

JOIN THE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

Young Worker

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

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Hail the Eighth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution!! YOUNG WORKERS: IN DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION

Young Workers! Young Striking Miners!

Stand by the Anthracite Strike!

(Manifesto of the National Executive Committee of the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE.)

For eight solid weeks one hundred and fifty thousand hard coal miners have been on strike. The miners are fighting the attempt of the bosses to compel them to accept a 15 to 20 per cent cut in wages, worse working conditions and a smashed union.

The miners are struggling for a 10 per cent wage increase for contract men and a dollar a day increase for day men, in order to meet the increased cost of living since the 1913 agreement. They demand a five-day week and full recognition of the union.

A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL MINERS! A WALKOUT OF THE MAINTENANCE MEN! NO SEPARATE AGREEMENT!

The heroic resistance of the miners since the end of the war against the open shop, against wage cuts, against a lower standard of living, has been a stumbling block in the path of the capitalist bosses who want to reduce the workers of this country to the status of coolies. In the Anthracite the bosses are trying to destroy the union by direct action. In the bituminous they are trying to starve out the union by shifting operations to the non-union fields.

The recent experiences of the coal miners in Great Britain where the combined forces of the railwaymen and transport workers rallied to the support of the miners thus leading to the defeat of the bosses and the government shows the necessity of united action.

While the struggle requires the united efforts of all the miners, the reactionary Lewis machine of the miners' union has left the maintenance men on the job. Maintenance men kept on the job to protect the property of the bosses means that in reality they are scabbing on the striking miners with the consent of the Lewis machine. MAINTENANCE MEN! Refuse to scab on your fellow workers. DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE WALKOUT OF THE MAINTENANCE MEN.

The Anthracite strike is the struggle of all the coal miners. All the miners of the bituminous fields must join hands with their struggling brothers of the Anthracite. The railroad workers on the roads which haul coal must join with the miners in a struggle against the capitalist bosses. A GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL MINERS! NO SEPARATE AGREEMENTS FOR ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS FIELDS! A WALKOUT OF THE MAINTENANCE MEN! must be the slogan of the miners. REFUSE TO HAUL SCAB COAL must be the slogan of the railroad workers.

YOUNG MINERS! THIS AFFECTS YOU!

When the bosses make a drive to lower the standard of living of the workers, the ones who are first and hardest hit are the young workers. The young miners will be the first ones that the Anthracite operators will discriminate against.

Not only this, but lowered wages and worse working conditions for the miners force more and more of the youngest workers into the mines and factories, because their fathers can no longer support the family alone on the small wages of a hard coal digger.

Young miners! You will be hardest hit if the strike is not won! Get into the front ranks with the fighters! Give the strike a militant character! Make sure that you will get your share of the victory: equal wages for equal work; the abolition of the chaotic system of "scales" which discriminate against you and for a minimum wage of \$10 a day for all miners at the face!

Young workers! You must be the most energetic in rallying the entire working class behind the striking Anthracite miners. Raise the question in your unions, in the other organizations of the worker. Adopt resolutions pledging moral and financial support for the strikers. Help to organize meetings of the young workers of the factories to help the miners in their fight.

BETRAYAL OF THE LEWIS MACHINE.

The officialdom of the miners' union (The Lewis Machine) is betraying the workers in this struggle. Their only aim is to help the operators dump inferior coal on the market and then to sell out the strike for the "checkoff." That is why Lewis keeps the maintenance men on the job. That is why Lewis is making no provisions for strike relief for the miners. That is why his henchmen are helping the local governmental bodies arrest the militant miners.

The full strength of the rank and file miners must be exerted against this fresh betrayal of the Lewis machine. The young miners must take the lead NOW in the struggle to oust the Lewis machine and to elect a progressive officialdom representing the rank and file.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE!

In every coal strike, so far, the government has stepped in to help the bosses beat the workers. In the Anthracite, the Federal Government is waiting for the first signs of struggle to send troops and establish the rule of the bayonet. The local governmental machinery has already thrown the most militant fighters on behalf of the striking miners into jail. The first blow was struck at the young militant leaders of the miners' fight. Pat Toohy, the young secretary of Local 14831 and August Valentine, the young miner who fought in West Virginia miners' struggles were put in jail. With them were Alex Zarek and Alex Reid, the secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee. Only when pressure was brought to bear were they released and ordered to leave town.

The workers must exert their mass strength against the interference of the government. NO GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE TO AID THE COAL BOSSES! must be the slogan of every mass meeting and every trade union supporting the strike.

NATIONALIZE THE MINES!

WORKERS' CONTROL!

The final solution of the situation in the coal industry demands a united struggle of all coal miners supported by the workers generally. NATIONALIZATION OF THE MINES, WORKERS' CONTROL, A SIX-HOUR DAY AND THIRTY-FOUR WEEKS, is the program which will safeguard the miners against the suffering and misery which private operation for the profits of the bosses brings upon the workers.

This can only be achieved through a political struggle of the miners. It will help the miners if at the same time they, together with other workers, organize a LABOR PARTY to carry on a struggle for a WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT.

YOUNG MINERS! YOUNG WORKERS!

JOIN THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

The young workers must not only rally to the support of the Anthracite miners. They must line up in their class political organization, and help to fight in all the struggles of the young workers against the capitalist class and its government.

The Young Workers League, the organization of all young workers fighting against the bosses and for the freedom of the whole working class, calls upon all young workers to join its ranks.

Young Workers! Young Miners! Fight for these demands:

- (1.) A SIX-HOUR DAY, FIVE-DAY WEEK!
- (2.) A MINIMUM WAGE OF \$10 A DAY FOR ALL MINERS!
- (3.) SUPPORT THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS' COMMITTEE AND ITS PROGRAM! REPUDIATE THE REACTIONARY LEWIS MACHINE!
- (4.) NO GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE! AGAINST THE USE OF TROOPS IN STRIKES! NO ARBITRATION!
- (5.) FOR A LABOR PARTY!

Young miners! Young workers! Support the Anthracite miners in their strike! Help to defeat the big open shop wage cutting campaign of the employers. Line up with the young workers of your class by joining the Young Workers League!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE.



Hail the Ninth Year!

Eight years ago the Russian workers and peasants arose and smashed the Czarist despotism and the "democratic" government of the socialist puppets of the bourgeoisie. In their place, they set up the rule of the Soviets of Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers Deputies—A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT. The eight years following that momentous revolutionary upheaval have been years of bitter struggle against the objective difficulties presented by war-wrecked and misruled Russia and against the most bitter and concentrated attacks of world imperialism which saw in the young Soviet Republic the beginning of the end. Against intervention and civil war on seventeen fronts, against assassination, against blockade, against disease and famine, against sabotage, against the cordon sanitaire—that ring of iron and fire thrown about Soviet Russia—against all the forces of world imperialism driven to desperation and determined to drown the rising tide of international Communism in blood, the Russian workers and peasants, supported by large masses of toilers the world over, struggled and triumphed! The cause of the Russian workers and of the international proletariat was saved.

These eight years have been years of struggle and achievement. The Russian workers have beaten back the forces of counter-revolution and reaction and established their power on the solid foundation of the might of the toilers. They have cleared away the ancient rubbish of feudal oppression and superstition. They have thrown off the age-old weight of the exploiter—the capitalist no longer rules in Russia. They have given the power and control over the lives and destinies of the workers to the workers themselves—thru their shop committees, thru their industrial unions, thru their Workers' Government. They have placed the working-class children and the young workers in a special position for whom the best that Russia can offer is reserved. They are heroically laying the foundation for a social order that will do away with all forms of exploitation and oppression and that will give unto those who toil the fruits of the labor and genius of humanity. Such have been the achievements of the Russian toilers—and these achievements belong not only to the Russian workers but all the masses of the oppressed and exploited of the earth.

THE SOVIET UNION IN NEW DANGER! DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!

Now, at the end of the eighth and at the beginning of the ninth year, the Soviet Union faces new and ever greater dangers. World imperialism is consolidating a bloc of West Europe-

an capitalist nations for an attack on the Soviet Republic. The whole trend of international capitalist policies has been in that direction and moulded by that end. The debt negotiations in which the American bourgeoisie is now immersed, the notorious negotiations recently concluded at Locarno with a view to the formation of "security pacts," the diplomatic maneuvering engaged in by the leading powers under the blessing of the House of Morgan government of America, all these point in one direction. International capitalism is perfecting its united front against the outpost of the labor movement, against the Soviet Union. "Western Europe feels that war with Russia is inevitable," says the Chicago Tribune, an able spokesman for American capital. The whole foreign policy of international capitalism is based upon the necessity (for imperialism) of a concerted and well-prepared attack on the first workers' republic.

AN ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION IS AN ATTACK ON ALL WORKERS!

Workers of America! Young workers! What do you say to this? Will you permit the American capitalists and the capitalists of other countries to make this attack they are planning on your brothers and fellow workers of Russia? Will you permit them to overthrow this outpost of the world labor movement and thus usher in a period of the blackest reaction, of wage-cuts, longer hours, worse conditions, union smashing—that will hit you, young workers, first and most severely?

IN DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION!

Workers of America! Young workers! The Russian toilers expect the workers of all lands to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in defense of the First Workers' Republic? Will you scab on your Russian fellow worker?

Workers of America! Young workers! We must all stand forth in defense of the Soviet Union!

DOWN WITH THE IMPERIALIST PLOTS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION!

SMASH THE IMPERIALIST FRONT AGAINST THE FIRST WORKERS' REPUBLIC! CELEBRATE THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA!

A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR IN DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION! FOR A LABOR PARTY! FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY!

