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YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

# Young Worker

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

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## THIRD NATIONAL Y. W. L. CONVENTION OPENS

### FAKERS ARREST PROGRESSIVES; BETRAY MINERS

Lewis and Gang Busy Selling Out to Mine Operators

#### LEAGUE MEMBERS JAILED

SCRANTON, Pa.—Alex Reid, secretary of the progressive miners' committee, and August Valentine and Pat Toohy, progressive miners and members of the Young Workers League, are being held in jail while the drive against the Progressive Miners' Committee continues. The police, labor fakers and mine operators have combined in this drive against the militant fighters in the U. M. W. A. while John L. Lewis is in conference with a committee elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce.

#### Against Arbitration.

The Progressive Miners Committee has had the support of all the militant miners in the anthracite in their demand for no arbitration, and the men have been in favor of turning the strike into a real struggle which would force the operators to grant the demands of the miners.

Fighting against a wage cut and making only the most vital demands of the operators they see no reason for arbitration, and are indignant over the attempts of John L. Lewis and the other labor fakers to sell them out through so-called arbitration.

On Monday the chamber of commerce met and passed a resolution favoring mediation and arbitration in the present dispute. Then it appointed R. E. Weeks, president of the International Correspondence Schools; E. J. Lynett, owner of a local capitalist newspaper, and R. A. Amerman, a banker, as a committee to bring about renewal of negotiations between the miners and operators.

After warning the miners that "substitutes" would put anthracite out of the market if the strike was continued, and expressing approval of the operators' offer to submit their case to "impartial arbitrators," the chamber's resolution specifies that the committee elects shall—"use its efforts in bringing about the adoption of a new working agreement containing a clause providing that in the future when differences arise that cannot be adjusted in joint conference or through mediators, these differences shall be submitted to impartial and competent arbitrators."

#### Sell Out Ahead

This perfectly expresses the argument of the operators, and the fact that John L. Lewis held a "satisfactory" conference with them shows clearly that Lewis is laying the ground to accept the operators' proposals and betray the strikers by dropping the miners' demands for a wage increase in exchange for the check-off being granted by the bosses.

This view is strengthened by the outbreak of publicity through the anthracite capitalist press setting forth that there is no chance at all for a wage raise, but that the check-off is a demand wholly justified and "righteous altogether."

#### Try to Jail Opposition

The arrest of the progressive miners is a move on the part of the coal operators and the corrupt Lewis machine to prevent any serious opposition to the contemplated betrayal of the wage demands. However, the progressives declare that they cannot be silenced by prison or otherwise, and will raise a storm of protest against Lewis' sell out and Cappelini's playing the stool pigeon for capitalist jailors and mine owners. The militants will not permit a check-off settlement and will attempt to block any settlement that does not include the wage increases demanded by the miners when the strike began.

### NEW HAVEN, ATTENTION!

A new class in the study of the principles of Communism is being started by the English branch of the Young Workers League. All workers, young or old, are invited to join. The lecture, discussion method will be used, and debate will be encouraged.

The class will meet every Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m. promptly, at the Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe street, Comrade Carl Weissberg, of the Y. W. L., will be the instructor.

Come this Sunday, and join. Be prompt.

### Gunboat Steams Up Yangtze River to Help U. S. in China

The Palos, gunboat of the U. S. imperialists government, was ordered 1400 miles up the Yangtze river after being summoned by the American controlled Yangtze Rapid Navigation Co.

The gunboat preceded up the Yangtze to Ichang, under the excuse that they had received reports that a ship owned by this American company had been fired on by Chinese soldiers. They did not mention what the ship was carrying or whether or not its cargo was ammunition.

#### Conditions Remain Unsettled

Conditions in China remain unsettled with the imperialists maneuvering for position as exploiters of the Chinese masses. The British imperialists have changed their policy to keep up with the Japanese and U. S. governments, but have not accomplished much by it and are not so successful in fooling the Chinese workers and students who have had much experience with the trick of the imperialists and are not very quick to trust them.

The attempt to organize forces to crush the Canton government, but work against imperialism in China, is taking on serious proportions and civil war is expected in the near future.

### YOUNG AUSTRIAN WORKERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER WHAT THEY SEE IN THE U. S. S. R.

(Special to Young Worker)

MOSCOW, Russia (By Mail)—Yesterday the delegation of young Austrian workers consisting of two social-democratic workers, four non-partisan young workers and one member of the Young Communist League of Austria, visited a few of the biggest factories in the Soviet Union.

Among the factories that they visited was the Amo automobile factory. They spent almost the whole day here and were taken thru the whole plant by the director of the factory, a Young Communist. Great enthusiasm was shown by the young delegates in every thing they saw in the factories which they visited, which were found to be so different from those under the capitalist system in Austria.

The delegates interviewed the workers in all the factories thru which they passed and inspected all the machines carefully. Comrade Lande, a young girl and secretary of the delegation interviewed the woman workers in the shop and received very satisfactory answers.

When she was asked as to the conditions of the women workers in Austria she declared that in some of the factories in Austria you find that more than 60 per cent of those employed are women, this is because the capitalists can get the women to work cheaper.

Yesterday the Young Communist League of Russia as well as the revolutionary youth throughout the world, celebrated International Youth Day. After speakers of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party had spoken of the significance of International Youth Day, the young Austrian delegates took the floor, and were enthusiastic in praising what they had seen in the Soviet Union.

### PITTSBURGH DISTRICT ELECTS SCHINDLER TO NATL. CONVENTION

The Pittsburgh district convention was held Sunday, Sept. 27 at the Labor Lyceum. Both the N. E. C. supporters and the opposition presented credentials for eight delegates each. The opposition led by Comrade Schaap contested every delegate of the majority except one on flimsy grounds. Comrade Salzman, representative of the N. E. C., proposed that we enter the convention on the basis of all the credentials and allow the national convention to make the final decision since we could not come to any agreement. This the minority refused. It was then proposed by Comrade Salzman that the convention meet with both majority and minority comrades present and proceed to carry on its work. Comrade Schaap for the minority refused to do this and the minority held an unofficial convention of their own.

The convention was called to order by Comrade Solnitsky the Y. W. L. district organizer, who gave a report of the activities of the League since

### FAKE CONGRESS TALKS "PEACE"

Session of Inter-Parliamentary Union Opens in Washington

By JACK RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the 300 members of legislative bodies of thirty-nine nations are meeting in Washington today supposedly to discuss international problems and peace proposals, the fake nature of this meeting of the Interparliamentary Union is being displayed by the absence of Saklatvala, British member of Parliament who was refused admittance into the country when on his way to attend the thirty-third assembly of the Interparliamentary Union.

Discuss Fake War Antidote. The delegates are proceeding in a peaceful manner to discuss a fake scheme for abolishing war, and are not worried any more at the possibility of Saklatvala getting up in the meeting and telling the real causes of capitalist war and the only means by which it can be abolished.

William B. McKinley, Republican faker from Illinois is presiding over the session, and the delegates are trying hard to keep straight faces as they discuss "ways and means" of obtaining world peace, while the home governments which they represent are busy preparing for another world war.

#### Here's the Fake Plan.

The fake peace proposal to be considered is that of the extension to the world of the principle of the demilitarized boundary such as has existed between Canada and the United States for more than a century. Under this proposal there would be established an entirely new international organization with headquarters in Switzerland and with the permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague as its judicial prop.

Another Would Study Germ of War. A resolution which will be presented calls for the appointment of a sub-committee to study the political, social, economic and moral causes for wars of aggression, but there is little hope that any more than meeting and talks will come of all this, as they will be careful to avoid discussion on the true causes of war, since it would not be popular discussion for some of the generals and political fakers present. Perhaps it was a desire for no real discussion on this point which made the parliamentary union so anxious that Shapurji Saklatvala remain in England.

The only solution that the resolution can offer is a code which will designate what an aggression was and offer several ineffective actions to be taken against an aggressor, and as a last resort, the suggestions to end war conclude in the suggestion: to send "armed forces against the guilty state by all states which have entered the agreement."

Not only does the only suggestion they have to offer for peace lead to war, but by the proposal everything is left in the hands of an International Court, which would probably turn out to be another League of Nations as far as really preventing war was concerned.

### PITTSBURGH DISTRICT ELECTS SCHINDLER TO NATL. CONVENTION

the last convention, which was accepted by the delegates after some discussion.

Comrade Salzman in reporting for the N. E. C. outlined the activities of the N. E. C. during the last two years, tracing the development of the League, the growth of the organization, the betterment of the press and the complete change in the ideology of the membership. After some discussion a resolution was adopted supporting the work of the N. E. C.

The comrades in the convention approved the action of the D. E. C. of the party in expelling J. Lang for his support of Loreism and his attacks on the C. I. and the party. It also protested against the sending to the convention by the party D. E. C. as one of its delegates Comrade Jenkins, who is the leader of the Lore group in the Jewish branch. This comrade was classified as a Loreite by the credentials committee of the Jewish federation.

Comrade Morris Schindler was elected as the delegate to the National Convention.



### UNDER ONE BANNER

The Young Communist International Leads the Young Workers of All Races and Nations.

### RESOLUTION ON PARTY REPORT ADOPTED BY LEAGUE CONVENTIONS

The following resolution on the party report was adopted at district conventions of the Young Workers League held in: Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Superior, Los Angeles, Portland.

This District Convention of the Young Workers League, after hearing the report of the representative of the Workers (Communist) Party accepts the decisions of the recent convention of the Workers (Communist) Party and will wholeheartedly carry them out and specifically endorse the expulsion of Lore from our Party and the removal of Askell from Tyomies and pledges full support to the C. E. C.

We especially agree with and endorse the theals and proposed campaign for Bolshevization of the Party and as one of the immediate concrete steps towards successful Bolshevization, the campaign for reorganization of our Party on the shop nuclei basis. We will energetically co-operate in the successful carrying out of this campaign always working toward the development of better relationship between Party and League units.

This district convention of the Y. W. L. accepts the decision of the Communist International delivered to the convention and will co-operate loyally in carrying it out. The convention is of the opinion that the majority comrades of the convention accepted the decision of the Communist International and carried it out in a responsible Communist manner, worthy of loyal followers of the Comintern.

We express our full confidence that the comrades of the former majority of the Party will continue to demonstrate to the Comintern by their activities in the Party that they are loyal to the line of the Comintern and capable of following its policy.

This district convention of the Y. W. L. declares its firm intention to adhere to the line of the Comintern under all circumstances and to fight unitedly for the unity of the Party as a section of the Comintern.

