

NEGRO CONGRESS OPENS OCT. 25TH

Will Express Interests of
Majority of Negro
Toiling Masses

YOUTH BLOC AT CONGRESS

The American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago Oct. 25th and which will last until Oct. 31st is the result of the crystallization of the class-consciousness which has been rapidly developing among the Negro workers of this country. Several hundred delegates are expected to this Congress, these delegates will represent the various organizations of Negro workers throughout the country. This Congress will be more representative of the Negro Race than any other convention or Congress that has been held so far in this country because of the fact that it represents the Negro workers which workers constitute 98 per cent of the population of the Negro race in this country.

The American Negro Labor Congress will take the lead in the Negro's fight for economic and political freedom and will fight incessantly for the immediate needs of the Negro race. It will direct the Negro in the only course possible for the elevation of all his ills which course lies in organization and his alliance with the oppressed classes of the world. It will also make known to the Negro masses the futility of following the mistaken leadership that now obtains in his Race. This leadership centers within a group of the Race who has capitalized the social abuses imposed upon the Race.

The most important task before us at this time, is to make clear to the Negro working class masses that the interests of the upper class or petty bourgeoisie of the Race is not always identical with that of the working class masses.

This fact was amply demonstrated in the last Sanhedrin Congress of Negro petty bourgeois intellectuals where the majority of Negro school teachers supported the maintaining of separate educational institutions in the interest of safeguarding their jobs. This in face of the fact that separate educational systems result in the lowering of the educational standards for Negro children. Thus you have a glaring example of class egotism and gross betrayal of the great masses of the Negroes. This attitude is common among the petty bourgeoisie of the Race.

It will be further shown that the majority of Negro leaders are but tools in the hands of the white capitalists and that the Negro should cease to be hypnotized by the pretended Racial idealism of these conventional leaders.

If the Negro looks deep enough into the cause of Race prejudice he would find that the integrity of the whole capitalist system is maintained by the fomentation of racial and group antagonisms among the working class. The capitalist knows this and that is the reason he is ever ready to foster racial division so as to divert the minds of the proletariat from the main issues and as long as he is able to do this, his position will remain secure.

The Negro will be made to understand that superior organization is the cause for the supremacy of the capitalist class today and that this is one of the essential lessons that he must learn from the capitalists.

The great unorganized Negro masses constitute an immense labor reserve in the hands of the capitalist class with which they are always able to effect a reduction of the standards of living of the white workers. The more enlightened elements of the white workers are beginning to realize this fact. They are also becoming to realize that without the Negro workers their fight against capitalism in this country will be fruitless.

The most urgent problem before us at this time is to impress upon the Negro the fact that he is a tool in the hands of the capitalists class to combat organized labor and repress the tendency for an ever higher standard of living for the working class thus giving rise to racial animosities and competition between black and white workers in the labor market.

As an integral part of this problem is that of the question of the Negro Youth upon whose shoulders the future of the Race rests. The condition of the Negro Youth is deplorable to say the least. The prevailing social system offers him no future. He starts out in life full of ambition, hope and enthusiasm determined and confident of his ability to overcome (Continued on Page 4)

CRUCH DECLINES COOLIDGE PARDON STAYS BOLSHEVIK

ALCATRAZ, Cal.—Despite the iron bars that surround him, Paul Crouch, one of the two American soldiers sentenced to long terms at Alcatraz for belonging to the Communist League of Hawaii, refuses to accept any pardon offered by President Coolidge.

"Regarding the proposed release thru the president, I must say emphatically and bluntly that, if it is offered I will indignantly refuse it," declared Paul Crouch. "I would spend every day of my existence here in Alcatraz before accepting a favor from President Calvin Coolidge or a release upon personal grounds. If I were to do as proposed, my very name would be a stench in history (if recorded there in the list of rascals) and in company with men like Berger, Hillquit, Ebert and Abramovich. I would be known by all class conscious workers as a yellow, cur-heated and selfish traitor. Men have given their lives for less noble causes than the ideals for which I am a prisoner. I do not, in any way consider myself a hero, for if I had done less I would have failed to do my duty. My body can be imprisoned, but my mind is always free."

Crouch received a check from the International Labor Defense which he intended to use for a correspondence course in the Russian language. The jail authorities refused to give him permission to transfer the money to be used for that purpose.

THE NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS WILL FIGHT NEGRO LYNCHINGS!



Central Press Photos

ARREST BRITISH REDS FOR ANTI- MILITARY WORK

LONDON.—British police swept down upon the headquarters of the British Communist Party in King St. here, after seizing a load of documents and confiscating an entire issue of the official organ of the Party, the "Workers' Weekly", arrested six of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in England.

Those arrested were Harry Pollitt, one of the most active revolutionary workers in the trade unions and the head of the left wing "minority movement"; John Ross Campbell, who was recently released after prosecution for calling upon soldiers and sailors to remain true to the working class they came from; Albert Inkpin, secretary of the Party and one of the best known figures in the radical movement of Britain for the last score of years; Willie Gallagher, leader of the Clyde strike of 1919 and active Communist leader today; W. R. Cant, leader of the London party district, and T. W. Wintingham, manager of the party's press.

The charge against these comrades is the statement that they were active in the anti-military propaganda which the British party has been carrying on with success of late, and they are being held under the so-called Mutiny Act of 1797, which was passed after the famous "Nore" mutiny, in which "Admiral" Parker was hanged from the yardarm and his associates killed or beaten.

The growing strength of the Communist Party has aroused the British reactionaries and imperialists to take desperate measures against the reds and the latest successes of the Communists especially in the trade unions has spurred the government on to take this action. It is stated that there are at least another score of warrants of arrest out for other leading Party comrades.

