

FASCIST HORRORS TOLD BY MEXICAN YOUNG COMMUNIST

By ELLA G. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—Rafael Carrillo, the leader of the Communist Youth of Mexico, and a delegate to the last Congress in Russia, sent us the following letter from Vera Cruz: "Since the beginning of the Fascist rebellion the activities of all workers' groups ceased. All workers' organizations without distinction of color or affiliation or ideology were suppressed. Under these conditions the Communist group of Vera Cruz organized an illegal organization. Secretly we provided the agrarian forces under our Comrade Galvin, with arms and ammunition.

"The Secretary of the Communist Youth, Guillermo Lira, was taken prisoner by the rebels and hanged. The peasant youth organizations were dispersed and annihilated. Hundreds of peasant leaders were captured, tortured first and hanged afterwards, and their bodies left to the vultures."

Comrade Carrillo goes on mentioning other atrocities committed against the workers and peasants by the tools of the exploiting classes. But all this brutality, all this beastliness and injustice has been branded deeply into the souls and minds of the workers of Vera Cruz, these workers that last year were divided into several groups, strangling each other, but are now forming a united front. They are resolving all their differences. A commission has just been elected by 12,000 of them to draw up a platform on which they will unite in their struggle against their exploiters. It is a pity that the workers have to pay so dearly for their education.

This is the strong and sturdy youth of Soviet Russia, the republic of the Russian workers. These are the new generation, Russia's hope. They are the builders of the new, filled with the fire and enthusiasm and spirit of the proletarian revolution.

Here we see the revolutionary youth of Moscow in a huge celebration of International Youth Day. They are celebrating their release from the iron heel of capitalism, from the chains of slavery. They are happy in the knowledge that they are the men of the New Society of the Earth.

They are marching with determined steps and labor's red flag. And all over the world is being heard like an echo the sound, growing greater in volume, of the countless feet that march on to the day of the freedom of the working class, the army of the workers' revolution, with the youth in the vanguard!



Courtesy of Soviet Russia Pictorial.

THE WORKERS' VICTORY IS THEIRS!

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION --- A DREAM

By BENJAMIN P. CHASS.

It is nigh sixty years ago that the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. This was to be the death-knell of chattel slavery in free America. This was to be the ushering in of a new day for the black men, women and children of the United States. They, too, were to be given the liberty, equality and opportunity that the white race enjoyed.

Yesterday the Negro was a chattel slave; today he casts his lot with all the other white wage slaves. Whether the Negro is better off today than yesterday requires a microscope to see the better life and opportunities that are accorded the African race. Yesterday, while the Negro was tied down to one master with all the concomitant miseries attached, he at least was assured of some sort of food, clothing and shelter, for it paid the slave masters for keeping their slaves in good, strong condition for the simple reason that, if the slaves got sick or died, the slave master would be forced to buy other slaves—and slaves cost money. While today, since the Negro is "free," no master is responsible, nor does any capitalist care for the welfare of his workers, for there are always more workers outside the gate waiting to take the vacant place left for him by the sickness or death of some other worker. Today the capitalist need not buy his workers. Today the

workers are the wage slaves to the capitalist who owns the job.

But this dream of what the Emancipation Proclamation gave to the African workers causes the average Negro to proudly boast of his liberty and equal opportunity. Yet the only freedom the Negro has today is to take the job that the capitalist master offers to him at the starvation wage given to him by this same master. As far as equal opportunity is concerned, the Negro has none, as everyday life bears this out. The Negro is offered but the lowest, menial work at the very lowest wages, and in turn this same race is charged the highest prices for everything they must buy. They are robbed coming and going. It is only comparatively recent time that the Negro is given the opportunity to join together with his white brother workers to demand better conditions.

It is in the South where the colored workers are more exploited than anywhere else in this country. Here one sees men, women and children slaving on the truck farms. Mothers and their little tots are seen here breaking their backs picking strawberries and other fruits and vegetables. Here are seen the worst crimes committed against the growing boys and girls. Child labor here practically starts from the mother's womb.