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA!

HAIL THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA!

SEVEN MORE PHILIPPINE REBELS JAILED BY U. S. IMPERIALIST IRON HEEL

The latest exploit of the iron heel of American imperialism in the Philippines became public when seven Moro revolutionists were convicted on charges of sedition before the supreme court on October 23. Datu Santiago was sentenced to serve seven years' imprisonment and his six companions were given three years each.

The despotic rule of American imperialism in the Philippines has been marked from the very beginning by continuous movements of unrest and rebellion on the part of the toiling masses. But the American military machine has always proved too strong for the native revolutionaries. Recently, with the appointment of the notorious General Leonard Wood to the position of governor, the exploitation and oppression became more and more severe until at the present time practically the whole of the Philippines is in either open or hidden opposition to the rule of American imperialism. The brutal sentences imposed on the seven captured revolutionaries is an indication of the measures the American despotism intends to continue to employ in quieting the Philippines.

American workers remember the recent exposure of the scandalous stock-gambling activities of Gen. Wood's son. The wealth that this scion of the American imperialist nobility so lavishly squandered in gambling and worse was ground out of the toilers of the Philippines and of America.

The oppressors and exploiters of the masses of the native toilers of the Philippines are the same as those of the American working class. American labor must take up the struggle against American capitalism and imperialism shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed masses in the colonies. We must help to wrench loose the iron heel of the American finance lords from the prostrate bodies of the victims of American imperialism. "Out with the American despotism from the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. This must be the cry of American and Filipino labor alike."

SYRIAN REVOLT SPREADS WIDELY

Syria in Open Revolt; Tribesmen Prepare for Struggle

U. S. TO CLAIM REPARATION

BULLETIN.

BEIRUT, Syria.—A state of complete revolution prevails in the territory north of Damascus. Telephone wires have been cut and other preparations made by the Syrian tribesmen for a serious resistance to the French military. Arab tribes are sending their women and children towards the Syrian desert, indicating that the men are preparing for a revolt against the French imperialist masters.

Revolt Spreading Widely. Cairo messages report that the insurrection is spreading far and wide after the outbursts over the French bombardment of Damascus and slaughter of many tribesmen.

According to one report Deirzour is already in the hands of the revolting native masses who have compelled the French to evacuate from many villages north of Damascus.

Damascus itself is reported as in a state of suppressed rebellion that may burst out any moment in accordance with the success of the revolutionary movement outside the city.

The French official reports admit that their position in Syria is very precarious in view of the widespread and energetic movement of revolt on the part of the Syrian masses against the oppression of the foreign imperialist masters.

The information that could be gathered from official sources indicates conclusively that the reign of terror unleashed by the French militarists against the native rebels, resulting in the slaughter of thousands and the shelling of the native sections of the town was distinctly underestimated in the earlier reports. The lists of the dead, wounded, and missing are growing daily while the extent of the destruction of the city as a result of the machine gun and artillery fire from the French guns is just becoming known. It has also now become known that the bombing of Damascus was preceded by the burning of a number of cities southeast and then the bringing of twenty four corpses of rebels on camels, parading them thru the main city streets, and then finally laying them out in a row for public inspection. It is evident that the French militarists, already driven to desperation by the heroic resistance of the Riff tribesmen, finally lost their minds entirely when the Syrian masses began to arise and when the revolt showed signs of spreading widely. It is only thru the wild savagery of the profit-mad imperialists who feel their prey slipping thru their claws that the bloodbath into which Damascus and surrounding territory has been plunged can be explained. So extreme have been the horror and atrocity of the French in their attempts to put down the revolt of the Druses that even the bourgeois press has been forced to remark upon the conduct of the French and to call their actions "grotesque imitations of the barbarity of primitive peoples."

But all this has not been able to subdue the warlike Syrians but has, on the contrary, helped to spread the revolt and convert it into a real mass uprising against the French imperialists.

Most of the European capitalist powers, with Great Britain at the head, have entered in a general protest against the bombardment of Damascus and the general conduct of the French military. The diplomatic authorities of the various powers have complained that only the French nationals of other powers were left to remain in the city. The British bourgeois press has also given vent to may "forceful" and even "violent" expressions on this head.

Official comment on the part of the British imperialists on the actions of their French fellow-brigands is considered probable and is even expected. The British consular department as well as the American authorities are already demanding an immediate inventory of the property damages produced by the French bombardment in order to be able to claim reparations from the French. The general attack on the French imperialists coming from such "pure" and peaceful powers as England and America is very interesting as a pointer in the direction in which the international political situation is developing.

A. N. L. C. PLANS FUTURE WORK

Negro Labor Congress Sets Up Militant Organization

HEARS YOUTH DEMANDS

The voice of the young Negro workers and of the young workers of America generally was heard at the American Negro Labor Congress when Corinne O. B. Robinson, delegate to the congress from the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, described the miserable condition of the masses of the Negro working youth and in her resolution, which was accepted as a basis for a final plan to be worked out by the congress, sounded the note of militant class struggle of the Negro workers, young and old, side by side with the white workers as the only way in which the heavy weight of oppression of the Negro working youth could be removed.

Y. W. L. Resolution Makes Demands of Negro Youth.

The Young Workers (Communist) League resolution gave a thorough analysis of the position of the young Negro workers in this country as well as of the fundamental causes thereof and concluded by making the following demands:

- "Equal pay for equal work for young Negro workers and other workers."
- "A minimum wage."
- "Complete abolition of child labor."
- "A six-hour day and a five-day week for workers under 18."
- "No discrimination against young Negroes in the schools. No segregation. Equal educational opportunities for Negro and white children."
- "Against the use of Negro troops in strikes or imperialist expeditions. Against segregation in the army."
- "Abolition of corporal punishment of young Negro workers on the farms, plantations, and in the mills."
- "For admission of young Negroes into unions of lower initiation fees."
- "A week-end rest of 44 hours for all young workers."

Negro Labor Congress Opens Amidst Great Enthusiasm.

The American Negro Labor Congress opened October 25, 1925 amidst great enthusiasm on the part of the forty delegates and hundreds of workers, negro and white, who came to see the convening of the congress that promised so much for the Negro workers.

The unusual features of sessions of the congress was the great freedom which the speakers addressed the delegates. The speakers, who were unusually powerful and convincing, gave the unvarnished facts in a way hitherto unknown to the Negro race. The condition of the Negro workers was frankly described and the fact proclaimed that the Negro workers are part and parcel of the whole workingclass.

Demand Free Entry Into Labor Unions.

As a part of the American proletariat, the Negro workers, thru the congress, demanded free entry into the American labor unions and the removal of all discriminatory lines between the black and white workers that tend to intensify the oppression of the Negro workers and to turn them into unwilling scab reserves for the bosses to use to fight the workers with. Plans were worked out for the struggle of the Negro workers to obtain an equal place with the white workers in the ranks of labor.

Demand Abolition of Housing Segregation.

The congress also initiated a struggle against the segregation of the Negroes into separate residential districts and the discrimination against the Negroes in regard to the place of living. The resolution reads in part: "We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of the city they may live in is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the public living accommodations can no longer be left to the private control of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live and where he may not live or whether he can have a house to live in at all."

Demands Freedom for Imprisoned Negro Soldiers.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, transmitted to Coolidge, in behalf of the members of the 24th Infantry, at present in Leavenworth prison, who showed their resentment at the criminal assault of a white policeman on a Negro woman.

Against Imperialist Domination.

The congress went on record in sympathy and in solidarity with the oppressed native peoples of the American colonies who are struggling for their freedom. In order to convert these words of solidarity into a liv-

113 COMMUNISTS IN FRENCH PRISONS FOR ANTI-WAR ACTIVITY

PARIS.—The agitation of the French Communists against the imperialist war in Morocco has brought severe reprisals from the government. 113 members of the Communist party have been sentenced to 68 years imprisonment and fines amounting to 38,400 francs so far.

In reality the permanent directing body was instructed to get into close communication with these oppressed peoples for the purpose of aiding them in their struggles.

The Friday evening mass meeting which wound up the series of mass meetings that the congress ran sent a telegram of congratulations to Abdel-Krim for his heroic fight against French imperialism. In another telegram the congress called upon the Senegalese Negro troops that are fighting the battles of French imperialism. That were urged to refuse to fight and to help the people of the Rif to establish their independence.

A message was also sent to the striking Chinese workers at Shanghai greeting the strikers as "brothers fighting for a common cause."

Congress Lays Basis for Organization.

The sessions of the American Negro Labor Congress were closed with the adoption of a permanent plan to make the organization become more and more influential among the Negro masses.

The constitution adopted by the congress for the permanent organization states that "the purpose of the organization shall be: to unify and strengthen the efforts of all organizations of Negro workers and farmers as well as of organizations composed of both Negro and white workers and farmers, and sympathetic organizations and also individuals, for the protection from discrimination, persecution, and exploitation of the Negro race and the working people generally."

The executive council ("the majority of whom must be working people") is given the power to join or help to form a world organization serving the interests of the Negro masses. It is distinctly emphasized that the American Negro Labor Congress is not "a rival organization" but is ready to cooperate and work along with any other organization serving similar ends. The constitution also lays down plans for the formation of an interracial committee for the purpose of unifying the struggles of the workers of all races and charges the local councils with the work of forming these inter-racial committees.

The character of the committee elected to direct the work of the congress for the coming year is in keeping with its workingclass character. The small committee of nine includes Roy Mahoney and W. Scarville, steel workers; C. W. Fulp, a miner and a leader of the Miners union; E. L. Doty, a plumber; Douglass, a street sweeper; and C. Bills, a member of the Longshoremen's union. Bertha Lomaz, of Howard University; H. V. Phillips, and Lovett Post-Whiteman are also on the committee.

