

## REAL TASKS NOW FACE YOUNG 'WORKERS' CONFERENCE OF N. Y.

### Realize Decisions Must be Pushed in Shops and Unions

NEW YORK CITY.—The working youth conference held here June 19th struck one central note which cannot be forgotten. The central note was that this conference is only the beginning of a campaign to organize the unorganized youth in the shops and unions for the conference decisions. The task now faces not only the delegates, but the young workers who participated in the conference elections and who are the backbone of the move.

### NEED FOR ORGANIZATION STRESSED BY YOUNG WORKER DELEGATES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY.—At the working youth conference held here June 18th and 19th the following order of business was adopted: (1) Report of arrangements committee. (2) Election of resolutions and credentials committee. (3) The conditions of the young workers in the industries. (4) Reports of delegates and discussion. (5) Report of the resolutions committee. (6) Election of conference committee.

Rosen of the Carpenter's Union and Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Union both spoke and stressed the fact that as the young workers themselves begin to realize the importance of getting organized they will be able to force thru a recognition of this urgent problem by the trade unions.

The Saturday session of the working youth conference was taken up with the discussion and report of the delegates from the shops and unions. One delegate after the other took the floor and painted a graphic picture of the general and specific discriminations against the youth in the industries. It is interesting to note that practically every delegate said that it was practically the first time they ever spoke in public and many said that they had learned a great deal from the conference.

### Unions Must Start Special Drive to Enroll Youth

NEW YORK CITY.—The trade unions must realize the importance of the young workers and initiate a special drive to organize them—was another central key-note struck in the recent young workers' conference held here. With this, naturally, comes the necessity that the young workers themselves must realize the necessity of organization. The more the young workers will press for trade union organization the more heed will be paid them by the trade unions.

Unions and Shops Present. At the conference there was present 79 delegates coming from about 15 factories. Besides that unions of the Textile, Shoe, Needle, Iron and Food industries were represented. There were also present delegates from three plumber helper clubs. The delegates were elected by shop committees organized for the youth conference. Two hundred and fifty young workers participated in the elections of the delegates. The number of young workers organized into the factory committees is about 300. The delegates came from shops employing 10,000 young workers. Most of the shops employ at least 75 per cent young workers; some 90 per cent. Eighteen delegates were members of the Young Workers League many of whom have but recently joined.

and demanding maintenance for the children. (4) On the condition of the young Negroes (in some of the factory committees, which are the backbone of the conference, there are young Negro workers who realize that the solution of their problems lies in united efforts with the other young workers.)

After a committee of 21 members representing the young workers in the various industries was elected the conference adjourned amidst great enthusiasm.

## Postponement of Executives' Meet Danger to British Miners' Strike

By JOHN PEPPER.  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 26.—(Special cable)—An appeal issued here by the Communist International to the workers of England and of all countries emphasizes that the British miners' strike is in the greatest danger in view of the agreement of the miners' leaders with the general council for the postponement of the conference of the executive committees and in view of the refusal to criticize the policy of the general council which frustrated the general strike.

The assertion in which it is alleged that the agreement was due to the necessity to support the miners' strike and to create a single front in the trade union movement for the purpose of resisting the die-hards' attacks on the Union of the Communist Republics, is false. As a matter of fact, the agreement enables the leaders of the general council to gain time and slightly to raise its shaken authority and, under the guise of a campaign for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to prepare for the failure of the miners' strike. The declaration of the leaders of the transport and railroad workers, that, in the matter of the effective aid to the miners, they are tied by the agreement with the owners which was concluded after the general strike, proves, the falsity of the assertions of support of the miners' strike by general council.

"Whoever wishes to aid the English miners' strike should not cover up the crimes of the general council leaders, but must appeal to the wide circles of the working masses and must prepare for the extension of the miners' strike, attracting new detachments of workers for possible direct participation in the strike."

The Communist International urgently demands that all of its sections increase the campaign for effective aid to the British miners' strike in view of the insufficiency of the assistance hitherto given. The Communist International emphasizes the necessity to accomplish the cessation of the export of coal to England and to surround the miners' strike which is of tremendous political importance to the workers of the whole world, with the atmosphere of international proletarian sympathy and support.

### Demand Meals in School for Miners' Kiddies

#### Relief Must Be Rushed!

LONDON, England.—The struggle of the miners is the most terrible yet experienced by them, and the main weapon upon which the bosses are relying is the slow starvation of the miners' kiddies.

This is amply proved by the recital of just two out of the hundreds of cases, in the town of Llanely.

In one case, eight kiddies have been living for the past two weeks on rice alone, without sugar, milk, tea or bread. Their parents, due to the strike cannot afford to get anything better.

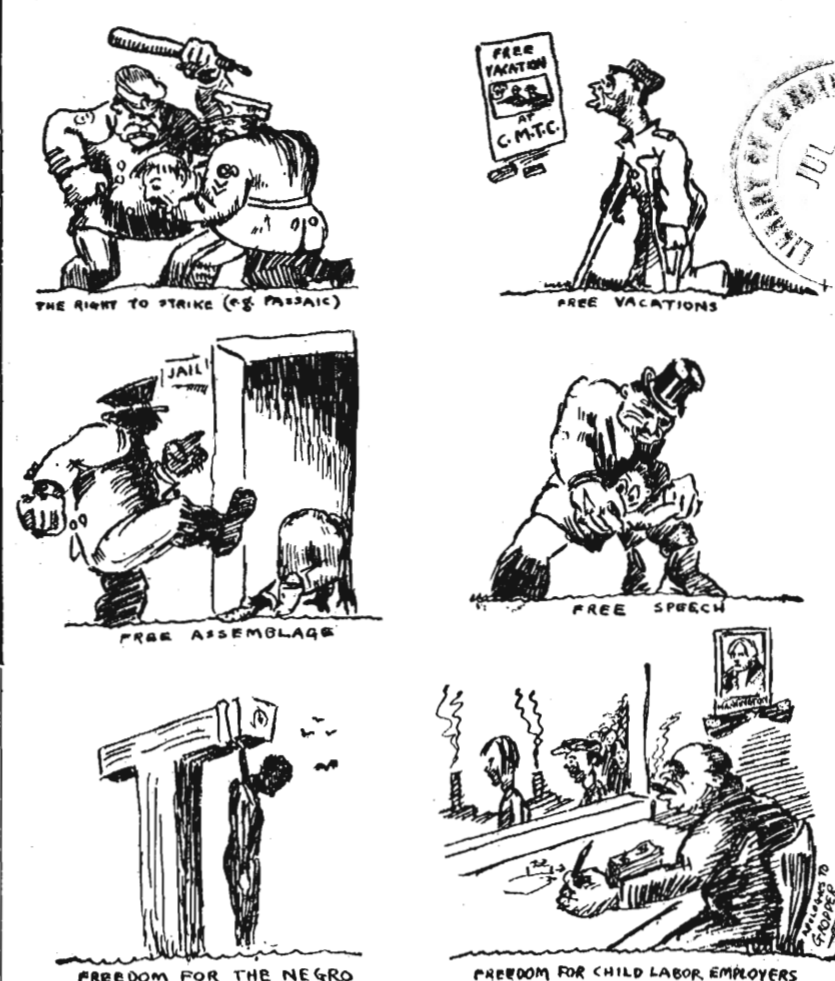
In another case, five kiddies had their first meal, after a day without any food at all. Thus, the only meal of that day, consisted of eight-penny worth of "faggots" (prepared meat-balls) between all. Today (as I write) they had bread and margarine—one meal only. Tomorrow, there is nothing at all in the house for them.

Yet in these circumstances the Educational Authorities have so far done nothing to provide meals in the schools for the children.

The Trades Council has taken up the matter vigorously and it is to be hoped that they will be strong enough to force the hands of the Educational Authorities.

These are the bitter every-day experiences of the miners and their children. Workers! Do your bit. Send something to help the miners' kiddies, and to maintain the fighting spirit of the miners.—A Young Worker Correspondent to the British Weekly Young Worker.

## 150 YEARS AFTER— Glimpses at American Freedom



## THE TRUTH NOW AND THEN— IS SPOKEN BY THE "BEST" OF MEN

### Our July 4th Quotations

"No fair-minded person can deny that the working people, as a class, are denied fair play in the creation, enactment, adjudication and administration of law."