On the truck farms in Norfolk, Va., exists the blackest hell on earth for the black children of the South. Here boys and girls from the early age of four and on up to fifteen are seen daily slaving for long hours at the lowest wages possible. The report of the Children's Bureau of Labor of the United States, as it concerns the work of mothers and children on the truck farms in Norfolk, is filled with tales of misery and poverty.

Every radish, every strawberry, tomato or cucumber we eat, which is raised and picked by the young children, is covered with the young blood of these exploited children. By this slavery of these babies, boys and girls, the Southern capitalists gather huge profits. At the same time these children that make the gold for their masters receive a mere pittance for their slavery. For working as high as thirteen hours a day they receive as low as five cents an hour, the wages per day averaging around fifty cents to not over \$1.25, the latter wage received by the oldest children only.

Where do these mothers and children live? "Most of them were housed in one-room shacks, sleeping on hay or on wooden crates, cooking over campfires and having no toilet accommodations." Most of the families did not even possess any privies. The most diseased and contaminated conditions prevail thereby. "One shack, for example, had three rooms, each of which sheltered twenty-five

men, women and children." No decency or privacy at all, yet the Southern preachers preach about morality, and the upholders of the present slave system rant about the sanctity of the home!

Many of the mothers who worked on the farms brought their children along with them. The farm was the home and playground; here they are reared into manhood and womanhood. "Lack of time and fatigue in the case of mothers who were away from home working in the fields all day were, no doubt, factors, along with poverty and ignorance, in causing irregular and unsuitable meals." Most of them had but two meals a day and many but one meal. "One family, consisting of the mother, a girl of fifteen and a boy of twelve, had picked strawberries from 6 a. m. until 3 p. m. 'We just can't seem to get up early enough to get to breakfast,' said the mother, who went on to explain that they worked straight through the day with 'food that they did eat was of the poorest and lowest quality. Milk is a luxury for these slaving mothers and children.

In reviewing this picture of the slaving mothers and children, how can any 100 per cent American shout about the "grandest country on the globe?" How can any one dare to boast of America's riches and success? Where are all these good things we hear so much about in the capitalist organs of molding public opinion—the papers, movies and schools? Soon a new picture will be shown on the screen called "America." It will show so many "good" things that America has. Will it show the mothers and children slaving on the Norfolk farms? Or the other abundant slavery that exists every where in "grand old America"?

APPRENTICES USED BY CONTRACTORS TO LOWER WAGES

(Continued from Page 1)

That these observations are not isolated is shown by the statements made by F. F. Meyne, of Chicago, at the last convention of the National Association of Building Trades Employers:

"What is required is the initiative of determined groups of contractors in each locality to organize, support and demand the installation of preliminary courses in the building trades, so that boys may be interested in these crafts and have a background of familiarity with them when they come on the job. If the schools provided these courses, our trades would get economically valuable material for further training."

And Mr. Meyne goes on to suggest that the burden of educating the youth to take the places of the adults be shifted from the shoulders of the bosses to those of the "public," that is, making the public schools direct agencies for the training of workers to become "economically valuable material"—for the bosses.

The American Construction Council, also, has undertaken to inaugurate a national program for apprenticeship training in the construction industry, and its apprenticeship committee met at Buffalo December 5, 1923, to discuss plans. Plans were laid for a nation-wide survey of the apprenticeship needs of the industry.

The Young Worker has previously pointed out the menace that uncontrolled apprenticeship training presents to the organized trade unionists of this country. In many cases apprentices, who do just as much work as the adults, are paid lower wages, and the bosses, quick to see the advantages to them, are using apprentices to an ever greater extent to displace the journeyman mechanic.

The trades unions of this country must immediately take cognizance of this danger and move forward to a better relationship between the regular mechanic and the apprentice. The unions must no longer regulate apprenticeship jointly with the bosses, but must make it a strictly union affair. The bosses look after their own interest well enough without the unions helping them. The fundamental principle of equal wages for young and old workers must be made a part of the unions' laws and agreements.