The congress adjourned amidst the universal feeling that the American Negro workers had gone a long distance in the work of building up a militant organization of all Negro workers and poor farmers to fight side by side with the white workers for the freedom of the Negro masses and of the workingclass as a whole.

Fascist Rule Based on Brute Force

ROME, Italy.—A distinct note of uneasiness as to the position of Fascism both at home and abroad was sounded at the third anniversary of the march upon Rome whereby the Black Shirts seized power in 1922. This event was celebrated in every town and village in Italy in spite of the wide movement of unrest and revolt on the part of the masses of workers and poor peasants that is now developing in Italy.

"Force and force only," said Mussolini at the elaborate celebration in Milan, "is the guarantee of Fascism in our country and your enthusiasm must be converted into force ready to be used. . . . As we have defeated and are defeating our internal enemies (that is by force) so will our international enemies feel the weight of our power. . . . I am sure that you will answer my call whenever I ask you to battle, facing all dangers, even death for Fascism."

These words of the dictator Mussolini are very significant for the working class of Italy. The Italian proletariat should learn from their oppressors as to what the Fascisti rely upon to maintain their power and from that should draw the lesson as to what must be used to overthrow the Fascist black shirt regime and the whole capitalist system.

DAISYTOWN Y. W. L. UNANIMOUS FOR N. E. C.

The report of the National Convention was given to the Daisytown Branch, District Five, Y. W. L., by George Papcun, Organization Secretary of the District. After a thorough discussion the branch went unanimously on record in complete support of the present leadership of the League. A call for unity on the basis of the decisions of the C. I. and the Y. C. I. was the theme of the resolution adopted.

FORWARD TO LEAGUE UNITY!

N. E. C. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CHICAGO DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the National Executive Committee (after the resolution was unanimously adopted Comrade Shaachtman signified his desire to have his assent to the resolution withdrawn) was passed, after a long discussion, by the District Executive Committee of District Eight (Chicago), with 13 voting for and two abstaining.

THE National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League, after considering and discussing the situation in the Young Workers (Communist) League, came to the following conclusions:

1. In the League there are no longer any differences on political questions. The League completely and unquestioningly accepts the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party and greets the beginning of the process of Bolshevization.

2. Considering that the right danger is great, the N. E. C. declares that it will lead a decisive struggle against all right elements, elements which will openly or covertly lead a fight against the line of the Executive of the Comintern. The position of the group which continues to follow the line of Comrade Foster after the cabled decision of the C. I. tends to strengthen the right elements of the Party and to the crystallization of a new faction. The N. E. C. completely supports the present Central Committee of the Party and calls upon all units of the League for energetic support. The N. E. C. thinks that it is necessary to combine all elements in the Party which honestly want to follow the line of the C. I. The N. E. C. thinks it is necessary to strengthen the work for winning and attracting all vacillating comrades for united work. The League will carry on a decisive struggle against the crystallization and formation at the present time of an intermediate group. The N. E. C. thinks that the logic of the struggle must inevitably bring such a group to a bloc with the right wing elements in the Party and destroy the line of the E. C. C. I.

3. In regard to the League situation, the N. E. C. thinks it is necessary to fight against the remaining factional spirit which seriously prevents the development of the League. The N. E. C. greets those comrades of the former majority who began the fight against the right wing elements and have now taken the logical step towards the complete unification of the League. Complete unanimous united work is possible and necessary. The unity of the League, the unanimous support of the N. E. C., the utilization of all Communist forces—these are the fundamental prerequisites for successful development of the American Communist movement of the youth.

4. The N. E. C. declares that one of the biggest failures of the last convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League was complete neglect of the problems of the Communist movement of the youth.

5. The N. E. C. declares that the first task on the basis of the accepted political line is to concentrate all efforts to accomplish real mass work by the League. The work in the mills, trade unions, sport organizations and others, reorganization of the League on the basis of shop nuclei, economic and educational work, work among the Negroes, work in opponent organizations, etc.—that is the task which must be made the center of our attention. As a first practical accomplishment along this line, the N. E. C. considers it necessary to organize quickly the campaign amongst the striking miners.

A UNITED LEAGUE! DECISIVE END TO THE FACTIONAL FIGHT! FIGHT AGAINST RIGHT DANGERS AND FOR THE LINE OF THE E. C. C. I. AND FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY! REAL MASS WORK, A MASS LEAGUE, THESE ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL SLOGANS UPON WHICH THE N. E. C. CALLS ALL THE UNITS OF THE LEAGUE TO ACTIVITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

BRANCH SIX, CHICAGO, adopted the Unity Resolution by a vote of 22 for and three abstaining.

BRANCHES TWO, THREE AND FOUR, OF CHICAGO, adopted the Unity Resolution unanimously.

Unity! Another Step Forward! Pittsburgh League in Big Campaigns

By JOHN HARVEY.

Those of us who took Comrade Cannon's position at the national convention of the league and declared that we completely accepted the C. I. decision and would give our support to the new Central Executive Committee; took a big step forward towards unifying the party and league on the line of the Communist International. But now the time has come when we must either take another step forward or two steps back. For, declaring what we did at the national convention, the next logical step for all those who accepted the C. I. decision is unification behind the Communist International for the fight against the right wing and for the carrying on of real mass work.

We have taken this second step by adopting the resolution in the N. E. C. which means the actual unification of the league and the liquidation of the factional struggle which has had such serious results on the organization. The condition in the league is serious enough to make such a step imperative. But, by being the first to take this step the league can also play an important role in the unification of the party, which is confronted by an even more serious crisis. It is much easier for the younger comrades in the league to overcome the prejudices and the subjective outlook which are the result of the long factional struggle. For this reason, in America, just as in other countries, the young Communists can play an important role in the unification of the party by taking a united stand for the mobilization of all Communist forces behind the C. I. and against the crystallization of a new grouping on any other basis; or the further perpetuation of the old groups.

Old Group No Longer Useful.

Since correct policies have been crystallized for the party as a result of the factional struggle and with the help of the C. I., we find that the old party groupings have outgrown their usefulness. Maintained without a political basis they tend to become fractional organizations putting the interests of the group ahead of the interests of the party. Politically these old groupings tend to become stagnant and to develop policies in the interests of the group rather than along the lines of the Communist International.

The old groupings have further outgrown their usefulness practically since they are incapable of coping with the present situation. Rather they handicap the party in its historical task of mobilizing all Communist elements irrespective of former groupings, behind the C. I. and for the

fight against the right wing.

Neither can the formation of a new intermediate group do anything but further hinder the development of this process of unification. The following reasons should be enough to condemn the continuation of the old groups or the crystallization of a new intermediate group.

1. Mobilization of all Communist elements behind the C. I. can only be accomplished thru unification.

2. Unification is necessary in order to defeat the right wing. No party group can defeat the right wing alone, but only strengthen the right wing by dividing their forces.

3. For all Communist elements who accept the C. I. decision there is only one line, the line of the C. I. The further maintenance or crystallization of a group along any other line will only lead away from the line of the C. I.

A Crisis For Communists.

All Communists must recognize the crisis which confronts the movement at the present time. As a result of the long factional struggle both the party and the league are weaker than ever before. Our condition becomes all the more serious when we realize that we are starting a Bolshevization process to which all right wing elements are in active opposition since they are opposed both to reorganization and to the Ideological Bolshevization which involves the acceptance of the policies of the Communist International.

The right wing danger is further strengthened by the objective conditions in America today. The role that U. S. imperialism is playing in the world stabilization of capitalism, the relation of American capitalism to the present plight of Great Britain, and many other new factors in the world situation mean the introduction of a period in America during which the right wing will flourish and the tasks of the revolutionary party will become especially difficult.

During such a period our relationship to the C. I. and the closeness with which we follow the line of the Communist International will assume the greatest importance. For only the Communist International can save our young party from committing many serious mistakes during the coming period.

The Solution: Unity and Mass Work.

The Young Workers' League has had the help of the Young Communist International in estimating the present situation and is taking the lead in the solution of the present crisis. When the members of the N. E. C. adopted a resolution meaning real unity for the league, they did

because they believed that the unity of all Communist forces behind the C. I. was the first and most important step toward solving the present crisis.

Only by rallying all Communist forces for mass work and for the fight against the right can we save the party in the present crisis; and the Young Communists will be united in demanding that their older comrades in the party take a similar step towards the unification of the party.

The factional struggle must end. The interests of the party and of the American workers come ahead of the interests of any party grouping.

Organic Unity Achieved

By NAT KAPLAN.

The Communist movement could hardly hope to wage an effective struggle against the bourgeoisie for the securing and the maintaining of the dictatorship of the proletariat, if the movement was not composed of one united will, ruled by an iron discipline and freed from all opportunist elements.

An essential phase of the Bolshevization process is the purification of the movement from all the opportunist elements and the remnants of the opportunist ideology. Opportunism within the party is the incentive for faction formations. A party composed of fractions cannot present a united will in the class struggle. It would be attacked both from the front and the rear. Not only must we combat faction formations based on an incorrect political line, but what is more important, we must combat the tendency towards the formation of factions which have no distinct political line at all. There is no room for this or that fraction; there is only room for the party following the line of the E. C. C. I.

What was the situation at the party convention? Lore had been expelled. Organizational measures were taken against Askell. The blows struck at the right wing were unanimously approved by the convention. All the political resolutions were unanimously adopted. Yet after the cabled discussion of the convention arrived a crisis arose in the former majority fraction. Differences arose between the followers of Comrades Cannon and those of Foster. We saw that the position of the comrades following Comrade Foster tended to strengthen the right elements thru the crystallization of a fraction which objectively would be in opposition to the line of the E. C. C. I. The comrades following Comrade Cannon took a definite step away from the wrong line of Comrade Foster.