"1. That the very instruments of democracy are used to oppress them and to place obstacles in the way of their movement towards an economic industrial and political freedom."

"2. The laws necessary for their protection against the most grievous wrongs cannot be passed except after long, bitter and exhausting struggle."

"3. That those which do become law are not enforced, and the beneficial measures which are enacted are largely nullified by unwarranted decisions of the courts."

"4. That the whole machinery of the government is often turned over to the big interests for the oppression of the workers during industrial disputes, which are too numerous to mention."

"5. And that the very constitution itself is ignored in the interests of the powerful and influential, and that constitutional guarantees erected primarily for the protection of the workers have been denied to them and used as a cloak for the misdeeds of the corporations."

—U. S. Commission, Industrial Relations, 1915.

### ADAMS TRIES TO PROTECT AMERICAN YOUTH MORALS

PARIS, June 28th.—The International Women's Settlement Congress is holding its session here. Miss Jane Adams of the Chicago Hull House arrived here with a speech up her sleeve on the rising generation.

"In the language of the moment, I believe thousands of young men and women who since the war have been possessed by the independence movement are beginning to snap out of it," explained the aged Miss Adams. Two things were mentioned by Miss Adams as the basic reasons for the wildness of American youth—the automobile and the late war. This authority on the youth did not mention whether the millions of young workers and child laborers are also afflicted with the mentioned wildness. She did not mention that newspapers report few (if any) cases of young \$10 a week workers who ensnare young girls into autors. Rather, wine bath parties, participated in by "respectable business men" are filling our papers today. As to the "snapping out of the independence movement," the various spontaneous youth strikes which have occurred in the last period and the growing movement of the youth against militarism seem to show just the contrary.

### Young Farmers of Soviet Union Run Own Schools

OMSK, U. S. S. R.—The pupils of the Issil-Kool school of the peasant youth here describes its school conditions in a letter to Great Britain, as follows:

Schools for the peasant youth sprang up in the U. S. S. R. in the autumn of 1923. They took the place of several second grade schools. These schools have a three years' course (i. e., altogether 7 years' reckoning from the first grade.) Our schools turn out young peasants fit for the building up of the new socialist country side. Only peasant children are admitted to these schools, 90% children of the toiling peasantry and 10 per cent of those who are filling clerical positions. The subjects taught in these schools are: (1) social science, (2) natural sciences, (3) astronomy, (4) our native language, (5) mathematics, physics, algebra, geometry, (6) chemistry, (7) geography, geology.

The schools are administered by a school committee, namely, by a school soviet composed of representatives of social organizations, parents, teachers and pupils. There is a permanent school manager.

The school soviet consists of the bureau of the school committee and of the following commissions: cultural-educational, registration, sanitary-economic and library which carry on all the work. Five circles have been organized in the school: dramatic, correspondence, co-operative, chess and choral. In these circles the pupils receive the necessary training. There is also a dressmaking circle for girls.

## 150 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### Hail the Second American Revolution of Workers and Poor Farmers!

THE Fourth of July is here. This is the 150th anniversary of the first American revolution—the revolution of 1776. The American working youth must claim its heritage in this first American revolution, remove the buncombe debris which the bosses have encircled around it and fight for its extension. On the agenda there now appears the second American Revolution—the proletariat and the exploited farmers fighting for the conquest of power.

Once again this 4th we will hear our fat-bellied "respectables" from the sesquicentennial to the Pacific coast raving about the "revolutionary fathers as demigods, the revolution as a glorious indication of the eternal rights of man, the institutions created as classless and eternal and unimprovable." They will hail the right wing leaders of the revolution from the aristocratic Washington to the monarchial Hamilton and fail to mention the Daniel Shays, who fought in behalf of the debtors and indentured servants.

The American revolution was a true mark of forward progress. It was a battle to free the American colonies from the domination of the mother country England even as the colonies of American imperialism (Porto Rico, the Philippines, etc.) are fighting for that very same aim today. The American colonies would not submit to merely producing raw materials for England and to provide markets for its manufactured goods. They therefore took up arms and drove the invaders from these shores.

The American revolution accomplished many things. "It did not do what a bourgeois revolution can not be expected to do. It did not free the wage slaves. It did not even free the chattel slaves. It did not abolish classes, it did not introduce socialism. It was only the first American revolution."

The first American revolution does not belong to the exploiters of youth and child labor. They reject its revolutionary methods and traditions and only distort them. We the revolutionary working youth, part of a revolutionary class struggling for power accept the heritage of the true spirit of 1776 and look forward towards the second American revolution—the establishment of a Workers and Farmers' Government and with that the complete independence of the colonies of American imperialism.

### Widespread Segregation of Negroes in U. S.

The seventeenth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed here after passing resolutions which took the stand that there is widespread segregation of Negroes in the cities of the United States.

Mayor Dever who closed the convention said in part, "The greatest danger to your welfare and happiness is the appeal made to your people from political platforms by white demagogues on grounds that are not to the interests of your welfare or of the community." Another case where the accuser is the accused. The real intent of the utterance is to drive a wedge between the growing unity between the socially discriminated Negro race and the exploited working class section of the population. James W. Ford, representative of the American Negro Labor Congress spoke for such unity. He pointed out that the Negro workers comprise 98 per cent of the Negro population and that the "Crisis" editorially and in articles must carry details and descriptions of the conditions under which the Negro workers toil.

### War Department to Buy Student Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department has invented a new scheme to lure the youth into the pro-boss army of this country. The department announced that it plans to finance 100 young men who find it financially impossible to conclude their senior year studies in college thru this period with the understanding that the students enlist for short terms in the army. A novel method indeed of buying armed strikebreakers.

### Millions Spent for Next Morgan War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president has signed the bill passed by the house and senate which provides for the expenditure of \$85,000,000 in the construction of 1,600 airplanes, two super-drigibles and one smaller drigible for experimental purposes. Thus while an insignificant appropriation is laid aside for educational purposes and child welfare this huge appropriation goes into the creation of destruction implements which will be used in the fast coming next war to preserve the hegemony of American imperialism over the world.

### Farmers' Union Oppose Compulsory Military Training

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Farmers' Union of this state is starting a campaign to abolish compulsory military training in the agricultural colleges. A communication of the organization states that altho they are not opposed to voluntary training they "consider it preposterous that farm boys sent to an agricultural college should be compelled to take two years' military training."

### Anti-Compulsory Military Training Bill Endorsed by A. F. L.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Welsh's bill which is opposed to compulsory military training in any educational institutions except those which are essentially military schools has been read by the house committee on military affairs. The measure has received the support of the American Federation of Labor which has taken a stand against "any quality of mental education which would tend to inculcate the spirit of militarism." The A. F. of L., however, has endorsed the Citizens' Military Camps—an endorsement which must be revoked if it is to live up to the letter and spirit of its above quoted stand.

### COOLED COOLIDGE CLAN



Above, Senator Robert N. Stanford, of Oregon. Below, left, Sen. George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania and, right, Sen. Wm. McKinley of Illinois. All defeated Coolidge backed candidates in the primary nominations. The basis of the antagonisms which caused these defeats is the different immediate interests of the Wall Street circle of capitalists (represented by Coolidge) and the smaller fry capitalists and farmers outside this circle. Another severe blow to the Coolidge administration occurred this week in the overwhelming defeat of the administration backed Fess farm bill. Thus the present congress will adjourn without passing any farm relief legislation with a growing agrarian crisis on its hands.

### "An Opportunity for a Bright Young Man"

AFTER hunting high and low for a definite materialization of the opportunities which our teachers promised us when we left public school, we believe that our diligent search has at last been rewarded. Here we offer it for your approval, clipped without changes from the Orange (Texas) Daily Leader:

Wanted Boy:—High school graduate to work in general merchandise store in small interior town and learn to be a shoemaker. One who can help milk cow and play in band preferred. Must be youth of clean habits, cigarette smokers, shies and loafers need not apply. Boy who understands Diesel gas engine and Fordson tractor will be given preference. Users of intoxicating liquors and profane language will not be considered. Boy who gets this job must not be too proud and aristocratic to mingle with live stock and chickens and help in kitchen now and then. Tenor singer and good strike-out pitcher will find this an ideal situation. Must be an early riser and not afraid of work. You will work in a very healthy climate with beautiful surroundings, fine fishing and woodlands abound in game and wild flowers. Horse to ride Sunday afternoons. Good chance to learn trade and principles of business and see the country. Must be good salesman. Apply in own handwriting, sending late photograph with three recommendations. \$12 a month to start for live wire with chance to buy interest in business. Employer can furnish room and board at \$9.50 if you will mow lawn in our spare time.