#### League and Party Relations

We call upon the Party in our district to recognize fully the role of the Communist Youth movement and at all times to co-operate fully in developing our movement politically and organizationally. Wherever a unit of the Party exists the Party members must take the initiative in organizing a unit of the Communist Youth. We call especially upon the closest co-operation between the shop nuclei of the League and the Party.

Mutual representation from the highest to the lowest unit in the district is especially necessary in correctly accomplishing the many important tasks which lie before us in the successful Bolshevization of our Party and League. Only by such close co-operation will we be able to reorganize our Party and League; successfully fight against opportunism; develop the political maturity and the organizational structure of our entire Communist movement.

### Young Communists Gather in Chicago To Consider Tasks

#### SPECIAL BULLETIN.

As this issue of the Young Worker goes to press, the Third National Convention of the Young Workers League is starting its three days' session at 1902 West Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Delegates from all parts of the country have reached Chicago during the past few days and the convention will start with some 48 delegates present.

Among the important reports to be given is the report on the Bureau Session of the Young Communist International by Max Shachtman; The Report of the National Executive Committee by John Williamson; Bolshevization of the League by Max Shachtman; Draft Program of the Y. C. I. by Oliver Carlson and various other important reports on all phases of League work.

One of the most important questions before the convention will be that of Bolshevization. The National Executive Committee is presenting a very complete resolution on this, as well as on all other activities of the League. The resolution on Bolshevization being presented by the N. E. C. is printed on page 3 and should be read and studied by all League members.

The next issue of the Young Worker will carry detailed accounts of the convention proceedings.

### Resolution on N. E. C. Report Passed by District Conventions

The following resolution supporting the N. E. C. policy was adopted by district conventions throughout the country. Among the conventions adopting this resolution were: Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Superior, Los Angeles, Portland.

The last national convention of the Y. W. L. laid down the basis for the development of our League into a mass organization, developing it both internally and externally.

The consistent and successful political and organizational policies of the N. E. C. since that time have realized to a large degree the expectations of our last convention.

We especially recognize the great strides forward in political understanding and maturity of our League. The initiation by the N. E. C. jointly with the Party of the many general political campaigns such as Hands Off Workers Germany, Tea Pot Dome Scandal, Anti-Mobilization Week, "American Education" Week, Against Abramovich, Hands Off China, Release Crouch and Trumbull, Anti-Child Labor, etc., have all proven our understanding of how to react and utilize political events of national or international character.

Throughout the entire Labor Party activity of the Party, the N. E. C. always maintained that the Labor Party must be based on the wide masses of the workers and the trade unions in which the Communists in the present stage of class development would be the dynamic driving force within such a mass organization, directing and developing its activities along lines of struggle with the capitalist class and inevitable with the capitalist state.

The N. E. C. at all times stood opposed to splitting off the left wing from the general labor party bloc, but aimed at developing a Labor Party based on the entire movement.

When the N. E. C. last November made the error of supporting the proposal to temporarily discontinue the agitation for the Farmer-Labor Party slogan, it quickly corrected its mistake after the Comintern decision. The Comintern at the same time supported the contentions and the position supported by the N. E. C. regarding the character and method of forming the Labor Party.

In the future campaigns of propagandizing and organizing a Labor Party, the League must take the same active part. We must realize that thru these campaigns we are moving forward in developing the idea of independent political action of the workers as a class separate and apart from the two old capitalist parties.

The N. E. C. has always taken a decisive stand in opposition to the Lore opportunistic group in our Party and today endorses and pledges its entire support to completely eradicate from our Party all opportunistic social democratic tendencies wherever they be expressed. We especially endorse the action of the last Workers Party convention in setting an example by expelling Lore and removing the chief exponent of Loreism (Askell) within a section of the Finnish Federation, from the Editorial Board of Tyomies.

We recognize that the N. E. C. has striven to raise the political understanding of our entire membership by its initiation of political activity and by its direction of our participation in the various party discussions. At all times they attempted to limit the discussion and factional strife to its positive aspects, not allowing it to reflect on the League activity.

Organizationally the League has made great strides forward from its semi-social study class from 28 months ago to the present character, with its beginnings in participation in the struggles of the young workers.

A D. E. C. of 17 was elected, 10 to be located in Chicago and 7 to be called in to plenum meetings.

### Chicago District Holds Convention; Supports N. E. C.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The District Convention of District No. 8 met here last Sunday, Sept. 27th. There were present 32 delegates from various parts of the district, including Chicago, Kenosha, Waukegan, Milwaukee, Gary, Springfield, Dowell, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

Oliver Carlson was elected chairman and J. Angelo, vice chairman. Natalie Gomez of Chicago was elected secretary.

Comrade John Williamson, our national secretary, gave a lengthy and interesting report on behalf of the N. E. C. Williamson dealt with the political and organizational activities of the League in the past and pointed out the immediate future tasks of the League in its Bolshevization process.

Comrade Nat Kaplan reported for the minority of the N. E. C., dealing largely with party political problems. A resolution supporting the N. E. C. was carried by a vote of 25 to 3.

Comrade Dunne reported for the D. E. C. of the W. P. and dealt at great length with the immediate tasks facing the Party, linking them up with the immediate League tasks. Considerable discussion took place on the report and at the conclusion a resolution (printed elsewhere) expressing the sentiments of the Chicago district was passed by a vote of 29 to 3.

The report of Comrade Valeria Meltz, district secretary, dealt in detail with the prospect of organization in the district and outlined the tasks before the incoming D. E. C.

The following delegates were elected as delegates to the national convention of the Y. W. L.: Valeria Meltz, John Harvey, John Williamson, Max Shachtman, G. Allard, J. Angelo and J. Zelisko.

A D. E. C. of 17 was elected, 10 to be located in Chicago and 7 to be called in to plenum meetings.

# Youth vs. Anthracite

By PAT TOOHEY and ANGUST VALENTINE.

In Northeastern Pennsylvania, but a few hours ride from Philadelphia or New York, lies one of the greatest anthracite coal deposits in the world. Within the boundaries of the anthracite coal field, but 480 square miles, is located one of the nation's basic industries, that of anthracite coal mining. For many years bitter struggles have been waged by the miners of this field against the greedy coal operators, bitter struggles of the workers against their bosses for the elemental right to live as human beings and not as serfs, peons and slaves.

At the present time they strike again. They strike because the anthracite operators refuse to grant their twelve demands, demands which certainly are not radical or revolutionary in the least. At this writing it seems the strike will last a long time, the miners being forced to return to work, their battle lost.

Their demands are not radical, and they should be granted as soon as asked for. In this particular industry, it seems that as the industry develops and the nation becomes more industrialized, that the anthracite becomes more and more hazardous for the slaves who toil underground. Every day the anthracite mines worked in 1925, prior to the strike, there were 94 miners either killed or injured. The last 20 years of anthracite mining has taken a toll of 12,032 workers, killed outright. Every year 800 are killed and 25,000 injured and crippled. And yet, when a raise in wages are demanded, when demands for better working conditions are made, they are forced to strike for many long months, and yet lose usually. Every day the mines work it is either a gas explosion, a cave-in, a premature blast. The towns of the anthracite mining field are swarming with sightless, armless and legless workers. These workers who are disabled and deformed from their work in the mines are left to perish, are forced to become beggars or public charges. Today, we assisted an old blind worker across his street. He has been blind for 20 years. The company supplied him with defective blasting powder and a premature explosion followed. Hundreds of such cases are to be found. They are killed or injured by many ways, by gas explosions, rock falls and cave-ins, etc. Their wages are not of the highest, not an equitable wage for the dangers the face and the class of work they perform.

In the anthracite as well as in the bituminous fields, the youth element is the worst exploited. The coal officials prefer a youth to an adult for they can rob him more easily. For years this situation has existed. We should remember it was because of his fight for the wages of a young miner who was robbed by the company that Alexander Howat broke the Industrial Court law in Kansas. Here they are robbed and the union officials don't move a hand. The union officials don't care. We estimate one-third of the working force of the entire anthracite field range between the years of 13 and 25. They, too, are sacrificed, they, too, give their arms, legs and lives in a wild attempt to earn a living, to assist their father earn a living. They are employed at every position in the mines, as mule-drivers of one, two and three head teams, as motormen, brakemen, trappers, roadmen, wiremen, in the breaker, on the inside and in fact everywhere. There are different prices paid for these jobs. A favorite trick of the coal company officials is to hire a young miner to drive a one-head team of mules and then make him drive a three-head team, with his previous wage, or to hire him as a trapper which draws the magnificent wage of \$2.77-\$3.02 daily, each company paying a different wage, and then place him on a job which should be paid a man's wage.

Their wages are small and inequitable, their working conditions are of the worst character imaginable, they face the dangers all other miners face, they are robbed more than any other class of labor employed in or around the collieries. In the breaker, where they sit at metal tables all day long, winter or summer, picking from the coal that goes by all slate, rock and other refuse. In the breaker, where the coal is dumped from the top and by various processes goes to the bottom to the railroad cars. The breaker boys inhale and absorb the dust from the dumped coal, so thick one can't see a yard ahead. Then some people wonder why breaker boys are always coughing and spitting.

In the mines, beginning from the shaft bottom and extending to the last section underground they are to be found, performing work that is fundamentally necessary in the production of coal, but robbed of the wages they are entitled to. There are mule-drivers, who tramp behind a team of mules all day long, thru mud, water and slime, very often kicked and crippled permanently by the mules, very often mangled when a trip gets away on a steep grade. These are the "nippers" or "trappers" who sit from morning to night in the main gangways opening the doors and throwing switches as the motors go by, sitting there in the breeze of the main ventilation entry,

cold and miserable. There are the brakemen who go high up in the vein to run down a car, down a steep pitch, cars without brakes, who sometimes lose control of the cars when the springs miss or break. We can find him later on cut to pieces. There are the wiremen who daily face electrocution, the road cleaners who work in slime and muck cleaning up, there are the "contract laborers," otherwise known as a miner's assistant, who face rock-falls, cave-ins, gas explosions, the deadly gasses, who work usually to their ankles and knees in water trying hard to make a living, wring a living from the misery they face underground.

Mine disasters are quite usual happenings. The only question asked is "how many is it this time?" Shortly prior to the strike there was one explosion after another. The Dorrance explosion in Wilkes-Barre took many lives, wiped out whole families. Every day the mines work someone is hurt or killed. Time and again have the writers not only witnessed but assisted in carrying to the outside of the shaft the victims of the bosses' greed. And then, too, a disaster is pathetic. The colliery whistles blow, the machinery stops and the town knows what is wrong. The colliery yards are packed with men, women and children, some hysterical, some calm, some tearing their hair and clothes, others soberly awaiting developments. The whistles continue to blow.