The police today broke up a demonstration of workers outside of the Bow Street police court.

PROPOSE SPECIAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR RUSS YOUTH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The Chief board of technical education has submitted to the council of people's commissaries a project for the establishment of specialized technical schools.

These specialized technical schools are to train organizers in the production of fireproof building materials for the villages, in the repairing, assembling and running agricultural machines and implements, in the installation of electric light, signalization, etc., in the use of power stations, motors, and so on. There are also to be schools for locksmiths, turners, fitters and other metallurgical workers required by the small, medium and big industries; for mine surveyors, skilled transport workers, technical administrators, and so on.

The campaign was begun because of the critical financial condition in which the national office is at present. The convention and the after convention expenses proved a heavy drain on the treasury. After the convention there was not even enough money to send the delegates home to their respective districts. It was necessary to borrow money in order to send them home. In addition, there were the everyday expenses of running the office which could not be postponed. The result is that not only is there no money in the treasury, but we can no longer obtain any credit and therefore cannot proceed with the work.

AUSTRIAN YOUTH IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The delegation of young workers from Austria, after a tour of Georgia, where they studied the conditions of the young workers in the cities and of the young peasants in the villages, have just returned to Moscow. This is the first foreign delegation of young workers to have visited the Russian workers' republic.

Young Workers: Mobilize for Defense of the Russian Soviet Union

Capitalism's Attack on Soviet Union

THE carefully laid plans of world imperialism for another concerted attack upon the Soviet Union are already giving rise to waves of protest and defense among large sections of the militant workers and young workers of this country. Wide-awake honest workers are coming to realize that the Workers' and Farmers' Republic of Russia is the outpost of the world labor movement and that an attack upon the Soviet Union is an attack on world labor. If imperialism triumphs over the Soviet Union, it will only be the beginning of a wild wave of reaction that would have as its aim the complete destruction of the labor movement the world over. The first and bitterest attacks would be leveled against the young workers who are always in the worst position in any offensive of capital. It has become clear to large masses of workers that the safety of the labor movement of the world depends upon the safety of the Soviet Union, and consequently thousands of workers are sitting up and taking notice when they hear of the plans of attack on the Soviet Union.

These reports of the mobilization of the forces of imperialism against the Russian workers and peasants are based on fact is proved by the negotiations that are now taking place at Locarno where the imperialist diplomats of Germany, France, Great Britain, and now also of Italy, are, under the guidance of the House of Morgan government of America, trying to smooth over and patch up their fundamental differences and to arrange some kind of effective united front against the Soviet Union. These negotiations are to lead to the inclusion of Germany in the League of Nations and the formation of a "Security Pact." No secret is made of the fact that both these moves are intended directly to create a solid

bloc on Western imperialism against Soviet Russia; it is frankly confessed by the imperialist brigands that the greatest "danger" to them is the existence of the Soviet Republic and against this danger they must be "secured." These very frank proceedings are teaching the workers and young workers a very useful and necessary lesson in international solidarity, in the need for all the workers of the world to form a united front for the protection and defense of the Soviet Union.

The Young Workers (Communist) League is calling upon all young workers to join in the defense of the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic and of their own interests against the imperialists of the world, especially the American capitalists. The first step in this campaign should be the mass celebration of the Eighth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The celebration of this day is a demonstration of solidarity of the American workers and young workers with the Russian workers and farmers; it is a testimonial of the fact that the American workers realize what an attack on the Soviet Union means and are ready to stand up in defense of Workers' Russia. THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IS A DEMONSTRATION IN DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION!

The young workers, the most exploited and worst treated section of the American working class, should be the first to respond in these mass demonstrations for Soviet Russia and against American and world capitalism. Every organization of young workers should take its place in the united front in support of these mass demonstrations. A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR IN DEFENSE OF THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC, AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF WORLD IMPERIALISM

LOCARNO 'PACT' UTTER FAILURE

Secure Temporary But
Ineffective Front
Against Soviets

BRITAIN, FRANCE BACK DOWN

LOCARNO, Switzerland.—"Failure" is the word that best characterizes the net result of all the deliberations taking place here between the representatives of the capitalist governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, and, latterly, of Italy also. As the proceedings came to a close, the general impression seemed to be that things were left pretty much as they were before and that the continued talk of the allied statesmen of the "success" of the Locarno conferences is nothing more than a bluff to hide the fundamental fact of failure.

Germany Chief Gainer

By and large, it appears that the German government has gained more and lost less than any other government at the conferences. First of all the resistance of Germany forced Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, to back down in his original plan that France guarantee the eastern borders of Germany. Instead this question will now be taken up under the provisions of the Versailles treaty.

More important than this Article 16 of the League of Nations which provided for the marching of troops thru the territory of signatory has been rendered inoperative in the cause of Germany—something the German diplomats had been fighting for from the very beginning from fear that France would march troops across her territory to aid Poland in case of a conflict. The new agreement demands a unanimous consent of the League Council for such a measure to be permitted and since Germany has a permanent seat at the Council the required unanimity will never take place.

Naturally, Poland resents this very much but can do nothing. It was only after private assurances by the French representatives that the interests of the small nations east of Germany would be taken care of that Poland agreed to accede to this. This was after Wednesday's sessions were adjourned because of the stubbornness of the Polish delegates.

Germany also gains at the expense of France. The aim of France ever since the war to "rectify" the Rhine frontier has been put an end to. The evacuation of the Cologne zone, a new plebiscite for the Saar, a change in the conditions of reparations payment—all these are the further gains of the German bourgeoisie. The French capitalists can console themselves that the withdrawal of troops from the German territory will permit them to cut down on their war budget.

