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# Young Worker

Abolition of Child Labor!  
A Fight Against Capitalist Militarism!  
The Workers' Republic!

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## KLAN AND FAKER UNITE TO FIGHT ZEIGLER MINERS

### 18 Union Members Ar- rested on Warrants of Official MEN BACK AT WORK

(Special to Young Worker.)

ZEIGLER, Ill.—Fighting against the greatest odds, with large numbers of Klansmen joining the company along with the sub-district officials in its warfare on the miners, the men working in Zoller Mine No. 1 have been forced to make a temporary retreat and have returned to work. . . . However, the fact that the men have returned to work by no means signifies that the fight is over. Local 992 has long been conducting the fight against both the coal company and the Ku Kluxers and labor faker allies. The strike has been successful for more than a week, though the men have had no outside support and had the sub-district officials fighting against the strike all the time declaring it an outlaw strike, and aiding the company as best they could in its effort to break the strike.

All the efforts of the company and the yellow elements which support the operators, had failed, even the arrest of the most militant members of the union on trumped up charges not stopping the men in their fight. It was only when the sub-district officials in co-operation with the Klan officials, recruited hundreds of Klan elements throughout Franklin and Williamson County and brought these scabs to No. 1 mine, most of whom had not worked in a mine for years, that the miners decided to return to work and continue the fight from inside for the time being.

Trouble with Checkweighman. The immediate cause of the present trouble was a dispute over the weighing of coal that came to a head several weeks ago. The company refused to allow the union checkweighman to have an assistant. The cars were run over the scales so rapidly it was impossible for one man to record the weights. The checkweighman reported to the president of the local, Henry Corbushley, that he could not weigh the coal. The President notified the men they had no checkweighman. The men came out of the mine.

Union Officials Decide for Company. The sub-district officials of the union were called in to adjust matters. D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president, directed the taking of evidence. After more than 100 men had testified, out of which only four gave evidence for the company, Cobb agreed to enforce the company's demand for the removal of the president, vice-president, pit committee and checkweighman of Local 992.

This caused much resentment among the miners and they refused to go to work. The sub-district officials then called a special meeting of Local 992 on August 11th. President of the sub-district, Lon Fox, Vice-President Cobb and District Board Member Rarby Babington came to the meeting.

Fight Starts at Meeting. Fox and Cobb demanded that the miners elect new officers and return to work. The men refused and insisted that the case be re-opened. Cobb answered in the negative a question whether or not he would re-open the deposit case if the company were willing. The meeting adjourned with the men not to return to work until their old officers were recognized and the checkweighman dispute settled.

Miner Murdered in Fray. A miner, by name, Asa Wilson, known to be a Ku Klux Klan supporter, struck an old miner, Bert Farthing, sixty-nine years old, presumably for a remark Farthing had made during the meeting. A general fight ensued between the miners supporting the old officers of the local and those associated with the Klan and supporting the sub-district officials. During the melee, Cobb pulled a black-jack from his pocket. This was taken from him and is now in the custody of the law in Zeigler. Both Cobb and President Fox along with a number of miners on both sides received injuries during the battle.

One of the miners, Mike Sarovich, who was a strong supporter of the (Continued on page 2)

## Bosses and Berry Can't Break Cuneo Walkout

The walkout is still on at Cuneo, and it is now a question of how long the Cuneo bosses can put up with the big losses they have met since the pressmen and feeders went on strike four weeks ago.

The Cuneo plant is practically owned by Sears-Roebuck, and none of the catalogues have been printed as yet, so the bosses are getting desperate and using all methods to try and force the men back to work.

Cuneo is a brother of State's Attorney Crows and has managed to get even more help than the bosses usually get from the police in their fights against the workers. Not only have they done their best to arrest pickets, etc., but the company has been carrying on a campaign of terror against leaders of the union without being molested.

Two active members of the union who have been busy in the strike had their homes bombed and one of them was only narrowly missed by a bullet. However, since the amalgamation of Locals 3 and 4 of the I. P. P. & A. U. the pressmen are able to put up a stronger fight than ever against the efforts of the bosses to make another big Chicago printing plant an open shop.

Many of the packer boys and unskilled young workers in the plant are being used as scabs and some of the inexperienced young workers are being put on the presses as soon as possible an getting a big pay increase if the scab on the pressmen. On the other hand many of the packer boys and others have joined the pressmen in their strike and are asking the union to support them in organizing the packer boys and other young workers.

## YOUNG WORKERS HIT HARDEST IN TEXTILE LOCKOUT

### British Bosses Demand Lower Wages 150,000 OUT

There has been a huge lockout in England of all workers in the wool textile trade. More than 150,000 workers are involved in this stoppage, among them a large proportion of young workers. The following article appeared in the British "Young Worker," and should be of interest to all American young workers.—Editor.

The stoppage in the wool textile trade affects somewhere about a hundred and fifty thousand workers and 30 per cent of these are young workers.

The young workers have the biggest grievances in the dispute. It is to them that this article will particularly appeal. The textile industry is one of the worst of the worst for child labor. Boys and girls leaving school at the age of 14 find a ready demand for their services. These young workers enter the mill full of enthusiasm and pride that they are going to do their share of work to keep the household supplied with the necessary things of life, and building high castles in the air as to the heights they will climb.

Within a few weeks they are disillusioned. Around about them they see old women doing the same work as they are, and are told these women have been spinners and twisters all their lives, and no matter how they try to avoid it the fact is ruthlessly brought home to them, that unless something unusual happens they will be faced with the same drab conditions in after life.

Long Hours and Vile Conditions. Within a year after the young workers enter the mill they begin to droop and deteriorate in every way. While each young worker knows and feels this, the millowner is, of course, not interested, as long hours and vile conditions mean more profits for him.

Nearly all the large mills have hostels attached, and young workers are brought from their homes in mining areas and other parts where there is a small demand for them, and placed in these hostels.

Low Wages. The average wage of the young workers is 25s. per week and those from away have to pay 17s. 6d. per week for doubtful keep.

## Amalgamation—the Answer to Berryism



The above cartoon, reprinted from the DAILY WORKER, represents the joining of forces in the printing trades in Chicago in the fight against the Cuneo Co. and Berryism.

Locals 3 and 4 of the I. P. P. & A. U., the two locals of the pressmen and feeders, have already amalgamated so that they can better carry on their fights. The Young Workers' League and its members who are actively participating in the strike at Cuneo's in Chicago, are urging real amalgamation which will not only mean the uniting of the existing unions in the industry, but which will make it possible to take in and organize the thousands of unorganized young workers employed in the printing plants of Chicago.

At present, not only are the bindery workers very poorly organized, but there are many young workers around the press rooms who are not in a union and are not supposed to come under the jurisdiction of any local.

So real amalgamation such as the pressmen have set the precedent for, means not only more effective organization to carry on the fight against the bosses and their agents within the unions, like Berry, but it lays the basis for organization of the unorganized young workers, the packer boys, the bindery workers, and the many low-paid unorganized young workers who are such an aid to the bosses in smashing and weakening the unions in the printing industry.

## SAILORS MUTINY ON FRENCH SHIP

LONDON, England.—In spite of the silence and denials of the boss press, it is above all clear that the meeting of French bluejackets before the arrival of the President of the Republic, was of a most serious nature. The immediate reason for the outbreak was extraordinarily hard service which the sailors have to endure to make their ships fit for the visit of the "illustrious" gentry. But the real reason is, that they are fed up with the war. They refused service, rejected the bad and scanty food, and there was a serious mutiny on three out of four flagships in the ports of Cherbourg and Brest. Shooting occurred and several sailors were killed by officers.

## SOUTHERN ORGANIZER IN HEART OF DIXIE.

The Southern Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress is somewhere in the south organizing local committees of action. He is working in a very fertile field. Though the Negroes in the north suffer many persecutions, the Negroes in the south suffer all of these and many more. It can easily be seen why the Negroes of the south are taking so readily to the American Negro Labor Congress. They can see, as no others see, that it really marks a new epoch in the life of the American Negro. When the Congress convenes October 25th over 300 delegates are expected from the south.

Their parents, who have thought that their years of struggle were going to be lightened, find that they have to send help to them to have a holiday.

Some travel for ten miles to work, getting up at five o'clock to get to their work at seven; when they stop at five they have to walk from mill to the train, and generally don't get home till two and a half hours later, making their working day 14 hours. Not an extra penny is allowed for expenses, and the result is that after paying these from wages they have nothing left for clothes or their lodgings.

## Solidarity Holds Back British Mine Owners

(Special to Young Worker)  
LONDON, England.—The solidarity of the miners and the steps taken by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to operate an embargo on coal forced the government to step in and save the mineowners. The owners have been given a "dole." They are to receive a subsidy up till next May in order that profits may be maintained and the same rate of wages paid.

In some sections of the Labor movement, this is being hailed as a glorious victory. Whilst it is true that the owners have been checked and the miners have won a defensive fight the fact remains that the miserable and semi-starvation conditions of the miners remain unchanged. 300,000 are unemployed and hundreds of thousands are earning less than £2 per week. 600 pits are closed. The pit lads are only getting their miserable 15s— to 25s— per week. They work the 7-hour shift at night work. Do not get holidays or proper compensation.

The situation is that the miners who repeatedly declared their intention of bettering these conditions have been driven into the position of making no struggle against them for the next nine months. It is clear that the Coal Kings will use this breathing space for the purpose of organizing a more effective and better prepared attack against the miners. Now that the British miners have been fobbed off we may very well see the attack launched on the German, French and Belgian and the international front broken.

The Y. C. L.'s mining campaign has had a big effect in rallying the pit lads and has greatly increased our influence in the coal fields. Eight new branches have been formed and 100 new members enrolled. We are continuing the work of getting lodges and districts of the M. F. G. B. to support our demands in order that youth demands will be put forward by the E. C. of the union when they present their counter-proposals to the bosses.

## WAR DECLARED ON IMPERIALISM BY DETROIT Y. W.

### Youth of All Nations to Demonstrate MEETING SEPTEMBER 6

In all imperialist ventures, in every orgy of militarism, it is the Youth who must bear the brunt of the destructive hand of war. The Youth throughout the world is beginning a mighty struggle against imperialists, which shall not cease until they and all that stand for are wiped off the face of the earth. In China, in India and North Africa the war is now going on. The Young Communist League is increasing in numbers and will be in the forefront in this struggle now being waged.

On the Youth Day celebration in Detroit, the Young Workers League has enlisted the aid of the Negro, Chinese and Hindu youth, in a monster demonstration against imperialism. Barney Mass, secretary of the Y. W. L., Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will be the speakers of the day, and will tell of the struggle the Y. W. L. is carrying on against imperialism. Negro, Chinese and Hindu speakers will tell of their struggle against this common enemy.