Their usual routine is to go to work, come home very late, stay around the house and go to bed. Sometimes they go out seeking pleasure, but usually they are too tired and stay at home.

They are born to this and will undoubtedly die to it. It is nothing unusual at all to find a miner 30 years relate how he joined the union in the great 1902 strike. They are still underground, still plugging away and getting nowhere. Some are progressive, others are passive and morbid.

All these young miners are members of the United Mine Workers. All pay their dues regularly. Some are considered half members, others full members, it depending on how much dues they pay and how much they paid at initiation. Initiation fee for joining the union for workers up to 17 years is \$2.50 and 50 cents monthly dues. Some local unions have different laws, some are compelled to pay 75 cents monthly and yet be considered half members.

The Lewis administration, as the ones preceding him, do not recognize the situation of this great mass of young workers. In the demands presented to the operators, basis of the present strike, not one word is said about the young, not one syllable said in their behalf. Lewis does not care what their conditions are. In all the statements, speeches, reports, etc., of Lewis and his official family not one word is said of the young miner. Under the Lewis leadership he never will say anything for them. He has his job and he is satisfied. There is but one element in the miners' union who have brought this question to the anthracite miners, that being the Progressive miners and the Communists. In the recent election campaign in District 1 their program demanded equal wages and better working conditions for the exploited youth miners, their delegation at the Tri-District convention introduced and fought for a resolution in connection with this demand, they fought against Child Labor, their resolution at the convention was adopted. Lewis will not fight for the young miners, but the Communists and Progressives will carry the fight into every section of the anthracite field.

We have quoted in several places the low wages of the young miners. When the miners, thru the instrumentality of their organization, demand an increase in wages, better working conditions, etc., the operators hand out the fairy tale a raise means bankruptcy. Highly skilled miners, the contract miner, also receives a very low wage. Under the Lehigh Valley Company a contract miner gets \$2.40 for a four to five ton car of coal, many days they fail to load two or even one. From this sum he must pay his assistant, for powder, supplies, etc. The operators refuse the raise because they are too poor, because the market is bad, because the "public" is taking to anthracite substitutes, etc. How poor they actually are could be discovered by examining the profits of just a few of the companies which also stands true for the others, showing conclusively they have realized millions of dollars profits at the expense of the miners, their families and dependents.

There is the Philadelphia and Reading Company. This is a very poor company. Their stockholders are almost starving. In 1921 they cleared \$4,398,534, and in 1922, considering the six-month strike, \$61,030, and in 1923 they made up for lost time by clearing profits amounting to \$5,375,285, with an operating expense of \$78,682,860 or much over 7 per cent clear profits. And then here is the Lehigh-Wilkes-Barre Company. Under this company the young miners are exploited more than anywhere else. This poor company, in the years of 1921 to 1924, considering a six-month strike in 1922 only stole \$26,391,163 and called it profits. The poor devils. Then there is the Penna

(Continued on page 4.)

## The Visit of the U. S. Fleet—As Pictured in Australia



THE SPIRIT OF 1925—TO GREET THE FLEET.

# The Syrians Fight Imperialism

About a month ago there appeared in the Syrian press the obviously "inspired" report that the situation in the country was peaceful and orderly, that a portion of the troops stationed in Syria were to be sent to the Moroccan front. The French Left press regarded this success of the French administration as due to the work of the High Commissioner, General Sarrail, who on behalf of the Left Bloc had ruled the country in a liberal and democratic spirit.

Only a few weeks have passed since the appearance of the above report. A few weeks—bloody weeks. On the 20th of July a demonstration in Beirut against the abolition of the law for the protection of tenants, and which commenced quite peacefully, led to bloody encounters with the French military forces. The result was: 8 killed, 40 wounded and 80 arrested. In the north, in the province of Aleppo, a great battle with "bands" took place. The French military intervenes, a military court condemns to death 11 Bedouins for having, it is alleged, killed two French officers. And at the same time there commenced the disorders in the south eastern part of Syria, in Jebel Drus.

The district of Jebel Drus is hardly 6000 square kilometers in extent; the population numbers about 50,000. The Druse constitute the overwhelming majority of the population. They belong to a Mohammedan sect, possessing its own "mysteries" and which keeps itself strictly apart from the rest of the Mohammedans. The Druse hill tribes can be described as a strong, muscular type of men, bold and warlike, distinguished by their great love of freedom. For many years they fought the Turks who were never able to really consolidate their rule in Jebel Drus. In the year 1897 the Sultan Abdul Hamid suc-

ceeded in suppressing a great revolt on the part of the Druse. At that time, the English government intervened before Sublime Porte on behalf of the insurgents and gave shelter to the leaders of the revolt, the Sultan Al Atrach, on one of their ships. This laid the foundation of a bond of friendship between England and the family of Al Atrach, which still continues to this day.

On the other hand, the Druse showed open hostility to the French. The "pacification" of Jebel Drus could not be brought to an end until the year 1921, that is, three years after the capturing of Syria by the French troops; and even then it was only done at the cost of considerable concessions to the independence and inalienability of the Druse. The Franco-Druse Pact of 1921, however, in no way brought about the desired final solution. On the contrary, the French, by means of the Cauchouq paragraphs, which are usually contained in such treaties, sought to extend their influence in Jebel Drus by posing as the protectors of the Christian minority (about 4,000 souls) against the Druse. The French governor, Capt. Carbillot, pursued this policy in such a clumsy manner that the conflict between him and the Druse grew continually more acute. Finally, the French government was compelled to give the governor leave of absence for some months.

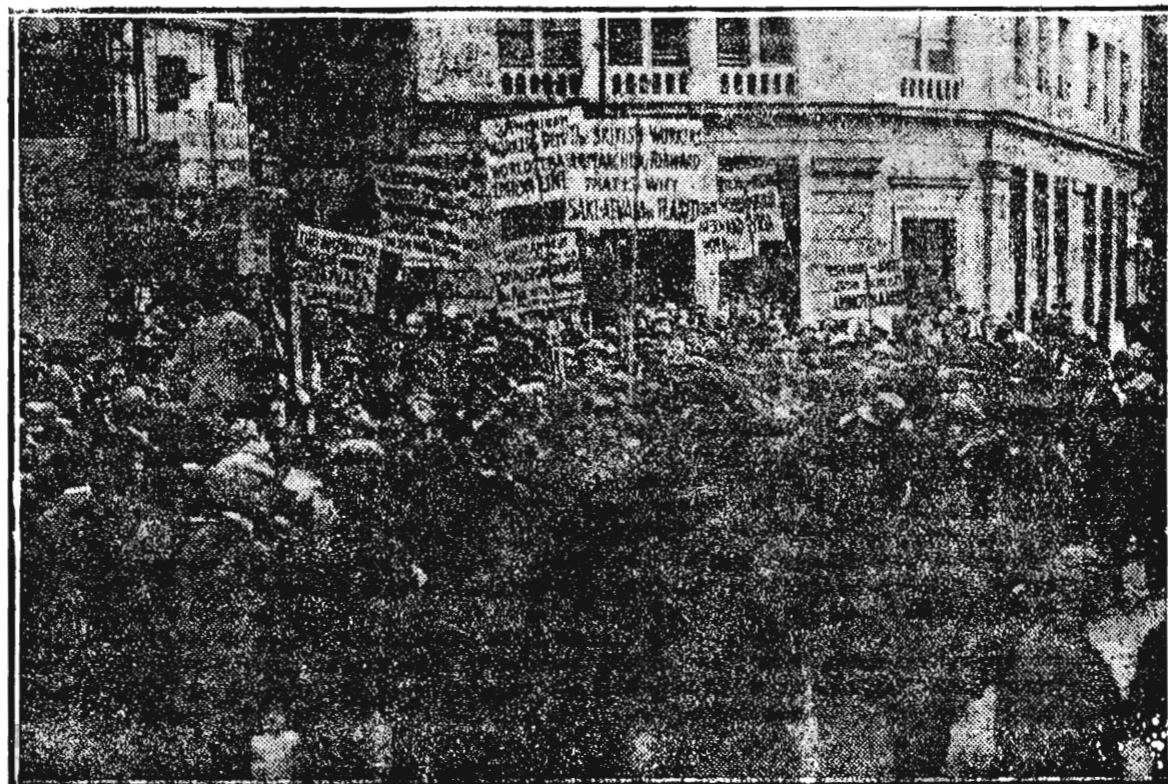
In July his furlough came to an end. The Druse sent a delegation to Gen. Sarrail in order to request the final removal of Capt. Carbillot. This was refused. Not only this, the 26 Druse notables comprising the deputation were forbidden to return home. Thereupon, the revolt broke out. The Druse Sheiks went from village to village and everywhere they were joined by their fellow tribesmen.

After a few days, the whole Jebel Drus was in the hands of the insurgents. Only in Suedia, the residential town, did the French contrive to hold out, hard pressed by the rebel forces.

It was now necessary to discontinue the transport of troops to Morocco. Instead of this, punitive expeditions were prepared for Jebel Drus. For two days the railways were occupied with the despatching troops. The official communications promised that the revolt would soon be brought to an end. This promise could not be kept. The first punitive expedition encountered a well-armed, war-like opponent; it was surrounded and simply annihilated. Only a small number managed to escape. From the surrounding deserts fresh allies joined the Druse, the Hauran Bedouins who saw that the long-fered opportunity for settling accounts with the French had come. The revolt in Jebel Drus had become converted into a regular war.

The insurgents have the great advantage that the French possess no "hinterland" so to speak. The Arabs are greeting with illconcealed but none less profound joy every defeat of the French. The long trains of French killed and wounded who are being transported via Damascus to the hospitals in the coast district, give a better picture as to the real situation in Jebel Drus than the newspaper reports, which since the introduction of a strict censorship, are confining themselves to printing the official reports. Further revolts in a number of other districts of Syria are also reported. Damascus resembles a military camp and is protected by trenches and barbed wire. Sarrail telegraphs for reinforcements and now French troops are landing in Beirut. The revolt in Jebel Drus is calculated to shake the French position in Syria most profoundly.

## The Saklatvala Meeting in New York



# Leninist Education

By HARRY GANNES.

Lenin paid great attention particularly to two things: first, Marxian theory; second, the economic development of capitalist countries (and their consequent political life), since the death of Marx.

Leninist education is the dissemination of the fundamental principles evolved by Marx and developed by Lenin. But a mere memorization of Leninist phrases will prove sterile.

Leninist theory is a guide to action; action, so far as we are concerned, is a manoeuvring of the working-class—using the word "manoeuvring" in its best sense—toward a working-class revolution.

