

Young Worker

Published semi-monthly by the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, 108 East 14th St., New York City.
Entered as second class matter Oct. 12, 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription rates—\$1.00 a year; 50c for six months. Foreign Rates—\$2.00 a year.

Vol. VI, No. 16

NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 1, 1927

PRICE: 5 CENTS

TEN YEARS WORKERS RULE!

Delegates to League Convention Already Arriving in New York

The delegates to the Fourth National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America are already beginning to arrive in the City of New York, where the convention will be held. The convention opens officially on Oct. 30, and on the evening before that, there will be a concert and dance at the Harlem Casino, to welcome the delegates. At this affair, delegates from all parts of the country will be present, and everybody is urged to attend and give them a real red welcome.

Delegates Already Elected

At the time the "Young Worker" goes to press, the following delegates have already been elected:

- District 1—Boston: Kay, Shohan and Kangas.
- District 2—New York: Plott, Joe Harrison, Miller and Rubenstein.
- District 3—Philadelphia: Bender, Feldman and Carroll.
- District 5—Pittsburgh: Minerich and Jaffe.
- District 7—Detroit: Joe Roberts.
- District 8—Chicago: Lurya, Glotzer, Green and Novack.
- District 9—Superior, Wis. and Twin Cities, Minn.: Tenhunen, Poberky, Bernick and Sankary.
- Workers Party of America: Becht, Wolfe, Stachel, Weinstone and Rittleman.

Long Agenda

The agenda as announced by the National Executive Committee, includes the following points:
The Last Plenum of the YCI—Reporter Nat Kaplan. The Situation of the Youth and the Problems of the League—Reporter Herbert Zam.
The Problems of the Youth in industry and the Trade Unions—Reporter: John Williamson.
Supplementary Report on the Mining Situation—Reporter: Pat H. Tohey.
The Work of the League in the Past Period—Reporter: Nat Kaplan.
The War Danger and the Work of the League in Connection with it—Reporter: Paul Crouch.
Supplementary Report on the Anti-Militarist Work of the League—Reporter: Max Shachtman.
Work Among the Children, the Tasks of the Young Pioneers—Reporter: Will Herberg.
Report by Bedacht
In addition to the above points dealing with League problems, there will be a report of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. The reporter will be Max Bedacht.
This will be one of the most important conventions of the League, as well as the most interesting. Delegates from all over the country are being prepared to discuss the problems which confront the young workers in their respective districts and to draw up plans for conducting and strengthening the struggle against the demands of the young



Young Workers in Trade Union Delegation to Russia

A rank and file delegation of trade unionists has just departed for the Soviet Union to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The delegates are mostly leaders and officials in local unions of the American Federation of Labor, and workers from the shops and factories.

Several young workers are included in this delegation, among them being William Sroka, one of the leaders of the Passaic textile strike, and at present vice president of the District Council of textile workers of Passaic and Vicinity, and secretary of Local 1318.

It is expected that upon the return of this delegation, the young members will work for the sending of a young workers' delegation to the Soviet Union. Similar delegations have already visited the Soviet Union from all European and many Eastern countries.

YOUNG WORKERS VOTE IN SOVIET UNION

The youth in Russia has more rights than in any other country in the world, including the most "democratic" country—the U. S. A. While in all capitalist countries, the minimum age for participating in the elections is 21, and in many countries it is 25 and 30, in Russia the minimum voting age is 18.

Every young worker, young farmer, young student—in short, every young person who is doing something useful in society, is granted the right to vote, to run for office, and in every other way to participate in the affairs of the government as soon as he reaches the age of 18.

While in America there are several million young workers and farmers, and a half million students between the ages of 18 and 21 who participate in production in the mines, mills, factories and on the farm, who do the hardest work at the worst wages and under the worst conditions—these millions of youthful toilers have absolutely no social rights, for the only reason that they are not yet 21 years of age.

In Russia—in Workers' Russia—they have adopted and put into effect the slogan, "If you are old enough to work, you are old enough to vote."

they declared that everything was rosy, that elections would be held in 1928, under the direction of American marines, of course, that the right man would be elected, and that everything would be "jake." However, the people of that brave little country think differently. In spite of all their disadvantages, they are continuing to carry on their heroic struggle.

At first, the American press merely referred to the rebels as "bandits," but by this time they are compelled to admit that it is a real mass revolt. The New York Times reports (Continued on page 3)

C. C. N. Y. Students Praise Education Advantages in Soviet Union Today

Praise for the educational facilities of the Soviet Union is voiced by Marcus Vosk, one of four College of the City of New York students who were members of the American Students Delegation to Soviet Russia.

"At present Russia needs a great number of specialists and professional men," he said. "But the government allows only as many to take courses leading to a profession as are required in the various fields. Most of the schools are co-educational, technical institutes where a student is assigned for his special profession. At the beginning of every term the schools receive statements from the Government specifying the number of doctors, teachers or engineers that are needed."