Address, "Newton" care of Orange Daily Leader.

## MASS. GOVERNOR EVADES YOUNG WORKER PROTEST

The Young Workers (Communist) League has sent the following telegram to Alven D. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts, in protest to the attempted legal murder of the two labor organizers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Alven D. Fuller, Governor, State House, Boston, Mass. Three thousand young workers protest the unfair trial given Sacco and Vanzetti. We demand the immediate granting of a new trial. Your delay is sign of your servility to labor-hating rich, who are making martyrs of these two labor organizers. Young Workers (Communist) League. Sam Darcy, Secretary.

That the governor and his staff have every intention of fully justifying the last line in the League telegram can be seen from the reply coming from the governor's office. The reply reads:

Mr. Sam Darcy, Sec'y of the Young Workers' League of America, Chicago, Ill. My Dear Mr. Darcy: Should the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti be presented to the governor, your communication will be called to his attention. Very truly yours, Herman A. MacDonald, Secretary to the Governor.

It is only thru the united and energetic protest of the young and adult workers thruout the country that Sacco and Vanzetti can be saved from the electric chair prepared by the exploiters of youth and child labor in Massachusetts.

### Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



# YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published semi-monthly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

NAT KAPLAN.....Editor

Business Management Committee  
Natalie Gomez, Chairman.

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to  
THE YOUNG WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## EDITORIALS

### THE PA. FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

**T**HE Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention discussed the question of anti-militarism and adopted a resolution in favor of a fight against militarism. This is very significant and important. The discussion on the anti-militarist resolution was the most interesting question discussed and quite lengthy. The sentiment of the delegates was very sharp against militarism and the coming imperialist war. We must take our lessons from this fact. We must not underestimate the sentiment among the workers and the possibilities which exist of organizing the broad labor masses against militarism and war. We must maintain a proper understanding of the liberal elements and not overestimate their role. We must emphasize the role of the workers as the basis of our anti-militarist activity. The Young Workers' League will support the resolution of the Pennsylvania convention and will push forward towards the real work of organizing the working class masses in a fight against militarism.

### OUR "FAREWELL" TO BADEN POWELL

**T**HE atmosphere in the U. S. is somewhat cleared up. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, chief boy scout of the world and his lady sailed for England on the *Majestic* on May 15th, after spending 17 days in this country. The chief boy scout (who is old in years, but boyish in mentality) spent his time while in this country in the pleasant occupation of handing out "tin" medals to misled youngsters in the boy scout movement. Incidentally he was heavily wined and dined by "respectable business men" (i. e., exploiters of youth and child labor) in a tour thru the most important cities.

The fact that the dining part was essential to his tour can be seen from the following description in Boy's Life of his New York reception: "The gathering greeted the appearance of Sir Robert with tremendous enthusiasm, giving him a great ovation. For several minutes they stood up and cheered, waving their napkins." The thousands of workers' children in this country suffering from malnutrition and the half-fed child laborers should kindly note the new national emblem of our "respectable business men."

How Bobby intends to reconcile the antagonisms which exists between the patriotism of the English boy scouts to the English capitalists and the American boy scouts to the American capitalists is more than we can see. He no doubt that the solution of the struggle between America and England over rubber, over the control of Europe, over the division of the spoils in the near and far east, could be settled by stating in his farewell message: "... be good friends with your brother scouts across the sea." But regardless of such fakery the workers' children in the British and American boy scout movements will gradually realize that they are in the meshes of a pro-boss (learn to defend the boss's interests) organization. When that time arrives they will become patriotic to the working class.

### THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**T**HE work of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers' (Communist) League is of great importance. Without a well functioning leading center, our work will not succeed. The districts and membership must understand this. In this light it is important to strengthen the work of building firmer connections between the N. E. C. and the districts. The response and attention to N. E. C. directives on the various fields of activity must be greatly increased. The united N. E. C. will do everything possible to better its function and leadership. The proper work of the Young Workers' League demands the proper attitude towards the N. E. C., raising its authority and the like. The N. E. C. will undertake all measures to accomplish this task and calls upon all members, especially the more responsible comrades to help it in this direction.

### THE MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND

**T**HE general strike and the miners' strike in England is of historical importance. It is clear that capitalism is on the decline and that the analysis of the Communist International is correct. The strike has taught that only the Communist Party is the real leader of the working class. The right wing leaders such as Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald, etc., and the centrist elements (so-called left wing leaders) as Purcell, Hicks and others, consciously or unconsciously betrayed the working class. They are not able to lead towards the settlement of the fundamental tasks of the working class. They objectively support the capitalist class; altho we must differentiate them from the capitalist class. The events have taught us that the general strike cannot stop with economic issues, but must develop higher forms, assume political tasks and become a fight for power. In this regard the development of a mass Communist party is a fundamental task.

We must seriously consider the question of help to the strikers. Their struggle is a matter of concern for the world working class. The Young Workers must render aid thru agitation, financial aid, stopping the shipments of coal to England, etc. The possibility of developing the miners' strike into a general fight of the English working class in the nearest future has not disappeared yet.

### Young Workers! READ THESE BOOKS

By UPTON SINCLAIR:  
KING COAL, A story of the Colorado mining district. Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$1.00.  
THE JUNGLE. The story of the Chicago Stock Yards, that roused the world. Cloth bound, \$1.50.  
100% (The story of a Patriot) The white terror days in America. Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$2.25.  
THE BRASS CHECK. An exposure of the American press. Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$1.00.  
THE GOOSE STEP. Who owns the colleges and why? Cloth \$2.00, Paper \$1.00.  
Other books by Upton Sinclair:  
Jimmie Higgins.....Cloth, \$1.00  
Samuel, the Seeker.....Cloth, \$1.20  
The Goslings.....Cloth \$2.00, Paper \$1.00  
Metropolis.....Cloth \$1.50, Paper \$1.00  
They Call Me Carpenter, Cloth bound, \$1.50.  
And all other books by same author. Also all other workingclass literature. Order from: Literature Dept., Y. W. L., 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

### Song of the Paid-triot

By ROBERT WHITAKER.  
**M**Y job, it is of thee, poor shield from penury, of thee I sing. Job that I long have sought until almost distraught, for which I nearly fought, thy praise I bring.  
My native open shop, guarded by thug and cop, I vote for thee. I love thy longer day. I love thy meager pay: American, O, say, that's one on me.  
Let a few be free to grab. Let all be free to scab. Get grafter loot. Let law and order bands, legions and Ku Klux Klans and all our Black and Tans, burn, bang and shoot.  
Our Wall Street god, to thee, we sing. Long may the plutes great god of normalcy, to thee prevail, while thinkers rot in jail; the open shop, all hail; thou art the thing!

## The Plenum Decisions

### On Re-organization

By SAM DARCY.

**T**HE last full session of the National Executive Committee was the first body of comrades representing the general membership which was able to discuss the re-organization on the new shop nuclei basis with some real experience to go by. Up to and including the last convention our discussions were largely theoretical—this was the great weakness that made possible our committing the mistakes which were uncovered at the last session.

At the end of the last convention in October we had approximately 1,500 members. It was clear to us when we began the re-organization that very few shop nuclei could be organized. The Y. C. I. plan for re-organization provided only for the building of shop nuclei directly from the old branches. In our anxiety to re-organize as quickly as possible we worked out a scheme of concentration groups as intermediaries between shop nuclei and the old branches and we thought that with good direction we would be able to make these concentration groups devote the major portion of their time to the winning over of new elements from the factories and in this way forming shop nuclei. This plan was put into effect in most of the districts including all the important ones. At this last plenary session we have examined the results of the work and have come to the following conclusions:

First, it is clear to us that in the actual process of re-organization on this basis we lost very few members. As a matter of fact largely because of the raising of the morale of our membership in many districts we gained members, not (we must make it clear) because of the new organizational form, but rather because of the intensification of our activity. The fact that this was possible is of great importance in bearing light on what happened subsequently. For, when we began to realize that the concentration groups did not function very effectively\* we had to take into consideration the fact that by and large there was a good spirit and morale during and immediately after the re-organization, and it could not be said that the concentration groups did not function well because of the lack of the willingness on the part of the rank and file to make them function. We must, therefore, look to other cause to find why it is that concentration groups did not function effectively.