Our Leninist education will prove of the greatest political advantage if we can apply it to American conditions, to intensify the American class struggle.

How can this best be done? We must have a thorough grounding in Leninism. This can be derived thru a study of the works of Lenin and other communist leaders and thru active participation in party work and the class struggle. To this we must add an understanding of the economic and political development of the country in which we are working. We must apply Leninism to actual conditions.

Leninism is not a dogma. It is a living theory. For instance, in the matter of united front, or the labor party policy, it is not sufficient to learn that it is Leninistic to agitate for a labor party; we must proceed on the basis of conditions to learn how best and most quickly to apply this Leninist slogan.

And what is the method? By a study of the economic and political situations we are faced with. By applying our Leninist knowledge to the correct conditions (and we can only know the correct conditions by studying and observing them) we get the proper action; and that is the

test of the extent of our Leninist understanding.

This was the method of Lenin himself.

This was the method of Marx. And it is the method of every Leninist. It is necessary that we learn our Leninist swimming lessons in the study class but it is more important that we actually swim in the political waters of the country in which our party is situated.

This does not exclude a thoro grasp of world conditions. It is merely an extension of the idea being stressed in our shop nuclei and Worker Correspondent activities. We study the conditions in the shop; learn the needs and conditions of the workers (even to the extent of complaining about leaky toilets, and scab bread in the lunch-rooms) and base our demands on the dissatisfaction we find. More enterprising comrades study conditions in the entire industry. And still more important it is to study the steadily fluctuating economic and political conditions of the country.

Little attention has been paid to this phase of Leninist education. There has been some work done in this direction, as for instance "The Government Strikebreaker," by Lovestone, the series of articles by Browder, and several other isolated cases—but all too few. Our facts and figures have been scarce and hackneyed.

Leninist education if it is to be effective must deal with concrete problems. The Y. C. I. has emphasized the fact that in teaching Leninism to young workers we should not start with the beginning of the world—"the slime theory of communism"—but should proceed with a discussion of the actual conditions of these young workers.

Leninist education must be linked up with an understanding of the facts of the American class struggle if we are to have the proper Leninist action.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE SURVEY OF CONFERENCES SHOWS I. L. D. FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

A survey of the local conferences held thruout the country on Sept. 13 under the auspices of International Labor Defense, indicates a growing response to the call for defense of labor's class-war prisoners. The conferences occurred in 25 of the largest cities in the country and 35 of the smaller towns. In nearly every instance they were successful. In every instance the purpose of the conferences was attained: the setting up of permanent branches of International Labor Defense composed of dues paying members who accept the principle of fighting against capitalist persecution of working class fighters.

Represented at the various conferences were local trade unions, workers' fraternal and benefit societies, co-operatives and permanent I. L. D. branches previously established. These latter were provisionally formed since the national conference for labor defense held in Chicago last June that founded I. L. D. At the Sept. 13 conferences these branches were brot together in city-wide locals and connected with city central committees.

**Collective Affiliation.** In addition to these units, there are now represented in the city central committees other workers' organizations that sent delegates to the conferences and declared their desire to collectively affiliate. These now have delegates to the city centrals and pay a monthly sum in collective dues. At the New York conference, 40,000 workers were represented, in Chicago, 18,000. Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco and other of the more important cities held conferences that compared favorably, in proportion, to New York and Chicago.

**Protest Persecutions.** Without exception, the conferences endorsed the proceedings and actions of the national conference of June 28 last, that brot International Labor Defense into existence. The conference went on record for the release of all class war prisoners and passed resolutions of protest. Many sent resolutions of protest to the ambassadors of foreign countries that have subjected their working classes to persecutions and terror such as Poland, Roumania, Esthonia. Resolutions were sent to the U. S. war department asking the release of Crouch and Trumbull, imprisoned Communist soldiers.

The central feature of the gatherings was the case in Zeigler, Ill., where Henry Corblishley and 14 other union coal miners are being victimized by a frame-up of criminal charges brot by corrupt union officials with the backing of the coal operators and the Ku Klux Klan. Reports were made on the various cases now before I. L. D. for legal defense. There are many cases of attempts to deport foreign-born workers pending and new ones frequently arising. There are big trials in progress in Michigan and Pennsylvania. In addition to this, I. L. D. has assumed the obligation of supplying material aid to the more than 100 class war prisoners now in jail and their families. The conferences mapped out plans for meeting these obligations and prepared campaigns to re-ve interest in labor defense thruout the organized labor movement in their respective cities.

The Polish Legation in London have refused to receive a delegation from the London Trades' Council protesting against the trial of Lantzutsky and demanding the release of all political prisoners in Poland.

## I. W. A. OPENING CAMPAIGN FOR NEEDY CHINESE

### Civil War and Famine Scourges Nation

The International Workers' Aid now located at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., is now carrying on a nation-wide drive for relief of the struggling and starving workers and children of China.

This is the same organization that did such splendid work for the relief of the famine stricken workers and peasants of Russia in 1922-1923, then known as the Friends of Soviet Russia, and which came to the rescue of the German workers in 1923-24 and the Irish famine stricken peasants in 1925.

The I. W. A. is the American section of the Workers' International Relief with headquarters in Berlin, Germany, having national sections in every country of note thruout the world.

From a report sent out by the Berlin office, we note that the German workers collected a million gold marks in four weeks' time for the relief of their suffering fellow workers in China.

In England the Chinese relief work is being supported by labor in a manner that leaves no room for doubt as to how they feel toward the Chinese workers. At a recent W. I. R. congress held in London, the delegates pledged their full support and solidarity.

Many Tough Problems. The Chinese workers who are only just awakening to the realization of the class struggle, are confronted with a triple problem; first, their own exploiters and profiteers; second, the capitalist invaders who now rule China, and as per late reports, they have had a flood that has pauperized millions of workers and peasants whose crops were wiped out. Two million families were left high and dry without a morsel to call their own. The American I. W. A. looks forward to receiving unstinted and immediate support from all sections of the country, from the ranks of labor and sympathizers.

It is to be hoped that the American workers will rally to the support of the Chinese workers morally and financially. It is not charity but a duty that calls. Send your contribution to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., today.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

# N. E. C. Resolution for the Bolshevization of the League

Resolution Presented By the N. E. C. to the Third National Convention of the Young Workers League

## THE GENERAL SITUATION.

WHILE there must be taken into account in the present world situation a certain stabilization which capitalism has managed to achieve in sections of Europe—a stabilization of a temporary and partial nature—thus enabling the bourgeoisie to deal with the after-war crisis up to a point, the world situation continues to remain objectively revolutionary. The growing division between American and British imperialism, the reactions of the Dawes Plan, the sharpening crises in France, Italy, the Balkan and Baltic states, are all one side of a coin; on the other is presented the trembling social order due to the shocks received by the uprisings of the colonial reserves of imperialism in Morocco and China, and the rumblings of rebellion in India, the Philippines, and elsewhere. Of great revolutionary significance is also the increasing left wing movement in Great Britain, the drive for International Trade Union Unity, and the existence of the Soviet Union whose economic improvement and consolidation stands in marked contrast to the decay of capitalist economy, and is a symbol of the successful revolutionary struggle against imperialism which is serving as a guide for constantly growing masses of workers in capitalist nations.

Even the relative stabilization that capitalism has been able to attain, however, has been achieved at the expense of a decrease in the standard of living of the working class. The inherent contradictions of capitalism are tearing it apart and resulting in more bitter and sharper clashes between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The inability of capitalism to solve its innumerable problems becomes clearer every day. Regardless of the democratic illusions which capitalism presents the conditions of the broad masses of the workers become worse.

## 2. THE POSITION IN AMERICA.

AMERICAN capitalism, inescapably bound up with the development of imperialism throughout the world, is now in a period of economic uncertainty. The export of capital from this country shows a mounting figure, home production, in many of the most important industries, is still maintaining its high level of production. However, some basic industries like that of coal mining is in an almost constant state of crisis, with resultant misery to thousands of coal miners. Wage cuts become the order of the day especially in the unorganized industries. Strikes for the simple maintenance of the union and an average standard of living are occurring with greater frequency. A recurrence of the agrarian crisis is on the horizon.

At the same time American imperialist policy is becoming more sharply defined than ever before. The increase of army, naval, and air forces, the distribution of American military forces throughout the world, the swiftness with which the government reacts militantly towards every political event in Europe, Asia, or on the American continents, are reflections of the wide extension of American imperialist interests that has taken place in the last score of years. American imperialism is developing its diplomacy, showing itself a brutal interventionist in Central and South America, a cunningly "disinterested" power in China, and an apostle of stabilization in Europe. A powerful military machine stands ready to execute America's war orders as soon as imperialism's financial interests are endangered, thus holding over the heads of the young workers of this country the prospect of a more horrible world war than that of 1914.

The sharpening of class conflicts in the United States because of the radical changes which have taken place in this country's economic and political life since the world war and the forceful entry into world imperialist politics, together with the failure of the promises of prosperity to materialize, offer a fertile field for the growth of the Communist movement. The process of the revolutionization of the masses goes forward slowly but inevitably. The movement for the formation of a broad labor party, temporarily diverted from its course by the LaFollette led revolt of the small bourgeoisie against big capital, must in the future show signs of again assuming mass proportions, especially in view of the indications that the resistance of the workers is being stiffened in many fields against the encroachments of the capitalists, which will again drive them towards a movement for independent political action.

In the trade unions, instead of clearly formulating policies of struggle against the attempts of the capitalists to make worse the conditions of the workers, the bureaucracy is heading further and further in the direction of class collaboration. For a policy of militancy is being substituted a policy of servility and betrayal. The left wing, and its most advanced section, the Communists, are growing in influence and are becoming so strong that in some instances the official-

dom is desperately seeking to oust them from the unions even, in many instances, in the face of the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the membership. The process of revolutionizing the trades unions becomes easier from the point of view of the complete betrayal of the workers by the reactionary officialdom, the consistent policy of progressive measures and uncompromising defense of the elementary interests of the workers by the Communists, the inevitable reactions in this country of the movement which is sweeping the trade unionists of even the most conservative sections of the world: International Trade Union Unity.

Especially now, moreover, the young workers occupy the political and economic field. The death struggles of imperialism in this country against the imperialists of other powers hang over the heads of the working youth as a threat of the new wars which are swiftly drawing near. The intensification of the campaign to build the Boy and Girls Scouts' movement, the unusually large arrangements for the Citizens' Military Training Camps, the military training which is being made compulsory for tens of thousands of students in the high schools and colleges, the strengthening of the naval and military machinery of America, unprecedented naval maneuvers in the Pacific and nation-wide military mobilization days are significant of the imperialist war which casts its shadow before us. This generation of the young workers will fill the ranks of the imperialist armies of the coming slaughter.