The Y. W. L. of Detroit has engaged Campbell's Grove, at the end of Mack Ave., for Youth Day, September 6. The celebration will start at 12 o'clock. The bar and dining room will be open with a varied line of food and drinks to satisfy the tastes of all. The South Slavic organization will barbecue lambs on the grounds. A doll rack with the caricatures of the principle imperialists will be on hand and every one will have the opportunity to take a shot at them. At 1:00 o'clock a full program of races has been arranged and prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Dancing starts at 2:30 p. m. with Bailey's orchestra furnishing the music. The seaking starts at 3:30 p. m. After the speaking the dancing will continue until dark. Every one at Campbell's Grove on Youth Day, September 6.

## MEETING IN CHICAGO

Sunday, Sept. 6th, the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, will celebrate the International Youth Day. The mass meeting will be held in the Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. It will begin at 8 p. m. Admission is 25c. Tickets are on sale at all party and league branches. There will be a short musical program. Party speaker, Max Shachtman, editor of the YOUNG WORKER, as the principal speaker, Junior speaker and others.

## European Conference Joins French League Against Morocco War

The Conference of Communist Youth Leagues of Europe to the Communist Youth of France.

The Conference of Communist Youth Leagues of Europe, meeting in Berlin on 21 and 22 of July, 1925, sends fraternal greetings to the youthful communists of France in appreciation of their heroic struggle against imperialist war being carried on by capitalist France against the brave Riff people, and to all the youthful workers, peasants, soldiers, and sailors, who are fighting on the side of Communist Youth against the imperialism responsible for this war.

The French people still tolerate this fresh massacre of their sons in the interests of the French bourgeoisie. This shows that the capitalists still have mighty means at their disposal for deceiving the broad masses of the peasantry, the petty citizens, and even the workers into approving of a new and bloody war.

The memory of the 1½ million dead—who died "that there might be no more war"—is still fresh in the minds of the workers and peasants of France. The wounds of the millions of cripples made by the war, named the "last war" with conscious mendacity by the capitalists and their Social Democratic followers, are not yet healed. Many are the mothers who are still waiting, and still hoping against hope, for return of the sons reported as "missed". All hope has not yet died out of their broken hearts. And already death is again sweeping like a storm wind over working France.

The capitalists have dared to begin this war, and once more it is the Social Democrats who have proved traitors, faithful hounds of big capital. The broad masses are fermenting, but still they tolerate the fresh imperialist war.

The Communists alone, the Party, the Youth, the revolutionary Trade Unions of the C. G. T. U. and the A. R. A. C. (Ex-Soldiers) have replied to the fresh war by setting up the red flag of revolt.

But the masses are beginning to move. Sharp protests have been raised by even the socialist workers and reformist trade unionists, at the Workers' Congresses at Paris and Lille. Our Conference welcomes these helpers, who though they have but recently become co-workers, have always been co-sufferers. Our Conference hopes that they will fight side by side with the communist workers until the end: Until the defeat of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in France.

Young Comrades! A mighty work is still to be performed. You are only beginning the struggle. There are two million youthful workers, young men and women, and as many young peasants. The task set you is to mobilize this enormous army for the fight against the imperialist war today, and for the civil war of tomorrow. The fight against the war in Morocco will demand an ever increasing expenditure of energy.

We are fully convinced that no obstacle will hold you back, and that you will fight this battle against imperialism through to the end. Comrades! It is an imperative task to mobilize the broad masses against the war. The mobilization of the young workers in the army or fleet, at the front or in France, for an even more energetic struggle against the war, is work absolutely necessary if the victory of the proletariat is to be made possible.

Young Comrades! Workers and peasants, soldiers and sailors, to the work! Increase your energy tenfold, your endurance, your will, and insure the final victory of communism! The youth of the working people and peasantry all the world over is on your side!

Down with the imperialist war in Morocco!  
Long live the free Riff republic!  
Long live the fraternization!  
Up with the immediate evacuation of Morocco!

## WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION ON; SPLIT AVERTED

### Two-Thirds of All The Delegates Support C.E.C. Majority LAY BASIS FOR PARTY UNITY

Altho the convention of the Workers Party has not yet come to an end at this writing it can be definitely stated that the danger of a split has been successfully overcome. The basis for the unity of the Communist forces of the party has been laid by the convention and an urgent appeal represented to the entire membership to join upon the political line laid down in the resolutions of the Party Commission and the decision on the American question of the Communist International, and for the cessation of the factional struggle within the party.

Most of the speeches on the main task of the party have emphasized absolute necessity of combined action of both main groups, the majority and the minority for the Bolshevization of the party and in particular the struggle against Loreism and the other right wing dangers within the party.

The convention opened with the seating of all contested delegates, which, after the report of the credentials committee, was changed somewhat to seat only as fraternal delegates two minority representatives from the Illinois district since their case was based on very weak claims. Later in the session a number of additional fraternal delegates were seated including Askell, who was seated so that the convention would have the opportunity of hearing his opportunistic viewpoint and declaring its condemnation of the political platform proposed by him; other comrades seated with voice but no vote were Pat Tooney, Aronberg, Snyder, Alex Reid and a number of others.

The district executive committee of the challenged districts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland were adjusted by the convention in accordance with the recommendations of the credentials committee. This left the minority with the control of the Boston district and the majority with the control of the New York and Cleveland with a seven and seven committee in the Philadelphia committee.

The first report was on the Party Press. Comrade William F. Dunne. The report on the anti-imperialist work of the party given by Comrade Gomez, with a minority report by Comrade Wolfe, was the next. After relating the importance of this work to the American Communist Party, and the first beginnings which had already been made, Gomez outlined the tasks of the party in the coming period on this field of work. Wolfe took issue with Gomez but the former's position was not sustained by the convention. The body unanimously adopted the resolution on this question already adopted by the Party Commission, together with an amendment that a comrade from this country be sent to Mexico to work with the Communist Party there.

The next report on Soviet Russia by Harrison George had no minority reporter but it did not fail to arouse some discussion from the floor. The question of the party's tactics in the anti-Abramovich campaign were scrutinized and the criticisms of the minority which were quite vociferous put were also rejected by the convention.

One of the most important incidents of the convention were the reports of Comrade James Cannon, for the majority, and Jay Lovestone, for the minority, on the recent sessions of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International and the decision on the American question. (Continued on page 2)

## INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

(Special to Young Worker.)  
Huge demonstrations are being arranged for International Youth Day throughout the country. This day which is the time when young workers throughout the world come together to show their solidarity of interests and readiness for the fight against the boss class, its exploitations and wars, will be the day for demonstrating against the dangers of a new imperialist war which is so apparent this year.

The meetings which have been arranged by units of the Young Workers' League throughout the country, will be held on Labor Day, August 7. Watch the next issue of the Young Worker for announcements of where these meetings will be held. Send in the date and place of your meeting in time to be printed in the next issue. Watch for announcements of the International Youth Day demonstration in your city and be sure to be present at the meeting.

In Detroit and Chicago huge mass meetings will be held on September 6th.

## Y. W. L. CONVENTION

Watch the next issue of the Young Worker for an important announcement concerning the National Convention of the Young Workers League



# How French Nuclei Opposed War

After the Fifth Congress the Communist Party of France was more energetic than any section of Comintern in reorganizing the party on the basis of factory nuclei. At the time of the Organizational Conference in March the French Delegation was in a position to report that reorganization was completed in the Paris, Lyons and Nord districts and that organization on a residential basis there was being dissolved. Through the organization on a factory nucleus basis, the party secured thousands of new, proletarian members, and thereby increased its influence considerably on the working masses.

It became evident after these first successes in the domain of factory nuclei, that it was now essential to concentrate on politicizing them, i. e. to imbue them in such a way with the daily party work that they really become a basic organization of the party. Opponents to this new form of organization used this difficulty in order to point out that the nuclei were not in a position to develop political life and to request that in addition to them new organizations on a local basis should be formed. Such organizations would have the task of deciding on the political and tactical questions of the party. It is quite clear that the realization of the request would have resulted in killing the nuclei, for the centre of gravity of the party work would thereby have been transferred on to a residential basis.

The Communist Party of France has already succeeded in making great progress in the political work of the factory nuclei, a fact which proves the active participation of the Factory Nuclei in the preparation of the Workers' Congress against the Moroccan War. Although at present we are not in possession of all information regarding the activity of the factory nuclei in the preparation of the campaign against the Moroccan war, still we may conclude from the available information that the great success of the Paris Workers' Congress July 4-5 is primarily due to the activity of the factory nuclei. Without the factory nuclei it would have been impossible for the C. P. F. to penetrate so deeply into the masses in the factories with its agitation against the Moroccan war and to mobilize such a large number of workers against this war.

The Organization of the Campaign. We wish to give here in as far as the incomplete information to hand will permit, a short survey of the activity of the factory nuclei in the preparation of the Workers Congress in the Paris district.

On June 18 the Executive of the Paris district issued the following notice to all factory nuclei:

"All nuclei in the Paris district should put the following points on the agenda of the nuclei meeting:

"1. The Morocco war and the Cail-laux taxes;

"2. Organization of the Workers' Congress of July 5th.

They must work actively inside the factory in order to organize a general meeting of the factory to elect delegates to the congress. In this connection they are to keep to the circular issued by the Org Bureau of the Rayon which gives full instructions. Further, the nuclei should aim at issuing a factory newspaper dealing with the slogan of the congress. The editors of the factory newspapers and all members of the Rayon press commission must be present at the meeting of the editors of the factory newspapers."

The Proletarian Unity Commissions in the factories formed by the party in conjunction with the C. G. T. U., the Young Communist League and the Ex-Soldiers League developed extraordinary activity. The extract from a resolution at a meeting of the Proletarian Unity Commission in Barbier Factory in Ormaing shows best how the factory nuclei succeeded in uniting all the workers in the factory by means of this commission; the resolution runs:

"This meeting of workers in the Barbier Factory records with pleasure that, after the formation of the Presidium of the Proletarian Unity Commission, all trade union and non-trade union, Communist, Social-Democratic and non-party workers are united and that in this way unity of all victims of employers has been established; this alone is able to guarantee victory of the workers' demands against exploiting capitalism and the capitalist state which acts as dictator both over consumers and producers.

"The general meeting of the Barbier Factory declared that the Presidium of its Proletarian Unity Commission has the task, besides defending the immediate tasks of the workers in the factory, of taking the initiative in convening a meeting of the already existing Unity Commissions, and forming a local and eventually a regional Union of the Proletarian Unity Commissions, which will include all exploited without regard to party or trade union in the struggle against the common enemy: capitalism, and is to work for the realization of trade union unity."