But this was only the first step. The followers of Comrade Cannon can now walk on one of two paths: (1) unity and the consolidation of all the Com-

munist forces, and (2) disunity, the crystallization of an intermediate group without a distinct political line, which, consciously or unconsciously, would lead towards a bloc with the right elements and thus to the destruction of the line of the E. C. C. I.

The N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. has already taken the initiative in adopting the correct line for this situation. Complete organic unity has been achieved. The N. E. C. resolution unanimously adopted takes a clear stand for the line of the E. C. C. I., for the C. E. C. of the party, against the right elements, against the crystallization of an intermediary group at this time and for the beginning of the mass work in the league. Not only has this political line been adopted but definite organizational measures were taken to bear out the new situation.

Now the lower units are putting this into effect. Already the District Executive Committee of Chicago has gone on record for unity. When the question came up in the Chicago units, out of four branches, three voted unanimously for the policy of the N. E. C. and in the fourth branch, there were no comrades voting against, 22 voted for and 3 abstained. This already demonstrates that the league membership wants unity. They will not tolerate any diplomatic play with this correct political line or allow themselves to be sidetracked on the plea that the unity achieved is "abstract." They will struggle against the attitude that the league cannot take the initiative in this process of unifying all the Communist elements in the party and league.

We now face mighty tasks in our external work. We will accomplish these tasks if we now destroy the remnants of the fractional subjectivity, if we develop a broad political outlook, and a party and league consciousness in the place of an individual or faction consciousness. We must most of all develop a mass work psychology and go forward in our task of becoming the mass organization of the young workers of this country.

TOOHEY TOURS ON ANTHRACITE TELLS OF BUREAUCRATS' TREASON

PAT TOOHEY, well known member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who has just been released from jail as a result of his activities in the Anthracite Strike, is making a tour of the country, under the auspices of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party.

Toohey will describe in detail the situation in the anthracite which is similar to an armed camp, with an army of State Constabulary, militia, policemen and private dicks. These are brought into action by the union of the bosses and the labor fakers to prevent the Progressives from giving a militant character to the strike.

While the miners starve, John Lewis and his brother labor-fakers, content themselves with issuing statements to the capitalist press condemning the Progressives and the Communists. In this barrage the real demands of the striking miners are lost sight of and the bosses laugh at the farcical situation of the leaders testifying against the militant striking miners who take the strike seriously.

The tour is as follows: Philadelphia—Nov. 12, 13, Thursday and Friday.

New York—Nov. 14, 15, Saturday and Sunday.

Providence—Nov. 16, Monday.

Worcester—Nov. 17, Tuesday.

Boston—Nov. 18, 19, Wednesday and Thursday.

Rochester—Nov. 21, Saturday.

Buffalo—Nov. 22, Sunday.

Detroit—Nov. 23, Monday.

Chicago—Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

South Bend—Nov. 28, Saturday.

Fort Wayne—Nov. 29, Sunday.

Toledo—Nov. 30, Monday.

Cleveland—Dec. 1, 2, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Youngstown—Dec. 3, Thursday.

Pittsburgh—Dec. 4, 5, Friday and Saturday.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Communist School in Los Angeles in Full Swing

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

The School conducted in Los Angeles by the League and the Party is one of the first steps we are taking toward Bolshevization. The classes, conducted every Sunday after noon are now in their 3rd week, and we have between 30 and 40 comrades registered and enthusiastically participating, also many outsiders have been attending the classes and taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered. The classes include the History of the Labor Movement, Public Speaking, Marxian Economics, and History of the Three Internationals. The members are beginning to realize that "without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement," and not only are the classes well-attended, but the members are taking an active part in the discussions. So far the lure of pleasure has not yet been able to diminish the attendance, and although the courses will only run for six weeks and thus will not be able to go thoroughly into the subject discussed, they will lay the groundwork for the correct theoretical background necessary for all Communist to have if they expect to carry on their revolutionary tasks among the workers. At the end of the 4 courses, there will be another set of courses prepared on Communist policies, tactics, and strategy in all phases of the class struggle, which knowledge we will be able to utilize to good advantage in the various activities of the Party and the League. Members wishing to attend, register any Sunday afternoon at 224 So. Spring St., Room 200, Los Angeles.

BALL OF THE RED YOUTH IN NEW YORK

On the 28th of November, at 1347 Boston Road, the young workers of the Bronx will celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of the October Revolution with a concert and ball. Young Workers! Get ready! This is the first Red Ball of the season. An extraordinary program—music, dancing, etc. Bring your friends!

Brox Russian Branch, District Two, Y. W. L.

EXCUSE US! Owing to an accident in the print shop this issue of the Young Worker was delayed.

Starting with the Next Issue!

"Planning War on Soviet Russia"

By John Harvey.

First of a Series of 5 Articles on the Locarno Pact and Its Significance to the Young Workers.

Russian Komsomols: Builders of the Future

By HERBERT ZAM

The Young Communist League of Russia stands out as one of the biggest factors in Russia after the revolution—in the consolidation of the revolution, in the defense of the revolution against internal and external enemies, in the reconstruction of Russia.

The Young Communist League—A Gigantic Army.

Founded after the revolution, the league has made progress unparalleled in the history of labor by any other working class organization. When we consider it from the viewpoint of membership alone, it is a tremendous force for the building of a Communist society. The league has in its ranks today 1,600,000 members—a Communist army unequalled for discipline, initiative, courage, understanding—an army that is building the future, not only of Russia but of the entire world. The league has in its ranks 80 per cent of the industrial youth, organized in the shops and factories, carrying on the constructive activities of Russia. Forty per cent of the membership of the league comes from the farms, and they bring the message of Communism to the peas-

ants, and teach them how to participate in the new Russia. And the league is growing—growing at the rate of 3,000 new members every day—in itself a remarkable achievement.

The Young Communist League at the Front.

One of the first great accomplishments of the league was its organization for the defense of Soviet Russia against the foreign invaders and against the white armies of world capitalism. At the moment of greatest danger, when the enemies were at the doors of Russia, when the Workers' Republic had to fight on 17 fronts against a dozen foes, the Young Communist League sent its best and most devoted members into the army and navy, where they were always in the places of greatest danger, always in the thick of the fight, defending the proletarian revolution against all enemies. Hundreds of thousands of members of the Young Communist League were sent into the red army, and they stayed and fought until all danger was over. After the Kronstadt rebellion, when it was seen that the enemies of the Workers' Republic had carried on work among the sailors, and that it was necessary to counter-

act their activities, the Young Communist League "adopted" the fleet and made it its special function to supply it with red sailors. A big campaign was carried on for this purpose, and in one week, thousands of Young Communists joined the navy. Today, 75 per cent of the red sailors are members of the league, as well as 60 per cent of the red soldiers.

The Young Communist League in the Red Army and Navy.

The activities of the Young Communist League in the army and navy did not end with the passing of the danger. These activities were turned into different channels. Instead of organizing for the attack against the military forces of capitalism, the league organized for the attack against another enemy—illiteracy and ignorance. In every regiment, in every company, libraries, reading circles, educational groups were set up. Mighty efforts were made to exterminate illiteracy and to give every soldier a political education. This work was entirely successful, and today, the fleet is 100 per cent literate, while the army is 95 per cent literate, that 5 per cent illiteracy being among new recruits, who, upon leaving the service, are no longer illiterate.

The Young Communist League on the Industrial Front.

From the battle front, the league turned its attention to the industrial front. The mere fact that 80 per cent of the industrial youth are members of the Y. C. L. is sufficient indication of the success of this work. Russia's greatest need in its reconstruction was technicians and trained mechanics. The Y. C. L. undertook the task of training mechanics. In every factory where a nucleus of the league existed, special machinery was set up for the training of the young workers, for increasing their knowledge of the industry and making them more efficient in their work. In the "factory constructive conferences" which are held in every factory of Russia, the Young Communist League plays a leading role. Reconstruction is one of the most important tasks of every Young Communist.

The Young Communist League and the Rural Youth.

After the difficulties experienced with the peasants because of their inability to understand the workings of the new Russia, the Young Communist League decided that it must pay more attention to the rural youth, that it must draw more young peasants into its ranks, that the peasants could be won over to Communism through

work. The work, begun only two years ago, has resulted in 650,000 young peasants joining the Young Communist League, and they are joining in greater numbers every day. The Young Communist League is the greatest help to the peasants in teaching them the use of modern machinery and modern methods of agriculture. Everywhere the league sends out special instructors, propaganda, demonstrators, and the peasants are being won over very rapidly. In this work, the Young Communist League even outstrips the Communist Party. While the party has 6,000 nuclei in the villages, the league has 35,000.

The Young Communist Press.

The Young Communist League has a tremendous influence. It is the only youth organization in the history of the world with such a wide influence. The league has ten daily newspapers—there is not another youth organization anywhere in the world that has even one. It has 50 other newspapers, ranging from those that come out every other day, to those that are issued once a month. Of these newspapers, ten are in as many different languages, for the millions of people in Russia who speak a language other than Russian. These newspapers have a tremendous circula-

tion. The one in Leningrad has a circulation of 60,000 and the one in Moscow, 70,000. The central organ of the league, which was founded at the beginning of the year, and is intended mainly for functionaries, already has a circulation of 120,000 and it is growing so rapidly that by the end of the year it will be well over the 200,000 mark. The influence of an organization having such a machinery at its disposal can be imagined.

