is only too short a vacation for a young worker in any industry, but it is essential that every young worker in the printing industry get AT LEAST this long a vacation each year or else he will begin to feel the results when he is a little older.

7. A fight against the open shop apprentices schools is necessary not only because these schools are the means by which the open shop bosses train scabs in their effort to undermine the strength of the union, but because these schools are a part of the apprenticeship system which, in the open shops, keeps boys of 15 and 16 working for a few dollars a week while they are supposed to be getting educated at the apprentice school.

8. Complete control of the apprenticeship jobs by the union. At the present time, even after four years of apprenticeship, the boss can find an excuse to fire the apprentice without the complete control of the apprenticeship jobs by the union would abolish this evil.

Walkout at Cuneo Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

bosses to kill whatever organization exists at Cuneo's by gradually reducing the number of union men and imposing worse conditions on all of the workers in the plant whether they are unorganized or organized.

The bosses will try to do the same thing in the binderies, where already the proportion of union men is very small as compared with the number of non-union workers employed in the binderies. For this reason the fight of the pressmen concerns you whether you are a bindery worker, or wherever you work in the plant and whether or not you are a member of the pressmen's, bindery or typographical union.

Nucleus Calls for United Fight.

Those young workers at Cuneo who are organized into the Cuneo nucleus of the Young Workers League, an organization that always fights to protect the interests of the young workers and for the organization of the unorganized young workers, has issued a bulletin appealing to all the workers at Cuneo's to support the pressmen in their strike.

Other union men in the plant who belong to the binders or the typographical union should refuse to work and should demand of their unions that they give full support to the pressmen in their strike. The unorganized workers in the shop should also give full support because it is by continually trying to destroy organization in this way that the bosses force worse conditions upon the workers at Cuneo's, whether they are organized or unorganized. Already only giving the unions the slightest recognition, Cuneo's is closer to an open shop with the proportion of union men small as compared to the number of non-union workers here. The efforts of the Cuneo bosses to make the plant completely an open shop like W. F. Hall's and Donnelly's, is a danger that every worker in the plant should fight.

How Many Are Unorganized.

That there are thousands of unorganized electrical workers in Chicago is a well known fact, since the weak craft unions find it impossible to organize the big electrical plants which employ so many unskilled young workers. This is of course an important factor in regards to the state of organization in the industry as a whole. But even within the crafts themselves the state of organization is very poor—and as a result of the complete surrender of the union to the interests of the employers, as exemplified in the refusal to admit new members, as well as the fact that so many of the officials are bribed by the big companies—we find that a very small percentage even of the skilled electricians are organized.

Non-Union Electricians in Big Plants.

Especially are the electricians working in the big plants throughout the city unorganized at the present time. At one time the maintenance men had a separate local, but since Local 134 has swallowed up these men, under the rule of Mike Boyle and his gang, organization among these electricians has been going backward rather than forward. Of course the reason that the biggest plants have not been touched to any extent by the union, is that they can pay the officials more to keep away. But now it seems that the officials are going to go even further, and guarantee to all the bosses that there will be no organizational work done at all—and that no electricians will be admitted into the union.

A Poor Excuse.

The officials have a poor excuse to offer when an electrician asks to be allowed to enter the union. They say that there are too many members of the union out of work at the present time for them to be able to take in new members. Of course they can't show that failure to organize is going to help the situation any, and most of



Young Workers' Correspondence

and that they help us at Cuneo's by starting a campaign to organize the unorganized workers here and accept them into the union.

If the present union will not immediately take in the many unorganized workers, we should demand that they support us in organizing these workers first into a special Federal Union, to take in all those workers who are at present unorganized.

the members are not fooled away from the real issue involved.

The rank and file of the union know that if there are few jobs it is because the industry is so little organized, and they have an especially hard time seeing the reason for preventing electricians already working at the trade from joining the union.

Those electricians who are not admitted into the union should not become discouraged—but should treat these union bureaucrats who don't want them organized just as they would treat the boss who doesn't want them to join the union, for both the boss and his agents within the union have the same reason for wanting to keep the workers unorganized. If those who can't get into the union will only fight harder for admission, and if they will put up a strong fight along with those members within the union who have the welfare of the organization at heart—fighting from within and without they will eventually defeat the attempts of the employers to keep the electrical industry unorganized—either thru open shop drives—or with the help of their agents within the unions.

It is becoming noticeable, when we find Negroes coming down regularly to all the mass meetings held recently by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League.

Wm. Schneideman.

Where Child Slavery Thrives

Santa Barbara, California.

Dear Comrades:

I was out of work quite a few weeks. Once I passed an orchard on the road where apricots were cut for drying.

It was a hot Sunday. Machines were running like in a procession. California is the richest state in automobiles for every family here there is a machine, although not every family has one.

Parents with their children were going to have a good time on the beach and in the resorts.

In the orchard around long tables were standing a couple dozen children between the ages of 5 and 12, with knives in their hands and were cutting apricots and placing them on the long tables for drying. The sun baked very hard. The children were sweating. Their faces expressed tiredness.

They were on their feet from early in the morning, before sunrise.

It was a quarter after two when I asked the boss, a strong, fat fellow, for a job. After thinking a while, the boss placed me near a long wooden table, gave a knife and a box of apricots to cut.