Bloc Against Soviet Union

The main purpose of this conference—to form a bloc of West European (Continued on page 2)

SOCIALISTS IN NEW BETRAYAL

Yellow Spies Inform Terrorists of Red Activities

DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELEASE!

Mathias Rakosi, heroic fighter for the Hungarian proletariat, and comisar of the short lived Soviet Republic of that country, stands on the threshold of the gallows of the bloody Horthy government.

Already his trial has taken place and the Wall Street kept government of Hungary announced its intention of executing comrade Rakosi in a few days. It intends to add this new proletarian victim to its already long and horrible list of murders of the flower of the Hungarian proletariat. With Rakosi have been arrested and jailed one hundred and five other revolutionaries who stand in danger of the same fate.

It will be further shown that the majority of Negro leaders are but tools in the hands of the white capitalists and that the Negro should cease to be hypnotized by the pretended Racial idealism of these conventional leaders.

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DARCY TOUR EXTENDING THRUOUT EASTERN TERRITORY OF LEAGUE

A tour extending throughout the entire Eastern section of the country, under the auspices of the National Office of the Young Workers League, has been arranged for the League's National Organizer, comrade Sam Darcy. Comrade Darcy has already visited Cleveland and Pittsburgh reporting on the convention of the League and giving new spirit to the local comrades to go forward to greater tasks with renewed energy. His itinerary is as follows:

New York, from October 20 to the 25th.

Boston, meeting with the DEC. on the 26th, general membership meeting on the 27th and a tour of the district for a number of days until he reaches Springfield on November 5th.

Hartford on November 6th and the rest of the Connecticut sub-district until he comes to

Albany, from November 10 to the 12th.

Syracuse on November 13th.

Rochester on November 14th and 15th, and

Buffalo on November 16th.

Comrade Darcy will remain in Buffalo for a little while to aid the comrades in building up a strong League there. After that the National Office will consider the extension of his tour thru other units of the League.

All comrades are urged to give complete and energetic cooperation to make this tour a success.

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FIRESTONE PLANS BIG WORLD TRUST

Imperialist Domination
of Liberia Sharpens
World Struggle

CHEAP LABOR BIG FACTOR

By JOHN HARVEY

Harvey S. Firestone, President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has announced that the Firestone Plantations Company of which he is president will invest \$100,000,000 in exploiting the rubber concession which has been obtained in Liberia.

More than 1,000,000 acres of rubber trees growing on what is now bush and jungle, is the dream of these American capitalists in their efforts to compete with British and Dutch interests for the monopoly of the world rubber trade. At the present time Great Britain, with Holland, controls 97 per cent of the world's rubber production, while Firestone has been greatly disatisfied with the fact that his rubber trust only controlled 3 per cent of the world's output of crude rubber.

Cheap Labor Big Factor

In an interview for the New York Times, Firestone told of his long search for a place which would be suitable for his purpose. After sending explorers to the Philippines, Mexico and Central America, his agents reported that they had found the most ideal conditions in Liberia where he could make the biggest profits out of exploiting the natives who will be expected to work for the lowest imaginable wages.

M. A. Cheeke, a rubber planter, who participated in the exploration work reported among other things, that besides the climatic and other favorable conditions: "The average native is a man of powerful build and a fine worker. This abundant labor supply is one of the chief advantages of the place." Mr. Firestone further exposed the reason for buying this huge concession from the Liberian government and his desire to establish a colony of U. S. imperialism in Liberia, by stating that cheap production was assured, because the natives will work for less than the Malays who receive a shift (only 22c) for full days work on the British plantations in Liberia.

"No Labor Trouble"—Not Yet—

When asked why Liberia had been chosen, Firestone again let the cat out of the bag by telling how, though he had preferred the Philippines, already an absolute colony of the U. S. imperialists, and the explorers he had sent there had found ideal conditions for growing rubber and sufficient labor, the political conditions were not such as he would like and there were to many land and governmental laws in the way for getting workers for less than 12c a day.

Later he sent explorers to Central America and Mexico, and even had plantations started in Central America, but found that he did not have enough of a free hand in exploiting these territories and the natives there.

He says in part about Central America and about Mexico.

"The 35,000 acre rubber plantation was started. Then a revolution came and they had to go out thru Guatemala. They found plenty of opportunities for growing rubber in Central America but the land laws and labor conditions were not favorable."

"Then I looked towards Liberia where this country has a moral protectorate, if not a direct protectorate. The experts found conditions there in all respects favourable. The Liberian government was well disposed towards the project and gave us the greatest concession of the kind ever made."

Imperialist Ambitions

The acquisition of this concession is a big step forward for U. S. imperialism, and if successful the Liberian enterprise will make it possible for the U. S. rubber trust to control 80 per cent of the world's production of rubber.

Though the new company so modestly states its ambition as one for the control of 50 per cent of the world's rubber thru the output of 250,000 tons a year, in a boast that the "labor" in Liberia will cost 50 per cent less than in the Malay Peninsula, (the main source of the British supply) the designs of the U. S. imperialists for complete monopoly of the world's rubber trade becomes apparent.

The Firestone Plantations Company with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and other U. S. companies controlled by the Firestone interests, will form one of the biggest of the world trusts and is an ambitious step on the part of this group of U. S. imperialists which is expected to bring them into direct conflict with competing British industries. The trust will be latter further developed to include control of the shipping business and supply their own ships to carry the rubber to market.

Involves Complete Control of Country

The huge enterprise of the U. S. imperialists in Liberia will make Liberia which has been much talked of as a "free state" the absolute colony of U. S. finance. Not only will the investment itself bring this about, but in founding "the world's biggest rubber plantation" will involve the remodeling of the whole country, which the U. S. has only had a so-called "moral" protectorate over during recent years.