The Organization of the Children.

Another astounding feature of the work of the league is the organization of children. Children between the ages of ten and sixteen belong to the Young Pioneers which has two million members today, and is rapidly growing. Children under ten years of age belong to the Young Octobrists, which, although organized but a short time ago, already has 300,000 members. Both of these organizations are under the supervision of the Young Communist League. The Young Pioneers have already established a Daily Newspaper. This is remarkable. That an organization of children should have a daily newspaper—only under a workers' government is such a thing possible. In these organizations, the children receive an educa-

tion which they cannot possibly obtain in a school. Here they not only learn, but they actually participate in building up the country. They learn through doing, and the work they do is not mere experimental work, but actually the necessary work of the country.

In Soviet Russia, child labor does not exist, and youth labor exists under the most favorable conditions. All young workers attend work schools which are attached to the factory, where the young workers learn a trade without being exploited or apprenticed while doing so. At the same time, they have the opportunity of continuing their studies as long as they wish. In Russia, the program of the Young Communist International, the social reorganization of youth labor, is being translated into life, and the Young Communist League is the initiator and executor of this program. The Young Communist League of Russia is the backbone of the Young Communist International. We also are members of the Young Communist International. We must take our stand shoulder to shoulder with the Y. C. L. of Russia. Let us follow the example of the Young Communists of Russia, the builders of the future!

BAKERS' UNION AND Y. W. L. UNITE FOR ORGANIZATION OF UNORGANIZED YOUTH

By a Young Worker Correspondent. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A united front between the Young Workers (Communist) League of America and the Bakers' Union at Pittsburgh has been formed on the question of the organization of non-union bakers into the union.

Comrade Papcun, organization secretary of the Pittsburgh district of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was sent by the District Executive Committee of the district, to go before the Bakers' Joint Board, and bring before them the problem of the many unorganized young baker workers. In his speech, Comrade Papcun pointed out the necessity of organizing the confectionary workers especially, since these are unorganized and work 10 to 12 hours a day for a wage of \$15 a week. After a long discussion, the following resolution was passed by the Bakers' Joint Board:

"After hearing the delegate of the Y. W. L. asking for our co-operation in organizing bakers and confectionery workers, be it resolved that we, the joint board, in co-operation with the Y. W. L., start an organization campaign in the city to get the workers in this industry to join the union."

"And be it further resolved, that we give this campaign our financial and moral backing."

There was bitter opposition to this resolution, but it finally passed by a vote of 7 to 6. It was also decided to send a copy of the resolution to the local unions where the matter will be further taken up. A committee of three was elected to carry on the negotiations with the Young Workers League.

The Young Workers' (Communist) League expects to make this organization campaign an important phase of its work and to concentrate all its energies, in co-operation with the Bakers' Union, to organize the unorganized young workers.

Young Workers Lead in Passaic Strike

By a Young Worker Correspondent. After a militant and valiant fight the three hundred and eighty strikers of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company's Mill have returned to work. The company was forced to take back 2½% off the wage cut of 10% that they had given the workers.

The strikers were mostly very young men and women, some boys and girls and the militant way of their picketing the neighboring plant of the Pitkin Spinning Co. and their fine resistance really astonished the textile bosses who had never expected such a fight on their hands. About 7500 textile workers have received a wage cut in Passaic and the fight of the little Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. workers under the United Front Committee of Textile Workers has put heart into the other workers in the larger mills to fight the wage cuts.

Many of the strikers expressed themselves as going back only because they had not been supported by a general textile strike in Passaic and at the first opportunity would again strike a blow against their mill owners and compel them to take back all of the wage cut. It was pointed out that instead of a wage cut they should receive a wage increase and they would never give up until they received a wage that would keep them in a decent condition.

The Young Workers League thru Comrade Weisbord who also represented the United Front Committee of Textile Workers will organize all of the young workers in the plant that it can so that when the next strike comes the workers will be better prepared.

To the Factories with Young Workers League

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Armistice Day Comes 'Round Again

By MAX SALZMAN.

We were working in our shops as usual during the October of 1918. America had been in the war for more than a year and a half. Suddenly the factory whistles began to screech. We were told that the armistice had been signed. But it was not yet true.

On Nov. 11, just a short time after, the factory whistle again screeched. We feared that again it would not be true. Too many of the sons of the working class had been sacrificed in this bloodiest war. But it was true and the masses left the factories. They poured into the streets. The sky was dark, thick with the scraps of paper that the wild cheering mobs threw into the air as a sign of joy.

How the workers cheered the end of that war. At last they thought the war to end was over, and the world was made safe for democracy. We thought the promise of prosperity made to us would be fulfilled. The war prosperity continued for a short time, but with the attempt to readjust industry to its normal stage the demobilization of the armed forces put a speedy end to this prosperity and brought about the worst period of depression known to the working class of this country. The soldiers who had done so much "to make the world safe for democracy" who were kissed by the daughters of the rich as they marched off to war, found themselves starved as they wearily tread the streets in search for a portion of the "prosperity" for which they fought. We thought we had peace but we thought too quickly.

Hardly was the last boom of the cannon heard, the last bomb dropped from the sky, the last batch of poison gas let loose when the basis for the new war was laid. The Versailles "peace" did not make for peace. It only prepared the ground for a new war. It kept the nationalist spirit in the country wide awake. It suppressed the smaller nations, took

away their independence, and made them vassal states. The Versailles treaty was merely a redivision of the fields of exploitation. But the redivision did not put an end to the race for foreign markets, which was responsible for the war. On the contrary, the struggle for foreign markets was intensified. The preparations for the next war began the moment the Versailles "treaty" was signed.

American capitalism strengthened by the war, took steps to consolidate itself everywhere. The greedy hands of American capitalism tightened its hold on South America. It increased its holdings in China. It brought Mexico completely under its domination. It got a firm foothold in Europe thru the Dawes' plan. It made the first step toward bringing Africa under its control thru the moves of Firestone to establish rubber plantations there.

We thought peace had come with Armistice Day and yet when American capitalism began to extend its foothold in China it found that England and France were standing in its way. And the same was true of France and Japan. Again national antagonisms were sharpening.

And then came Locarno. Again the cry of peace was thrown around the world. A peace that meant a united capitalist world for a war on Soviet Russia. The Locarno pact was signed. And then as if to mock the sacred peace pact of Locarno, the bandit governments of Greece and Bulgaria began to shoot it out with each other before the ink on the "peace" pact was dry. And in China, civil war broke out anew. Locarno was a "victory" but it was a failure. It established "peace."

Armistice Day is here again. At first an attempt was made to make this a national holiday, and the workers would have appreciated it because it would mean another day of rest from their tedious work. But the capitalists felt a day more of rest for the

workers would mean a little less profit for them. The extremely patriotic will not work on Nov. 11. Some others will stand at attention at noon with their eyes to the right for two minutes in honor of the soldier dead. The rest will not even have time for that.

Our newspapers will sing eulogies to the soldiers who gave their lives in the war. The preachers will glorify war from the pulpit. The movies will give us glimpses of the sights we know so well.

We will see on the screen the soldiers marching down the main streets of our cities while the jingoes cheer and the mothers cry. The mothers on this day will burn their hearts for the sons they gave and will vainly hope that their other sons will not be taken to fight again.

We will have parades, many of them. The American capitalists will drink to their victories and the victories are truly theirs. Armistice Day—is the name, but Mobilization Day, it is in reality.

Many thousands of workers will cheer Armistice Day. And many thousands and more will be enticed into the army. And yet the machinery for the next war is already in motion. It is gathering momentum. The struggles sharpen. Diplomacy is giving way to threats. The threats will turn into action and again the bodies of the workers will be blown to bits. Again we will become heroes.

Armistice Day! What does it mean to us, but preparations for new wars and more profits for American capitalism.

American young workers! You will be the soldiers of the next war. Your bodies will be blown to bits. Join us in the fight against capitalist militarism and capitalism.

American young workers! Don't fight for capitalism! Fight for your class!

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

Blacklist Young Miner for Militant Work

By Young Worker Correspondent. Owing to the fact that the mine in which he was working was closed down, John Kobylak, Jr., a militant young miner, was forced to go to search for work around the vicinity of Dillonvale. He soon found, however, that although there was work to be had, he could not get it.

His name was so well known as a militant (it was on many progressive leaflets and the like) and he had figured so prominently in the struggle of the left wing during the miners' elections, that mentioning his name was enough. The mine foreman, upon hearing it, generally did not answer at all. Or if he did answer it was usually with a sarcastic remark and a laugh. He found that he had been effectively blacklisted thruout the Eastern Ohio coal region.

Thus, the mine companies and the foremen are working hand in hand with the reactionary union machine to persecute and discriminate against militant miners just because they carry on a militant struggle against the mine companies and against their lieutenants in the union, the yellow labor fakers. The result finally was that Kobylak could not get a job to go to the whole region and had to truck to Cleveland to look for work.

Kobylak, who is an active member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, promises however that as soon as the mine in which he worked opens again he will immediately return to the coal mining section and guarantees that he will make up thru his intensified activity for the time lost thru his enforced absence from the coal fields.

NEW YORK YOUNG WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK.

The New York Young Workers League is calling upon the masses of the young workers of New York to demonstrate against the American Le-

Science Blooms Only Under Workers' Rule

LENINGRAD—"The proletariat in power, as an organized class, is the natural friend of science and technical progress," said Soviet education commissioner Lunacharsky, speaking at the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. "In the last two years," he stated, "the state budget grants for public educational purposes steadily increased and the day is not far distant when the increased resources of the country will enable us to prove to the world that nowhere except where the toilers have been completely emancipated is it possible to develop such widespread educational activity for the benefit of the masses of the people."