The Y. C. I. laid down as our first task, in issuing the instructions on reorganization, that we lay the ideological basis for it by conducting a campaign over a considerable period of time; during which we would explain to the membership in every detail not only the importance and need for re-organization but also the method of functioning under the new form. This addition implied the organization of a large cadre of comrades who can lead in the work of each group. This we failed to do. The period which was supposed to have been devoted to the laying of the ideological basis for reorganization, that is, the years, 1923-1924-1925 were devoted largely to a discussion of the issues raised during the factional fight and the question of the reorganization was dealt with not in the manner outlined by the Y. C. I., but only as a factional issue, a football between the groups. In the League, where the factional fight raged not only upon the questions of policy, but also on organizational matters, reorganization was particularly used in this bad fashion. We found, therefore, after the convention that we had not laid the ideological basis that was necessary to make the reorganization a successful one. But yet, we proceeded with

energy. A national organizer was sent out on the road, instructions were sent from the national office regularly, our press continually carried articles, but because the time limit for the completing of the reorganization was set for only three months ahead it proved an impossible task. For concentration groups can only function effectively where our membership is on a high political level, are not discouraged by meeting in very small groups, and give utmost loyalty to the movement, to the exclusion of everything else. We must now admit that this was not the case in November, December and January of 1925-26 and the ensuing months of 1926. Our task during these months was not only to lay the basis but also to do away with the bad effects of the factional fight—and this was too much for three months work. However, we permitted this weakness in our organization to exist for too long a period of time. The result was that the good spirit and morale that we first built up immediately after the convention degenerated during this time and in some districts notably Chicago, and the Twin Cities tended to weaken the organization considerably. So that just prior to the plenum when we began to take steps to correct the weakness in our organization we found our task a very much harder one because the mistake we made in our reorganization was aggravated by the bad morale that developed after it. The plenum faced this problem squarely and came to the following decision which should be carried out in every district; as soon as possible and without waiting for further instructions from the N. E. C. (National Executive Committee):

Our immediate task is to transform those concentration groups where we have the slightest possibility of recruiting any new members into shop nuclei. There are many such but the actual organizational steps in the building of shop nuclei is sometimes delayed thru the lack of initiative. Thus there is the possibility of organizing shop nuclei in the Dow Printing Plant in St. Paul, the International Harvester in Chicago and we believe in at least twenty-five to thirty similar instances thru-out the country. This should be done immediately and without further delay. There are a few concentration groups that are functioning well. These should be encouraged to continue functioning and all possible help should be given them along this line. However, those concentration groups which are not functioning well, and for which there is little possibility of good functioning because of lack of group leadership, these should be liquidated and the comrades transferred to street nuclei.

There must be no haste or incaution in this. The comrades on the committees who have charge of this work must proceed carefully and weigh the abilities of every individual comrade and each group of comrades with great care and no personal prejudices. The conclusions reached must be unquestionable and with the agreement of all comrades including those that make up the groups in question. There must be thorough discussion of each individual case and no changes should be made mechanically. With these steps, taken over a period of several months, we will be able to liquidate the errors we have made, and make our units better functioning.

\*This article does not attempt to point out the weaknesses of concentration groups themselves as basic units because we are convinced that the comrades well understand them. It might be well however to remember that such difficulties as finding a place and time suitably for all becomes a major basic problem under the circumstances.

## WITH OUR OPPONENTS

### Y. W. C. A. Secretary Not Upheld in Race Discrimination Case

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.— Pressure brought to bear against the trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association here made them rescind the ruling of their secretary that no Negro girls be allowed to bathe in the pool. The case received wide publicity when Negro girl scouts were refused permission to use the pool. The "benevolent" trustees recognized that a marked mistake had been made in indulging "in too" much racial discrimination to an organization serving the interests of the bosses.

### Labor Radio Fights for Free Air

The final steps are now being taken to perfect the Labor Radio Broadcasting Station in Chicago. Secretary E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor expects that the station would be ready for inspection by the government any day this week (June 2st). As soon as it was ready for inspection application for a license would be presented to the Department of Commerce and then Nockels would go to Washington with Attorney Frank P. Walsh to present the argument in support of the application for a license. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is expected to fight the application grant. This again brings to the fore the "Fourth of July spirit of freedom and liberty." Even the air in the United States is almost free.

### THE WICHITA NATIONAL GUARD.

The payroll of the Kansas National Guard in Wichita amounts to approximately \$30,000 annually. Wichita has seven National Guard units which, when recruited to full "peace" strength, have a roster of 332 men. Of course this is in line with the policy of national defense. This inland town is preparing against a naval invasion by Japan, which will no doubt send its gunboats thru the Panama Canal, up the Mississippi and then via "the covered wagon" overlaid to Wichita. Or it is more likely that these National Guard units will be used to break strikes and hold the poor farmers in check?

## THE GOLD BAIT FISHER OF EUROPE



### Round the World Newstettes

#### POLAND

General strikes have been declared in the cities of Bromberg and Thorn. The strike order effects all public utilities such as street car lines, water power and electric light plants. The demands of the workers are for a wage raise to equal the cost of living, which is twice as much as when their present wages were set. Twice the present wages are demanded.

#### ITALY

The fascist council of ministers has enacted measures which aims to artificially create so-called prosperity in the country—naturally at the expense of the working class. The trade balance showed a deficit of \$400,000,000 last year and the lira has been losing value. something must be done and the fascist minister's first move is to increase the length of the working day from 8 to 9 hours wherever the employers desire it.

#### FRANCE

News reports from Washington point out that France will be able to arrange for credit in the U. S. to help her stabilize the franc when the American bankers see that the plans worked out by France for balancing the budget, stabilizing the currency and ratifying the foreign debts are O. K. with them. These moves can mean nothing else than an invitation to France by the Wall Street government to accept some form of Dawes' plan—which can only be worked out at the expense of the workers and peasants of France and like Germany and certainly cannot result in any lengthy period of stabilization.

#### DAMASCUS

Up to a week ago the daily bombardment of the Druse tribesmen's positions by the French was still reported. The exchange of rifle and machine gun fire between the French imperialist invaders and the tribesmen fighting for their independence has been going on for the last eight months.

## SOVIET UNION

The delegation of the Swedish and Norwegian working youth has arrived in Moscow. The delegation is composed of all shades of political opinions and none. Delegations of French and Czechoslovakian textile workers which have arrived in the Soviet Union took part in a celebration of the sixth anniversary of the existing of the Soviet power in Kronstadt. A meeting took place on the cruiser "Paris Commune" which has been adopted by the Textile Workers' Union.

## PHILIPPINES

Evidence that American imperialists are reaching out to seize the richest lands in the Philippines for the production of rubber and other raw materials needed by big industry in this country, is seen by the Filipinos in the Bacon bill, proposing to split off from the jurisdiction of the Manila legislature all of the Mohammedan and pagan provinces.

## CHINA

The Canton strikers are continuing with renewed energy their anti-British-imperialist, boycott of Hongkong. The strike and boycott is being systematized under the direction of the central strike committee. The British controlled Hongkong government is rushing to negotiate a settlement of the strike and has appointed two delegates for that purpose.

From central China news arrives that the strengthened Kuomintang forces (National People's Army) is moving over a wide front with prospects of invading the Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. Marshal Wu Pei Fu (tool of foreign imperialists) is sending additional troops to this territory.

## For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

### A STORY OF 1776

## YOUNG REBEL FROM GRANBY

BY PAUL LITTLER

**W**hen in April, 1776, the historic news of the repulse of the British Red-coats at Concord, reached the little lumbering town of Granby, Massachusetts, it gave rise to considerable discord in the usually tranquil home of Samuel Brooks. Jonathan, the oldest son, a tall, sturdy lad of 17 who with his father worked in the Granby saw-mill, had immediately declared his intention of leaving for Boston, there to join the gathering colonial forces. This the elder Brooks had strongly opposed.

"We have nothing to gain from fighting this war, Jonathan," he argued. "Burdened with debt as we are, working and living as hard as we do, what have we to defend against the British. Let John Adams and Hancock and their smuggling friends fight it out with the British. As for us we will lead them our best wishes and nothing more. I tell you Jonathan were there some way clear to turn this conflict towards lightening the burdens of the common people, I would not only permit you to go, but I myself would take rifle in hand."