In the Paris Urban District alone in the first week after the notice of the Paris District Executive (June 21-27) 85 factory meetings took place in preparation for the Workers' Congress. All these meetings were without exception well attended. Similar success was reported from the numerous factory meetings in the Paris suburbs. (For example in Bilancourt,

# Eight Men Killed in Camp Grant Explosion

(Special to Young Worker).  
CAMP GRANT, Ill.—Eight Negroes were killed and eleven wounded when a trench mortar exploded at the firing grounds here on the 23rd of August. Only a few hours previous to this disaster eleven civilians were injured during a smoke bomb demonstration. The hurried preparations for war which are being conducted here and at all other camps throughout the country do not permit the officers in charge to insure careful handling of the deadly instruments of war, with the result that here as elsewhere both soldiers and civilians are blown to bits or burned by the chemicals used in bombing practice.

The inexperienced elements who have been taught to look upon soldiering as a glorious profession are getting a few sidelights on its real character. The mangled bodies of the soldiers who were killed or injured by yesterday's explosion has caused considerable comment and discussion amongst the soldiers who are beginning to think twice about this bloody business of war.

- Salmson Factory 2,500 workers; Issy—Citroen Auto Factory—2,000 workers; Ivry—shell factory—2,500 workers, etc.)

It was already evident at the time of the Information Conference June 24th, which the Committee of Action convened for the orientation of the workers as to the meaning of the Workers' Congress, that the factory nuclei had really circulated the slogans in the ranks of the masses by means of the Proletarian Unity Commission. One thousand two hundred delegates were present, composed as follows: 205 Communists, 84 Social Democrats, 325 members of the Unitarian Trade Unions, 96 members of the Reformist Trade Unions, 118 members of the Ex-Soldiers, 140 members of various organizations (Sport Organizations, etc.) and 130 non-Party.

But a still better proof of how the slogans of the Committee of Action had been circulated among the masses than the Information Conference itself was the Paris Workers' Congress, 1,443 delegates were present at this Congress representing 705,412 workers, the comprised: 130 Social Democrats, 165 Reformist Trade Unionists, 160 non-Party, 312 Communists, 484 Unitarian Trade Unionists, 77 members of the autonomous Trade Unions and 175 sympathizers.

The success of the Paris Workers' Congress showed that the Factory Nuclei are not only capable of carrying out all the tasks of the Party, but that only by means of the Factory Nuclei and the Communist Fractions it is possible to mobilize large masses for the slogans of the Communist Party.

# AN INDEPENDENT SYRIA IS AIM OF GENERAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT GROWING TO SERIOUS PROPORTIONS

LONDON, August 26.—The revolt of the Druses tribes against the French administration in Syria has assumed very serious proportions according to a Central News dispatch from Vienna today.

The Druses leader, Sultan Atrach Pasha, has declared he will reject any offer of mere autonomy and will fight to the bitter end for complete Syrian independence.

Interviewed at his headquarters in Medjel, Atrach Pasha said, "The rebellion is no longer merely local but it is the beginning of a general revolution in Syria. We shall not be satisfied with autonomy for the Druses tribes. We demand an independent Syria. If France makes further attacks rebellion will blaze-out over the whole of Syria. It is better to die free than to live in bondage."

## THE RED SCOUT CAMP

By RUFUS P. HEATH.

As the end of the vacation season draws near, the Chicago Juniors summer camp has gone down into history. Some of the comrades of Chicago did not approve of the idea of having a summer camp for our young comrades. Through the continued efforts of Comrades Gilbert Greenberg and Rose Cohen and the Young Workers League in general, we had the camp and considering the circumstances under which we had to operate it, it was a wonderful success.

We were handicapped for funds, space and equipment and quite a bit of outside interference by other campers. We had swimming twice a day, ball games, hikes and other sports. We had our Camp Soviet Council meeting nearly every evening and entertainment every Saturday evening. I was the camp cook and I gave them as near a vegetarian diet as possible. Comrade Judd was a great help in preparing meals and other work, she donated a tent and quite a bit of money to the camp fund. At one of our Council meetings I gave the Juniors a talk on Comrade Lenin and camp conditions in general.

## Textile and Mine Lockouts Hit Germany

BERLIN.—Mass strikes and lockouts in the Saxon textile industry are affecting 150,000 workers. The agreements between the trade unions and the employers terminated some time ago, and long negotiations having produced no result, thousands of operatives struck. Thereupon the federation of employers of the Saxon textile industry announced that unless the men moderated their demands they would lock out the whole industry.

In Cologne the industrial situation becomes worse from day to day. More mines have closed down, throwing thousands out of employment, and it is estimated that on Oct. 1 only two or three mines will be working full time in the Ruhr.

## 10,000 DRIVE PROGRESSING.

Chicago still holds the lead in the \$10,000 drive of the American Negro Labor Congress. The east is getting started, but is still far behind. The American Negro Labor Congress is a workers' organization and depends upon the workers for its support.

The workers of this country, particularly the Negro workers, cannot hope to look for aid from other than their own class. They must fight their own battles on all fields. No one except the Negro working class is more able to achieve for the Negro race in general and the working class in particular, economic, political and social equality.

## Cleveland Jewish Youth, Notice.

The Jewish branch of the Cleveland Young Workers' League has changed the date of its regular meetings to every Wednesday at 8 p. m. The branch will hold one business meeting and three educational meetings during each month at its hall at 5311 Woodland Ave., Room 2. The educational meetings will be partly taken up by a study class for young workers in the A. B. C. of Communism. The local educational department will also provide the branch regularly with speakers on subjects of current importance and interest. All young workers are invited to attend these meetings of the league.

# Klan and Faker Unite to Fight Zeigler Miners

(Continued from page 1)  
local officers was about to leave the hall when he was shot down by Alex Hargis; known to be a Klansman and a former secretary of the local. Several days later, Sarovich died and Hargis is held for his murder.

Cobb Swears Warrants. The same night, warrants charging rioting were served on Bert Farthing and his son. The two were immediately released on bail. The miners continued to stay away from the mine save to picket against those who were brought in to work. On August 18th warrants were served on eighteen leasing members of Local 992, among which were President Corbishley and his two brothers. The warrants were signed by D. B. Cobb and Lon Fox and charged that twenty-six Zeigler miners with entering into a conspiracy to murder D. B. Cobb the night of the meeting on the 11th. More than \$70,000 in bail was raised in a short time and all were set at liberty.

## Prelude Found in Elections.

In spite of the arrests, the miners have consistently refused to operate the mine until their demands are granted. There is much prejudice against the sub-district officials for what the Zeigler miners are convinced is an outright betrayal.

There is a connection to be made between the present trouble and what has gone before. The local in Zeigler charged the sub-district officials with being guilty of fraud in the last general union elections held in December. Henry Corbishley, president of Local 992 ran against Lon Fox for the president of Sub-District 9. There are several appeals now pending before the district board contesting the elections. Leading this fight is Local 992, Zeigler.

## Zeigler a Stronghold.

The rank and file of the miners in all parts of the sub-district are in sympathy with the members of Local 992. They look upon this unprecedented action taken by the sub-district officials—preferring criminal charges on flimsy ground against members of their own union—as cowardly and completely unjustified, in addition to being a betrayal of the mine workers.

Zeigler has always been a solid phalanx against any encroachments of the operators and has been a rallying center against the Ku Klux Klan, which is quite strong in this district and a constant menace to the miners' union. The miners in Zeigler point out that the only supporters the sub-district officials have there are followers of the Klan. In the present trial of the eighteen arrested miners, they say it will be a case of a triple alliance against them—the sub-district officials, the operators and the Ku Klux Klan.

## For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

# WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION ON

Two-Thirds of All the Delegates Support C.E.C. Majority

(Continued from page 1)

The necessity of remaining a revolutionary party with revolutionary tactics in a period which is not directly revolutionary was the essence of the so-called "stabilization" session of the Comintern. The imperative of building mass Bolshevik parties thru active participation in the struggles of the working class, in the initiation and leadership of greater political battles, thru the struggle against the menace of right wing deviations which finds fertile soil in this period of the development of imperialism, was indicated by both speakers.

A difference of opinion naturally arose on the question of the American decision of the Comintern and in the discussion which followed the debate assumed vigorous and often heated forms. However, the resolution proposed by the majority received forty votes as against the twenty-one for the minority resolution.

In the next issue of the YOUNG WORKER a detailed report of the proceedings of the convention as reported above, together with all the rest of the proceedings which could not be covered by the time that this article goes to the press, will be printed.

## More Cleveland Locals Against the C. M. T. C.

(Special to Young Worker).

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Two more unions in this city have passed the resolutions proposed by the Young Workers League against the Citizens' Military Training Camps. These two, the German-American Typographical Union (Local No. 6) and the International Molders' Union of North America (Local 218) are determined that they will in no way further American militarism and strike-breaking agencies under the guise of the C. M. T. C.

Six local unions, all in all, have already passed upon the Y. W. L. resolution in Cleveland alone. This is a very good indication of the work being undertaken by the League and it also indicates that the trade unionists are determined that they and their children shall not be made the cannon fodder in the next war.

## Fascists Attack Zionist Congress.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Rioters who have kept Vienna on edge since the start of the Zionist congress here included fascists in their demonstrations last night, and as a result three men were under arrest today.

# Collaboration of League and Party in Nucleus Work

In many party organizations there are people who dispute the necessity of special Y. C. L. factory nuclei. It has been frequently the case in Germany, France and Belgium that Party and also Y. C. L. comrades ask why there should be two factory nuclei in one and the same factory. They say that the Y. C. L. and the Party should have a joint factory nucleus. We are decidedly against such a conception, as it would lead to the liquidation of the youth organization in general.

The session of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern made it incumbent on Communist Parties and Y. C. Leagues to win the young generation for Communism. To carry out this important task it is essential to extend and intensify still more mass work, and most of the Y. C. L.s have already made a beginning with this. The reorganization of Parties and of Y. C. L.s on a factory nucleus basis, which is now the main feature everywhere, makes it possible to get control over young workers on a large scale. Through the establishment of more Y. C. L. nuclei an organ is formed around which we can rally the young factory workers. Attention has already been frequently drawn to the inadequacy of the relative strength between the Y. C. Leagues and the Parties. In Berlin for instance the numerical strength of our Y. C. Leagues is 26 times less than of the Party. In Paris 6 times less, in London 10 times less, etc. How many big enterprises are there where Party comrades are employed and where factory nuclei exist where nevertheless nothing or very little has been done to win the young workers over to our side and to form a Y. C. L. nucleus.

A Y. C. L. Nucleus Side By Side With Every Party Nucleus!  
With the exception of the R. C. P. the above slogan has not been acted upon by a single Party. In connection with the Factory Nuclei campaigns the Parties should not only draw attention to the necessity of forming Y. C. L. nuclei, but also to find out where it is possible to form them and to proceed with their formation. The influence of the Parties is more far-reaching than that of our Y. C. Leagues. Therefore the Parties are able to form youth nuclei in far

more enterprises than the Y. C. Leagues can.  
But if we make it incumbent on our Party comrades to win young working men and women for the Communist Youth movement, we must at the same time show them the necessity for it by means of practical examples and experiences from the factories.