One of the educational grants of the soviet government is an authorized increase for the Academy of Sciences, which makes the estimates for 1926 nearly double 1925. The wage and publishing funds are more than doubled. The academy has 7 research institutes, 4 biological laboratories, a bureau of eugenics, 6 large museums and 18 commissions. During its existence it has published over 15,000 volumes. The library contains about 4,000,000 volumes, and the museums and exhibitions are visited by more than 150,000 people annually.

gion National Education Week that is scheduled to begin November 16. This week is to be a week of the most concentrated propaganda under every form against all signs of life and militancy in the American working class. It is the duty of all workers and young workers to come out in a strong protest against this direct attack of the bosses.

The demonstration will be held Saturday, November 14th, at Union Square, New York. All workers and young workers should be there to show the bosses and their tools what the workers think of such capitalist schemes as American Education Week.

Coal Miners: Here and in Russia

By WILL HERBERG.

THE whole host of the international counter-revolution, beginning with the Czarist grand dukes and going all the way down to the yellow socialists and labor bureaucrats, are always ready to let the whole world know that the chief motive for their eagerness to overthrow the Workers Government of Russia and to establish a "democratic" or a monarchist government in its place (take your choice!) is their anxiety for the fate of the workers and farmers of Russia. The Russian toilers, they lament, are ground down under the heel of a little "clique" of professional Communists who fatten on their labor. The Russian workers are veritable slaves and ill-treated slaves at that; their trade unions are nothing but shams; these organizations have no "independence," no power, no influence in bettering the lives of the toilers; in a word, the Russian workers are in a far worse position than the workers living under West European and American capitalism. Such is the burden of the song of the reactionaries and counter-revolutionists of every stripe.

Anybody that takes the trouble to compare even superficially the conditions of life, work, and development of the Russian workers and of the American workers—and the American workers are certainly the "best off" of any under capitalism today—will readily see the utter falsehood, hypocrisy, and poisonous malice of such charges. And no one is more ready to launch these venomous attacks against the Workers Republic than that gang of corrupt and yellow bureaucrats of the United Mine Workers Union with John Lewis at their head. Yet John L. Lewis and his henchmen

might find something interesting and instructive in a brief comparison of the present situation of the miners in "Russia under the Communist Czars" and in "God's own country." Or at least if John Lewis can learn nothing, certainly the workers who he and his like are continually stabbing in the back ought to find something significant in such an investigation. Let us see some of the things that might prove to be of interest.

Coal Miners in America.

In America the miners in the anthracite region are to-day engaged in a bitter struggle with the mining companies in order to maintain conditions in which it will at least be possible for them to exist. They are fighting against a brutal reduction in wages; they are fighting for an increase in wages to enable them at least to go on living and slaving for the masters, to enable them to get the coarse food they must have and to keep their miserable shelters over the heads of their families. That is what they are fighting for. Now what are they up against in the struggle?

The Miners' Bitter Struggle.

The miners find themselves in the first place up against the gigantic anthracite industrial combine, one of the most centralized and most powerful capitalist combines in the country. The right hand of this mighty "bosses' union" is the government, federal and to a still greater extent the local government. You cannot tell any hard coal miner that the government is the "government of the people." He knows better. He sees the local authorities drawing pay from the coal barons in the most barefaced manner. He sees them breaking up meetings of the workers and putting

almost insurmountable hindrances in their way. He sees the local, the state, and the national authorities combined, some actively and some passively, in maintaining a veritable reign of terror in the strike area and crushing every move of the striking miners that the coal lords consider dangerous. The striking worker, and above all the anthracite miner to-day, knows how the government stands and whose government it is. He knows well enough that the government is the right hand of the coal operators.

The Yellow Union Bureaucracy.

The government is the right hand; and the left hand of the powerful anthracite owners combine is the official bureaucracy of the Miners Union. This the miners are now quickly learning. The official machine of the United Mine Workers of America, the union to which the miners pay dues and of which they have the right to expect protection to the very limit of its power and resources, has thruout the strike and before played the role of the most loyal defenders of the coal barons. The betrayal of these bureaucrats is reaching unheard of limits. We have the spectacle of Rinaldo Capellini, head of the organization of the striking miners, playing the role of a police agent and assisting the government powers—the bosses' right hand—in jailing the most militant fighters against the coal barons. But assisting? Doesn't describe it. Capellini has gone to the extent of thanking the government authorities for breaking up meetings of strikers and for jailing young striking miners. He is certain, he assures the government agents of the bosses who in many cases make the mining companies of the coal industry. Yet in spite of all this, the Russian miners have just received a 25% increase in wages. And when we consider this we must remember another thing. The industries of Russia have, in the last ten years, gone thru a most trying period marked by wars, counter-revolution, blockade, sabotage, famine; all the resources of world imperialism were concentrated with the one purpose of destroying the economic basis of the rule of the toilers in Russia. World imperialism failed; but Russian industry was hard hit. And among the hardest hit of the Russian industries was the coal industry. Yet in spite of all this, the Russian miners have just received a substantial increase in wages. Was this increase received after a bitter struggle with the bosses or, perhaps, as a "gift" from the masters? No! This increase, as all other changes in the conditions of work of

are working hand in hand with the government and with the bosses. Are these yellow labor "leaders" anything else than the agents of the capitalist class among the workers, than the labor lieutenants of the bourgeoisie? Against this alliance of mine owners and labor fakers, and the power of the state government, with the federal government always ready to step in when "needed" the American miners must struggle for their most elementary rights, for a few more crusts of bread, for a few hours less of toil. This is the picture presented by America.

Coal Miners in Soviet Russia.

Let us now examine the other picture. Let us take a look at the miners in the Soviet Union, who according to Lewis, Capellini and his like, are now laboring under "an autocracy worse than that of the Czar's." Do the miners in Russia have to engage in a life and death battle against wage cuts? Hardly! On the contrary, although there is a crisis in the mining industry as in every other country in the world, the Russian miners have just received a 25% increase in wages.

Or consider the position of the young workers. The young striking miners, brought up from earliest childhood to a life of the most grinding toil, ought to be interested in this, even if Mr. Lewis isn't. In Russia, in the land of the "ferocious" Bolsheviks who make Mr. Green president of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Lewis "view with alarm," child labor such as we know. Instead the workers' children have it in this country is a thing unknown. Instead the workers' children have given the greatest advantage in matters of education, recreation, and development that the low available resources of the country permit. "Everything of the best for the child!" That this is the slogan of Russia un-

der the Soviets even moderately honest bourgeois writers admit. Or take the young workers. For the young workers there are special regulations in the matter of wage, hours, working conditions, sanitation, etc. The five day week and the six hour day for young workers is a reality in the Soviet Union, while under special circumstances the hours are even less. In the dangerous industries young workers do not work at all. Moreover, the factories, the trade unions, and the workers government offers the greatest possibilities for the industrial and social education of the young workers, the widest facilities for the general development of the youth. The system of rabfaks ("workers faculties") designed to make the working youth the basis for the new generation of the educated, the "work schools," the factory schools, the special youth representatives and youth committees of the trade unions, the young workers clubs, the Young Leninists (children's organizations), and the Young Communist League are proof of this. In Russia the youth is not politically discriminated against. In Russia there are not, as in America, any discriminatory bars against the youth in the trade unions that result in turning the masses of young workers into unwilling scab reserves for the bosses to fight the older workers with. In Russia the youth is free admitted into the unions and every union committee has a special youth representative on it. In Russia finally, the young worker is not faced with the "inescapable fate" of spending the rest of his years slaving for some boss who lives in idleness and luxury on his labor only to be thrown on the scrap heap when his usefulness, to his master is at an end. In Russia, all toilers, young and old alike, are engaged, shoulder to shoulder, in the gigantic inspiring task of laying the

foundation of a new society where the insane brutalities of capitalism will be totally unknown and where the exploitation and oppression of man by man will have no place. These are the rough outlines of the picture presented by Russia.

Capitalist America or Soviet Russia.

Well, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green, Mr. Capellini, which do you choose? Of course, you choose the former. You naturally would! You are a part of the whole capitalist system and you cannot deny the basis of your own existence. You are the agent of the bosses in the workers' organizations and you fight tooth and nail for the interests of the bosses. That is why you rebuff the achievements of the Russian Workers Republic.

But you, young miners, and young workers generally, which prospect do you choose? The system that the mine owners, the capitalist government and Mr. Lewis' bureaucratic machine are fighting to perpetuate suits them a hundred percent. But does it suit YOU? Or does the system the revolutionary workers have set up in Russia suit you better? WHAT DO YOU SAY??

YOUNG WORKER

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WILL HERBERG, Editor

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From the Red Soldier's Manual

AIMS AND TASKS OF THE RED ARMY.

1. The Red Army is an armed force intended for the defense of the interests of the toilers against the assaults and violence on the part of the oppressors and exploiters. The Red Army will continue to exist as long as there remain in the world monarchies or bourgeois republics. Only the final victory of the toilers of Europe and then of the entire world will forever secure peace among the nations and will make unnecessary the existence of armies of any kind.

2. The Red Army is composed of workers and working peasants who do not exploit the labor of others. Bourgeois, nepmen, rich peasants as well as corrupted elements from among the workers are not admitted into the ranks of the Red Army. In order that the Red Army may preserve under all circumstances its unshakable devotion to the cause of the working class it must remain an unalloyed part of the working class.

3. The bourgeois elements of military age are called only into the non-combatant service and remain un-armed all the time. In a Soviet Republic the privilege of carrying arms belongs to the toilers only. The exploiters have no access to arms, so that they may not take possession of them and with the aid of foreign exploiters again subjugate the workers and peasants.