The books are taken out by two young workers and they must work with the same speed if they want to hold their jobs. Each book weighs 3/4 pounds, so you can imagine it is no easy job to handle as many books as we do each hour.

There are so many people working in the wrapping department that they hardly find enough room to stand.

The company employs young workers if they can get them and very old men and women when they can't get the youth. They pay very low wages and besides that in case you come two minutes late you are taken off for fifteen minutes.

The company takes on extra help twice a year for ten weeks each time and when it gets busy they must speed up all the more. We must work as fast as the machines work. There are two shifts, many working on the night shift which starts at 6:30 in the evening.

BINDERY WORKER.

Young Negro Workers Respond to Y. W. L. Propaganda

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Young Workers League in Los Angeles is just beginning its activities among the Negro workers. Realizing the importance of the American Negro Labor Congress, we elected a local Negro organizer, Nat Prager, who is very active in trying to get into contact with organizations of colored people, in order to gain sympathy for and endorsements of the Negro Congress.

Our chief problem is to get a nucleus of the Negro youth into the League, so that our work could be carried on chiefly through them, because the Negroes have learned through many experiences of persecution to be suspicious of all white people. Our committee, therefore, got up a sympathizer's list of about 70 young Negroes who were interested in the leaflets we passed out to them, with the intention of eventually drawing the best of these into the Young Workers League if possible. Second, we have started street meetings in the district of the city where large numbers of Negroes congregate. Every Thursday night at Eleventh and Central avenue, we are holding open-air meetings and distributing our literature. Last Thursday we held our first open-air meeting there, and a large group of Negroes gathered around and listened eagerly to the two speakers, Comrades Prager and Schneideman, as they told them of the efforts of the Young Workers League to arouse the masses of colored workers to fight for emancipation. Even the Negro police man on duty at the corner did not molest us, having a secret sympathy, perhaps, for the cause of his oppressed people. We intend to sell large numbers of the Negro Champion, as everyone who has seen it becomes enthusiastic over the idea of having a real Negro workers organ. One local Negro paper writes, "We have long felt the need of having a radical organ for the Negro people."

We are now making arrangements with the Workers Party Open Forum, which is held every Sunday night at 224 South Spring Street, Room 200, to take up one Sunday especially with the discussion of the Negro problem of this country, and we will advertise this meeting to all the colored workers of Los Angeles. We are hoping that this meeting will materially help us in gaining contact with them, and in getting some definite organizational results.

Already the result of our campaign

"Sure, he is right, fifteen cents for a box is not enough. We want more money, too! We want to make a living! We want..." the children cried out in a chorus.

While other children were out for a good time with their parents, children of the workers were slaving for fifteen cents an hour under the hot sun.

Many workers in California are unemployed. They are walking around the streets months and months without a job. They are starving.

Every day the daily press here tells us about tens of "incidents" of unemployed workers who commit suicide.

Meanwhile young children are starving on the fields in the orchards for a slaving wage.

Isn't that a terrible Bolshevik invention to prohibit child slavery?

But capitalism is preparing its own grave.—Bill Rapo.

Cleveland Locals Pass Resolutions Against C. M. T. C.

(Continued from page 1) young workers each year who are given the most intensive military training possible in a month so that they will be ready for the fast approaching war; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we condemn the attempt of the El Paso Convention to offer the machinery of the A. F. of L. to the bosses for use in their war schemes and that we at all times condemn any attempt on the part of the bosses to organically connect the American Federation of Labor with the War Department to further the bloody plans of the imperialists or to any way help in the recruiting of young workers expected to serve as cannon-fodder in another slaughter; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and all other Central and International bodies, to oppose the militarization of the young workers of the country thru the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

"NEGRO CHAMPION" POPULAR IN CANAL ZONE.

Subscriptions and bundle orders for the NEGRO CHAMPION have come in to the office of the American Negro Labor Congress from the Panama Canal Zone. It is no surprise however, that the workers everywhere are interested in a paper that concerns itself with international news pertaining

PROFITS GROW, WAGES DROPS

AT MONTGOMERY & WARD'S

By AL SCHAAP

It is of interest for the workers of Montgomery Ward & Co. to examine some of the financial reports issued by their bosses.

One of the most interesting analysis of "Monkeys" business is described in the Investment News, a sheet published in Chicago in the interests of the shareholders.

Here we find that the stocks are giving the coupon clippers a merry time. Profits are piling in fast while the workers are laid off and being sweated out of their blood.

Significant is the following statement of sales given for a period of over one and a half years:

Sales	1925	1924	1923	1922
January	\$12,663,768	\$11,205,477	\$8,477,239	\$5,594,158
February	12,723,423	12,589,808	9,063,304	5,784,685
March	16,019,974	14,068,647	12,975,073	8,031,474
April	14,528,116	13,736,092	11,512,369	7,357,640
May	12,059,534	11,085,679	10,796,969	7,367,640
June	14,430,960	13,039,315	11,612,004	8,655,443
July		8,653,222	7,491,908	5,110,183
August		10,332,893	8,425,423	5,552,906
September		13,543,038	9,949,398	7,088,684
October	</			