And to this young Jonathan answered: "But there is such a way, Father. And that is by driving out the Red-coats then dealing with our enemies here."

"Ah Jonathan," rejoined the elder Brooks, "you reason with the ill-considered rashness of youth. This course upon which you seek to follow is in accordance with the wishes of our Master Burgess and his friends, the merchants and traders. These men urge the war upon the people in order to rid themselves of their rivals in England. Then they will have free rein to do here as they wish. So you see, Jonathan, that your fighting for the colonial's can only serve to strengthen our masters."

"How so?, Father," Jonathan answered. "If I go to join Green, I do so not only to fight the Red-coats, but to teach my fellow soldiers, that this land, once they have freed it from British domination, must not remain under the control of the landlords, merchants and traders but must become the possession of those people who hewed its forests, tilled its soil, and constructed its homes. Think you this teaching will be to the interests of Master Burgess and his friends? I dare say that such a soldier as I will be, will in the end prove less to the liking of these gentlemen than a Red-coat."

So persistently and well did young Jonathan press his view, that the elder Brooks was forced to give in. And with the coming of May, he left for Boston.

en his comradely relation with the men. In the winter of 1880, Jonathan's division being quartered in Philadelphia, his squad was detailed to guard a debtor's prison, at which an outbreak had occurred. On the third night after Jonathan's men had taken charge, the prison doors were opened and all of the inmates escaped. During the investigation which followed, a soldier confessed that he had been ordered by Sergeant Jonathan Brooks to unlock the doors, because, as he had said:

"These people have committed no crime, in being unable to pay their debts. Since we are fighting to establish freedom in this land, it is only fitting that we first liberate these innocent sufferers. Especially when it means but the turning of a key."

The investigation resulted in Jonathan's receiving a sentence to life imprisonment. JONATHAN had been imprisoned nearly a half-year when he received the following letter from his sister Elizabeth:



FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
A sign of the "peaceful" American Revolution of 1776. Tar and feathers for a British sympathizer who bought the hated stamps.

"Dear Jonathan: You have not heard from us these last four months, because I could not burden you with the terrible news of what has happened. Alas, Jonathan, you have not received word from father and mother, because William and myself, alone remain of the happy family you left in Granby. Our dear mother has gone to an untimely grave, and father, crippled, and his health broken, is in Newgate prison. Oh, Jonathan, little did we dream, when as children, we shuddered at the fearful stories father related to us of Newgate prison, that he himself would some day suffer its horrors. This doom that has befallen our dear parents is the consequence of a mill accident, which occurred five months back, and in which father lost his arm. After he got well, Mr. Burgess refused to take him back. This made it impossible for us to pay the money we owed for the house. So they drove us out, and took father, crippled and weak as he was, to Newgate prison. Mother died six weeks later from exposure, hunger and grief. William and I are at the poorhouse in Wilington. Please Jonathan, come to us as soon as you can.

Several days after the arrival of this letter, Jonathan overpowered two of his guards and effected his escape. IN Granby, some weeks later, there appeared a muddy, bearded Continental, who, the word quickly passed around, was Jonathan Brooks—returned from war. Disdaining to answer the questions directed at him, Jonathan mounted a doorstep and addressed the people who had gathered about him:

"I did not come here," he said, "to tell you about the events at Yorktown. I came to speak to you about the struggle which faces you ever after Cornwallis has surrendered—a struggle which will be carried on, not by uniformed troops, but by the ragged and oppressed, by the lowly artisans and farmers, the indentured slaves and bonded servants. The revolution it is true has thrown off the yoke of the British. But the rule of the masters, of the traders and merchants still remains. We must not be deluded by the words liberty and freedom. Under the present conditions these are but calculated to mislead the ignorant. We must retain our forces, strengthen our ranks, and fight

to carry this revolution, so successfully concluded, towards a second revolution which will assure us the full blessings which this rich land and our diligence can afford us."

Nothing was heard in Granby of Jonathan Brooks until three years later, when reports came that he had joined with Daniel Shays, another veteran Continental soldier in leading a large band of debtors in forcible resistance against the Massachusetts courts. Under Brooks, the reports had it, there were rallied many soldiers who had fought with him in the war. Legends came to spread of his bravery, his popularity among Shay's rebels, and his devotion to the interests of the poor.

For many months Granby (house-step) discussions centered about the doings of Shays and his men. And great sorrow prevailed among the village poor, when news came, that in a clash with the militia seven rebels had been killed, among them Jonathan Brooks.



# WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

THE Eucharist Congress has come and went, but the world, generally speaking, doesn't seem to have changed so much despite all their prayers.

The first day that all the "angels of peace" with their wings hidden under their black frocks came into town the Chicago Tribune carried a big front page streamer announcing the great event. Practically the day after the congress, on the same page, seven out of the total of eleven headlines ran as follows:

Nurse shoots Durand cousin at Lake Forest.

Poisons girl, kills self as romance ends.

Battles police in streets; shot ten times, dies.

Fear Durkin may escape from court.

Women, 23, shoots her mother-in-law to death.

Husband hurls hot coffee at wife; seriously burned.

Finds his wife, also another's; arrested.

And God's in his heaven, all's right with the world!

About half a million "believers" prayed for a week. Their prayers culminated in the great pilgrimage to Mundelein. At the ceremonies in Mundelein God showed his appreciation of the homage they paid him by sending a good steady shower down and drenching them to the skin. They had built some holy thing or other under which the dignitaries rested their sacred rear ends. This cost, it is estimated, \$250,000. During the great "mass" a storm came along and the holy canopy came crashing to the ground.

A few days later the first signs that the prayers were becoming effective began to show. Earthshakes and floods wiped out several towns in the Mediterranean, not far from the seat of the Catholic church, Rome. Part of a Chicago Tribune story on this flood ran as follows:

Sixty were killed and about three hundred injured when a church collapsed as hundreds knelt in prayer for preservation from rising waters. The people had rushed madly to the church when houses began to crumble.

His ways are, indeed, dark and mysterious!

There were missionaries at the Congress. Missionaries claim they are the pioneers who penetrate the jungles to civilize the barbarians. We should be careful not to depreciate their work, however. In another fifty years they will have reached all uncivilized peoples with the Christian doctrine—that is, all people except those whose resources are not worth stealing.

The situation in Wall Street is becoming desperately bad in regards to thieves. There is some agitation among the brokers for the execution of those who participate in big robberies. This sounds like attempts at suicide, if you ask us.

## THE WEEK'S BEST SMELLER

The asbestos necktie is this week awarded to the Union Labor Journal of Kern County, Cal., a dyed-in-the-wool reactionary sheet, for its editorial on the death of Meyer London, the socialist ex-congressman:

Thus, he opposed the entrance of America into the world war in accordance with the views of his party, but once the nation was in the conflict, he did not waste time fighting the inevitable but voted for the most essential war measures.

## TIN-CAN BRILLIANCE.

It is hoped that Moscow, hearing American jazz by radio for the first time, will not be deceived into thinking that its political ideas are taking hold.—Detroit News.

No—but we won't blame Moscow if they confuse it by thinking that we are conducting a new election.

Speaking of the movement of youth from farm to town, we believe it should be limited strictly—to about thirty-five miles an hour, say.—Dallas News.

We suggest that the most effective way of stopping them from going to town at all, is to tell them of the conditions that await them in the cities.

We cannot let this opportunity to publish our own poetry go by without giving a slight hint of our vast powers along this line. So here goes:

A pest I hate  
Is Ignatius Huzzit;  
He can write good stuff  
But never does it.

If you are not floored by this, then try this little dialogue on your victrrol:

Up spoke the Spider in glee

## Puzzle Picture

Must we be patriotic to this?



## Negro Youth Problem

By HAYWOOD HALL.

In the light of the perspective of the Young Communist International which correctly estimates the objective international situation and outlines the tasks devolving upon the Young Communist League of its various sections, the question of the Negro youth properly assumes great significance and work in this field is mentioned as one of the main tasks before the American League.

### The Necessity of Correct Tactics

Work among the Negro youth is fraught with difficulties, as the Negro problem in the United States is complicated and involved, and our success depends to a great extent upon the correctness of our tactics and approach. Therefore, these tactics must be formulated with the greatest care and precision and with due consideration of the past experiences of both the Party and the League. They must be based upon thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the Negro, a correct estimation of his racial and social desires, a knowledge of his history, his economic and social status in this country, and his relation to the international situation. Without tactics based upon a sound theoretical understanding of the Negro problem in all its aspects, we shall inevitably commit blunders which will result in the retarding of our work.