4. The principal aim of the Red Army is to secure the independence and freedom of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to safeguard them against all possible encroachments of the outside capitalist world, so that the workers and peasants may remain undisturbed in the pursuit of their peaceful occupations and in their work of building up a socialist society. The ideas of conquest and of enslavement of other nations are alien to the Soviet government. The Soviet government is striving to pre-

serve peace by all possible means.

5. All the bourgeois classes and their government, monarchist as well as republican are hostile to the first government of workers and peasants who have overthrown their oppressors and have taken away from them the means of oppression. During the first years of the revolution the bourgeois of the entire world has supported with money, munitions and armies the Russian White Guards, i. e. the armed bands of the Russian landlords and capitalists. Only the heroic struggle of the Red Army has presented the world bourgeoisie from stifling the Workers' Republic. During a period of six years the leading capitalist governments persistently refused to recognize the Soviet Republic in the hope of overthrowing it. Only the stability and perseverance of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic and of its army, and also the support of the revolutionary workers of the entire world, have compelled the bourgeoisie of several countries to recognize our government and to enter into economic and diplomatic relations with us.

6. However, even after they recognized us the hostility of the exploiters to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic did not cease nor weaken, but assumed other, more subtle forms. At the first opportunity the bourgeoisie will again make attempts to attack us. The working class of the capitalist countries, being unarmed, may not be able with its own forces to prevent the bourgeoisie from attacking us. We must therefore be prepared with armed force to assist the workers of the entire world in their struggle against the rapacious, bloody intentions of the bourgeoisie. There is no higher task in the history of mankind than that which fate has assigned to the first workers' and peasants' army, the champion of the cause of the oppressed.

MIKHAIL FRUNZE DIES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Mikhail Frunze, People's Commissar for War of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, died November 1, following an operation for a stomach complaint of several months' duration. This brings to a close a career of remarkable revolutionary achievement. Tho but forty years of age, Comrade Frunze's revolutionary record dates back for over twenty years, beginning in 1904, with his participation in the revolutionary student circles in the polytechnic school at St. Petersburg and ending as successor to Comrade Trotsky as People's Commissar for War.

OVERWORK HASTENS DEATH.

In spite of the fact that his health had been seriously failing recently, Comrade Frunze more than ever threw himself into his work, devoting himself exclusively to the tasks assigned to him by the party. He felt the keenest sense of responsibility in keeping the Red Army up to the highest point of effectiveness in view of the obvious attempts of world imperialism to perfect a united front for a concerted attack on the Soviet Union.

RED MOSCOW IN MOURNING.

When the news of Comrade Frunze's death was announced at 1 p. m. Saturday, the entire city immediately went into deep mourning and the black bordered flag was raised on thousands of houses and public buildings. The most impressive state funeral is being planned by the Workers' Government.

EXPELLED AS REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT FROM CAPITAL.

Altho he was the son of a poor peasant who died when he was but 12 years old, Mikhail Frunze managed to obtain an elementary education and enter the Polytechnic Institute at St. Petersburg in 1904. He immediately began to take part in the revolutionary movement, taking part first in the students' movement and then carrying on his activities among the workers as a social-democrat. He took part in the November demonstration and was therefore expelled from the capital. Beginning in 1905, Frunze went to work in a factory first at Moscow and then in Ivanovo-Vosnessensk.

JOINS BOLSHEVIKI IN SPLIT.

In the party split that began to take place about the same time Comrade Frunze from the very beginning unhesitatingly joined the Leninist fraction (the Bolsheviks). In 1905, he took prominent part in the insurrection. As delegate from his party committee he participated in the Third and Fourth Congresses of the party at Stockholm.

FACES DEATH.

In 1907, he was arrested and sentenced to four years hard labor. He was tried five times in connection with the same affair and two verdicts were pronounced for the death penalty, but finally six years more hard labor were added to his term.

JOINS ARMY.

In 1915, under the illegal name of Vassilenko, he joined the Russian army at the same time partici-

patting in the editorial work on the Bolshevik organ 'The Oriental Review'. He was soon discovered and he made his escape to Europe. He then worked on the western front for the creation of revolutionary organization in the czarist army, until February, 1917.

IN THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION.

After the February Revolution, Comrade Frunze became a member of the Minsk Soviet as delegate from the army committees on the western front. He then became chief organizer and president of the Peasants' Soviet of White Russia. He served as commander of the Minsk revolutionary troops in the fight against Kronlof.

IN DEFENSE OF THE WORKERS' REVOLUTION.

With the proletarian revolution in October, Frunze became president of the Executive Committee of the Russian Party in an important district. He then assumed various military posts and finally assumed command of the four armies against Koltchak upon whom he inflicted the first defeat. It was this victory that began the decisive revival in the Soviet position on the Eastern front. In 1920, Frunze became commander of the southern front and directed his operations against the Whites in their last stronghold in the Ukraine and in Crimea. In all this he was brilliantly successful and was decorated several times—once with the order of the Red Flag and again with that of the Sword of Honor.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL.

After the liquidation of the Whites, Frunze was sent as a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the U. S. S. R. In 1921, he was nominated vice-chairman, serving directly under Trotsky.

Comrade Frunze was a member of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. He was also a leading member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. When Comrade Trotsky fell ill Frunze became commander of the Red Armies and acting Commissar for War. When Comrade Trotsky finally left his post, Mikhail Frunze, an old Bolshevik with a brilliant revolutionary record, was nominated for the post of Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council.

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF MIKHAIL FRUNZE, DEFENDER OF THE WORKERS' REVOLUTION!

The career of Comrade Mikhail Frunze is that of a revolutionary leader of the first order. An old Bolshevik, a tried and trusted revolutionary, a trained military expert, Mikhail Frunze gave every moment of his twenty years of active life to the cause of the working class. Nothing was permitted to interfere with this one consuming aim of his life. He reached the highest posts it was possible for a victorious and emancipated working class to give him; but all thru his life, in every post he occupied, in every task that his party assigned him, Mikhail Frunze went to work with the same zeal, animated with the one all-consuming passion—the emancipation of labor, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the victory of Communism.

PERSIAN REVOLT WORK OF BRITISH

Imperialist Cordon Around Russia DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!

The Persian Shah, Ahmed Mirza, has been overthrown and Riza Khan, former premier, has assumed the throne. This bit of news, apparently nothing more than the report of a "palace revolution," is really the culmination of a whole series of maneuvers of British diplomacy animated by the one desire of forming a new cordon sanitaire around the Soviet Union.

Persian "Revolution" Manufactured by British.

Bourgeois journals openly boast that "the Persian revolution is another important triumph of British diplomacy and a blow at Russia, around which a sanitary cordon is now almost complete."

It is, of course, a well known fact that the British were not only fully cognizant of every move in the Persian game but that the moves of Riza Khan were directed by the British foreign office thru its agents in Persia and surrounding countries. The new Persian king is nothing more than an obedient agent of the British imperialists. He is already getting on the job suppressing the masses at home and breaking the friendly relations that have hitherto existed between Persia and the Soviet Union.

British Lead in Campaign Against Soviet Union.

The maneuvers of the British foreign office in Persia are only a part of the general campaign of world imperialism to isolate the Soviet Union and surround it with a close chain of unfriendly "puppet" states as a preparation for a well-prepared and concerted offensive of west European capitalism against the Russian Workers Republic. "The only important link now remaining to be forged," says the Chicago Tribune's London correspondent, "is China. . . Coming after the Locarno treaty, where the detachment of Germany from Russia was

POLICE SMASH ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION; GUARD BLACK SHIRT MEET

By a Young Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK.—The mass demonstration of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America in protest against the dinner held by the Italian Fascist League of North America at the Hotel Pennsylvania was brutally attacked by the New York police called in to protect the Fascist.

Hundreds of workers had gathered before the hotel to protest against the American representatives of Mussolini's murderous reactionary and labor smashing organization. The demonstration grew to such proportions that the "black shirts" became uneasy and sent a call out for the police. Mayor Hylan's "guardians of the peace" immediately showed up and started to attack the demonstrators in the best brutal fashion. But the heroic "black shirts" did not feel themselves safe for the rest of the night so a heavy guard of police reserves was detailed to the hotel, inside and out. The dinner then went on "peacefully" and the American Fascisti continued thruout the evening to attack the labor movement under the protection of the "democratic" police.

Workers! Young Workers! Defend the Soviet Union!

There can be no two meanings to these words. World imperialism is fast preparing for a united attack upon the Soviet Union the existence of which is the greatest danger to world capitalism. The British imperialists are, together with the American House of Morgan government, at the head of this movement. It is the duty of the American workers and young workers, together with the workers of all countries, to raise the banner of workingclass solidarity and stand up in defense of the Russian Workers Republic. "Smash the imperialist front against the Soviet Union! Defend the Russian Workers Republic!" These must be the slogans of the workers and farmers of America and of the whole world.

LENIN'S CORNER

Devoted to the Propaganda of Leninism

LOREISM AND BOLSHEVIZATION. (Resume of the report given by Comrade W. W. Weinstone, General Secretary, District No. 2, W. P., at the membership meeting of District Two, Young Workers (Communist) League of America.)