Why is it necessary to have a special Y. C. L. nucleus side by side with the Party Nucleus?  
We will answer this question by giving here a few reports sent in by young worker correspondents. A young Berlin worker correspondent writes as follows:

"The Batterie- and Elemente-Fabrik Krautwurst in Berlin is a 'fine firm' indeed. Conditions prevailing there beggar description. The 9-hour day is the rule there, but the young workers must grind away for 12 to 15 hours. They are engaged as unskilled young workers, but are kept continuously at pushing the wheel-barrow. A young worker 17 or 18 years old receives 23 pf. per hour."

What is there important in this report for the adult workers?

- The fact that young workers are kept at it for 12 to 15 hours whilst their adult fellow workers only work 9 hours.
  - For the same work the young workers are paid only 23 pf. per hour, which is much less than their adult workers receive.
- Other Y. C. L. reports run:
- "Apprenticeship.
- The fascist firm—the precious stone polishing and cutting workshop of Gilmann Brothers, Oberstein-Nahe employs 3 improvers and 5 apprentices. The apprenticeship period expired at Easter, but up to now not one of the apprentices has had anything to do with stone-cutting, but only with polishing and other subordinate work. Blows are a frequent occurrence, and all this for 7-8 mark. What is to be the fate of these apprentices whose apprenticeship will be over at Easter but who have not learned anything? As unskilled workers they will have a miserable existence, that is to say they are not left entirely without work, for it has already been hinted that when their apprenticeship expires they would be dismissed."

Extract from the report from a young worker of the Bernsdorf Glass Works:

"The Bernsdorf Glass Works is a model enterprise for the exploitation of young workers. Here the young workers are paid per shift although piece-time rates are the rule in glass works. Young workers more than 20 years old receive the princely wage of 15 marks per week, whilst those still younger far still worse; they receive only 9-12 mark for extremely injurious and monotonous work. With present prices these wages are nothing but starvation wages. But if money is scarce blows are plentiful."

These reports show that in capitalist society apprentices are not there to learn but to be exploited.

Therefore the third fact is: An apprentice must do the same work as adult workers, and even piece-work but he receives for this work only a small fraction of the wage of an adult worker.

The lessons which adult fellow workers have to draw from these facts are:

- That young workers and apprentices are used to cut down wages.
  - That employers being able to produce goods much cheaper with apprentices and young workers, endeavor to employ more and more such workers.
- Young workers are in a worse position than their adult fellow workers, and their role is that of strikebreakers. Therefore it is essential to organize the young workers of the factory into a Y. C. L. nucleus.
- It is the business of the Y. C. L. nucleus to represent the interests of the young workers with the employer with the trade unions and with the adult workers who very often have not the right understanding of the miserable conditions of the young workers. The latter are part of the workers as a whole and they need the support of their adult fellow workers if their demands are to be conceded. Thus the Y. C. L. nucleus which is under the control of the Party nucleus has to look to the latter for the protection of its interests. Therefore, there should be close contact between the Y. C. L. and the Party nucleus to bring it about. Some important reports sent in by young worker correspondents show that this is not the

case.  
Such a correspondent wrote as follows from Cologne in the beginning of February:

"The young workers in the Cologne firm Keller asked for a rise of 10 pfennig per hour. Their demand was refused and they went on strike. They appealed to the German Commercial Clerks' Union which got immediately into touch with the firm through our fellow worker Winkhof. The latter insisted on the tariff wage, whereupon Keller said that he fixes the wages himself. Then Winkhof proposed to agree to 45 pfennig. Keller refused, but was willing to restate three fellow workers on condition that they should only do piece work. Young workers earn less on piece work than if they worked for a fixed wage. On piece work they have a 63 hour week. For Sunday shifts and overtime they receive the ordinary pay per hour. The strike in this firm is still going on. We think that the adult fellow workers who have not downward tools, and among whom there are also Social Democrats, will soon show their solidarity with the young workers."

This report shows that whilst young workers go on strike their adult colleagues continue to work. This also happened in a strike of young workers in Bernsdorf. A comrade from the Y. C. L. nucleus wrote about this strike as follows:

"The article on the labor conditions here, which appeared in the 'Junges Gewerbe' (central organ of the German Y. C. L.), caused great excitement and indignation amongst the young workers.

"They approach us every day with the question, if it were possible to go on strike. We said: 'Yes, if all of you are united, a strike will be possible.' We knew that the firm had pressing orders. One day the Reichsbanner Hero, Max Gregor, showed Kurt Goring's hand on purpose into a red-hot should. There was an uproar among the young workers. There were big meetings during the intervals and our comrades carried on their agitation. Together with the non-Party workers we convened a meeting of assistant workers for Sunday but only 25 people turned up. They elected a committee of 2 Y. C. L. members, one Socialist young worker

and two non-Party people. This committee approached the manager for a rise of 20 per cent and the abolition of speeding up.

"At the next meeting, which was already attended by 60 to 70 young workers, a resolution was moved to carry on any struggle which might arise without the foreman of the factory, Otto Herzog (S. P. G.). This resolution was adopted unanimously. The representatives of the young workers called on Monday and Tuesday at the office, but in vain. The excitement grew.

"The young workers waited for the result of the negotiations in front of the Wanne works. As the rise was not conceded, everyone left the works. The workers of the Wanne works went straight to the manager. He received them and said: 'Those who want to work can do so, but those who are not willing to work can do as they like.' He gave them half an hour to think the matter over.

"A meeting was held in the sports grounds. Suddenly there appeared among us a detective who had been bribed by the S. P. G. member Herzog and told us that we were to go back to work as the 20 per cent rise had been conceded. He had spread the same fairy tale already on Sunday. We would not listen to him but in the course of the afternoon 50 to 60 people turned up to work. The tariff of the Union had in the meantime been made known, and the old man had made fairly good concessions under our pressure. United action could no longer be thought of. Some went back to work because they were starving, many because they were afraid of the employer and 30 had already asked for their papers before that. The leading organ of the Y. C. L. nucleus decided to await the results of the meeting which was to be held on Tuesday morning. The timid ones had allowed themselves to be deluded and 30 men decided to go back to work on Wednesday."

Although there are Party and Y. C. L. nuclei in both factories, the two nuclei did not get into touch in connection with these two young workers' strikes. The result was that the struggle of the young workers was partially successful, for without the support of the adult workers it could

not be otherwise.

Sometimes it is the other way about. Adult workers go on strike and apprentices have to go on working and acting as strikebreakers without their effort to draw them into the strike.

At the factory Nuclei Conference held some time ago in the Ruhr basin, a representative of the Holstein & Kappe, Dortmund factory nucleus made the following report: He as the only Communist formed the factory nucleus. In a very short space of time, the nucleus gained so much influence that the apprentices of the factory who at first feared victimization, if they joined the nucleus, demanded during the strike that our comrade should fetch the adult workers in order that they should make the apprentices leave the factory because they were not willing to be blacklegs.

Even during the great metal strike in South Germany the apprentices had to act as strikebreakers without our Party nuclei making an attempt to mobilize the adult workers against such a thing.

It is high time that Communist Parties and Y. C. Leagues alike having set themselves the task of reorganization on a factory nucleus basis should draw the necessary lessons from these examples: Close collaboration with the Party and Y. C. L. nuclei is essential and must receive our fullest attention.

The report of a Y. C. L. nucleus in the Ruhr district shows already signs of improvement. The nucleus makes the following statement:

"Our local group was reorganized on a factory nucleus basis some time ago. I will now endeavor to give a brief account of our activity for the benefit of the Communist Youth. At 6:30 a. m. we go down, about 350 meters into the bowels of the earth, to work there for the profit of our exploiters. In the mine we meet once more to encourage one another for our propaganda. Every comrade is provided with a piece of chalk. We have of course to be very careful, for everyone knows how employers and their hirelings are always on the lookout for anything in the nature of Communist."

But the nucleus should also organize this collaboration. This necessitates mutual representation in the leading organs and meetings of the nuclei. Apart from the separate functions, at which common tasks and activity are discussed, Y. C. L. nuclei should give their help in Party campaigns, and vice versa. To this more attention should be paid in future. It is only in this manner that Parties can help to educate Y. C. Leaguers into active Party officials.



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WHEN THE COAL STRIKE COMES

By the time this issue of the Young Worker has reached its readers, the strike of the coal miners may be a reality. The long weeks of negotiations that have taken place at fashionable Atlantic City between the representatives of the coal mine owners and the unions are ended. The hundreds of thousands of miners who see how the consistent drive of the capitalists is forcing them to accept a lower standard of living, of going idle for long periods of time, etc., are now prepared to put up a final fight against their oppressors.

No one who has had the slightest connections with the miners doubts their fighting spirit. The history of the mine workers is a history of long and bitter struggles in which the best blood of the union has been shed in the interests of the workers. But the other side of the medal shows a different picture. It shows us of the sell-outs and compromises that have been made by the reactionary union officials, which have negotiated all that was won and fought for so bitterly by the rank and file.

The Lewis-Farrington machine is about as corrupt as conceivable. Its only fighting policy is manifested in its struggle against the progressive left Communist elements within the union who have fought to wipe out this corrupt machine and to give the U. M. W. of A. a real militant policy.

What can be achieved by a left wing leadership was illustrated in Briton only a few weeks ago, when the miners forced the Baldwin government to back down. The victory there has put a new spirit into the whole organized working class movement of Briton. It has raised the communists to a great degree in the eyes of the masses of workers there. What will Lewis do here. His past record speaks for itself—it is a history of splitting and betraying and bulldozing the organized workers whom he is supposed to represent. What he has done before—he will do again. The only safe-guard the miners have is to trust in their own strength—not the diplomacy of Lewis.

The many coal miners who belong to the Young Workers League will be found in the fore-front of the struggle against the mine-owners, and their hirelings, even as they have been leading the fight against the mine-owners and capitalist's agent within their ranks.—John L. Lewis & Co. In this fight the revolutionary youth of the entire country will rally as one man to fight the fight of the coal miners. The Young Workers League pledges its every support to them now, even as has been the case in the past.

INPRECORR ON CHICAGO NUCLEUS SCHOOL

Inprecorr gives a very favorable account of the organization courses given by the Y. W. L. of Chicago in training nucleus leaders and functionaries.

Such courses to train functionaries how to lead and develop shop nuclei is of the greatest importance. The start which has already been made in Chicago along this line should be taken up by the leagues in other cities. There is no royal road to gaining units of our organization. Every experience and achievement should be made the property of every member. It does not suffice to understand the necessity of league reorganization. What is more important is to be in a position to put this reorganization in effect, and for the most successful and speedy accomplishment of that training courses in nucleus work are essential. Let the rest of the leagues follow the example set by Chicago.

We quote the article The Chicago organization is now organizing courses for a number of comrades to be trained for responsible nucleus work.