It is obvious, therefore, that in conjunction with our external activities among the Negro youth, we must carry on an intensive, ideological campaign within the League itself for the purpose of clarifying the membership upon this important phase of our work, so that they will be able to see it in its proper significance.

In order to understand the Negro problem in America we must first understand the character of American imperialism and see the relation of the Negroes to this development.

### The Character of American Imperialism.

American imperialism is the most dominant in the world at the present time. The world pays homage to Wall Street. In the scramble for the sources of raw materials, cheap labor—a dumping ground for capital, American finance capitalism has penetrated into the most remote sections of the globe. (Philippines, Hawaii, Haiti, China and Latin-America). Not to speak of the extension of its sphere of influence over developed capitalist

### LADIES' GARMENT ORGANIZATION DRIVE.

In Chicago the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is conducting an organization drive. A large number of those employed are young girls. The Joint Board has recognized the importance of adapting special methods to reach the young workers in the industry and has already chosen a special sub-committee of five to handle this end of the campaign. This committee expects to concentrate on certain shops in unionizing the young workers. Its next task is to find definite organizational methods to reach greater numbers of young garment workers.

"We are finished at last, you see!"

But the Gadget replied, As he lay down and cried, "The job has quite finished me!"

With kindest regards and hope for more contribs, we are  
The Spider and Gadgetly.

nations (Germany—the Dawes Plan). By bribing directly and indirectly the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor and the skilled section of the workers (aristocracy of labor) in the form of higher wages, with part of the super profits from the colonies, American imperialism is able effectively to split the ranks of the American working class and to keep in subjection and servility the great majority of the unskilled workers.

### The Negro as a Reserve of American Imperialism.

The stratification of the American working class has been doubly facilitated by the presence of a group of 12,000,000 Negroes in this country with the status of colonials and of which industrial workers, farm laborers, and poor farmers comprise the greatest majority; a race with no bourgeois class and with only a relatively small petty bourgeois class.

The position of the Negro as the most exploited group in American society is secured by hard cast lines based upon long standing and deep rooted prejudices which have been consciously engendered and fostered by capitalism. By the promotion of these prejudices among the workers, the capitalists through their henchmen, the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor, have been able to a large extent to isolate the Negro from organized labor in this country, keeping him as a reservoir of cheap labor, a weapon with which to beat into submission organized labor, thereby lowering the living conditions of the entire working class.

This group at present constitutes one of the chief reserves of American imperialism, a source from which a large portion of its immense profits are derived.

### The Negro as a Part of the Proletarian Revolution.

On the other hand, the Negro is the weak spot in the armour of American imperialism. He is truly a problem in the United States, in the sense that his aspirations—racial, social, or economic—cannot be realized within the confines of a capitalist society. Capitalism cannot grant even his immediate racial demands much less his more basic economic ones. Because he has less to lose and more to gain by a radical social change, he is potentially the most revolutionary. Revolutionary fermentation among the Negro masses would be a mortal blow to American imperialism. It would be equivalent to the breaking down of one of its main supports. Undoubtedly, the Negro is the powder spark in American capitalist society.

### GREASE BOYS AND POLISHER HELPERS MUST FIGHT IMPROVED CONDITIONS

By Young Steel Worker. CANNONSBURG, Pa.—The cold roll grease boy works as a slave under the eyes of the boss. He has to stay around the mill all the time. Usually when he goes away from his mill and gets a hot neck the boss looks for him and gives him hell—sometimes fires him.

When some men say the cold room grease boy works in a pigpen they are right. The boss admits this himself when he tells the boy to clean up. For this dirty work the grease boy gets 40 cents an hour.

The polisher has to polish the rolls. This is a hell of a job in the summer. He only gets 60 cents per hour and has to stay around the mill all the time. The helper polisher has to hold oil on the roll, which does not smell so nicely. He only gets 55 cents per hour. The grease boys, polishers and helpers must get together and fight for the following demands: (1) Increase in wages, (2) sanitary conditions, (3) time and a half for overtime, (4) no work on Saturday.

## INTERNATIONAL YOUTH NEWSLETTES

### YOUNG WORKERS' DELEGATIONS.

The young workers' delegation from Sweden, Denmark and Norway arrived in Leningrad on May 27th. In this all-Scandinavian delegation there are altogether 18 young workers—8 Swedes, 5 Norwegians and 4 Danes. Nine of them are social democrats, six are Communists and three are non-party. The chairman is a young socialist democratic worker named Ever Hagman.

### MEMBER OF THE C. C. OF THE Y. C. L. SENTENCED.

FRANCE.—A Comrade Vermaut, member of the central committee of the Young Communist League, was sentenced in Lille to eight months' imprisonment for alleged participation in a strike in October, 1925.

### FORMATION OF A UNITY COMMITTEE.

ITALY.—In Alessandria a unity committee was formed by Young Communists and Young Maximalists for the despatch of a young workers' delegation to the Soviet Union. This is the third committee in which young Maximalists participate. Already a number of other committees have been formed in which young republicans, anarchists and non-party elements participate.

### SCAB CAMP FOR BOYS SET UP IN ENGLAND

LONDON.—The Federation of London Working Boys' Clubs has arranged a camp for working boys and boys who left school to begin work, which should be opened on May 22. This "camp of understanding" was organized in order to "take as many working boys as possible out of the reach of temptation and disorder" during the strike. The plans for the building up of this camp were elaborated during the strike so as to prevent the young workers from participating in the strike. But even at the end of the strike the federation decided to continue with the work of setting up of this camp, claiming that this camp will have a considerable influence in the breaking down of mutual misunderstanding and suspicion which still exists in the country. This camp attempts to do away with all class distinctions among the boys.

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### CAN'T JOIN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION!

GERMANY.—In the Chemnitz district the following law has been issued:

"Prohibition of young people under 16 (continuation school students up to the age of 18) to participate in functions of political organizations or to belong to any political organization as, for instance, to: the Young Spartakus Bund, Communist Children's Groups, the Young Communist League of Germany, the Red Front Fighters' League, the Socialist Young Workers' League, the Young Socialist League, the Jungbanner, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Socialist Children's Friends, the Jungo and the Jungstahlhelm (fascist organizations). Moreover, any older person encouraging these young people to participate in the meetings, etc., of the aforesaid organizations or to join the same liable to prosecution."

## With the Leagues

Northwest:—On June 20 the school for the northwest opened at Waino, Wisconsin with about 65 students from all parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other nearby states. The opening was marked by a welcome party the evening before. Comrade Carlson, one of the instructors, promises to send us pictures and detailed stories of the progress of the school in time for the next issue.

Middle West:—At a meeting of the management committee of the Chicago district school held on June 25 all details were completed for the opening of the school in Waukegan by August 1. Thirty students were chosen from all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and southern Wisconsin.

New England:—Some fifty students have been picked for this school from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and two each from New York and Maryland. The school will open on July 6. The opening will be marked by the annual festival at Maynard on July 4.

Eastern:—There has been no news sent in from the N. Y. school.

National School:—Detailed news will be published in our next issue.

### MINING CAMPAIGN.

The first steps in the organization of the mining campaign as laid down in the decision of the last plenary session have been accomplished by the industrial committee. The proposed youth conferences in Pittsburgh and Southern Illinois will be held up pending the launching of the nation wide drive. A sub-committee of Comrades Toohy and Valentine have worked out a detailed program for the campaign. Detailed plans will be forwarded within a month to all districts.

### PRESS.

The live wires thruout the country who get subscriptions have set a new high record by sending in a total of about 100 Young Worker and Young Comrade subs during the past week alone. Many of the big districts however are sending in very few subs. New York, Pittsburgh and California are among those that should wake up.

The new system on the handling of bundle orders goes into effect with this issue. Those comrades formerly getting bundles who do not get them today must immediately forward a check to pay for them in advance. The condition that was in effect prior to the plenum cannot longer be tolerated. The carelessness and apathetic attitude adopted by the Young Worker and literature agents has forced the last full national executive committee session to approve the report of the management committee

## Workers' Sp...



## Printers Will Have Baseball Tournament

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Baseball clubs representing 12 cities of the United States and Canada will compete in the annual tournament of the Union Printers' International Baseball League at St. Louis, August 21 to 27, it was announced at headquarters of the International Typographical Union recently.