1. The five cardinal points of Bolshevism as defined by Lenin himself were:

- Every Bolshevik must be a Marxist. (Now we say he must be a Marxist-Leninist.)
- Every Bolshevik must avoid the empty revolutionary phrase and must be a real revolutionist and politician—a "reaportiker."
- Every Bolshevik must subordinate himself to the will of the

INDONESIAN REDS PENETRATE ARMY

Dutch Bourgeoisie Fear Revolts of Masses in Sumatra

GOVERNMENT IN REPRESSIONS

The revolutionary mood of the masses, reinforced by the capitalist terror, is beginning to show in the army. In the first six months of the present year many more soldiers were arrested for Communist propaganda than during the whole of 1924, the close of which was marked by the sentencing of three rank and file soldiers to imprisonment on the Isle of Sumatra.

The official accounts of the military authorities are filled with information concerning soldiers who have been cashiered and dismissed, subjected to fines, etc. Recently we are also beginning to hear of more severe measures. Fifteen soldiers have been arrested for revolutionary propaganda in Malang and other places. The widespread character of these arrests goes to show that the "Red infection" has "contaminated" the whole Indonesian army.

The influence wielded by the revolutionary soldiers in the army may be judged from the note appearing in the newspaper "Ari" on June 20. According to this account the photographs of revolutionary soldiers were passed from hand to hand in all the camps and the soldiers paid homage to them.

The Dutch Government, in terror at this wide extension of the "Red infection," is resorting to various methods of repression. To begin with, the soldiers are forbidden to receive, read, or distribute Communist newspapers and literature. Soldiers at camp can be visited only by soldiers. They are, however, forbidden to attend any political meetings. On the other hand, the government has established many reading rooms for supplying the soldiers with State press organs.

The attitude of the Government can be seen from the following governmental statement published in the July 1 issue of the newspaper, "Java-Bode":

"The Government is taking steps to counteract propaganda in the army conducted by extremists (left wing currents) thru their press organs. The opinion that extremist and Communist propaganda finds fertile soil in the army only because the soldiers are discontented with their conditions is incorrect. The methods of conducting this propaganda prove that in this case it is a question of an extensive underground organization on an international scale." Further the declaration tries to explain away the persecution of soldiers. Of course these soldiers are "Communists." In conclusion the declaration states that "the Government deems it its bounden duty to carry on an energetic struggle against this propaganda . . ."

It appears, therefore, that in spite of all threats and persecutions revolutionary Communist propaganda is reaching ever wider circles of soldiers.

The Indonesian comrades are answering the governmental terror with still greater solidarity and with an intensified work in the army.

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—News has just reached here from Sumatra of the killing of Captain Van Reken and of the attack upon a Dutch patrol by armed bands of revolting natives.

The concurrence of two such events in widely separated parts of the isle points to a widespread movement of unrest and revolt of the native masses against the Dutch masters.

The Dutch Indonesian government immediately sent a patrol ship with three brigades to Bakongang on a punitive expedition. As soon as these troops landed they were attacked by the natives with the result that the commander and some Javanese fusiliers were wounded. Eleven rebels were killed by the Dutch.

Altho "officially" these incidents are "considered of no political significance," Dutch newspapers are continually crying out that "more vigilance" and "more active measures" are necessary if Holland is to avoid a "dangerous" mass movement of revolt on the part of the strongly organized and heavily armed native population.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the Young Worker.

N. Y. LEAGUE IN LOREISM DISCUSSION; WEINSTONE TAKES UP TASK OF Y. W. L.

By a Young Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the best attended membership meetings ever held in New York was held this Sunday, Oct. 25, for the purpose of discussing Loreism and Bolshevization. In spite of the fact that there took place several other meetings at the same time, there were over three hundred comrades present.

Comrade Weinstone, General Secretary of District Two of the Workers (Communist) Party, lead the discussion. He pointed out the five cardinal points of Bolshevism according to Lenin's own definition and then went on to explain them showing at the same time how the fundamental conception of Loreism were definitely opposed to these ideas. Comrade Weinstone then took up the question of the liquidation of Loreism both organizationally and ideologically and proceeded to show the role that shop nucleus reorganization would play in accomplishing this task. He concluded with an explanation as to the role of the Comintern in the bolshevization of the

At the conclusion of Comrade Weinstone's talk the resolution of the D. E. C. of District Two, Y. W. L., was introduced and a lively discussion took place. Comrade P. Frankfeld introduced another resolution as an amendment to the one introduced by the D. E. C. The arguments presented for the resolution were hardly in agreement with the exposition of Leninism as presented by Comrade Weinstone. In defense of the amendment (Frankfeld's resolution) Comrades Frankfeld and Shapiro even went so far as to maintain that "the latest decision of the C. I. to the Party Convention should not be brought before the membership and be interpreted as a factional move against the former majority."

In the discussion it was pointed out that when a decision is made by the Comintern it is the duty of all Bolsheviks to come before the membership and educate it on the basis of that decision and to make the membership understand that any skepticism as to such decisions must necessarily lead to the undermining of the influence of the Comintern. It was pointed out that for a candidate of the D. E. C. to come forward at a membership meeting with a separate resolution of such a nature is a breach of Communist discipline and a manifestation of Loreite tendencies. The D. E. C. resolution was finally accepted by a vote of 157 for, 11 against, and 9 abstaining. The vote was taken rather late and many comrades had left before the conclusion in order to be able to attend other important meetings taking place the same evening.

Comrades on every side admitted that this meeting carried the League a great deal in the direction of unifying the membership on the basis of the decisions of the C. I. and the Y. C. I.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

YOUNG WORKERS IN PROTEST AGAINST HORTHY HANGMEN PICKET HUNGARIAN EMBASSY FOR RELEASE OF RAKOSI

By a Young Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK CITY.—Thirty eight workers, including many young workers, participated in the third mass picketing demonstration before the Hungarian consulate on Morris Street and Broadway, New York City, Monday, October 25, as a protest against the attempts of the Horthy white terror government to send Matthias Rakosi and his comrades to the gallows.

All of the picketers were arrested and marched single-file to the station house with their placards still displayed giving every passerby the information that the Hungarian government was attempting to murder the leaders of the workingclass in that country. Later, the picketers were taken in three patrol wagons to the White Street court. While waiting for their cases to be called they roused the court house with their

BOURGEOIS STATE IN BOMB PLOT

TO WRECK SOVIET PROPERTY THRU ESTHONIAN SPIES

MOSCOW, USSR.—The sensational announcement was made here today to the effect that a certain unnamed European state is plotting thru Esthonia to dynamite the military establishment railroad in the Leningrad district. This discovery, following upon the wholesale arrest of a large number of Esthonian spies, shows the extent to which the imperialist bloc against the Soviet Union is ready to go in its mad desire to destroy the First Workers Republic.

From the findings of the soviet political police it appears that the Esthonian general staff sent numerous spies to obtain information concerning the military and political conditions in Russia. These are the same Esthonian hangmen who after murdering hundreds of the best proletarian fighters have always indignantly met the passionate protests of world labor with the pious statement that all these "troubles" are "domestic" and "private" affairs and not matters for "public interference." It would seem, therefore, that the overthrow of the Russian Workers Republic is also one of the "domestic" problems of the Esthonian brigands.

Papers seized upon the arrest of the leader of the Esthonian spies gave the information that this latter personage had been requested by a certain stronger and as yet unnamed European power to make the necessary organizational and technical preparations for the wrecking of various soviet government properties. Fortunately, the nest of spies and dynamiters was discovered in time.

These events must serve as a lesson to the workers of all countries. From the nature of the methods that world imperialism (including American imperialism) is ready to employ against Soviet Russia, it is clear how dangerous the Soviet Union is considered to be to the continuance of the capitalist domination of the earth. The imperialist powers are determined to smash the Workers Republic of Russia. The only thing that can save this outpost of the world labor movement is a united front of world labor against the united imperialist front. The workers and young workers of America must rally, shoulder to shoulder with the workers of all countries, to the cry: "In defense of the Soviet Union!"

RUSSIAN GRAIN CROP LARGER THAN PRE-WAR

MOSCOW, Oct. 29.—According to calculations of the people's commissariat of agriculture, the whole crop of this year amounts of 4,190,000,000 pounds. Since 1911 there was no such crop in Russia. It surpasses the crop of last year by 1,400,000,000 pounds. The whole production of agriculture in 1925 is estimated at 9,257,000,000 rubles and, in comparison with 7,800,000,000 rubles of the last year, it shows an increase of 10 percent.

and build it more firmly upon the basis of a Leninist ideology and tactics. Loreism tends to "revise" Leninism and make of it a "harmless" philosophy that would lead to do-nothingism in the Party.

5. Loreism must be fought ideologically and organizationally. The process of Bolshevization of the Party and League, the organization of shop nuclei—to which Loreism is opposed because the shop nucleus is a unit of action and not a talking club as is the territorial branch—the deepening of the Leninist understanding of our membership, the development of mass activity—all these are modes of wiping out Loreism in our ranks.

6. Loreism must also be fought organizationally as was done in the expulsion of Lore and in the removal of Askeli as editor of the Tyomies. This is necessary because Loreism and similar perversions create a spirit of restlessness and group forming tendencies hostile to the development of a unified Party with a unified ideology. In this respect the Party in

the past has not done enough in conducting a systematic fight against Loreism and has thus helped the development of Loreism in the Party. The struggle for the liquidation of Loreism is a phase of the process of bolshevization and must be conducted in all our fields of activity. In the trade union work and work in fraternal organizations this must be accomplished thru the formation of closely knit party fractions under strict Party discipline and control. The reorganization of the Party on the basis of shop nuclei, the systematic campaign to make Party members grasp the essence of the ideology of Leninism, these are some of the other forms of the struggle for the liquidation of Loreism.

7. The successful accomplishment of these tasks is the best guarantee for the development of a unified organization permeated with the spirit and the teachings of Lenin and working in complete harmony with the line of the Comintern.