These courses will give practical instruction on factory nucleus work based on correct Communist theory and on the functions and the activity of factory nuclei as the basis of our organization. The superintendence of these courses will be guided by the experiences which the Chicago organization has had in connection with factory nuclei work since reorganization has taken place.

The courses will consist of six lectures. The first three will deal with the following three problems: "How a Nucleus is to be Organized," "Activity of a factory nucleus," and "How a Factory Nucleus Bulletin should be

written."

These first three lectures will be closely connected with the current work of the factory nucleus, and advice and many hints will be given on the strength of the experiences in Chicago.

At the first meeting of the courses all comrades who have as yet no function in any nucleus, will be allotted to existing nuclei or to nuclei which it is proposed to form later on. At the second or third meeting there will be a full discussion of the basis of their present factory nucleus work.

At the third meeting is to deal with the character of the "factory nucleus bulletins," comrades will be taught to make up a bulletin, by inducing every member of the courses to make up a bulletin. These bulletins are to be discussed and criticized at the courses by all comrades, and it is hoped that by such means the Chicago organization will acquire many new editors."

The subjects of the fourth, fifth, and sixth lectures are to be: "Preparation of an agenda and conducting a meeting," "Nucleus officials and their tasks," and "General survey of nucleus work."

Since its reorganization the Chicago organization, which knows now exactly where its various members work and which has been able to unite into one group the members who work in the same enterprise, has come to the conclusion that only an organizer is needed to make many of the nuclei efficient organs. Apart from the nuclei which are already properly functioning, there are many which could be made efficient by giving them an organizer with a good and clear notion of nucleus work. The object of the courses is to train such organizers, and it may be expected that factory nucleus work in Chicago will receive a great impetus as a result of these courses. About 20 comrades who are among the most active and responsible comrades of all the groups were selected for these courses.

TRADE UNION WORK

Every member a trade union member has long been an aim of the Young Workers League, but if we have a better idea of the role of the working class youth within the trade unions it will be easier for us to carry on work there.

For example, we know that the masses of the young workers are today outside the trade unions, and for this reason we carry on a consistent campaign for the organization of the unorganized young workers. But how are we going to make this demand, "Organize the unorganized young workers" a live issue. How are we going to draw the attention of the trade union members to the importance of organizing the working class youth.

The only way we can accomplish this task and keep our youth slogans for the trade unions alive, is by participation in every strike that occurs. If the League members participate actively in these strikes, they will not only be able to help practically in actual organization of young workers, but they will make the union members help us in the fight for our demands and make them appreciate the function of the Young Workers League.

For example, a big portion of the strikes occurring today are spontaneous strikes of unorganized workers. In many cases these unorganized workers are those of a group of young workers, getting very low pay, who go on strike without the support of the union. By offering the leadership in such strikes, we can not only win the confidence of these young workers but we can get them together and see that they apply in a body for admission into the union. Often the difficulties involved in joining the union will be so great that the young workers will not be able to get in without assistance. By getting the assistance of the union for unorganized young workers on strikes and by helping get unorganized young workers into the union we will be able to do much towards organizing the unorganized young workers.

By going into such a situation, demanding that these unorganized young workers become organized, asking them not to scab on those who are on strike, we not only are helping to organize these young workers, but we are assisting the union men on strike. And in return we can expect and demand the support of these union men in helping us to organize those young workers who continue working in the plant.

If kept to ourselves, the demands "Equal Pay for Equal Work," "Organization of the unorganized young workers," "Lower initiation fee for young workers," etc., do not seem live issues. But if we use these demands while participating in all strikes and struggles of the workers we will bring our demands before the working class as live issues of vital importance for all workers, young and old.

The Riff War and the Socialist Party of France

By ANDRE MARTY (Paris)

The Painleve government decided under the hypocritical formula: "Respect the treaties and the sovereignty of the Sultan!" (an insignificant puppet of the French government) to carry on war against the Rif. It could not have been otherwise. When among the most important members of a ministry there are men such as Briand, an upstart adventurer, Caillaux, a typical banker, Schrameck, a horn policeman and Steeg, a slaveholder, the hand of capital does not need to pull the wires very firmly with which it controls its marionettes, in order to guide them as it desires; a breath is sufficient.

Every bourgeois government of this country feels itself compelled to destroy the Rif by military means and by the blockade, for the following chief reasons:

1. The greed of the banks desires more and more the aspect of a bourgeois democrat party of the left."

A dreadful saying, for it takes up again Zinoviev's thesis, about which there was such a hue and cry years ago and according to which social-democracy is classified as belonging to the left of the bourgeoisie and not to the right of the proletariat. (A proposal that party comrade Renaudel may have been accused by Renaudel of having sold himself to Moscow.)

The socialist leaders are in a dilemma from which they see no issue.

The one possibility is for them to continue to support the government; in this case they risk losing their last labor elements which will go over to the Communists. Renaudel does not seem to mind very much, as he showed at the session of the chamber on May 27, when he said to our Comrade Doriot: "Let them go to you."

And Poucet, in order to emphasize his contempt for the working class added (session of the chamber on the 27th of May): "We shall not lose much by it."

It does not matter to them if a few workers leave the party; the support of those in power today will bring them a number of new place-hunters which will exceed the number of those departing.

form a number of election committees, but no party. Many young lawyers and young doctors "with a brilliant future" have joined the party and, in the majority of the socialist provincial sections, a "brilliant" general staff discusses policy from the point of view of merchants, which has nothing at all in common with the "empty and interminably long discussions of old Guesde who only began to realize the seriousness of the times in the fire of war." (These are the words of a young and "brilliant" advocate of the socialist party). As early as ten months ago—on the occasion of voting with regard to the secret funds—this development became clear in the eyes of those who are less informed. Today it alarms even the old socialists to such a degree that one of them (on June 12 in a leaflet of the S. F. I. O.) writes as follows:

"It (the S. F. I. O.) is assuming more and more the aspect of a bourgeois democrat party of the left."

The other possibility is for them to join the opposition, then however they will become an election party and a void will be formed as they will have no chance of rising, the party will be discouraged, and the really revolutionary workers will, more than ever, go over to the Communists.

This is the reason for the vacillating, oscillating attitude of the socialist party since the end of May. Their fraction in parliament which is guiding them, and that dictatorially (see the last national council) has allowed its internal dissensions and its confusion in all votings since that of May 29, with regard to the Morocco question to become evident, on the one hand by violent disputes in the full hall of assembly as at the division on May 29 for the government (six refraining from voting), or especially at the session of June 16, when there were two socialist votes for the Communists, 84 abstained from voting and 47 gave nationalist votes (!). Finally at the last division on July 9, with regard to credits for the Morocco war, the socialists refrained from voting, but emphatically declared—thru Blum—that this indicated no lack of confidence in the government, and that they were opposed to the evacuation of Morocco.

Be it remarked that abstaining from voting is the normal refuge of those who are too cowardly to take sides. These persons who approach the Communists with "thinking," funk a discussion in which it is a case of pronouncing a clear and consistent opinion on so simple a question as that of Morocco.

In recent times there has been talk of the formation of a "left" in the socialist party which is grouped around Bracke's periodical, Spark. This opinion has been confirmed by the fact that our press has published resolutions against Morocco which were signed by the socialist sections. The name "left" seems to me incorrect. The name, however, which was recently taken by a fraction of the socialist section of Beziers, is much more exact: "resisters." The group of Spark is really trying to "resist" Renaudel, but

in favor of Bracke. It feels that the party will be compelled to join the parliamentary opposition, as Painleve and Briand have contemptuously declared that they can do without the socialists. The financial projects of M. Caillaux which have been opposed to those of M. Vincent Auriol (socialist) are evidence of the poor opinion which the government has of the socialists.

In any case the support of the socialists is of no use to the government; indeed in a certain sense it interferes with the termination of the war; they are therefore turned out of the majority.

The "resisters" are therefore trying to overthrow Renaudel and to replace him by Bracke and Blum as they fear that the present tactics of the party will only bring them the real hostility of the working class and still more of the reformist trade unions of the industrial districts and will drive the workers to the revolutionary trade unions, to the C. G. T. U., or to the Communist Party, thus leaving the socialist party as a handful of intellectuals, functionaries and opportunistic socialists, which would be equivalent to its decease.

If this new formation were a socialist left, if it were Marxist as it claims to be, it would not be content to demand peace in general terms, but it would have to demand the military evacuation of the colonies. It would not even have to make these demands according to Lenin, but simply according to Paul Lafargue who, in 1883 wrote from the prison of Ste. Pelagie:

"The manufacturers travel thru the world to find markets for their accumulated goods, they compel their governments to annex the Congo, to take possession of Tonkin, to make a breach in the Chinese wall by canonade, in order to sell their cotton products there. In the last century there was a mortal duel between France and England as to which of the two should have the exclusive right of a market for its goods in America and India. Thousands of young strong men stained the sea red with their blood during the colonial wars of the 16th, 17th

and 18th centuries. There is a surplus of capital as of goods. The financiers do not know where to invest it; they go therefore to the "fortunate" nations and build railways for them, construct factories and bring them the curse of work. And this export of French capital ends one fine day in diplomatic complications; Egypt, France, England and Germany were on the point of flying at one another in order to know which employer should be paid first; or by the war in Mexico with French soldiers were sent in order to get the debts paid thru armed intervention.

If there were a Marxist left in the party of the S. F. I. O., they would on the strength of these words of Lafargue insist upon the application of the proposal of the federation of the S. F. I. O. of the Seine, dated May 10, 1911, i. e., the evacuation of the country of Fez.

But these brave socialist resisters do not even dare to demand that the right of self-determination of peoples should be observed for they are against the evacuation of "French" (!) Morocco. In order to justify this scandalous claim, they speak of the "rights earned by the French in their colonies." (Auguste Reynaud, du Yar). Everyone knows that in the colonies the soil was taken from the natives by brute force. Only recently last November, the "Petit Oranais" revealed the scandal of the expropriation of the Zerruki tribe, who, when it made claims before the administration of Mascara (Algiers), was simply driven back by the Spahis with fire-arms. Comrade Jacques Doriot in his brochure on the Morocco war has described how Captain Huot plundered the Bendjates in Morocco and then drove them off their own soil. In that the "left" does not demand the evacuation of Morocco, it condones the brutal exploitation of the colonial peoples. It tries to be pacifist and to draw the whole party into pacifism, but it recognizes the right to "protect" the colonies; it is therefore fundamentally imperialist and slave-trading.

China Must Struggle. Together with Mr. Mochizuki, I am glad to recall the glorious and heroic struggle thru which went France, Italy, America. On their victorious banners, when the birth of those nations and states was dawning there shone the same beautiful words for which China is fighting today: Liberty, fraternity, equality! Take, for instance, the case of Italy and America; theirs was not an easy struggle, it was one that for years and decades claimed the greatest sacrifices and demanded the straining of all the forces.