The apprentices themselves must help their brother unionists against any attempt to have the youth used to break down the union conditions brought about by long years of hard struggle. The united front of old and young workers is the only solution to the malicious schemes of the organized bosses to break the union shop in industry.

Mocking Bird Bee Mocks For Defense

In the canny judgment of the Young Workers League of Los Angeles, bourgeois justice is mock justice. So it has arranged to stage a big mock trial, by means of which it will demonstrate to the local Junior Dubbs just where the "mock" comes in. Incidentally the affair is expected to provide a rousing good time. Net proceeds will go to the Labor Defense Council, which is resolutely carrying forward the appeal of C. E. Rutherford against his mock-conviction in the Berrien County Court of the State of Michigan.

Struck by the possibilities of the Los Angeles idea, the Labor Defense Council is now asking all its branches, as well as other sympathetic organizations, to hold "mock hearings" of an "appeal of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law against conviction before the bar of history." Material for preparing these hearings will be furnished by the Labor Defense Council.

A number of organizations have responded and are already arranging mock hearings, which should furnish funds for the local groups and funds for the Labor Defense Councils. In most cases, the work is being undertaken by branches of the Young Workers League.

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They tuned up on their fiddles
And twanged upon their harp;
And played their fa-ra-diddles
From G flat to C sharp.

CHORUS

That's how they made a little dough
And sent it in to the N. O.!

—Sustaining Fund Anthology.

What we mean by the above sweet sextette (or is it rosette) is that the Young Workers League Orchestra of Chicago made \$5.00 for playing their wondrous instruments and very kindly turned it over to the National Office Sustaining Fund.

And they were followed by a donation of a similar sum from the South Range League.

And ditto, ditto, ditto, by a donation of \$30.00 by the Christopher, Ill., League.

And we hope that there will be lots of dittos in the very, very near future. For as the famous poet J. Pierpont Rockefeller once wrote:

Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh!
You ought to know
That we need the dough!

So don't waste another minute and send in your donations immediately to the

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Out of Work Youth Finds Job Getting Tough Proposition

By JOHN MONOT.

I am informed that The Young Worker, the young communist paper of this country, is willing to print letters from young workers who are so bitterly exploited. I will therefore ask you to print the following experience which I had.

Two years ago I worked in a metal factory from which I was fired on account of misbehaving. Then I went looking for work. After a few days I succeeded in finding a job where the boss promised me the following conditions: Eight hour day, Saturday five and a half hours, and 35 cents an hour. The work is hard, as you can imagine work in a metal factory would be. After working two years the conditions the boss had promised me changed entirely. I worked up to \$25.00 a week and the boss—up to 50 hours a week.

One week before Christmas I was fired. Nothing hurt me as much as this Christmas present of the boss. A short time after I was fired I came back and asked for work. The boss promised that a little later, "after I had taken a rest," and with such phrases and words did the blood-sucking exploiter seek to pacify me.

I went looking for a job but none was to be found. I would wait early for the paper to come out, near the newspaper office, and immediately the paper was off the press, the many workless ones who would wait on the sidewalk, as I did, and when the boys came out with the papers, then the flock of unemployed waiting for them would rush at them and hopefully and hastily scan thru the "ads" for a job. It was thus impossible for me to find a master to exploit me. Then I decided to go from door to door in my efforts to find work. I thought I was the only one seeking work in this manner but great was my disappointment when I realized that there were many, in the same plight as I looking for work from door to door.

I then went again to my boss to see if he could do anything for me. I could see in the shop that the workers were busy. The boss said, "Do you want a job?" "Sure I want a job." "But," said the boss, "we can get workers much cheaper than \$25.00 a week. This gave me an insight into his manner of reasoning and I decided to sell myself for a cheaper amount. With this decision I went up again to the boss and asked him for work for as much as he thought I was worth. The answer was—I will let you know by a letter.