Although the present colony was founded originally Negro emigrant from America (escaped slaves and freedmen who were sent to America by abolition societies) Mr. Firestone intimated that American Negroes would not be welcomed to Liberia, and that there would be no opening for them in the work there. He gave as the reason the fact that "they would not be welcomed by the natives" and the low wages of less than 12c a day which would not encourage them to flock there in large numbers. Instead, they will be allowed to remain at home along with the young white workers to see how quick this supply of 300,000 "cheap laborers" will result in lower wages for the workers in America.

Locarno a Failure

(Continued from page 1)
imperialism against the Soviet Union—has not been realized according to expectations. The "security pact" has not succeeded in so patching up the mutual differences of the capitalist governments as to give them a free hand in throttling the Workers Republic.

But the danger to Soviet Russia is not at an end. Soviet Russia still remains the constant threat to the imperialist domination of Europe and the colonies; Soviet Russia still remains the constant inspiration of the militant workers and oppressed colonial masses of the world. And the undying conviction of all the imperialist powers that as long as the Soviet Union exists there can be no safety for imperialism is still as strong as ever—stronger perhaps as the failure of Locarno becomes clearer. The workers of America must maintain their fight for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Rain has already fallen, and any day now big rainstorms may be ex-

MOROCCAN WAR IS SHARPENING

Riff Tribesmen Gaining Over Imperialist French Armies

WITHDRAW U. S. SOLDIERS!

PARIS.—The fear of the victory of the Riff tribesmen over the forces of imperialism is making the latter more frantic every day. This is borne out by the fact that the French army is using tanks, heavy artillery and a great concentration of aeroplanes in a heat of 138 degrees in the sun!

An eye-witness describes the operations as "very painful. Heat and the difficulties of the country are killing more French soldiers than Riff bullets."

These unfortunate French lads are having to advance over broken rock hills against a mobile enemy, in a heat of 138 degrees in the sun!

Wide Attack.

The French attack is on a wide front, and is being pushed with feverish haste. In the main the advance has only recovered the line lost by the French in previous fighting, and the French armies do not yet seem to have crossed the very indefinite boundary between the French and Spanish "zones."

On a front of about 30 miles the French have advanced some 6 or 8 miles on the average. But the amount of heavy artillery and heavy transport used has utterly destroyed the "roads" such as they were.

The unlucky French troops are being urged to advance further into desolate mountain country without good communications. The result is that they face shortage of food, water and ammunition, and its probable that the wounded and sick are being horribly tortured by slow transportation back to the base hospitals, thirty miles in the rear.

Rain has already fallen, and any day now big rainstorms may be ex-

pected, turning all the valleys into swamps.

Origin of the War.

The origin of this "big war," as will be remembered, was as follows:

Last year the Fascist government of Spain was beaten by the Riffs and had to give up most of its "sphere" in Morocco. Then the French banks thought they saw some hopes of regaining hold of the riches of the Rif country, now that it belonged to a "nobody"—just a local chieftain.

There was no fixed boundary between the French and Spanish parts of Morocco, and the French government proceeded to send soldiers into Rif ground and cut the Riffs off from the valleys where they usually get food.

The Riffs hit back! The "nobody" Abd-el-Krim proved himself a hard fighter.

War May Spread.

The Paris newspapers speak of a new and bigger offensive to come: this would at once bring the French armies into the old "Spanish zone."

A few months ago it seemed probable that the British government would protest if the French invaded this "zone" without consulting all the other powers who mapped out the "zones" before the war. But it now seems probable that no protest will be made; Chamberlain and Briand have probably made a bargain.

All the same, the British imperialist capitalists will watch very carefully to see that the French do not get into a position that would put them on the coast opposite Gibraltar. The Fascist government of Italy may also intervene, jealously demanding that if France is going to occupy new territory Italy must be given a bit of French colony as a "recompence."

In fact, the whole position is dangerous in the extreme, and a new world crisis might easily come sharp on the heels of this growth of the "Morocco affair" into a "big war."

The question for American workers in particular is raised: What are American citizens, aviators, doing in the army of French imperialism, bombing villages and murdering innocent natives? Why doesn't the state department demand the immediate withdrawal of American aviators from the prostituted services of French robbery in Morocco?

To the Factories with Young Workers League

BRITISH NOTES

By WILLIAM RUST.

I AM writing these notes on the eve of the Labor Party Congress which promises to be one of the most interesting and important in the history of the British movement. Undoubtedly the tremendous swing to the left on the part of the working class will make itself felt, but the very able, experienced, unscrupulous and determined right wing will put up a much more vigorous struggle than did the right wing at the recent Trades Union Congress.

The conference will be of special importance to the young workers. For the first time resolutions appear on the agenda proposing the affiliation of the Young Communist League. These are put forward by a local labor party and a trades council, both of London, The Edge Hill (Liverpool) Divisional Labor Party has put forward a resolution which includes the partial demands of the Y. C. L. for the working youth, such as vocational training, minimum wage, six-hour day and no night work. The Gortals Labor Party has tabled an ably worded amendment to a resolution which proposes the organization of the Labor Youth Movement within the Young Socialist International. The amendment declares that the Young Communist League is the only fighting organization of the young workers and the only organization of the young workers in the trade unions. Our members have greatly strengthened our position in the trade unions. Our members are now more active in the unions and the extent of our influence is shown by the number of lodges who supported our demands for the young miners. Generally the League has proven that it is the only fighting organization of the young workers and it has gained many valuable experiences as a result of the campaign which will stand it in good stead in the big struggles which lie ahead.