Before the Chinese people, too, there lies a difficult path of struggle, unless all its lost rights and privileges be returned to it willingly on our model. I am far from the slightest intention of instigating anyone; my idea is drawn from the examples history gives us of the formation of the great nations of the world and is based on an analysis of the moving historical forces as they are developing here in China. In no other way can one escape from that vicious circle of which I speak than either thru a protracted struggle for the rights lost or by their free surrender.

China's Fight For Freedom

By L. M. KARAKHAN

NOTE—The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Soviet Ambassador to China, L. M. Karakhan at the entertainment given by Mr. Mochizuki at the Hotel de Peking at Peking, China.

May I be permitted first of all to thank Mr. Mochizuki for the honor of his kind invitation to a banquet, where I see such a brilliant gathering of distinguished representatives of so many various circles of Peking. It was with profound interest that I listened to our host's admirable address, one that is the more valuable and interesting as the speaker is an eminent representative and a most influential member of the leading government party in Japan.

In his speech Mr. Mochizuki touched upon a number of all-important problems connected with China, problems that move us all, and consequently I willingly respond to his invitation to me that I say a few words, and I will try as briefly as possible, without taking advantage of your patience, in the same frank and outspoken way to express my views on the present situation in China. I shall do this in the best hope that, in such a distinguished company, my word will not be taken as evil propaganda.

I think Mr. Mochizuki was quite right when, in his searching analysis of the present events in China, he wished to briefly review facts having occurred during the last decade, and it was quite to the point when our esteemed host recalled the world war, the Versailles conference and the seven demands brought up at that conference by the Chinese delegation, then the fourteen points as proclaimed by Mr. Wilson and, lastly, the policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in China and the treaty concluded between the Union and China in 1924.

Soviets' Policy of Equality.

The facts which he enumerated Mr. Mochizuki looks upon as the cause of the national liberative movement which is growing and spreading before our eyes in China. And I with Mr. Mochizuki believe that the causes of the actual events in China are deeply rooted in those great changes in the conscience and in the relations between peoples which have been brought about by the events of the last decade.

Indeed, what is it that we have witnessed? We had the world war, a

war which was trumpeted as aiming at ensuring to the peoples their national freedom and self-determination and equality in international relationship; then the Versailles conference, where these principles were not taken into consideration, while the proposition of the Chinese delegation which would have placed China on an equal footing with other powers was rejected without so much as having even been given consideration; then, again, the Paris conference was, with an interval, followed by the Washington conference, which obviously failed to give satisfaction to China's national aspirations, while even the rather insignificant resolutions of that conference could not be carried out; the fourteen points of Mr. Wilson, which for a moment shone over China like a ray of hope that vanished all too soon; then at last, the establishment of the Soviet government, which thru a prolonged struggle conquered its right to an existence worthy of it, the Soviet government with its policy of equality with regard to China just as in regard to other countries, and the renunciation of unequal treaties by the Soviet republics.

Disillusionment of Chinese.

All those facts, which every Chinese interested in the fate of his own country well knows, could not but make a deep impression on the Chinese interested in the fate of his own over its sad condition and try to see if it could and must seek ways to establish relations with all the world on a footing of perfect equality.

There may have been some who believed that the silence which immediately followed the close of the war and the non-materialization of Wilson's beautiful principles meant that the Chinese people were reconciled with its position; this, however, was a mistaken idea; the Chinese people were merely waiting and hoping for the fulfillment of promises it had received. Then, as time went on, China felt deeply disappointed, seeing the wreck of all her hopes and desires to obtain the right that is hers to take the place of an equal among equals.

It is this disillusionment that plays, no small part in the acute crisis of feelings of the Chinese people are going thru today.

Soviets Influential in China.

There is quite a natural interest attached to the question of our influence on the national revolutionary move-

ment in China. There is no denying it, and I do believe that the policy of the Soviet government is and will continue to be a not unimportant factor in the history of this country. Our influence, however, consists not in that propaganda which is so frequently and yet so groundlessly spoken of, but in the simple, though more efficient and stronger fact, which was so ably and correctly pointed out to by Mr. Mochizuki. It consists in our policy of equality and justice to China in words and in deeds a policy which we have realized and have been realizing both thru our treaty and thru every step in our relations with this country.

Now, since China has thus been able to establish equal relations with a great power, this certainly encourages, moves and prompts the Chinese people to wish that China's relations will all be established on the same principles as with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But, then, this influence of the U. S. S. R. on the national liberative struggle of the Chinese people is within the scope of the inevitable historical laws; it is not the result of artificially warmed up feelings. And if our fault is our good policy, I take pride in confessing to our being guilty.

Must Abolish Unequal Treaties.

In his speech today, Mr. Mochizuki has recommended to China to act slowly; first he advises China to set her house in order. I regret to say that I cannot agree with the idea, which nowadays is quite a current one, namely: first, set your house in order, and then your national aspirations will be satisfied.

To set one's house in order is, of course, a good thing and a necessary thing, but how is one to do it if one is not the master of, rather, not the full and only master of one's own house? If China be left to herself, I am sure the Chinese people will establish the necessary order at home, but to the liking of all of us, but it will no doubt be such a kind of order as will be to the liking of the Chinese people themselves.

And this, as I believe everyone will agree with me, is the main point. Therein lies the essential defect of a widespread estimation of the present situation. First, the order, and then the question of unequal treaties. But there cannot be the order such as is desired as long as there exist the unequal treaties. Nor is any lasting and serious improvement in the situation

possible until and unless some issue be found from that vicious circle.

China Must Struggle.

Together with Mr. Mochizuki, I am glad to recall the glorious and heroic struggle thru which went France, Italy, America. On their victorious banners, when the birth of those nations and states was dawning there shone the same beautiful words for which China is fighting today: Liberty, fraternity, equality! Take, for instance, the case of Italy and America; theirs was not an easy struggle, it was one that for years and decades claimed the greatest sacrifices and demanded the straining of all the forces.

Before the Chinese people, too, there lies a difficult path of struggle, unless all its lost rights and privileges be returned to it willingly on our model. I am far from the slightest intention of instigating anyone; my idea is drawn from the examples history gives us of the formation of the great nations of the world and is based on an analysis of the moving historical forces as they are developing here in China. In no other way can one escape from that vicious circle of which I speak than either thru a protracted struggle for the rights lost or by their free surrender.

Don't Throw Cold Water.

Mr. Mochizuki further said today to this Chinese friends: Stop those acts of violence, let there be no violence! Well, of course, there must be no acts of violence, but it seems to me that it is reasonable to make this appeal to both sides which are presently at issue.

To conclude my speech, I may venture to draw an example from the medical life. When an alien body, an infection, gets into a live organism, the temperature of that organism rises; this is due only to the reaction of all the sound forces of the organism, its self-defense against infection.

In itself, a rise of temperature, being but the result of infection, may in many cases play a useful part. And the physician who would center all his attention on the high temperature, forgetting all about the causes, would be but a poor physician indeed. By mistaking the effect for the cause he might occasion the patient's death. To fight down the fever alone, while neglecting the infection, is to invite a new paroxysm of infection with still higher tempera-

ture. Fever naturally exhausts the organism and is a source of anxiety to those concerned. Nevertheless, it would be irrational to seek to bring down the temperature by covering the patient with ice, for without destroying the infection, we might kill the organism. In other words, one is quite clear as to its causes. The events in China are most complex; still, this should not make us mix up the causes and effects or forget that we won't help matters by pouring cold water on an inflamed organism.

Chinese Will Win in Liberation.

I do not know what the issue will be out of the present situation in China and I feel certain that there is no one who does know it at the actual moment. But I do hope and I am convinced that the aspirations of the Chinese people for national liberation and equality in relationship with all the world are on their way to infallible realization.

Whatever the way, whether it be by following the example of Italy, America or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or again, any new ways to be found by the Chinese people themselves—I am confident that the day is not far off when China will establish really good and friendly relations with all the countries of the world on a basis of true equality and justice. This is my warmest wish.

Heads Soviet Delegation of Trade Unionists to China



I. I. LEPESE. President of Russian Metal Workers' Union.



# LETTER OF CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION CALLS FOR SUPPORT

### Tell of Outrages by Imperialists

Shanghai, 31st July, 1925

The Young Worker,  
Dear Comrades:

For nearly two full months we've been striking as a protest against inhuman killing of our fellow workers and students who are always with us, by the Shanghai, Tsingtao, Hankow, Canton and Nanking British police and soldiers as well as military forces specially landed to crush down without mercy our efforts to fight against the yoke of aggressively oppressing foreign imperialism and capitalism.

Much news was spread all over the world about recent foreign outrages here in our country, naturally, the greater percentage of what has been told comes from no other sources than our enemies—the enemies of the laboring class—the foreign capitalists who are exploiting and intriguing in this country for their own benefit, ignoring humanity and justice.

That the British government influenced by the British capitalists has always been plotting to stage disorder in this country by bribery and other foul means, causing successive clashes and internal wars between different factions of Chinese militarists, is no more a secret. Thus they have always been able to yell out to the world at large that the time has not yet come to abolish extra-territoriality in China. Who created all the chaos in this country now? Who has caused the unbearable troubles and miseries born and thrown on the shoulder of the poor population? The foreign CAPITALISTS, always ready to plot, to gain what they wanted. Who pays the price of their unnecessary and selfish glory? We, the poor LABORERS, always and forever, unless we put up a united front and overthrow them.

That's what we have been doing for nearly these two full months, fighting against the firm hand of the capitalists. Shall we be defeated? Laborers of all the world, UNITE. Now's the time for us to work and battle together for the great cause—the liberation of our rights as human beings. Our defeat shall be YOUR DEFEAT, our glory shall be YOUR GLORY, share by all fellow-laborers and comrades. We are fighting an unequal fight, the fight of a David against a Goliath.

You all have been extending help to us which we appreciate deeply in our hearts and such kindness will bear good fruit in the day to come.