I knew what hopes there was in this and I decided to go out seeking for work again. I did, and day after day I wandered hopelessly through the streets, often suffering great cold. When the cold would get unbearable I would go inside a ten cent movie. The airlessness, the terrible odor there would make it impossible for one to stay long and as I grew more hopeless I decided that the only way to assure myself of at least food would be to sell myself to the capitalist army. It is to be understood, though, that, of course, my communist ideals and my loyalty to my class I would never give up, and that I would be ready to die with my comrades in the cause of the movement.

This decision I reached on a Thursday and decided to carry out on the following Monday, but Friday morning I received a letter from the boss asking to see me. I went to see the boss and he offered me a lighter job at \$22 a week, and upon these conditions I agreed to go to work. The boss however did not keep his word and put me to work at much harder work at \$25 a week. I worked there a week, thinking that he had no other place for me and I thought, naturally, that I would get the wage per week that I had been getting, at the same kind of work before, \$25. But at the end of the week I merely received \$22. I therefore went up to the boss and told him about it. His answer was: "If you don't like it, you can quit."

The young workers must therefore suffer terribly handling and exploitation at the hands of the bosses. But, young workers, do not stand still. Join the Y. W. L. for a greater and stronger workers' army, to fight for the freedom of the workers from capitalist exploitation!

Form Reading Labor Party

READING, Pa.—The Labor Party of Reading was formed here at a conference of political organizations, trades unions and fraternal bodies. J. Newton Brown of the American Federation of Railway Workers was elected chairman and James Master secretary. The question of delegates to the June 17th convention will be taken up at the next meeting of the conference.

News of the Leagues

A Shop Nucleus for Cleveland Now Cleveland can come into the ranks of leagues that have started on at least their first nucleus...

More Nuclei in Cleveland But steel mill nuclei are not the only ones in Cleveland...

We're Sorry There Are Only Two

For this time we can report the organization of two new branches, one in Baltimore, Md., and the other at Fort Bragg, Calif.

Christopher for the Fund

Within a period of five days, the league branch at Christopher, Ill., has sent in \$12.80 for the Ruthenberg Appeal fund...

Right Off the Reel!

No sooner does Comrade Gus Shklar go to Milwaukee to do communist work there than we hear of the formation of a branch of the Young Workers League...

And while we speak of Christopher, the branch is carrying on good educational work. After every meeting the comrades discuss a five-minute talk of some comrades...

How to Form A Shop Nucleus

On the Building Up of Nuclei and Upon Their Practical Work as the Basic Units of Organization

The Young Workers League of America has to perform an important task. It has to win great masses of the young workers for our struggles to enroll the best elements of the working class youth...

This task can only be performed by the efforts of the whole forces at the command of the League and the most active work of every single member in the League.

An organization of the communist youth is a mass organization only when, first, it embraces in its ranks a considerable and class conscious section of the working class...

Such an organization supports itself upon the industrial and therefore upon the class conscious proletarian.

The youthful section of this proletariat is the most determined part of the working class youth...

Up to the present, the Young Workers League has had little influence on the broad masses of the working class youth...

The chief place for such a connection is in the shop where a member of the League can make the influence of the League felt...

Work in the shop for the establishment of a nucleus and work in the nucleus when established...

What the member does in the shop for the League by communist propaganda and organization is the first and the best proof for his membership in the Young Workers League.

Every Factory Should Be Our Stronghold It is the duty of all members of the League to see to it that young workers, no matter how far they may appear to be from our organization...

meetings and socials of the Young Workers League.

Their personal contact with their comrades in the shops will enable them to do this.

They must develop a permanent and strong propaganda activity, and must utilize all political and economic events to inform the young workers of the opinions and the slogans of the Young Workers League.

The Organization of the Nucleus Every League must issue the general slogan, "Form Shop Nuclei!"

And this must be made the duty of all members. As far as the work depends upon the National Executive Committee of the League, and upon the divisional and local committees, these must organize their work systematically...

Apart from this, however, as already said, everywhere where there are young communists in a shop, a shop nucleus must be built.