London,
Sept. 28, 1925.

their failure to write and also asking that an immediate meeting be arranged.

We received reply from the secretary of the Guild stating that the National Committee had decided to meet us on DECEMBER 29th!

Thus, they are calmly proposing a meeting six months after the date of our letter which proposed immediate united front action on the basis of the pressing and urgent questions confronting the working youth!

Could sublime indifference and cool, bare-face sabotage go further?

Naturally we have replied expressing our deep amazement and proposing a conference after the Labor Party Conference. If they refuse this we will take steps to achieve immediate united front action with the heads of their leaders.

Success of Mining Campaign.

Our mining campaign has been a success in every sense. Firstly we have increased our membership by 200. The enrolling of 200 young miners into our ranks, one of the best sections of the working youth, is a real achievement for the League. Secondly our campaign has had a marked influence over thousands of other young miners whose moral was stiffened and whose determination to fight gallantly against the coal king's offensive was strengthened. Thirdly: we have greatly strengthened our position in the trade unions. Our members are now more active in the unions and the extent of our influence is shown by the number of lodges who supported our demands for the young miners. Generally the League has proven that it is the only fighting organization of the young workers and it has gained many valuable experiences as a result of the campaign which will stand it in good stead in the big struggles which lie ahead.

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Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

CONTROVERSY IN I. L. G. W. SETTLED

Joint Action Committee Forces Officialdom to Back Water

WILL AFFECT OTHER FIGHTS

The internal struggle which for a time endangered the unity of International Ladies Garment Workers Union has been settled by agreement between the General Executive Board and the Joint Action Committee which represented Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York City which carried on the struggle against the General Executive Board.

By the terms of the agreement the International Ladies Garment Workers Union guarantees tolerance of political opinion and declares against any discrimination for political opinion of the members of the Union.

The struggle in the Union began with the Joint Board of New York City suspending 77 members of the Joint Board officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22 because of alleged activities in support of the Workers (Communist) Party. These three locals which have a membership of 30,000 held a May Day demonstration in the Manhattan Opera House in New York City at which speakers of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke.

Because of this May Day meeting and other alleged Communist activities in support of the Communists the 77 members from the Joint Board of these Locals were suspended from the Union. The 30,000 members of the three locals refused to accept the action of the Joint Board and supported a fight for the reinstatement of the 77 suspended officers. This fight was waged for three months. During the fight it became apparent that the overwhelming majority of the members of the Union in New York City were against discrimination against members of the Union because of their political opinions.

The members of the Joint Board were compelled to begin negotiations with the Joint Action Committee representing the three locals whose officers were suspended and other workers supporting them. The first clause of the agreement reads that these negotiations which had been endorsed overwhelmingly by the members of the union in New York City read: "On the subject of tolerance of political opinion. It is agreed unanimously by the conferring parties that tolerance be recognized as a basis principle in the union and that all discrimination for political opinion be abolished. Further conditions of the agreement provide for the reinstatement of the 77 members of the union and their right to run for reelection in the local of which they are officers and for the democratization of the machinery of the union in the election of the Joint Board of New York City and the delegates to the National Convention of the union.

The National Convention of the union will be held in November at which undoubtedly the agreement made in New York will be ratified and future persecution for political opinion eliminated from the union.

The experience of the International Ladies Garment Union in violating the long established principles against discrimination for political opinion in the trade union with their attack on the Communists is expected to have a far reaching effect on the American trade union movement, because of the proof that the rank and file of the trade union movement will not support officers who threaten the disruption of the union beginning expulsions and persecutions against part of its membership.

The International Ladies Garment Union by the agreement reached recognizes the right of communists to be members of the union as well as Socialists, Republicans and Democrats or Farmer-Laborites.

The fact that the International Ladies Garment Union has been obliged to concede this after a bitter struggle with the overwhelming majority of the membership supported the fight against political discrimination is considered significant in relation to similar struggles in the Machinists Union and Painters Union where the officials of the union are endeavoring to put in force the same policy which almost meant disaster for the International Ladies Garment Union.

The organ of the International Ladies Garment workers union "Justice" in commenting editorially on the settlement closes its remarks by the statement "Above all, our members should remember that important as intolerance of the other fellow's may be in other places, it is absolutely vital in a labor union. In the framework of such a body, intolerance is deadly. It is a rock upon which labor organizations have gone to smash in the past. Tolerance in a trade union is but another term for unity and solidarity."

Join the League Now!

THE FIRST WEEK'S CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BUILD THE LEAGUE FUND.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE LIST?

New York Young Workers League.....	\$300.00
Los Angeles Young Workers League.....	55.00
Freiheit Club of Chicago.....	41.00
Jewish Propaganda Committee, Chicago.....	10.00
Roxbury English Branch, Y. W. L. of Boston.....	10.00
International Branch, Y. W. L. of Pittsburgh.....	8.00
Anna David.....	2.00
F. Boric.....	1.00
Martin Krasic.....	1.00
S. Zinich.....	1.00
Stanley Nowakowski.....	1.00
F. Gibertini.....	1.00
A. Gibertini.....	1.00
E. Chryssos.....	1.00
T. Cuckovich.....	1.00
H. Puro.....	1.00
L. F. Whiteman.....	1.00
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Enclosed please find \$..... towards the Build the League Fund. I realize that this will go a long way towards building a mass working class youth movement.