He said that there were about 200,000 university students in Russia and the Ukraine, and that the number was steadily increasing.

"Students in Russia are a great deal more serious than those here," he said. "In the first place not very many are chosen to enter the professions, and if a student is granted the opportunity he settles down to hard work, for he knows that a position is waiting for him when he successfully completes his studies. The student body as a whole is considered to be a part of the working class."

The other C. C. N. Y. members of the delegation were Simon W. Gerson, Arthur Stein and Al Lifschitz.

American Delegates Infused by Enthusiasm of Russian Youth

"I looked at the shining faces of the crowd of young workers and asked: 'How many of you are Comsomols?' (Comsomols are the members of the Communist Youth League). They looked at one another and smiled, and then one said: 'We are ALL Comsomols.'"

"I was told to tell the workers of America that the old Russia is gone and that the young workers are building a new Russia."

Frank Palmer, member of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

NICARAGUAN FIGHT ON WALL STREET CONTINUES

Rebellion Spreads in North Nicaragua

It is becoming clearer to the bosses that it will take more than ten thousand marines to suppress the mass revolt of the workers and peasants of Nicaragua against the domination of Wall Street. A short while ago,

COME TO HARLEM CASINO SAT. NITE OCTOBER 29

TOURNAMENTS FOR MILITARISM

By Ben Rubin

THE National Guard of New York was not heard of for some time. No big strikes where it could show off its patriotism by shooting down strikers and breaking the strike have taken place in New York, and the smaller strikes were tackled by the police alone without the aid of the Guard. The citizens had no opportunity to see the Guard in action. There was danger that the National Guard would be forgotten, and this might hinder its activities in preparing for the coming war and raising the jingoistic spirit.

So the Guard with the aid of Wall Street and the Smith government decided to stage a military show in which the National Guard would be able to show its strength and spur on the jingoistic sentiments.

And so the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden during the week of October 17 to 22 was held.

THE papers were full of the Tournament. They daily reported about the nice shows that are taking place, about Smith and other Government Officials reviewing the soldiers, etc. and I decided, to see for myself what this Tournament was and what was taking place there.

Paying a dollar for admission and thirty-five cents extra for the program I was shoved to the highest balcony in spite of the fact that there were thousands of empty seats on all lower balconies and boxes, (the others being filled with relatives and acquaintances of the performing soldiers or with soldiers themselves who formed about two-thirds of the crowd.)

WHEN I entered, the program was going on. The Garden was full of military nervousness, bugle calls, footsteps, bellowing orders, military music accompanied by the cheers of some of the audience and whistles and jokes of others, and by "Fresh Ice Cream" announcements from the sellers. It was the third part of the program showing the 275th regiment of the N. Y. National Guard. Hundreds of soldiers were marching in line under the command of their generals, and were reviewed by high military authorities.

The program was divided into twelve parts, each one of them showing a different activity of the army. There was, for example, a drill of mounted police which resembled the well known activities of the police in the Passaic strike, and their recent activities in charging the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, clubbing down people and trampling women and children. Watching this police drill one could more readily understand that one of the main purposes of the police is to be able to charge demonstrations and trample down people.

Among the other interesting features of the show were: The Machine Gun Squadron in action, a Battalion of Navy Militia, Anti-Aircraft Artillery and last but not least a night attack upon enemy trenches and wire entanglements.

The Machine Gun Squadron showed how it can shoot thousands of people in the period of less than an hour. The guns were rattling with empty shells and made everyone understand how it was possible to slaughter 10,000,000 young workers and farmers during the last world war.