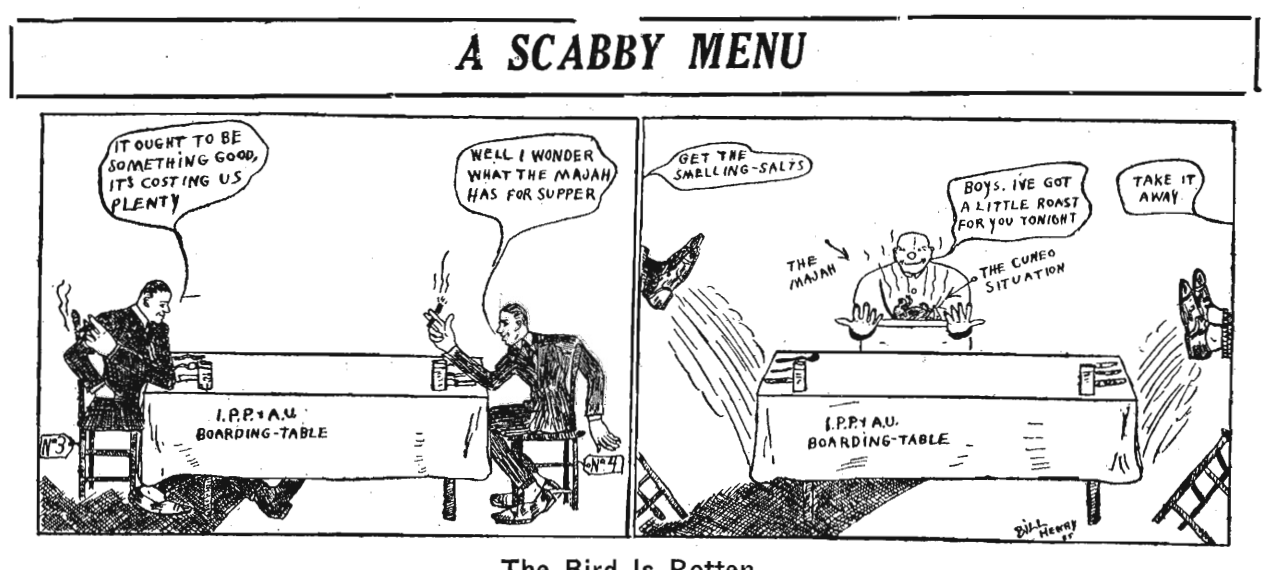
More than ever do we need your assistance now. Laborers of the world, UNITE! Rise or fall we go together. The latest outrage done by foreign capitalism to the laborers in the closing of our offices, the imprisonment and flogging of our leaders (I have been in jail, prisoner 5 days and 4 nights) and their efforts to disorganize and scatter our union. OUR enemies, as well as YOURS—the British capitalists conspiring hand in hand with the American and Japanese capitalists—at the present time are intriguing to push and beguile the most powerful Chinese military general, Chang Tao Ling—and ex-Manchurian-bandit, to overthrow the present national government which has a great sympathy in our present struggle to overthrow the yoke of capitalism to imperialism, and put him as the imperialist ruler of China—not desired by the nation—consequently to serve as puppet protegee of the capitalists. This end achieved, our enemies will have a mighty and dangerous weapon in their hands, and what chance shall we have to do our share in liberating human rights?

Already this puppet general has tried and tried to force us back to work on the point of bayonets. We need your help comrades. We rely upon your intervention at home, to do everything possible to bring this plot of capitalism to failure and defeat their intrigues and what not. Try everything possible to attract the attention of your home government to home affairs, so that they will and shall not have the opportunity to overload their unnecessary interest with our fight against capitalism here. Laborers of the world UNITE! Our fall will be your downfall! Our glory will contribute to the glory of human liberation.

Long live the strikers against struggles to the imperialists and capitalists! Long live the Laborers' class! Long live the workers unions' UNITY of the world!!!

Very sincerely yours,  
Chinese Seamen's Union,  
Bruce Chen, General Secretary.

# Young Workers' Correspondence



## Latest News on Cuneo Strike.

Dear Friends.

When a person is on strike he begins to see things in a different light. He sees the true relationship between the police and the bosses. He notices that the police are always ready to take the side of the bosses against the workers. And often he personally comes into direct conflict with the bosses' representatives. And in such periods things that it takes the worker a long time to realize will suddenly dawn in its true light upon him or her. Let me explain:

The strikers at Cuneo cannot in the least be called revolutionary. They are the labor aristocrats, the kind that have their own bungalow and often a car.

The police are very much in evidence during the strike. There has been absolutely no violence at all so far, so there has been no occasion for the police to be there at all.

Four nights ago the pickets were standing at ten o'clock in the night watching the scabs being drawn away. The police squad as usual followed the cabs. Soon the Cadillac police squad came back and perhaps having had a dinner that did not agree with them or being drunker than usual, five of them jumped out one carrying with him a sawed-off shotgun. "Line up to the wall, you bastards," the hero with the gun shouted. No one tried to dispute with the dick about the legitimacy of their birth, but as the weapon was rather dangerous in such irresponsible hands hastened to obey. They were, however, persuaded of the necessity of hurry by the prodding of the rifle in their stomach. Accompanied by much profanity and many insinuations they were searched for, as he said, "gats," but fortunately the pickets had no money on their persons. Finally the brave one with the rifle, determined to vent his hatred on one person as a sort of example. He made as if to strike one person who somehow had displeased him, with the butt of the rifle. He first drove us down the street and as we were a block away we heard a shriek.

The next day the pickets were discussing the occurrences of the night before. One person said he thought it was a shame. Another said that he was not going to vote for this government but for a workers' government.

He said, "The man that promises to me that he will not use the government police to break strikes and the courts to issue injunctions that is the man I am going to vote for."

I explained to him that in Russia they have a workers' government, that the laboring man desires, while in America we have a bosses' government. In America I further explained, it is a crime almost to strike and a felony to picket. The bosses have great ease in procuring injunctions. Over in Russia the government is for the workers and it is a crime to scab and for a boss to import scabs as they are doing at Cuneo's; it is an offense punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. I am sure that if the lesson the strikers are receiving remains fresh or is revived the strikers will vote for the Labor Party and the Workers (Communist) Party.

## Trumbull Writes From Prison

Fort Shafter Guard House,  
Honolulu, P. I.,  
Aug. 2, 1925.

The Young Workers League,  
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Comrades:

On Aug. 8th, Comrade Crouch and I will leave Honolulu for the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, California, on the U. S. A. T. Cambal. We are told that our mail privileges will be limited to one letter weekly but that we will be permitted to receive all mail sent to us. We understand that we will also be permitted to see visitors.

To our comrades who have fought for our release, we wish to express our appreciation of their valiant work. Our going to prison does not mean that you have lost the fight, comrades. It is merely a matter of time until we, the workers, will be able to dictate to the tyrannical owning class. The publicity for Communism gained through our case has itself paid for any time we may have to serve.

Comrades, we must unite. We must demand our rights. Nothing but the whole will do. We must make unceasing war on the oppressors of the working class. Comrade Crouch and I are doing our part even in prison by preparing for future work for the revolution. Ours is a personal fight. Each one of us can point out countless deeds of foulness committed by the moneyed men of the world and what is more, the deeds will continue until WE, the class-conscious workers, stop them.

We must not hesitate. Our duty is plain. Let us stop dallying and ACT! Revolution is our only hope, therefore let us work for it.

Comrades, the members of the Young Workers League are in the vanguard of revolutionary progress. However, we must intensify our fight against the imperialist monsters of the owning class. It is our sacred duty to devote every possible effort to the cause and to be satisfied with nothing less than victory for Communism. Our leaders have many responsibilities and the time is coming, during the transitional period, when their tasks will be greater. We must help them shoulder the burden. Collective efforts are necessary for victory. Together we can win. Individually we are as nothing.

Comrades, an educated fighter is a necessity to the working class. His value to the class is inestimable. We must study and prepare for the struggle that is inevitable. Knowledge is the greatest weapon, the most effective weapon that the Communist movement can mobilize.

We go to prison, comrades, Crouch and I, but the army cars imprison only our bodies. Our spirits, hopes, ambitions and well wishes are with you. Carry on!

With Comradely Greetings,  
Yours for the Revolution,  
Walter M. Trumbull.

## W. F. Hall Workers Tells Facts

Dear Friends:

The last week has proven that all is not well at Hall's. Besides working at a breakneck speed all day for low wages the workers at W. F. Hall's open shop have had compulsory overtime pushed on them. Boys and any amount of girls that are willing to work for the small salary that is paid are hired and fired continuously. This is because the workers especially in the bindery where they have all girls, cannot keep up with the speed and regularity of the machines output. This has been proven to the pressmen by one of the workers working at the press plant because of the speed and heat combined with the continuous deafening noise of the machines made him dizzy. The boss was fool enough to let him go home in the afternoon for which he is not getting paid. The next morning he was back at his press again, also he still looked sick enough to be in bed.

Wages are so low that few packer boys have decided to call a strike in the plant. The boys did not know how to organize and so it was not successful. Two of the boys were fired and they asked the rest of the fellows to go out with them, but the boss was around and the fellows got cold feet. As it was 13 fellows walked out and half the presses had to be stopped in the magazine section. One of the fellows remarked as he was going out, "You can't lose much when you lose a job like this, and these two fellows were fired trying to help organize us so why shouldn't we support them?"

Another bad thing for the workers in Hall's is the compulsory overtime. This means that every body must work overtime when asked to or get out. Even when it happens to be on Sunday or Saturday afternoon, you can't get off.

The presses stand just where the light can come through the skylight and shines on your face instead of on your work. This is bad for two reasons. One is that it spoils the eye which is the most delicate organ of the body. The other reason is that when the sun shines it makes the entire place like a boiler in a ship, it's so hot, but when the sun don't shine, it's so cloudy and dark that you have to strain your eyes. The night shift has it much worse as they have to work under false light altogether, not having natural light.

The Negroes of which there are quite a few, do the dirtiest work for the bosses and are the most underpaid of all. Although now we are working our heads off, with sweat rolling down our faces on top of the grease and ink in pailfuls, soon will come the usual layoff for a few months. The bosses forget how we are working 10 hours a day and more besides 7 days a week (also night) for the past couple of months and when it is slow for a few weeks instead of making up for the speed we are undergoing now, they will lay us off. It is up to the workers of W. F. Hall to fight for these demands and fight hard to get them secured.

1. The right to organize.
2. Abolish speed up system (especially in the binderies).
3. Shorter hours and more pay.
4. Abolish compulsory overtime.
5. Better ventilation.

We have only a few more weeks of business rush, so let's go. If you want more information ask the newsie.

David Essinger.

## Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

as an advertisement. In order to attract highly qualified sportsmen they are offered good positions and higher salaries. By various favors and privileges the workers in these factory sport organizations are corrupted and made willing tools of the employers.

It is obvious that the privileged members of these factory sport clubs and leagues become strike breakers and informers. They will mostly keep at a distance from trade union and political organizations. They will be in fact hostile to the endeavors of the workers. Through the sport organizations employers will transplant the spirit of class co-operation to the factories. By means of joint banquets and probably also by active participation in the sports themselves employers will endeavor to demonstrate their brotherly feelings to the workers and will thereby blunt the class-consciousness of the latter.

Trade unions and political organiza-

# Factory Sport Organizations

By FRITZ REUSSNER.

"If we mean to carry on a sensible labor policy and to have peace with labor, the State and the employers should proceed systematically to establish sports grounds and to support all sport enterprises... This is an investment which will yield high interest." Karl Diem, General Secretary of the German Reich Physical Culture Committee ("Deutsche Allg. Zeitung.")

The bourgeoisie uses every possible means to bring the proletarian class into complete spiritual and economic subjection. If formerly we said that the best opportunities of the bourgeoisie were the schools, the church and military service, we can today add also sport.