A silver trophy, given by Garry Herrman, owner of the Cincinnati Red Sox and a former union printer, is the prize for which the printer ball players strive.

The trophy passes into the hands of the tournament victors each year and will become the permanent possession of the club winning the most games in a loop of 12 tournaments.

## Finn Labor Athlete Hold Field Meet

DETROIT, Mich.—A two-day outing and field meet will be staged at Loon Lake (about 34 miles north of Detroit) on July 31st and August 1 by the Finnish Workers' Athletic Club of Detroit.

Championship medals will be given the winners in all events. There will be 100 and 200-yard dashes, a half-mile run, shot and javelin throw events, high and broad jumping and swimming races.

All workers' athletic clubs are invited to send members to participate in this meet. It is expected that there will be entries from Superior, Cleveland, Waukegan and Chicago.

## PA. LABOR MUST BUILD LOCAL SPORTS GROUP

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention opened the way for an intensive drive to organize labor sports groups thruout the state. The convention, besides heartily endorsing labor sports, resolved, "That we urge our affiliated membership, local unions and central labor councils to take the initiative in this work, thru agitation support, both morally and otherwise, and the donation of the trade union halls to these groups." The young trade unionists must start the ball rolling in their local to carry out these provisions. Set up labor sports groups and aim for a state labor sports convention which can combine the isolated groups.

which called for the payment of all bundle orders in advance.

### DISTRICTS.

Comrade Sokolov has been elected as temporary district organizer for the Philadelphia district pending the appointment of a permanent D. O. by the national executive committee.

Comrade Forsen has been chosen to replace Comrade Cowl in the Twin Cities sub-division as sub-district organizer. In the Head-of-the-Lakes district Comrade Ronkkonen has returned from her vacation and again taken up her duties. We hope for better work and co-operation from this district in the future. With a membership of about 500 we suggest that greater support might be rallied for the press and campaigns that the League is undertaking.

Chicago District has made progress. Dues payments, to take an example, have increased as follows: April, 65 dues payments; May, 95, and from June 1 to the 27th, 281 dues payments.

## Walks 3,111 Miles



Bobby Widener, 7-year-old, of Atlanta, Ga., walked 3,111 miles—for his father's health. The father was told by the doctors to get out in the open and walk. And so father and son started out and walked all the way from Atlanta to Los Angeles.

athetic attitude adopted by the Young Worker and literature agents has forced the last full national executive committee session to approve the report of the management committee



## What Will Happen to the Passaic Children this Summer?

Will You Help Maintain the Strikers' Morale by Sending Them to Camp?

The International Workers' Aid has organized such a camp at Morristown, N. J. We are trying to establish a Young Workers League section. Give your contribution towards this.

International Workers' Aid,  
Local New York,  
Room 237, 799 Broadway.

Enclosed please find \$..... as my contribution toward the Young Workers League section of the International Workers' Aid Camp for the children of the Passaic strikers.

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

CITY: ..... STATE: .....

FILL OUT THIS

BLANK



CIRCUIT COURT REJECTS CROUCH APPEAL

Young Soldier-Communist Must Remain in Military Prison

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An appeal for a writ of habeas corpus against the decision of the lower court in the case of Paul Crouch, former soldier in the U. S. Army division stationed in Hawaii, has been denied in a decision just handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit. There was no dissenting opinion, Judges Gilbert, Hunt and Rudkin arriving at a unanimous view.

The appeal was argued by the well-known labor lawyer of California, Austin Lewis, who was retained by International Labor Defense.

Circuit Judge Gilbert, in rendering the decision of the court, held that Crouch was triable by a general court martial and that the court had jurisdiction over him. The decision refused to recognize any of the points raised by the defense for the appellant and declared that all that had happened was as it should be, and that Paul Crouch must remain in Alcatraz Military Prison to complete the three year prison term to which he was sentenced in Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Paul Crouch was arrested together with Walter Trumbull in their quarters at the U. S. Army post in Hawaii. Both of them were regular soldiers in the army but they had been active in the formation and conducting of the Hawaiian Communist League, which had some seventy-five soldiers in its ranks.

Altho this organization held regular meetings openly in the barracks, and its letterheads and envelopes were printed in the army print shop under the direction and with the knowledge of the officers, Crouch and Trumbull were suddenly called out of the ranks, and arrested for having organized a "secret society which is a violation of the laws of Hawaii." The declaration that the league was not a secret society, but one which was known to exist by almost every one in the barracks, was of no avail, and the drumhead court martial sentenced Paul Crouch to forty years' imprisonment and Walter Trumbull to twenty-six years.

The protest of American workers and labor organizations, caused the officials of the army to reconsider their savage sentences and they were soon reduced from forty years to three years, and from twenty-six years to one year.

NINE HOURS A DAY FOR MEAGRE PAY IN CONTINENTAL CAN

Young Workers Should Talk Things Over

(By Young Worker Correspondent.) CHICAGO.—When I entered the employment office of the Continental Can Company I was struck by the untidiness and cheapness of the place. I imagined that the factory must be in a bad condition if this was the office.

The employment manager after looking me over, asked me if \$17.50 would satisfy me. First, I told him I could hardly get along on these wages. When he asked me, "why not?" I immediately began to enumerate the cost of such necessities as rent, food, clothes, etc., which amounted much over the offered wage. Before I had the chance to finish, he broke in: "Cut it out, I will give you \$18 if you start immediately." I agreed. Then he told me the hours were 9 a day and 4 1/2 hours on Saturday.

I got Convict Number. He then gave me my convict number. Other workers call it a time card, and was taken upstairs to start. After the boss left me I started on an investigation trip of my own. The first thing which struck me was the speed which was in full practice there. The machines which were not protected were the causes of many injuries to the workers. Above all, the company, in order to keep the workers' eyes in good condition had bright blue lights put in wherever workers were handling cans.

A Meagre Pay With all these difficulties the workers only receive a meagre pay. As one young fellow put it, you can't live on the pay you get here, you just exist.

After work I thought the whole thing over and wondered how the young workers could be set into motion to better their conditions. One word continually crept over my thoughts.

This word was organize. It was the only and best way, so I went down to the office of the Young Workers' League and asked them to help us organize. They talked the problem over with me for three hours and helped me map out a plan to proceed with. It was thru such a plan that we were able to get out a bi-monthly bulletin, which you have already seen. Ask the young fellow who gave you this paper for more information or write to Young Workers' League, 19 So. Lincoln St.

The Youth In Mines, Shops & Industries



YOUNG LEATHER GOODS WORKERS STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA SHOP

Fight for Recognition of Union and 44-Hour Week

By Young Worker Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The pocketbook workers' union of Philadelphia is conducting a campaign to organize the leather goods workers of this city. The leather goods workers, especially the pocketbook workers, are among the most exploited workers. The pocketbook trade consists mostly of young workers and this accounts for the greater exploitation.

The average wage of an operator is from \$9 to \$12 a week, cutters from \$15 to \$25 and framers from \$15 to \$30 a week. They are working 48-49 hours a week. The union in its campaign began to call meetings of workers of different shops to explain to them the importance of organization and to get them to join the union. In one of the shops, Singher and Co., a meeting of the young men of the shop was called by the union. The next day the boss discharged one worker who spoke at the meeting. After that all the young men went out on strike in protest of the firing of their fellow worker.

Girls' Meeting Called. The same day a meeting of the girls was called and the next day four girls were discharged, for speaking in favor of joining the union. The same day the young girls joined the boys in the strike. The whole shop consists of 75 workers, 90 per cent of them are young workers. Fifty-six workers went out on the strike and about 19 are scabbing. The union and the strikers are making every effort to take the rest of the workers off the job. The union has put forward the following demands for the situation: (1) Full recognition of the union. (2) One hundred per cent union shop. (3) Forty-four hours week work. (4) Higher wages.

MILLINERS' LOCAL OUT TO ORGANIZE YOUNG GIRLS

Bosses Continue to Exploit Young Workers During Slow Season

By Young Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK CITY.—The last few years have witnessed a radical change in the millinery industry. The coming of more machinery and improved manufacturing methods have displaced the skilled hand workers, who are now reduced to the position of trimming the hats. Outside of the surplus of workers caused by this change, there are hundreds of girls pouring into this industry, lured by the hear-say of high wages.