With the intensification of the open shop drive against the workers, the wage cut campaign and the general worsening of the conditions of the workers, the youth assumes increasing importance. The simplification of the labor process has enabled the capitalist to use the young workers to take the place of adults at lower wages and longer hours. This has been a factor of great importance in the reduction of the standard of living of the workers and has been made worse by the fact that the trade unions still discriminate against the young workers, some of them having prohibitive initiation fees, high dues payments, discriminatory clauses in their constitutions and the like. This has contributed to the fact that young workers have often been—sometimes involuntarily—the means of breaking down union control of industry, and are used as active strike-breakers in many economic struggles. An indication of the tendency of a change in this situation has been observed lately by the growing number of young workers who participate militantly in strikes and other struggles of the working class. However, the exploitation of young workers continues in the most shameless manner in this country, the capitalists stopping at nothing to wring profits out of the labor of the young, going so far as to employ hundreds of thousands of children in almost all the industries in the country.

## 3. THE TASK OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE.

THE task of the Young Workers League is to bolshevize itself, a task which is an integral part of the bolshevization of the Party but which naturally assumes a somewhat different form. By the Bolshevization of the Young Workers League we mean the winning over of the youth of this generation, the building of a strong mass organization of young workers, recruited from the basic and heavy industries, organized upon a shop nuclei basis, and forming a centralized and firmly-knit body of revolutionary youth which, thru a clear understanding of the principles of Leninism, is rooted in the shops, factories and mines, capable of carrying on a struggle for the everyday interests of the young workers on the economic, and political fields, of initiating and leading these struggles, and gaining the confidence and adherence of the masses of the working youth of this country, and their allies, the rural and the colonial youth, working at all times under the political direction of our Party, whose leadership we shall ensure by the building of a strong party core within the youth.

The Young Workers League, which has just shown its heightened political level by seriously participating, from its highest to its lowest units, in a political discussion and struggle of our leader, the Workers (Communist) Party, must guard against the danger of political estrangement from the Party which may manifest itself in a tendency to take a political position different or opposed to that of the Party, and also from the danger of completely losing sight of the fact that the Young Workers League is not merely a youth section of the Party but has specific functions to perform in order to win over the masses of the working class youth. This latter danger can be overcome by clearer central directives for our work and more energetic carrying out of the decisions of the Young Communist International. The first danger, to which is contributed the fact that in this particular historical period of building mass Communist Parties in a condition of temporary stabilization of capitalism, the youth may move away from the Parties thru failure to understand the necessity or significance of changes in tactics brought about by changed conditions

to which the Parties adapt themselves by Bolshevik maneuvering—this first danger must be guarded against by the building of a strong kernel, a firm backbone of Party membership within the Young Workers League, especially in the higher and lower circles of functionaries.

Much closer relationships with the Party, more numerous and better functioning exchanges of representatives from both organizations, a more careful political guidance by the Party, is another assurance of the political leadership of the Communist over the Young Communist movement.

In the question of the greatest danger which confronts the Workers Party—the menace of Loreism, it must be clearly understood that the League as a whole must align itself completely and accurately with the position of the Party and join wholeheartedly in this important struggle. The necessary prerequisite for this task as well as for the main task of the Bolshevization of the League is the unity of effort and forces upon the correct line of policy, thus forming a united League which pursues its task as energetically as it relentlessly fights against the unfounded formation of factional groupings.

To achieve this aim, a number of points must be closely adhered to and carried out. These problems are not artificially or arbitrarily connected, but must be taken as parts of the whole task of Bolshevization, all of which together mean the building of a young Leninist League.

## 4. COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE.

THE more experience we gain in the work of organizing the League on the basis of shop nuclei, the more convinced we must all become of the absolute necessity of completely reorganizing and further organizing the League on this basis. Mass activity is at best a futile gesture with the old social-democratic form of territorial branches. The complete reorganization of the League on the basis of shop nuclei can not be accomplished by a mere reallocation of our present membership, but must be achieved by uninterrupted membership drives which must be taken in connection with economic and political work and not as an abstract campaign detached from the struggles of the young workers. The nucleus must be made the basic unit of the League in reality and must demonstrate to the working youth that the Young Workers League is the only organization which carries on the struggle for their interests and needs, and is their representative on the economic and political fields. Thru the reorganization of the League the problem of foreign language branches becomes liquidated, since the existence of foreign language speaking units as basic political bodies of our organization is not in harmony with a Bolshevik organization. The greater participation of the members of the League in the struggles of the working youth will enable us to completely reorganize the league by the time of the next Y. W. L. Congress. Under the slogans of "In every large shop a nucleus" and "Every member a shop nucleus organizer" will we achieve this task.

## 5. ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

A YOUTH movement organized upon the basis of shop nuclei does not thereby become automatically transformed into a Bolshevik organization. We have merely built the correct form of organization which enables us to carry thru work correctly and develop a mass movement. One of the main tasks of the League is the necessity for greatly increasing its economic-trade union work. The league has made a big step forward on the economic field and has already shown its ability to participate in the daily struggles of the young workers by departing from the "journalistic" stage of economic trade union work and organizing campaigns with concrete demands for the youth. This must be intensified so that not only the larger sections, but also the entire league has entered in the work. The league has gained much experience in its campaigns. The issuance of pamphlets for particular industries has proved to be very successful. While these campaigns for specific youth demands mark a step forward in the work of the Y. W. L., it must, however, be stated that these campaigns have a practical value if the league succeeds in winning an organized influence upon the masses of young workers, i. e. if it succeeds in organizing shop nuclei, which, together with the fractions in the unions must carry on the actual struggle for the demands set up. Moreover these campaigns have been carried on so far, with the exception of the coal mining campaign, in less important industries. These campaigns must now be extended on a national scale and should concentrate on key industries. Special efforts should be made to reorganize and continue special national campaigns among the masses of the young workers in large industries such as: coal, steel, textile, automobile, etc. on the basis of special youth demands. The beginning which has already been made in various strikes by setting up concrete demands for the youth must find a similar response from the league in every strike that takes place in the future.

The campaigns of the league must be crowned by the calling of conferences of the working youth of particular industries and these must be a means of rallying the broad masses of the working youth in the big industries to the demands of the Y. W. L. These conferences must become regular features in the activities of the Y. W. L. The aim of the league must also be to organize conferences of the rural youth to which representatives from the workshops should participate thus bringing the industrial youth near to the rural youth and establishing a bond between the industrial youth and their allies in the rural districts. All efforts should be made to have Negro delegates at all of these conferences, both industrial and rural.

One of the weakest points in the work of the league has been its failure to concentrate upon the organization of trade union youth fractions without which the practical carrying out of the trade union work will have but a propagandistic and in a certain sense a "journalistic" value, if the league members are not organized in the unions and as long as there are no fractions of the Y. W. L. in the unions.

The slogan "Every member of the Y. W. L. an active trade union member" signifies that the members of the Y. W. L. in a particular union must unite into a fraction of the Y. W. L. Hand in hand with the campaign of "Into the unions!" must be carried thru the building up of the fractions in the Y. W. L. These fractions must work in closest contact with the T. U. E. L. for specific youth demands. It is their task to conduct within the general activities of the T. U. E. L. the work for the interests of the young workers, to propagate and popularize the demands of the Y. W. L. and to enlist the support of the T. U. E. L. and thru the T. U. E. L. the support of the unions, to fight for the demands of the Y. W. L. It is particularly important that the Y. W. L. wins the support of the T. U. E. L. in their fight for the removal of all barriers against the youth: high entrance fees, high dues, age and color barriers, etc., and for the admission of the young workers with full rights but lower entrance fees and dues in accordance to the wages received. For this purpose the league should have a representative on all committees of the T. U. E. L. The league must also make the greatest use of facilities of the T. U. E. L. in order to reach the masses of the young workers thru the publications of the T. U. E. L. The movement for Intl. T. U. Unity must be taken advantage of to further our campaign against discrimination of old workers against the youth. Only by enlisting the support of the trade unions can our campaign be crowned with success.

THE crisis in agricultural economy, which recurs with more frequency and sharpness, the historical fact of the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win the broad sections of the farmers as allies in the struggle, the existence of exploitation of the rural youth which is in some respects more bitter than that of the industrial youth, the tremendous factor which the agrarian youth plays in building up the backbone of reactionary, anti-working class organizations, and the situation in our league where the vast majority of the membership does not yet realize the decisive importance of winning the rural youth to our banner, makes it more than ever imperative that work in this field be carried on in a systematic and serious manner. The coordination of agrarian work thru a well functioning national agrarian department, together with adequate directions and a campaign of aggressive enlightenment of the revolutionary importance of this work is an immediate task of the League. The convention must adopt an exhaustive thesis on this point, dealing with the class division on the land, the conditions of the rural youth and practical measures for winning the masses of these young rural workers to the Young Communist movement.

## 6. WORK AMONG THE RURAL YOUTH.

THE work which has been already begun on this field must be intensified to a great degree. This is one of our chief tasks and must not be considered as a temporary campaign. The Negro masses form a huge reserve of capitalism at present, and the spirit of revolt and unrest among them shows more clearly than ever before the potential revolutionary force that they embody. Exactly because of the cunningly built up race prejudices between black and white workers it is imperative that we carry on the work of drawing the Negro working youth into our ranks. Our organization will only be a mass young bolshevik league if we have in its ranks not only the white young workers but also a large body of the young Negroes. The campaign for the total abolition of all discrimination against the Negro races, and for the complete economic, political and social equality of the Negro race, together with special campaigns among the Negro youth especially in the huge industries where they work in large numbers (steel mining, stockyards, railroads, etc.) on the basis of concrete demands must be energetically conducted. And while we lay our emphasis upon the young industrial Ne-

## 7. WORK AMONG THE NEGRO YOUTH.

gro workers, we must not overlook the hundreds of thousands in the South, contact with whom we must strive for. The building of a youth bloc in the American Negro Labor Congress is another aim towards which we must work. The winning of the Negro youth is an essential and basic point in the bolshevization of our league.

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## 8. LENINIST TRAINING.