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U. S. SOLDIERS STILL MENACE WORKINGCLASS OF PANAMA CITY

Newspaper reports that the American troops are leaving Panama are now proven to be false. Likewise the story that the Panama landlords have given in to the striking workers-tenants. And the regimental band is playing, "We won't come back till its over over there!" Only a portion of the troops are leaving. The rest are staying behind to complete the job of jailing workers, crushing Panamanian nationalist (i.e. "anti-imperialist") sentiment and rendering the strikers helpless before the landlords.

Even when the last American soldier packs up his tent and departs, if that time ever does come, it will be "au revoir but not goodbye." In England during the height of the woman suffrage agitation, a peculiar police method was adopted, characterized by what was known as the "cat and mouse law." Under this ingenious law suffrage agitators who became weak from hunger-striking, were let out of jail until they could get a little of their strength back, whereupon they were promptly rearrested and put behind bars again. The government played with the suffragists "as a cat plays with a mouse." It is that way with the United States government and Panama. Whenever the nationalist movement and the anti-imperialist trade unions gather strength, the bayonets of American soldiers are called into play. The troops are always close at hand, massed threateningly just across the border in the Canal Zone.

Finance Capital Dominates.

The hand of American imperialism lays heavy on the so-called republic of Panama at all times. Even in "normal" times, there is an American financial "adviser" to look over Panama's finances in the interest of Wall Street investors, an American customs' "inspector" to take charge of Panamanian customs' receipts for debt payment, an American railroad commission to take charge of the railroads and an American police inspector to see that Wall Street's investments are not endangered by strikes or other undue disturbances to "law and order." In addition, there is the American diplomatic staff—not mere polite handshakers, in a Latin-American country—forever browbeating and bullying.

Over all Central America and the Caribbean area the "Panama system" prevails in greater or less degree. It is the workers and peasants who suffer directly. While American imperialism rides rough-shod over the native capitalists whenever its interests demand, it tries to attach an entire section of them to its own golden chariot wheels; it does not hesitate to render prompt assistance to these petty bootlickers of imperialism whenever they are confronted with a militant and aroused working class. American workers enjoy little freedom of movement, but the under-aid toilers of these semi-colonies have no freedom of movement at all.

Wholesale Deportations.

Some weeks prior to the military ascent upon Panama, American imperialism decided that there must be one of the regular periodical cleanups in the near Latin-American area. The native labor movements were growing restive under the barbarous working conditions, under the leadership of Spanish, South American and other foreign workers who had won the confidence of the natives by their intelligent and resolute championing of labor's interests. This was bad news, according to Wall Street. Some of the bolder elements, however, went so far as to commit the unpardonable in.

They denounced American imperialism. Immediately, the American diplomatic bulldozing machine got busy, and every single foreign worker "known to have spoken against the United States" in Cuba, Panama and Central America, was arrested and deported. More than a score of workers were deported from Cuba during the raids. Men who had lived in Cuba for 18 years were torn away from their families and unceremoniously shipped out of the country. Native Cubans fared little better: Instead of being deported they were thrown into jail, one of the first to be imprisoned being Julio Antonio Mella, secretary of the Cuban section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

A similar procedure was followed in the other countries. A labor leader by the name of Wendel was deported first from Costa Rica, and then from Panama. His instructions were to "Get out of Latin-America and stay out." In a number of cases the newspapers stated plainly that the men were being deported for speaking against the United States.

Part of American Empire.

Now it may seem a serious enough violation of the supposed right of free speech to deport workers for speaking against American imperialism in the United States, but the uninitiated worker might be forgiven for believing that no such action could

be taken under any circumstances for speaking against imperialism in the so-called independent countries of Latin-America . . . That is, for defending the liberties of those countries! Nothing of the kind! Any such assumption ignores the fact that the Central American and Caribbean countries are part of the American empire. To speak against the United States government in Cuba or Panama is "treason," just as it is "treason" to speak against his majesty King George V. in India. That is the unpardonable sin, for which follow: swift and sure reprisal.

The wholesale deportations from nearby Latin-American countries for the crime of denouncing American imperialism, proved conclusively that these countries are mere satrapies of Wall Street. Such complete domination as this reveals is made even more brutally manifest by the military occupation of the City of Panama. It will of course continue, whether or not the American troops remain there or finally go into temporary retirement across the border in the Canal Zone.

American domination will continue in Latin-America as long as the oppressed peoples of those countries can be kept powerless. But the national liberation movement is everywhere taking on impetus. The growth of the sections of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in Cuba, Mexico and Central America indicates clearly that American imperialism is failing in its endeavor to crush out the liberating impulse in the oppressed peoples. If the working class in the United States lends active support to the Latin-Americans in their struggle against the joint enemy, Wall Street, an irresistible force will be created which all the governmental might of American imperialism will be unable to resist. Such a combination can take the American soldiers out of Panama and keep them out, and at the same time usher in a new day of freedom for the wage-workers of the United States.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

CLEVELAND MEMBERS UNANIMOUS IN SUPPORT OF NAT'L COMMITTEE

The hearty endorsement of the Third National Convention of the YWL and the expression of complete confidence in the new leadership of the League was the theme of the general membership meeting of the members of the Cleveland District (District Six) held Friday, October 16, 1925.

Comrade Sam Darcy, National Organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who is on his way to the East for an intensive organizational tour, reported as representative of the NEC. He spoke on the Third Convention, on the estimation of the activity of the former NEC as presented in the resolution on the NEC report accepted by the Convention, and then went on to describe the fundamental tasks that the League must confront in the present period of its activity—the Bolshevikization and the reorganization of the League and all the other tasks that these involve. His report was carefully discussed and a resolution introduced on the report of the representative of the NEC. The following is the resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"District Six, Young Workers League, at its first membership meeting after the Third National Convention, having heard the report of Comrade Darcy, the NEC representative, accepts the report and has the following declarations to make:

"1—We heartily endorse the resolution on the report of the National Executive Committee as adopted by the majority of the old NEC, for their lack of political understanding and for the resulting defeatist attitude towards the tasks of the Communist youth as laid down by the Second National Convention.