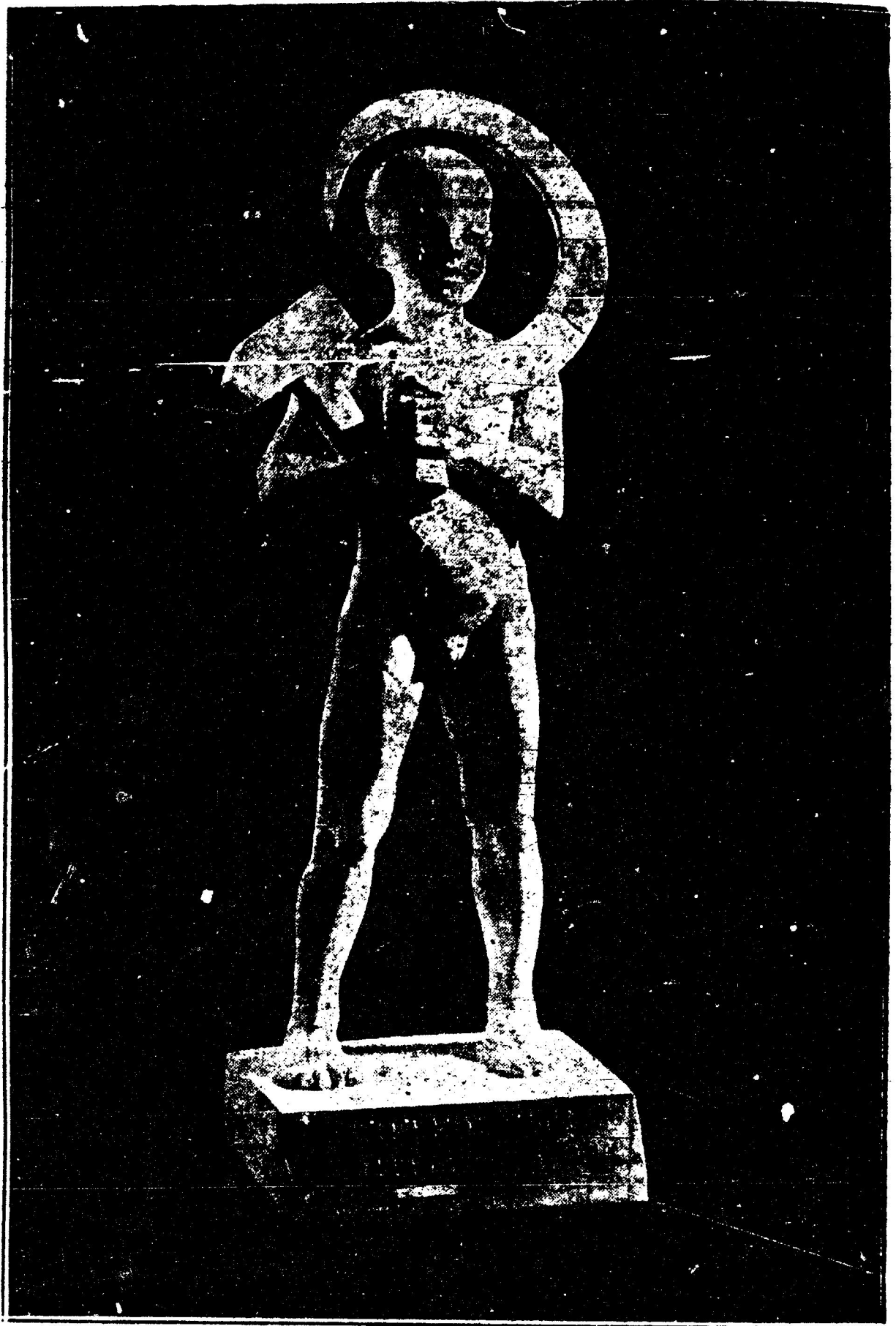
BUT by far the most interesting, from the military point of view, was the night attack. The lights were put out. Machine gunny trenches were laid. A line of the Garden Army was drawn up. The battlefield was ready. The American forces, consisting of an infantry battalion which consisted of ten companies, with charged guns and mounted bayonets, assisted by tanks, machine

guns and artillery, made an attack upon the enemy.

An actual miniature battle developed before the eyes of the eagerly watching audience. The tra-ta-ta-ta of the machine guns was mixed and clutched with the inhuman cries of the soldiers and "bahs" of the exploding bombs. The entire Garden was filled with the smoke of exploded gunpowder so that it was necessary to strain the eyes to distinguish the various figures moving and running on the battle field.

ISAT on the top balcony viewing this military show and thinking: Wall Street is eagerly preparing for a new world war. Its interests in China are in danger. Its protectorates in South America are beginning to revolt. England is fighting for the control of world markets. The U. S. S. R. is shining out as the champion of the Workers, Peasants and oppressed peoples of the entire world, and as a sign of the ultimate overthrow of the capitalistic system. Wall Street wants to keep the Chinese people in oppression, it wants to rule its South American protectorates, it wants to fight against Great Britain and it wants to overthrow the only government of the Workers and Peasants. It therefore mobilizes energetically. It therefore dupes the minds of the young workers and farmers and raises the jingoistic cry in order to lure these young men into the army and send them to fight their fellow workers of other

TO THE RUSSIAN PIONEERS



This statuette was sent to the Russian Pioneers as a Tenth Anniversary Greeting from New York's Pioneers.

lands and be killed themselves. The last war took ten million lives, the coming war will take a hundred million lives. The young workers are therefore being lured into the army to kill and be killed.

AT THE same time, there is another country where young workers are preparing and training in military activities. But there, the young workers and peasants are joining the army not to shoot their fellow workers but to protect their achievement, rights, against the greedy Wall Streets and fight for the interests of the workers and peasants of the whole world. That is the Army of the Soviet Government. The Army of the Workers and Peasants which is fighting not for the interests of the capitalists but for the interests of the workers of the world.