Sport has become an important feature in the general life of the people. Millions of persons take an active part in sports. From the political-economic standpoint too, sport is far from being unimportant. The workers in particular are taking up gymnastics and sports, namely, physical culture.

With its keen instinct the bourgeoisie has long ago felt that here is a field of great possibilities for winning over the masses, and is therefore giving liberal financial support to bourgeois gymnastics and sports organizations. It is generally said: "Sport is a neutral factor and has nothing to do with politics and class questions." This is just to lure the workers into the bourgeois organizations. The million figures showing the membership of bourgeois gymnastic and sport organizations show that many workers have allowed themselves to be misled by this bourgeois swindle and have joined the organizations of our class enemies.

The capitalists are not satisfied with the fact that the workers are mostly organized in bourgeois gymnastic and sport organizations. They want to bring the workers still more under their control and to bind them to their respective factories. Capitalists long to control the leisure of the workers. Moreover they are anxious to form in the factory a nucleus of right-minded workers in sympathy with the "benevolent" employer, in order to establish "class co-operation." Among other institutions they also form Factory Sports Clubs.

These clubs are mostly formed in the big industrial enterprises. The big industrialists are actuated by purely capitalist considerations. The first and foremost of these considerations is to divert the attention of the workers from political and trade union life. The second consideration is the recognition that a healthy and physically trained worker is a better producer, and the third consideration is

that their own sport grounds are a good investment of surplus capital and "this investment yields high interest." Increased productivity of labor means bigger profits.

Factory sport organizations are already fairly widespread. They are an international phenomenon, particularly developed in America, France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany. We get a good insight into factory sport organizations from an article of a bourgeois gymnastics instructor. This article contains the following statement:

"Various big industrial enterprises have complied with the wishes of their manual and office workers and have given sympathetic support to their endeavors on behalf of sports and gymnastics. For instance, Krupp in Essen have built an up-to-date swimming bath, two first-class gymnastic halls and a big sports ground. Berliners are familiar with the magnificent sports grounds of the Siemens workers which consist of a sport field with a concrete race-course and stand for spectators, dressing rooms which can be heated, bath rooms with douche for men and women, tennis courts, several fields for games and a boat house. The grounds of Schwartzkopf in Wildau consist of a football field, those of Borsig, Tegel, consist of two football fields, a hockey ground, a gymnastic hall, and a swimming bath. There are also the sports grounds of the Werner, Bamag and Osram Companies, and many others. ... This support it has been possible to norm good and capable sport organizations within the works: The Krupp Gymnastics Society, the Siemens Sport League, etc.

A conference of superintendents of technical schools held in May, 1924, in Berlin, resulted in the formation of a League to which the technical schools of the following firms are affiliated: A. E. G., Reinickendorf, A. E. G., Kabelwerk Oberspreew, Borsig Siemens, Low Werner, Stock, Zwietusch, Mix & Genest, Bergmann, Knorrbremse and Daimler.

The league was formed with the object of giving an opportunity to all apprentices, that is to say also to those who have already definite political views, to go in for sport on a perfectly neutral basis." (Underlining mine, F. R.)

One can see by this that the capitalist gentry do not mind spending something in connection with the matter. They hasten to explain the object, namely to give also apprentices who have already definite political views an opportunity to go in for sports on a "perfectly neutral basis." To put it bluntly, this means that their attention is to be diverted from political and trade union questions.

# The Diary of a C. M. T. C. Recruit

A wideawake young worker who has been attending the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, has submitted the following to the Young Worker—a day-to-day record of life at the camp where the "white guards" of tomorrow are being trained. His impressions are vivid and to the point. We hope by young workers, especially those who had the misfortune to be lured to the C. M. T. C.'s will compare their own experience with those of the writer.—Editor.

Monday, August—

While on the train, I noticed three distinct types. The predominant group consisted of students—high school and college. Though petty-bourgeois in ideology, many were the sons of workers. They came here because they could not find work or because of the false conception that this was going to be good sport and diversion. The second group consisted also of students but they were all from small towns and villages. A flabby, assiduous, backboneless type. No possibility of working there. The third is a very small and unsubstantial element. Barely three per cent. It is composed mainly of the right gangster element, always out of work and glad of the chance to eat freely for a month's time in return for a small amount of training.

When we arrived, we were immediately corralled off, brought into camp and brought out again into the mess-hall for supper. And what a supper. Stomachs long hardened to a poor quality of food could not and did not withstand the first meal supplied us by the imperialistic government of the U. S. Frankfurters and sauerkraut at least eighty years old to judge by its taste and hardness. Potatoes boiled over many times and black as charcoal. Bread like cardboard and coffee like mud. Comrades, I am not at least exaggerating. Nothing was eaten at my table, but a piece of pie and cold water. Ah, yes, some of us ate beans which we later regretted. The heavy bombardment that followed kept many awake and knocked the bottom out of the digestive systems of the others. A fine feast was enjoyed by all.

The men were disgruntled with the meal (and are with most meals) and on the basis of that we can expect further developments.

Tuesday, August—

Up bright and early. We were up at a quarter to five although not required to be up until 5:30 a. m. We are given ten minutes to dress which was not so bad because we were still in civilian clothes. Wonder how the hell we will manage to do so with our army uniforms. March down to mess hall. Breakfast already a bit better although I noticed some egg shells in the egg omelet of my neighbor. Of course the egg omelet was not of the best or freshest eggs but that is a small matter. We were then taken for a second physical examination and uniforms. You know we should be in good physical trim in order to be starved well for cannon fodder. This should be their motto: "Healthy young bodies make fine imperialist slaughter."

And here the fun began. We were waiting from 7:30 a. m. to 11 a. m. Then the major doctor (or doctor-major) decided that there were too many of us to be taken care of that morning. So we had to march back to camp and then back again to the mess hall for lunch. Like the general who marched the men up the hill then marched them down again. After lunch to the doctor's for the exam and the final touches for our transformation. We undressed—rushed to one doctor to examine our eyes—pushed to another who looked at our throats and teeth—shove d to another for our heart and lungs—and then still to another for hernia and skin diseases.

Then came the rigging us up in uniforms. Measured by one fellow—pants thrown at us. On with pants, then shirt. Further along with socks. Hat. Shoes. Then shoved out into street all perspiring and hot and told to dress. Ford factories in Detroit have nothing on the U. S. Gov't. on speed in turning out soldiers—or half-soldiers. Neither has Armour & Co. in Chicago who turns out so much pork and ham. We beat them all. About 300 men taken care of in less than 20 minutes.

All this in two days. And much more coming. I will keep in touch with you comrades through the columns of the Young Worker. The worst is yet to come. Training and strict discipline and more rotten food. You can use this article based on first-hand knowledge and experience to disillusion foolish young workers.

Thursday, Aug—

We have already fallen into the daily routine of camp life. Revellie at 5:30 a. m., 1st formation at 5:40, breakfast at 6 a. m., etc., etc. So there isn't much of importance today. Oh, yes, we had our first dress parade. And before we were through we thought we were dressed for the grave. Our bodies were fatigued, our feet sore, our clothes dripping wet. A fine sight we were. At 4:30 p. m. we were called for formation and told to get our guns, belts, bayonets and

coats. On a hot sultry day we were marched on the main auto road, carrying all that baggage on our backs. Smug bourgeois seated in spacious comfortable cars passed us by and smiled contentedly at "the nation's future defenders" while we were sweating blood. On the field we drilled and drilled. Then we were called to attention and ordered to present arms. At the same moment the band began playing the "Star Spangled Banner," while the flag was being lowered. A mock ceremony, disguised in great solemnity and which produces an intense nationalism in these youths. Another form and very effective one of capitalist propaganda. Well—some day in the very near future that too will be destroyed.

After supper we met some young workers from N. Y. C. They swore off C. M. T. C. and swore at everything in the camp. From the food right down to the drilling and the officers' Good revolutionary material which we will try to mould.

Saturday, Aug.—

We received our first lessons in citizenship, and what constitutes a good citizen. It is unfortunate that we could not take stenographic notes of what the colonel said. Every word of his address was an open confession of the purpose of the C. M. T. C. Just listen to his definition of a citizen—"A citizen," said the worthy colonel, "is always ready to defend his country in time of need." We are therefore being taught to be ready to defend it. "A good citizen," continued our unblinking mentor, "is ready at all times to give up his very life in defense of his country." He also included some remarks about sacrificing our personalities, individualities and characters for the welfare of the nation. So we must also be good yielding robots, ready to be led to slaughter like sheep. To emphasize the colonel's address, the band begs to play the national anthem. And we presented arms. And we took a pledge to defend the old U. S. A. Here it is verbatim! "I most solemnly swear (or affirm) to defend my country, the U. S. of A.; also to carry out the rules and regulations and discipline of and obey the authorities of this camp to the best of my ability. So help me God." So with the help of God and the aid of these training camps the American imperialists are preparing the youth of America to die for their dreams and desires of world conquest.

Friday, Aug.—

Things are getting along hummingly. This mass of raw material is being whipped into shape quickly and effectively. At the end of the month we will be fit and ready to fight the battles of American imperialism. We goose-step along like a timepiece. All in time. We know our manual of arms and execute the movements well. Squads right and left has become almost a habit and our shoulders are quite hardened to the burden of our rifles. Received instructions on how to act when under fire (part of lectures on "hygiene") and wounded, killed or blown up. The syringes of religious dope are busily at work, jabbing it into the minds of these boys. They are preparing to make a fight for God besides their profits in the next war. We go on the rifle range for the final touches to our becoming soldiers. No we will only shoot at targets of cloth, we are not ready for human targets, yet.

Gen. "Blackjack" Pershing in a series of articles written for the Associated Press and reprinted in nearly every newspaper in the U. S. spoke of the C. M. T. C. "as not being instruments for militarism, but places where we build the bodies of our youth and train them for future citizenship and also how to be better citizens." We are now receiving our training in citizenship. It is to consist of six hours of lectures and questions to answer verbally. Today we had our first. A second lieutenant read it from a printed copy. It was on independence. Besides the second lieutenant's mispronouncing every third word, it was the greatest blotch of historical goulash that was ever concocted. It ran the ocean every second and spanned easily the time from William the Conqueror to the Declaration of Independence. And questions such as how William the Conqueror slipped on reaching England, and why he grabbed the soil when he flopped, and whether the farmer was dependent or independent (never mentioned and had nothing to do with talk) and what the famous Declaration was. The answers at times were just as bright as the questions. We learnt for the first time that the Declaration was a document and that Wm. the Conqueror and Richard the Lionhearted (?) were brothers-in-law, or cousins or something or other.

Now we have received one-sixth of our training for citizenship. The rest will be given at a later date.

In spite of Pershing's pious phrases the attitude of the camp authorities is convincing enough that the purpose of the C. M. T. C. is to make soldiers—and not good citizens. Otherwise, why six hours in all in making citizens and at least three hours a day in making soldiers.

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