NO Young Communist League can pretend to be a Bolshevik organization unless its ranks are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Leninism, i. e. the theory and practice of the proletarian revolution in the period of imperialism. Bolshevization means the building of our League according to the teachings of Lenin. The danger of confusion in separating Marxism from Leninism, considering Marxism as "theory" and Leninism as "practice," or assuming Leninism to be a revision or mere "improvement" of an out-dated Marxism must be combated. Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice and it is equally true, from another angle, that without Marxism there can be no Leninism, and vice versa. Especially in a country where there is a long period of struggle before we reach a directly revolutionary situation, and the resultant danger of opportunist or leftist deviations, it is imperative that an intensive Leninist training be the order of the day in the League. The score for revolutionary theory must be vigorously overcome, and a broad stratum of well-trained comrades built up who will not only be able to carry on the work of the League in a Bolshevik manner, but form an organized reserve for future work in the Party. Leninist training must not only be conducted among the League's leadership, which must thoroughly absorb the teachings of Lenin, but should be carried on among the broadest sections of the membership and even spread to the masses of working youth. A thoro program must be adopted for every nucleus and branch which will be in harmony with specific conditions. The League must try in the shortest possible time to establish a full-time Central Leninist Training School in Chicago, and where possible, in other sections of the country.

## 9. ANTI-MILITARIST AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK.

THIS is the epoch of preparation for new imperialist wars and a concerted attempt for once more attacking the Soviet Union, whose economic improvement and consolidation arouses the fear and hatred of the bourgeoisie. Upon the shoulders of the youth, and its revolutionary section, the Communist Youth, who are the first victims of imperialist war, falls the greatest share of the task of anti-militarist and anti-imperialist struggle. Just as vigorously as we combat the preparatory organizations of bourgeois militarism (Boy Scouts, C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., etc.) so must we also fight against the social-democratic pretense at struggle as well as against the rising wave of delusive pacifist lack of struggle. Against the dangerous pacifist slogan of "No More War" we raise the cry of "War Against War." The workers cannot prevent imperialist wars, but they can and must prepare to turn imperialist wars into civil wars to lead towards the proletarian revolution. This can be done only by building a systematic network of nuclei in the army and navy and by leading in the struggle for immediate concrete demands for soldiers and sailors, such a program must be immediately issued and propagated. The idea of the proletarian army must be spread thru the popularization of the Red Army.

Our anti-imperialist work goes hand in hand with the anti-militarist activity. The national-revolutionary movement which is growing in the Philippines, for example, makes it incumbent upon us not only to give moral aid, but also organizational aid in the work of building a Young Communist League there. Closer collaboration between the American and Mexican leagues is also necessary. Widespread publicity to the sinister activities of American imperialism in the Caribbean, South and Central America, the Pacific, Europe and Asia is one of our tasks. We must do all in our power to align the revolutionary student and working youth of the American continents in the ranks of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, as well as to explain to the young workers the significance and menace of the Dawes Plan and all other machinations of American imperialism. The historical importance of the colonial peoples' revolutionary uprisings must be explained to every Young Communist.

## 10. OUR PRESS.

THE Bolshevization of our press means bringing it still closer to the lives and struggles of the young workers, reflecting their interests and needs, and becoming a mass organizer and propagandist. This can be accomplished by the creating of a wide network of workers' correspondents who will form a national staff of the Young Worker. A paper which the young workers do not feel to be their defende, and in which they do not find reflected their struggles and working conditions is not a mass or-

gan. The elementary tasks of individual distribution must be emphasized time and again. The Young Comrade, also, must be made a mass organ which will reflect the struggles of the children in the schools and factories, written by these children in a language that they understand. The Young Comrade must become not only an organ for education but an organ and instrument of working class children's struggle.

## 11. COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT.

THE building of a mass organization of proletarian children and their education and preparation in working class struggles is of great moment to the revolutionary movement. Even the youngest generation must not be left unchallenged, in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The Junior Section must be transformed into an actual well-functioning body of proletarian children, based upon school nuclei and the school struggle, the struggle against religious poison and nationalism and bourgeois patriotism, and become an adjunct of the Communist movement whose special job is the political education of the working class child, preparation for entry into larger struggles by bringing them into the general struggles of the workers and the specific struggles of the children in the schools as well as in the industries. The children must be brought more actively into the struggle against child labor, and the adult working class movement must be gained for the support of the organization of the working class child into the revolutionary movement. The union of the youngest generation and the oldest generation of workers means the formation of a solid band of proletarian fighters.

## 12. STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPONENT YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.

IN this field the American league has been too lax entirely. The tremendous influence exercised over the working youth in particular by such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., and a dozen other big bourgeois groups ranging from the most reactionary to the socialist youth makes necessary the immediate beginning of a campaign to expose the bourgeoisie reactionary nature of these bodies. Not only thru the press, but also thru nucleus bulletins, special pamphlets and leaflets, and thru mass educational instruments must these organizations be exposed. In a number of these organizations the building of fractions and the application of the united front tactic is the best means of nullifying their influence upon the working class youth. In open political organizations, such as the fascist and socialist groups, fractions may be especially formed, and united front proposals should be used only under specific conditions. The hold of opponent youth organizations upon young workers and farmers must be broken by the Young Communist movement.

## 13. THE WORKING CLASS SPORTS MOVEMENT.

THE great popularity of sports among the American youth shows the importance of aiding in the growth of a working class sports movement. The work already begun by the Workers Sports Alliance must be considerably increased with our aid so as to build up a mass organization of working class sports, side by side with a campaign to expose the reactionary nature of the bourgeois sports bodies. The building of communist fractions within working class sports groups must be systematically carried out.

## 14. WORK AMONG THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKING YOUTH.

THE virtual stoppage of immigration by act of congress has to a certain extent minimized the problem of the foreign language speaking youth. The numbers that are still here, however, are of sufficient importance to be given serious thought. Agitation and propaganda work among these young workers must be continued thru national propaganda committees. All tendencies towards decentralization of the League, such as autonomy, federations, etc., must be vigorously fought and efforts made, on the contrary, to draw these young workers more into the stream of the general working class youth of the country. Thru a constant ideological campaign and by the building of a homogeneous league based on shop nuclei this problem will be largely eliminated. Foreign language work will be largely confined to the combatting of the influence of bourgeois and nationalist as well as bourgeois-cultural organizations which exist for the respective nationalities, thru special organizational arrangements and thru the publication of literature wherever necessary. Adaption to specific conditions of struggle in this country is the duty of all foreign language speaking comrades, and the carrying on of their special work should not hinder but contribute to the building of a firmly united and monolithic organization.

## 15. NECESSITY OF WINNING AMERICAN WORKING YOUTH.

FOLLOWING the line of least resistance a number of sections of our league have been able to organize the foreign-language speaking youth almost to the exclusion of the

native youth, or the youth of foreign descent which has been Americanized (not in the nationalist-patriotic sense that the bourgeoisie uses this term, but from our point of view as forming the bulk of the native American working class youth). This is a condition which must be remedied. Our league must not only be the organization of the foreign language speaking youth, whose valuable support we must always retain, but special efforts must be made to reach the native youth, who in most instances form the bulk of the working class youth in such basic and key industries as mining, transportation, metal and machinery industry, foodstuffs, and the like. Without the accomplishment of this task the Young Workers League cannot be said to be the representative of the American working class youth, and therefore not a real American section of the Young Communist International. It must turn its attention and direct its activities towards the winning of the broad masses of the American working youth.

Inert: In this connection it is well to point out that while our League has been unusually successful in winning a good percentage of the young working class girls into its ranks, this task must remain constantly in our minds and a special portion of our activities devoted to gaining the

## DEMOCRACY AND DISCIPLINE.

A BOLSHEVIK League is a united, disciplined league. Together with a relentless and free criticism of our work must go an iron discipline which must be realized by the entire membership an exercised not solely thru formal organizational measures of censure but thru a widespread ideological campaign to explain the elemental necessity of a communist organization which has one united leadership, one platform and program in the face of constant struggle with the enemy, which prohibits the formation of fractions and maintains at the same time a democratic centralism of organization.

## POPULARIZATION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

The Young Communist International is the leader of the struggles of the working class youth in all lands. It is our duty as the American section of the international of youth to popularize the Y. C. I. among the masses of American young workers and bring to their attention the significance of our international leadership and the historical tradition of revolutionary struggle which it has inherited and which it brings to the masses of working youth all over the world. The achievement of these tasks means a united League with a central direction and political subordination to the Communist Party. With a clear understanding of the historical role of the revolutionary youth movement, and a thoroughly trained Bolshevik membership, we shall succeed in winning to our banner the masses of the working youth of this generation, working hand in hand with the Communist Party for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of workers' rule.

## Hartford Workers Back Willimantic Strikers

L. J. DAVIS, (Young Worker Correspondent) As a result of a conference representing eleven organizations including the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers League, Painters Club, Workmen's Circle, Bakers Union, Literary Circle, etc. \$800 was collected for the Willimantic strikers.

The money was collected after a house to house canvas. The strikers have been out already for twenty-six weeks in this struggle against the ten percent wage cut which the American Thread Co. is trying to force on them. Already the worst slave conditions exist here and a further wage cut was more than the workers could put up with.

Forty workers of Hartford together with as many strikers who came from Willimantic went out to raise the money. When the strikers came to Hartford they were welcomed to the Labor Educational Alliance where the committee had prepared a hall and refreshments for them.

A spectator could not help noticing the fighting spirit of the strikers and the great solidarity they showed to the Hartford workers. It was most inspiring to see young boys and girls of sixteen, seventeen taking part in a strike and willing to fight the bosses to the end.

It is a great lesson for the American Youth to realize the fact that only with a bitter struggle and great suffering shall they be able to improve their conditions.

## YOUNG WORKER

An organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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### CANADIAN LEAGUE CONVENTION MARKS GREAT FORWARD STEP

The convention of the Young Communist League of Canada, held in Toronto, September 15th, and 16th indicates the extensive work that the Communist Youth has done during the past sixteen months. With the organization upon its present sound, organizational basis, the convention was able to lay the plans for greater effort upon the wider political fields.

The outstanding feature of the convention was the reorganization of the League upon the basis of factory and street nuclei. The discussion upon this important change in the League structure lasted for some four hours.

**Re-organization.**  
A unanimous decision was finally arrived at. In order to reach the large masses of the young workers, either in the school, on the street or at work, the League, it was decided, has to be very materially changed from an organization standpoint.

These changes were decided upon in all detail, and in fact the entire organization reconstructed to provide for the spread of the influence of the Communist Youth to every element of the youth of the working class of Canada. In the future, the Communist Youth will not carry on their work, in large branches, in periodic meetings, but shall work in small groups, either in school, at work or on the street, always to the end of adding to the ranks of the Young Communist League of Canada. With the machinery for the carrying on of the work, properly reconstructed, the convention passed on to the consideration of the important tasks and work for the future.