"2—We feel confident that the new Executive will take up the many tasks which confront the youth movement and which have been hitherto neglected—namely: Bolshevikization and reorganization, economic trade-union work, Leninist education, anti-militarism, anti-child-labor, junior work, negro work, mass press work, etc.

"3—A great share of the blame for our failure to carry out any successful mass work must be laid to the tendency to discriminate against those comrades who held opinions in the Party controversy other than those of the NEC majority. The result was the exclusion from important League Committees of capable comrades and the lack of unity among the membership. We express our confidence that the new NEC will not and is not making this error and that all the comrades are being drawn into the work.

"4—In the greatest measure, however, the cause of our failure lay in that the majority League leadership followed the same path and made the same errors that the majority Party leadership did. The CI has corrected these errors. The decisions of the CI, YCL, and the last National Convention lay the correct basis for carrying thru successfully the great tasks before us.

"5—In this district the NEC majority paid practically no attention to our problems. We hope and expect that the new NEC will carefully consider these and render us the necessary help and directions so that we may more easily accomplish our aims.

"6—We call upon all members to

NEW YORK LEAGUE MEETING ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITY

NEW YORK CITY—Comrade Sam Don, District Organizer of the Young Workers League in District 2 announces the calling of a Trade Union Conference of all members of the League for the purpose of discussing the tasks of the Communists in the unions. The conference will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at 5 p.m., at 105 Eldridge Street.

Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, will lead the discussion. All League members and particularly those who are members of the trade unions have been urged to come.

This conference will strike a blow at the journalistic conception of becoming a mass organization. It will point out that the Young Workers League must assume the leadership of the struggles of the young workers by actually participating in their daily struggles. In order to frustrate any tendency which may manifest itself to leave or refuse to join the reformist trade unions, it will point out that the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class and it is essential to work within them and to revolutionize them.

The question of the greater exploitation of the young workers, the lack of attention on this score by the trade unions, the organization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions with lower initiation fees and dues will be discussed and acted upon. The League will proceed with the further organization of Communist youth fractions, so that the struggle on behalf of the young workers in the unions and the Trade Union Educational League will be organized and effective.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PITTSBURGH LEAGUE BRANCH UNANIMOUS FOR NEW N. E. C.

The Third National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America was the subject of discussion at a special meeting of the Pittsburgh International Branch of the Y. W. L.

Comrade Papcun, who had come to the National Convention as a delegate and had been elected member of the incoming National Executive Committee, gave the report of the Convention. After questions and discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"After hearing the report of Comrade Papcun on the Convention of the Young Workers League, we, the International Branch of Pittsburgh wholeheartedly endorse the action of the National Convention and also pledge our full support to the National Executive Committee."

This resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting on October 11, 1925

H. Gordon, Secretary.

N. Y. LEAGUE MEETING ON BOLSHEVIZATION AND LORE

NEW YORK CITY.—The Young Workers League here is undertaking in earnest the task of Bolshevikization. A general membership meeting has been called for Sunday, October 25th at 2 p.m., to take place at 105 Eldridge Street. At this meeting Comrade William W. Weinstone, General Secretary of the Workers Party for District 2 will lead the discussion on the question of the expulsion of Lore and the removal of Askell from the Party controversy other than those of the NEC majority. The result was the exclusion from important League Committees of capable comrades and the lack of unity among the membership.

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"4—in the greatest measure, however, the cause of our failure lay in that the majority League leadership followed the same path and made the same errors that the majority Party leadership did. The CI has corrected these errors. The decisions of the CI, YCL, and the last National Convention lay the correct basis for carrying thru successfully the great tasks before us.

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YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL GREETS Y. W. L. CONVENTION

The National Executive Committee has received the following cable from the Young Communist International:

We send warm greetings to Congress. We confirm agreement on composition of N. E. C. 7 from Foster group and 7 from Ruthenberg group and one Comintern representative. We demand absolutely loyal cooperation, utilization of all forces. No repressions permissible. Congress must express League interests, not only on Comintern question, but also on Tasks of League, Support Party Campaign for Labor Party, Recruiting, set up reorganization groups, active mass work, organization of all members in Red and Yellow unions, organization of fractions, campaign in chief industries, particularly mining and metals, transformation of paper into mass organ.

Footnote—By common agreement between the two groups, the number of N. E. C. members was changed to ten from each group. Upon Comrade Green's recommendation, the representative from the C. E. C. of the Party is to take the place of their Comintern representative.

The National Executive Committee is in complete harmony with the contents of the cable. The approval of the composition of the N. E. C. by the Y. C. I. indicates that the Y. C. I. desires the establishment of unity on the basis of the decisions of the Comintern and the Y. C. I. and agrees with the steps taken to close adherence to the line of the Y. C. I. and will make every effort to carry out the work set us by the Y. C. I.

National Executive Committee
Young Workers League of America.

JACQUES DORIOT: FRANCE



JACQUES DORIOT

JACQUES Doriot is known to every worker in Europe, and to thousands upon thousands of workers in other countries. He is known for his persistently bitter struggle against capitalism, imperialism and the menace to the workers of new wars; his name is known and honored among the colonial slaves of the French empire as one in which trust can be placed at every time.