These girls soon discover that the average week work wage is contrary to the expectations and also that week work jobs are few and far between. Piece workers have to rush at a dizzy speed, never stopping for breath for a moment, in the endeavor to make the wages rumored about. Also, lest we forget, an hour for lunch is seldom taken, let alone, that most girls take their lunch with them and just take time enough to eat.

Over time is something which the trimmers find an important factor towards realizing these wages, but then they average little per week during the entire year, because of the seasonal periods. Simplified manufacturing plus cheap labor, has induced more capital investment. Many new factories are getting noticeably bigger and moving into larger quarters—they are doing a big volume of business. The old fashioned manufacturer who employed but a half dozen workers is almost extinct, forced put by the competition with the larger ones. While the manufacturers are making more and more money the milliners are making less and less. Together with the continued prosperity of their bosses the workers find their wages going down.

The Slow Season. Along with the slow season comes more arrogance and abuse on the part of the bosses and straw bosses. The foreladies think it is an opportune time to bulldoze and threaten the workers, particularly those that have the courage to murmur in protest occasionally. This intimidation is a preparation for the coming wage cut, that is, for quelling down resentment that might come as a result of this cut. Furthermore, to make the girls feel under obligations for being "kept" thru the slow season, altho, during this time they seldom work more than three days a week.

Cutting Wages. As a result of these intimidation methods, wages are gradually forced down and the conditions of the girls' work worsened—but this is only one

However the police are always on the side of the bosses, doing their best to break the strike. They are arresting the young workers on the picket line and up till now four arrests were made. But they can't kill the fighting spirit of the young workers by arresting them. They keep right on picketing in the morning and afternoon of every day. The only results of the arrests is that now the workers have a better fighting spirit than before. As a few strikers expressed themselves, "We will not leave the picket line 'till the boss will reply upon our demands with a 100 per cent victory for us." Such is the spirit of all the strikers.

Union Makes Us Strong. Up till now the boss has not succeeded in getting any scabs. The boss needn't think that he will be able to break the strike by promising to certain workers a few dollars more on condition that they do not join the union. The pocketbook workers have suffered enuf and now they awake to better their conditions thru the union. They will fight for that 'till the end. Young workers! Young strikers! Make it a 100 per cent strike. The workers in other unions in Philadelphia are backing you in your justified strike, because it is not only your fight that you are fighting, but that of the entire working class.

Passaic Strikers' Child



"Since the strike we've been drinking fresh milk, supplied by the strikers' relief!"

Demand 8-Hour Day Return in Button Factory

(By Young Worker Correspondent.) The workers of the World Button Works who always try by all means to squeeze as much as they can get from the workers. The wages of the workers here are hardly sufficient to cover the living cost. The only thing that keeps the workers in the shop is the eight-hour day and the hour for lunch. But even these comparatively favorable hours were "too much"—the boss decided to rob more time from the workers.

How was this done? The bosses were afraid openly to face the workers—afraid that they might organize to resist this onslaught. They therefore, invented another trick. On one day in the month of January, 1926, the bosses announced that the majority of the workers will be laid off because of slowness. But after a few days, the workers were informed that work will be resumed if they will agree to a longer working day and a shorter lunch hour. This means that instead of working from 8 till 5, with one hour for lunch, we are now forced to work from 8 till 5:30 and only three-fourths of an hour for lunch for the same wages as before.

If we resist to this now, how long will it be before they cut our wages also. We must now organize to fight for the restoration of the 8-hour day and one hour for lunch.

PASSAIC STRIKERS AGAIN FORCE POLICE TO RETREAT

PASSAIC, N. J.—For the third time within a week, the striking textile workers have forced the police cossacks of this region to leave their union meetings. Two Sundays ago a troop of twenty Passaic cossacks were ordered out of Ukrainian Hall by Albert Weisbord, strike organizer and leader. Weisbord informed them it was a union meeting on private property, and open to union members only. They were asked to show their union cards, and failing to do so were ordered out. Their retreat was accompanied by a chorus of boos from the nine thousand union members present.

During the past week the experience was repeated at Belmont Park, when Garfield cossacks were forced to leave the premises. Last night the police

PRO-BOSS GARFIELD POLICE LOCK UP MOTHER, INFANT AND TWO KIDS

Burke's Cossacks in War on Women and Children

PASSAIC, N. J.—The end of the twenty-first week of the big textile strike was featured by an attack by Garfield Cossacks on a crowd of 200 women and children who had gathered last night in Wood Street, Garfield. This is in the center of the strike district and not far from the Forstmann & Hoffman mill. Evidently Mayor Burke, who is an employe of one of the mills, is not going to permit the workers to congregate within 100 miles of the sacred precincts of the F. & H.

Because the crowd of children and women did not obey with alacrity the police order to disperse, some heroic cossacks charged into the crowd, swinging their clubs onto the heads of women and the soft, unresisting bodies of little children. They wound up their orgy by locking up Mrs. Anna Marut, who had her baby in her arms and two little girls, clinging frantically to her skirts. The police Cossacks locked up all four, but were later forced to release them upon a physician's order.

Doctor's Orders Release. After being placed in a cell, Mrs. Marut complained of feeling ill and city physician Ernest Casini was called to examine her. Dr. Casini found the woman's heart action irregular and her pulse low as a result of the atrocious treatment to which she was subjected by the Garfield Cossacks. He advised that she be taken to her home. She was thereupon released, her baby and her two little children going home with her.

The incident illustrates both the splendid spirit of the strikers, women and children, many of them strike

ers themselves, and the barbarous treatment to which they are often subjected by the Cossack tools of the bosses. The indomitable spirit with which these striking textile workers meet the onslaughts of the police and other tools of the bosses should inspire every decent worker to come to their aid. In this, the twenty-second week of the heroic struggle the need is particularly urgent. The strike is still 100 per cent. And the striking textile workers are prepared to battle to victory, but they must have your support. This is your fight. Help wage it. Help the striking textile workers win their union. Help them defeat the bosses' starvation offensive against their women and children. Help in the work of organizing the unorganized. Send in your contribution now. Today! Visit your friends, your fellow workers. Get them to do their bit. This fight must be won for Labor. The New York fur workers have won their strike. All together, and let us make it a double header for Labor. Victory is around the corner. All help.

In Shops and Unions

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

FOR the first time in Pennsylvania labor conventions the youth were given attention at the recent state federation convention. Resolutions were carried on such important youth questions as the Citizen's Military Training Camps, labor sports, and organization of the youth.

The resolution on the Citizen's Military Training Camps was recommended by the resolutions committee for non-concurrence, but the sentiment of the majority of the delegates was such as to vote down the committee's recommendation, and it passed with a large majority after an hour and one-half of discussion.

The resolution on labor sports pointed out the fact that the employers use the many existing sport organizations under their control to turn the attention of the young workers away from fighting to improve their conditions. It then pointed out the necessity for a workers' sport movement and asked all affiliated locals to establish sport groups and give all interested full support, including the donation of union balls.

Of great importance was the resolution referred to the incoming executive board analyzing the situation of the youth in industry—their unorganized condition, their utilization by the bosses in fighting the unions—and contained such concrete recommendations as a special campaign for organizing the youth thru reducing prohibitive entrance fee, the holding of special conferences, etc.

BOSTON ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN OF UNIONS.

THE Young Workers' League of Boston is energetically participating in the organizational campaign. Certain factories are being concentrated upon, open air meetings are being held, leaflets are being distributed.

COPPER WIRE STRIKE IN PERTH AMBOY

AMONG the many small strikes taking place in New Jersey was the walkout of over a thousand men in the Raritan Copper Works. The workers were entirely unorganized and the strike had a spontaneous character. Of the 1,200 workers about 12 per cent were young workers. The strikers demanded a 20 per cent increase in wages, 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday and holiday work. After several days' strike, during which several meetings were held and leaflets were distributed, the men returned to work, accepting the bosses' offer of a 5 cents an hour increase and weekly cash pay. The workers, both young and old, have not yet learned the necessity of organization. The Young Workers' League must energetically begin agitation and propaganda within the shops to gain still greater advances for the workers.

SHOP CAMPAIGNS.

THRUOUT the country the Young Workers' League is energetically conducting various factory campaigns. In Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington, Los Angeles and New York the league is actively issuing special shop bulletins in connection with their campaign.



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