**To the Masses.**  
All the plans for the future work of the League, were laid down on the basis of the discovery during the course of the League's work in the past, which amounted in principle to the fact that Mahomet had to go to the Mountain, because the Mountain would not come to him. The past year's experience of the League has shown, what was already known to be the case several years ago, that the vast masses of the young workers of Canada are under the complete ideological control of the boss class. And it was fully realized by the representatives at the convention from the League from Glace Bay to Vancouver, that the passing of all the most fancy resolutions that the human brain ever concocted, would not bring these young workers flocking into the Young Communist League. So from the very start the idea of rushing through a list of voluminous "Whereases" and "Therefore be it resolved's," was conspicuous by its absence. The convention set itself the task of discovering the way to Bolshevization, and stuck to the job from the very start.

**Bolshevization.**  
The road of Bolshevization is the road to concrete and practical work among the masses of the young workers, and the plans laid down at the convention were calculated to direct the League over just such a road. The reorganization was the first and greatest step. Next came Marxist-Leninist training of the membership of the League itself—the prerequisite to being able to follow the plans for Bolshevization. The concrete organizational basis for the immediate carrying out of a thorough going training was laid. Local study classes, district functionary schools and the curriculum were thoroughly dealt with, on the infallible basis of past experience.

**Youth and Unions.**  
Trade Union economic work followed. In this the problem was greater contact and broader influence. Very definite plans were laid for work in the Mine Unions and the Needle trades, and an organizational drive, jointly with the Party, to build the Trade Unions, and bring the youth in to the work outlined. What had in the past, been recognized as merely a "left" element, would have to develop into a perfectly organized "left youth block" both in the Mining Unions and the Needle trade unions. In roads into new unions, is a necessity to progress. This must be done by the work of the Party trade unionists, fighting for the breaking down of the apprentice sections of the trade unions, and the organization with special financial conditions of all young workers into the trade unions, themselves. To awaken the interest of the young workers in the trade unions, the League members will have to establish factory newspapers, and the Party must devote a part of the factory and local newspapers to the youth problems.

**Bi-weekly "Young Worker"**  
Passing on to the consideration of the Press, the basis for the building of a bi-weekly "Young Worker" was established. Only after the paper had become the real expression of the sympathies of the young workers, would it be possible to truly Bolshevize it. The task before the press was in becoming just an expression, and to this end methods of securing young workers correspondents were elaborated.

**Against Militarism.**  
Anti-militarist war is, according to the convention, the liveliest issue for the League. In this work, we have to deal with the future Fascist and "white guard" elements of the working youth. It is the task of the League to so demoralize the forces

of the bourgeois state as to render them useless, at any rate to the bourgeoisie, in time of an industrial or political crisis. Very careful plans had to be made by the convention for this important work.

**Children's Work.**  
The work among the children received the most careful attention. The Junior Section, which in the future will be known as the Young Pioneers of Canada, was reorganized on the basis of school groups, in order that the work may be carried on right in the school.

The convention took the attitude towards opponent organizations, such as the Native Sons of Canada, and the Boys' Parliaments, that the League membership would have to work within these to the end of having them take a stand for Canadian Independence, and the abolition of the B. N. A. Act.

A National Young Workers' Sports League was planned for. This convention established the Young Communist League in Canada. The tasks are many, but the means is a strong centralized organization of Communist Youth.

### Resolution on N. E. C. Report Passed by District Conventions

(Continued from page 1)  
of activity which the N. E. C. issued regularly has done much toward this development. In membership we have increased from about 1,000 members to at least 3,500. In character we have improved, the League reorientating its activity largely to the industrial sections of the country.

The persistent campaign to reorganize the League is not yet completed but today the entire membership is ideologically prepared and the many individual experiences in nuclei as well as the reorganizing of two large centers on the area branch basis has prepared the path for complete reorganization in co-operation with the Party. The reorganization cannot be separated from continual recruiting campaigns having as their object the accomplishment of 10,000 members and the complete reorganization and organization upon the nucleus basis.

The initiation of factory campaigns has set the pace for the entire International. These have trained our members in activity among the workers in the factories and have brought us in contact with many new elements which had never heard of the Y. W. L. These factory campaigns have formed the basis for many of our nuclei which have been organized.

We take note of the successful beginnings in trade union activity; the launching and developing of a Communist Children's movement; the campaign to reach the young Negroes; the beginnings in anti-militarist work; the successful building of our press from its old monthly magazine form to a newspaper, firstly a bi-weekly and for the past year a weekly newspaper; the launching and maintenance of the first Communist Children's magazine and the various other literature.

All of these accomplishments lays the basis for the future development of our League into a mass organization having its roots in the workshops and wielding an influence upon their everyday life.

During these past twenty-eight months the League leadership has not been free from attacks and factional criticism. The N. E. C. correctly took these to our international leadership, the Y. C. I., and there were supported in their contentions. The Y. C. I., among other things stated, "The Central Committee (N. E. C.) of the Y. W. L. of A. has shown lately by the way it is conducting the League's work, that it is capable of being the leader of the American Youth League in full agreement with the E. C. of the Young Communist International. We are convinced that it will be able also in the future to lead the Y. W. L. in accordance with the lines laid down in this resolution and in the resolution of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern on the American question. If members of the minority group have reproached the Central Committee of the Y. W. L. with not having done enough towards the League as a mass organization, we declare that there is no justification for such an accusation."

We endorse this declaration of the Y. C. I. and further express our full-hearted support to work for the accomplishments of all the tasks the Y. C. I. has set for us.

We are of the opinion that the majority of the Party convention accepted and carried out the decision of the C. I. in a responsible Communist manner, worthy of loyal supporters of the C. I. We declare our full confidence that the former party majority will continue to prove by its actions that it is loyal to the line of the Comintern and capable of following its policy.

We declare our firm intention to adhere to the line of the C. I. under all circumstances and to fight unitedly for the unity of the Party, as a section of the C. I.

On the basis of the political policy,



### Young Workers' Correspondence

#### Restaurant Workers Need 8-Hour Day

By RUFUS P. HEATH,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

The workers in the Chicago Restaurants have to live and work under the most horrible and unsanitary conditions experienced anywhere in the country.

The twelve hour day is universal throughout the city. Some of the small independent houses work their crew from six A. M. to six P. M., while the big chain corporations work from seven to seven. The workers are willing to work twelve hours, only because they think that it is the best that they can do, they think that it is either work twelve hours or else not work at all. Some of them have to work twelve hours a day on a split shift, six hours in the forenoon and six in the evening, this shift the workers get off in the middle of the day they can't sleep and then they have to go to work at night tired and worn out when they start. They have no time for pleasure, recreation, amusement, sports and reading or studying. When they render twelve hours actual labor to their boss they are worn out and all that they think about is to get to bed as soon as possible so that they may be able to get up in the morning and get on the job in time. It takes as much as two hours for many of them to go from where they sleep to where they work and about the same to go back home when they have finished their days work. Now figure twelve hours actual work on the job, two hours to go to work and two hours to go home, this makes some of them give as much as sixteen hours of their time to the boss every day. They work seven days a week. When they are too tired to go to work and stay at home one day, they go back to go to work the next day, the manager tells them that he can't use them anymore, that they didn't show up yesterday, so they put some one else on to take their place. Then they are in the ranks of the unemployed. Many of them have large families to support.

The winter scale is from two to three dollars a week lower than the summer scale. Take the Chas. Weighmans Co-operation, owned by John Sexton Co., Wholesale Grocers, Chicago, for an example. They pay their dishwashers and porters twelve dollars a week through the winter months, when there is immense unemployment and very little or no work to be found. Then in the summer when there is more work and the weather is hot and it is hard to get workers to take and hold the restaurant jobs, they raise the porters and dishwashers up to fourteen and sometimes fifteen a week.

The average wage scale through the winter months is as follows: Dishwashers and porters \$12.00 a week. Waiters and countermen \$18.00 a week. Waitresses \$17.00 a week. 2nd cooks \$23.00 a week. Chef cook \$25.00 a week and the pantryman \$21.00 a week. All work twelve hours a day and seven days a week.

It is the fault of the workers that they have to contend with such conditions. Because they are practically unorganized, there are a few union houses in the city. But they are so few in number that they are unable to improve the conditions for the vast majority of the workers. Altho the few union houses do have the job hour day, I am unable to say just what their wage scale is.

These conditions can be changed only when the workers themselves decide to organize in a body into one union and change them.

I suggest that the Young Workers League, F. W. I. U. No. 460 of the I. W. W. and the Chicago Local of the Amalgamated Food Workers, put

#### How the Fakers Work.

"The receipt for the League of Nations is as follows:—Take a little of Briand, add twice as much of Chamberlain, put in a little Polish-Roumanian seasoning, sprinkle with a little reformist oil and Mussolinise the lot. You will then have the League of Nations."—A. Losovsky, at French Left Wing Trade Union Conference.

initiation and extension of activities; its earnest efforts to unify the League and the drawing of proletarian comrades into activity; we express our full-hearted support of the N. E. C. and endorse without reservation the report of its representative.

We believe the outline of future activities presented by the N. E. C. as the basis of a further development of our League and the accomplishing of its aim of being a mass organization, adhering to the correct Communist policy in all fields of activity.

This final attempt of the N. E. C. to unify the League, so that work may no longer be deterred and that we as one unit shall work toward the further building of our wages into an influential factor in the lives of the American young workers, is endorsed whole-heartedly by this convention.

over a joint drive for the organization of the restaurant workers of Chicago this winter. They can have their organization separate, hold their meetings separate if they like, but all put their shoulders to the wheel for a joint membership drive in the Chicago restaurants. They should hold a joint mass meeting, for the purpose of outlining their plans of action. The eight hour day should be the first point of action. Then try to come to an agreement in regards as to what the wage scale should be. The wage scale should be universal, that is each organization concerned should agree on a fixed wage scale, under which all of the organizations should work. I suggest that the following wage scale and conditions be adopted for the membership drive.

Eight hours a day, six days a week. No overtime except in a case of life and death, which shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. When a worker is called on to work the day he or she is supposed to be off, same to be paid for at the rate of double time. Half a day on all national legal holidays, including the First of May, which is laborers International Labor Day. Wage scale: Dishwashers and porters \$21.00 a week. Waiters, waitresses and pantrymen \$25.00 a week. Second cook \$40.00 a week. Chef cook \$50.00 a week. Delicatessen workers to receive the restaurant workers wage scale, according to the work they do, on the same conditions as the restaurant workers. Bakers helpers \$40.00 a week. Mixers \$45.00 a week. Bakers \$50.00 a week. On the same conditions as the restaurant and delicatessen workers. Same wage scale for soda fountain workers as restaurant workers, on same conditions. Grocery clerks to get waiters and waitresses wages, same conditions. Butcher clerks to get the same scale and same conditions as the grocery clerks. All weekly scales to include board for restaurant, soda fountain, delicatessen and bakery workers. All workers who get hurt or become sick while on the job, to receive medical attention at the expense of the boss and draw full pay for the time that they are not able to work, and shall have their jobs back as soon as they are able to go to work. Two weeks vacation each summer with full pay.