Comrade Doriot is only 26 years old and previous to his complete entry into the revolutionary movement had been a metal worker, spending nine years in the factories and small schools of Paris. In 1915 he entered the French Socialist Party and one year later into the Jeune Socialiste de France (Young Socialists of France) where he soon became a local functionary and intermittently the secretary of his local unit. The struggle then developing in the socialist movement of the entire world had particularly affected the French movement and Doriot was among the first to align himself with the left, revolutionary, internationalist elements of the Party which was beginning to center around the Committee for the Third International, led by Loriot, Monatte, Souvarine, Vujovic, and a number of other left wingers.

Like many other French reds of that year he was sent to the front in 1917 where he remained until the end of the war. Upon his return to Paris, he continued with even greater energy his work in the Party and among the youth and in December 1920, directly after the famous Tours congress of the Socialist Party, where the Communist Party was formed, Doriot declared his adherence to the French section of the Communist International.

In the meantime Doriot had been elected to the Central Committee of the French Socialists Communists de France, at its congress in Paris, and the following year he was elected the secretary of the J. S. S. de F. The anti-militarist campaign which the young Communist movement was then developing with telling effect among the soldiers and to a certain extent among the sailors, brought Doriot to the front. His fearlessness in the most dangerous work in the Ruhr, his trenchant pen, and the persuasive powers of his eloquence brought about his arrest six times, and each time he was condemned. He spent a goodly part of three years in the various prisons of France, making use of his free time to attend Congresses of the International or to carry on anti-imperialist propaganda in the army or among the workers. The last time he was condemned in 1923 he received a sentence of 10 months for illegal work among the French soldiers. All efforts to secure his release were fruitless until he was placed on the parliamentary candidates list for the French Communist Party and was elected by hosts of enthusiastic workers from the St. Denis section of Paris to the Chamber of Deputies, a seat which he has held to this day.

In 1921 he had been made a member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, and a couple of years later he combined this post with membership on the executive committee of the Communist International. He still retains the leadership of the Federation Jeunesse Communiste Francaise, altho most of the work has been taken over by other comrades who are coming into positions of leadership: Chasseigne, Ferrat, Lozery and others. Not only in the League but also in the Party has Doriot become a leading figure. As one of the floor leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, as a member of the Party's political bureau he has urged to the front as one of the most popular and capable comrades in the French party.

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In Doriot is embodied the best of the anti-militarist tradition of the French revolutionaries. His work in the French parliament of most recent date is too well known to the entire world to be repeated. His services to the working class of France and the colonial peoples of Africa have earned him the name of the French Liebknecht. Every day brings more news of his energetic work for the cause of the proletarian revolution. Only yesterday it was a battle in the streets at the head of a crowd of workers against the police who attempted to interfere with the demonstrations against the miners who had been organized by the Communists. Tomorrow it may be at the head of the victorious French workers marching grimly into the final struggle against the last of the Empires of France

—M. S.

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DISTRICT 2 MOBILIZES ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP FOR LEAGUE BOLSHEVIZATION

NEW YORK.—The bolshevization of the League and the mobilization of the entire membership for mass work along Leninist lines is the keynote of the Mobilization Call issued by the New York District Committee (District Two) upon first meeting on Sunday, Oct. 11. "The main task before our League," the Call reads, "is bolshevization and, hand in hand with it, reorganization. To bolshevize our League means to formulate correct policies plus the correct bolshevik form of organization suitable to the carrying out of these—policies which will lead to the formation of a mass Communist Youth League in this country." The District Executive Committee, it goes on to say, "will mobilize every comrade in the League for mass activity—for to be a Bolshevik, means to be a man of the masses. The comrades must immediately begin training themselves to carry on Communist activity in the shops." The District Mobilization Call proceeds to take up the various problems facing the New York League—reorganization, raising the theoretical level of the membership, converting the Young Worker into a mass organ setting our membership into the trade unions, the formation of youth fractions, etc. and finally concludes: "The D. E. C. is determined at least to double membership in this District. This must be done not thru mechanical methods but only thru a bolshevik method—that is by developing mass activities thru our participation in the daily struggle of the young workers. In proportion to our increase of influence will our membership increase. A Bolshevik orientation must be adopted—

FACE TO THE SHOPS, FACE TO THE UNIONS."

The District Executive Committee of District Two has already gotten down to work to carry its mobilization program into effect. At its first meeting, October 11, 1925, its chief work was to organize itself and to set up the various functioning sub-committees. Com. S. Don was elected District Organizer and a secretariat of Comrades S. Don, Harry Fox, and J. Rubin was set up for the performance of the current administrative work. The Political Committee, as elected, is composed of S. Don, H. Fox, R. Fisher, J. Cohen, S. Milgrom, B. Rubin and J. Stachel (WP). The following committees and heads were selected at the first session.

Organization Committee—Comrade Organization as head.

Agitprop Committee—Comrade Fisher as head, S. Milgrom, Assistant.

Industrial Committee—Comrade J. Rubin, J. Rubinstein, Assistant.

Junior Committee—Comrade A. Thompson as head, Rose Nemerowsky, Assistant.

Literature Committee—B. Rubin as head, Kushner, Assistant.

Negro Committee—Comrade Frank Feld as head.

Another important decision that will make for better and more effective work in the New York District is the action of the D. E. C. to organize two sub-districts one for New Jersey and the other for Connecticut. Comrades, who know the New York District will a very good effect upon the general activity of the League.

The Agitprop Department has already begun its work for spread of the spirit and teachings of Lenin among the League membership. A membership meeting on the question of Lorraine has been decided upon and arrangements have been made to tour the League branches with speakers on "The Situation in England." A mass meeting is also being arranged at which will speak two young miners from the anthracite, Comrade Pat Rooney and August Valentine.

The new District Committee of New York has already made an excellent beginning in the work of the League in that District. There can be no doubt that the future work of the