Some comrades contend that if we carry on our activity in the shops our members will get fired. Such an argument against the immediate formation of shop nuclei is absurd.

Why There Are Prostitutes TORONTO, Can.—As low as \$7 a week has been paid to experienced women workers in the printing, paper and bookbinding trades...

TORONTO, Can.—As low as \$7 a week has been paid to experienced women workers in the printing, paper and bookbinding trades...

What Is A Shop Nucleus? For the best answer read the best book From Isolation to the Masses By RICHARD GYPTNER

explains in detail just what a shop nucleus is, why it should be, and how it can be.

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“EVERY MEMBER A NUCLEUS ORGANIZER!” IS THE SLOGAN OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ON SHOP NUCLEUS ORGANIZATION

By MAX SALZMAN

In my visits to various branches of the League throughout the country I find that almost all of the members accept the shop nucleus idea, but very little has been done to put the resolution adopted at our convention into practice.

The importance of nuclei activity. Also to the fact that very few of the members have studied either the resolution adopted at the convention or the pamphlet, "From Isolation to the Masses," by Comrade Gypntner.

While the study of these two documents will give one an understanding of nuclei work, it becomes necessary to answer some of the arguments against the immediate application of shop nuclei that were brought to my attention while I was on the road.

T. U. E. L. and Y. W. L. Nuclei Are Different One of the arguments given against the building of shop nuclei is that this task is the work of the T. U. E. L. and not that of the Y. W. L.

The New York comrades particularly use the argument that it is necessary for them to form industrial branches before they can form nuclei.

Industrial Branches Not the Solution To my knowledge, industrial branches are branches consisting of workers who are employed in the same industry.

They would have to travel long distances. They could not discuss all the problems in their shops, as there would be so many of them from so many different shops that it would be impossible for them to do so even if they met every night.

Furthermore, if we organize industrial branches, machinists would belong to machinists' branches, office workers to office workers' branches...

Some comrades contend that if we carry on our activity in the shops our members will get fired. Such an argument against the immediate formation of shop nuclei is absurd.

Foreign-Speaking Branches and Nuclei Many of the foreign speaking comrades are afraid that the formation of shop nuclei eliminates the foreign speaking branches.

Many of the foreign speaking comrades are afraid that the formation of shop nuclei eliminates the foreign speaking branches. The mere fact that these comrades bring this matter up shows that they are more concerned with the existence of foreign speaking branches than they are with the development of the influence of the Y. W. L. or the party among the masses of workers.

Let our aim be to form shop nuclei immediately. Let every group of comrades who are working in the same shop form a nucleus immediately.

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ARE YOU ONE OF THESE?

Well, here's what we call a durn funny pitcher, by cricky! And we think it points out pretty well the current misconceptions of what Russian terms really refer to.



There are oodles and oodles of people who think that two Chekas are worth at least five French francs; and that a nagaika is one of the best drinks in Russia; and that every night, as the soft wind rustles thru the leafy chernovetz, some tall Russian youth, dressed in a bright red Gay-pay-oo, plays a Komsomol on his Volga or sings a sweet Radek to his girl!



I will succeed in enrolling many more. Your Comrade, EUGENE RICHMAN. Rhode Island Capitalists Are Afraid Providence, R. I. Dear Comrades: There was a group of older comrades talking about how the big guns are getting afraid of the radicals in Rhode Island.

Dear Comrades: I am working in a printing shop and during lunch hour and in my spare time I am trying to get members for the Young Workers League.

Unemployment Rife in Copper Mines Hancock, Mich. Dear Comrades: In this district there is only one industry and that is mining. The industrial situation is very quiet.

Dear Comrades: I am working in a printing shop and during lunch hour and in my spare time I am trying to get members for the Young Workers League.

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On the Job

I will succeed in enrolling many more. Your Comrade, EUGENE RICHMAN. Rhode Island Capitalists Are Afraid Providence, R. I. Dear Comrades: There was a group of older comrades talking about how the big guns are getting afraid of the radicals in Rhode Island.

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The Robots Are Coming!!