All houses that charge as much as 40 cents for an order of ham and eggs, can afford to pay this scale of wages on the afore mentioned conditions. Others may raise the prices and the Union will see that the prices are not raised too high. In fact the union should control the prices also. This will prevent the bosses from grafting. The houses that haven't the trade to grant the union scale and conditions or can't afford to grant the scale and conditions of the union will close up or sell out. All of the greasy spoon joints, that sell a square meal for ten or fifteen cents will close up.

The union should own and operate two restaurants at its own expense for the unemployed. One on South State and one on West Madison. These restaurants should be run only for the unemployed and the food should be sold at cost, without making a profit.

In case that the afore mentioned scale is too high for a certain kind of work and too low for another, the union can regulate that. This is only an example of what I think that the wage scale and conditions should be.

#### The American Can: One of the Worst

Maywood, Illinois.

Dear Comrades:

Situated in this town is one of the worst open shops in the country: the American Can Company.

Here girls ranging in age from 16 to 40 get less than \$15.00 a week for a nine hours day of the hardest work. Most of the men and boys get no more than 40 cents an hour.

Many of the workers here are employed in the paint room and in the lithograph department. In both of these sections the work is very dangerous. The inks and the paints which we must handle is of a very poisonous nature and many of the workers get very sick after they have worked here for a few months.

The doctors in Maywood always advise workers in the paint department to quit their jobs and seek more suitable employment if they want to save their health. But it's hard to get work here, so the men and boys stick to their jobs until sometime they get so sick and weak that they don't come to work for a day or two. As soon as this happens the boss fires them.

In the lithograph department the boss promises the young workers a chance of promotion and in this way get them to work harder but those young workers who have been here longest are wise to this bunk and know that the biggest promotion any young worker ever gets is an advancement to 45 cents an hour, and that after slaving here for a year or two.

Another thing which has happened many a time is this: The superintendent promises the feeders on the lithograph presses apprenticeship for pressmen, but they never receive it. In our shop there is no ventilation at all and because of the delicate printing that is done here the windows are not supposed to be open. This means we have to breathe the stale air all day long.

Working under such conditions is bad enough for the health even if we should work short hours, but it is unbearable for nine hours a day.

I think that all the workers here should fight to get the eight hour day and those employed in the painting room or the lithograph department should only work six hours a day and five days a week, because if they work longer in the poisonous air they will not have enough time outside to get the poison out of their lungs. No worker who has any fight in him wants to become sick or die just to pile up bigger profits for the boss, and there is no reason why we should work in the poisonous air for nine hours a day when we all know what this will do to us.

Besides getting together to get the eight hour day in the plant and the six-hour day in the painting and lithograph departments, we should demand that no young workers under 18 be employed in these two poison shops, because no boy under 18 has strong enough lungs to withstand the poisonous fumes which surround those workers in the painting or lithograph departments.

Let's Can the Slave Conditions at the American Can! Litho-Helper.

#### THE COMMUNISTS IN THE ANTHRACITE

By AUGUST VALENTINE

As the campaign of the Workers Party among the anthracite miners who have been on strike for several weeks gains headway the union bureaucracy is waking up to the fact that a great awakening is taking place among the strikers, hitherto apathetic but now raising certain slogans through the section, rallying to their side the rank and file.

The Communists have raised the slogan of "Bring Out The Maintenance Men". These are the 10,000 miners who have continued work, keeping the mines drained of water, keeping the roof posted and doing other work of a like character. The Communists have pointed out in many mass meetings, among many other things, that this situation cannot continue to insure the strike successful, that every miner must drop pools. This slogan is gaining power among the strikers. Thru the Pottsville-Shenandoah valley this slogan is on the lips of thousands of miners.

The official are becoming worried. Instructions have been sent to the lackeys of Lewis to get leaders of the progressive movement. First on the list comes Pat Toohy a very terrible Red who is causing Lewis so much concern in this region. It was Toohy who led the small but well organized radical delegation at the Tri-District convention in Scranton in June, where the miners demands were formulated. It was at this convention Toohy got the goat of Lewis who in turn grandly shook his fist in the direction of our terrible red. This was not the first convention Toohy succeeded in get-

ing Lewis' goat, the same little thing was done two years ago at the International convention, 18 months ago at the Pittsburgh convention. It is well known Lewis loves our Red so well, in fact that his lackey Wm. Feeney, "leader" of the "great Connellsville Coke Region 'strike' attempted with the aid of a gang of sluggers to beat him up in a dark alley at the Allentown convention of the Federation of Labor in 1924.

Martin Davis, Executive Board Member from District No. 9 informed a local union president of Pottsville he is after two ducks, Toohy and another militant, Peter Billick. It seems these two arch Reds are very terrible people, when all that fuss is made over them. Davis said he was ordered to "drive them from the organization" We might humbly inform Mr. Davis that he has been tried four times before and in every instance failed, even with Phil Murray special prosecutor on two occasions. The Reds are here, here to stay, the Reds will be here when Mr. Davis and his gang are dead and forgotten, or in the next of the coal operators. They might be driven from the organization but others will rise in their place and carry on the work started by them. We might inform Mr. Davis he will have a sweet time driving them from the union.

It is all too evident the Communist campaign among the strikers is successful and a great source of worry to the fakers, who the Communists do not hesitate a bit to expose and place in the same category with the exploiters. The campaign will continue, the many mass meetings arranged to date will be held, the dance goes on.

### BRITISH NOTES

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Despite the reams of propaganda of the reactionary National Sailors' and Firemen's Union leaders, spread gladly by the capitalist press to defeat the "outlaw" strike of British seamen, the strike holds fast to British trade with invisible talons.

According to the fakers and the press the strike is "waning," but unfortunately a score of big passenger liners due to sail from England for the dominions are unable to sail at all, cargo steamer lines are wholly disorganized and cables tell that eighteen steamers are tied up in So. Africa and fifty-six in Australia.

#### Wilson Attacks George Hardy

Havelock Wilson, cabling long diatribes against the strikers from Canada and the United States outdoes all former slimmers.

The Sunday Worker, reprints a quotation from a leaflet printed in red and distributed around the docks by the traitor officials of the N. S. U. inciting the sailors as follows:

"Will you follow the lead of a spy who helped the Germans sink our ships and send thousands of our brave lads to their death?"

The "spy" mentioned is George Hardy, and he is so termed by Havelock Wilson because, in 1918, Hardy as a member of the American I. W. W. was imprisoned under a sentence of a year and a day at Leavenworth,

having been convicted by a war-time jury before Judge Landis of Chicago along with one hundred other I. W. W. on all sorts of fantastic charges under the infamous "espionage act," nothing being proven except that the I. W. W. had called some strikes for economic demands which, incidentally, were stated to be justified by government investigating commissions.

#### Hardy Among "Outlaw" Strikers

After Hardy's prison term was up, he was elected as general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., but was finally deported to England, his native land, after concluding his term of office with the I. W. W. As one of the leaders of the "outlaw" strike of seamen protesting against Wilson's signing of an agreement with the ship owners cutting the seamen's wages \$5 a month, Hardy has been made the center of the most despicable attack of Wilson and his tribe in England and Puruseth, Olander and company of the International Seamen's Union in America.

The caliber of Wilson's attack can well be judged by his statement to the capitalist press that "Not one of the reds' private characters can stand up for five minutes," and his launching of the most personal slanders upon opponents of his labor union policies. The Sunday Worker, organ of the progressive center of British unionism observes that "Wilson's union must be hard hit to stoop as low as this."

#### Youth versus Anthracite

(Continued from page 1)

Coal and Coke Company. The "Pennsy" is always the chief kicker when it comes to a raise for the miners. This is a very small company but still they managed to steal \$1,107,522 in the year 1923 with an operating expense of \$7,610,500 or a clear profit of 13 per cent. This is the company that every now and again shuts down their collieries crying that the "operating expense" is so tremendous it is impossible to get a nickle profit!

Miners and their sons, very young sons amass these millions for their exploiters, it is the exploited miner and his sons who did the coal, prepare the coal, get it to the outside, dump it in the cars, and yet they do not share the profits. On the contrary, someone who has never been inside a mine all his life, didn't lift a finger in the preparation of the coal gets the profit. They get the millions of dollars and those who mine the coal get the graveyard or the poorhouse. And yet they say this is the land of the free an' the home of the brave; sure it is the land of the flea and the home of the slave. The exploiters pile up the millions of dollars, they who never earned it, and those who suffered and slaved get the strike call to fight the attack of the mine barons.

While the young miners are slaving underground, contracting all the diseases connected with coal mining: consumption, T. B., asthma, rheumatism, defective hearing and sight, these parasites are on the Riviera, or in Switzerland or in Rome or in Palm Beach squandering the money realized from the miserable lot of these young and old miners.

The youth are taken from school very young and placed in the mines or breaker, placed there because the robbing mine barons find their labor power necessary to make more profits for them, placed there because their parents are forced to compel them to go to work to keep the fam-

ily alive. We witness daily hundreds and hundreds of children, who should be in school, who should be anywhere else than in the mines and breaker, coming from work with the steps of old men. Deprived of education and all the pleasures of society they are old men before they are young men. It has been this way for many years and it will be so until the workers take the political power into their own hands, run the industries not for profit but for the working class. The Communists are conducting an intensive campaign among the strikers, demanding a labor party, nationalization of the coal mines with workers' control, a six-hour day and thirty-hour week, a minimum wage, etc. Only under the leadership of the Communists will the deplorable condition of the miners be bettered. Lewis will again betray them now as he has done many times in the past. Many anthracite miners will read this and to them we say, rally to the Communist, assist them in their fight, for their fight is your fight and your fight is the fight of the entire workingclass.

#### AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS GROWS IN POPULARITY

CHICAGO, Ill. (A. N. L. C.)—From reports that are coming in to the National Office of the American Negro Labor Congress at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, there will be up to 500 delegates when the Congress convenes October 25th. Delegates are coming from the Virgin Islands, South Africa, and many foreign countries. Preparations are being made to take care of all delegates at the most reasonable price for the best service. Mrs. Ada McKinley, who will have charge of the housing committee, has much experience in this work, and everyone will be assured a comfortable place to stay during the Congress.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

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