And I thought: The time must come when also the young workers and farmers of America and of all the world will realize that they are being utilized for the pockets of Wall

Street and then they will overthrow the Wall Street Dictatorship and instead of raising arms against Soviet Russia and the workers and peasants, they will join arms with the soldiers of U.S.S.R. and fight against the common enemies—the capitalists and bankers.

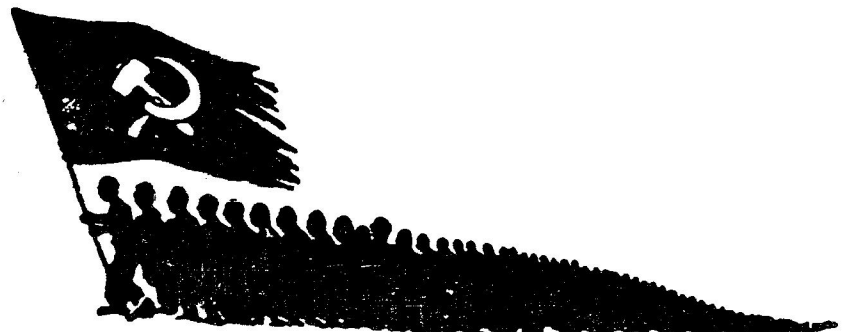
The Right Place to Put the Cross

William Green, addressing a meeting recently on the question of strikes, said:

"All we really need to do is to get men and women to use their common sense and put the cross in the right place."

A grizzled old miner in the back of the hall, who had suffered from Green's and Lewis' policies for many years, murmured in a rather loud voice:

"Don't worry about that, Bill! We'll see that it's there with a suitable cross as well."



Nicaraguan Fight Continues

(Continued from page 1)
 that "conditions in Northern Nicaragua are growing from banditry into a state of insurrection." The following quotation from the New York Times will serve to indicate how the Nicaraguans themselves feel about it.
 "The American mining engineers are quoted as saying that nine-tenths of the people of the region are in favor of General Sandino." (Sandino is at present the leader of the rebels.)
 "The engineers are also quoted as saying that the people in the region who were formerly friendly to Americans and worked contentedly in the mines are now anti-American and have been converted to 'radicalism and Bolshevism' by General Sandino."
 These reports show clearly that even those workers who were at first still fooled by American "democracy" have been disillusioned by the invasion, and the entire population is now against the forces of Wall Street.

Good Progress for Workers' Soccer League



THE LAST New York has a strong labor sport organization.
 The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League is here to stay. The official season of the league, which commenced Sept. 17, is now in full swing. To date they have played some 30 games.
 The question was raised whether workers could build up their own organization; the fact that they can is proved by the existence of 15 affiliated teams, which are alive and kicking. The last two teams to be admitted are the Prague Soccer Team and the Atlantic Soccer Athletic Club. The United Workers Cooperative House, in which over three thousand people are living, have asked us to assist them in the formation of a team. The Blue Eagles have also a weak team and asked for assistance, which we expect to render.
 Proof that the League shows signs of growth is to be seen from the fact, that all the clubs, that have only one team, are speaking of organizing new ones. These clubs that have two teams intend to organize a third. The Metropolitan Workers' is planning to carry through a campaign to win many of the clubs that are not affiliated to the league until now.
 One of the most important problems of the League—the quest of referees, is still to be solved. A "referees group" has been formed, whose duty will be to supply referees for the games.
 The Metropolitan Workers are already planning buying their own field, at least rent a field for the season. The funds will be raised by raising a big dance. At this dance we expect to have a big sport exhibition and make it a demonstration of labor sports in New York.
 That the Metropolitan expects a long existence can be seen from the fact that a permanent basis for its existence is being laid. At the last meeting of the EC the reading of the constitution took place. A committee of three was elected by the EC to make the changes and report to the General Council, which will meet next week.
 More news on the Metropolitan will be given in the next issue of the Y.W. In the meantime anyone wanting information should write to the Secretary, Lester Balog, 1109 Franklin Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

THE TRIUMPH OF YOUTH

By WILLIAM RUST, Secretary
Communist Youth League of Great Britain

AS 1 o'clock struck, the long columns poured from all sides into the market place of the old world town of Stuttgart. It was Sunday, August 28th, and the Young Communists were celebrating the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Youth International.

Twenty years ago in this town of Stuttgart the pioneers of the working class Youth Movement has gathered together and with the assistance of Karl Liebknecht formed the first Youth International.

The Young Communist International is the direct descendant of this International and works in the spirit of its founders.

The great demonstration in Stuttgart was organized in order to do honor to the valiant pioneers and to express our determination to carry on their splendid work. The great market place was soon full. Looking round from the Town Hall steps one could see midst the forest of red flags and banners the eager faces of the young Communists, the Sturdy Red Front Fighters and the adult workers who had also rallied to the great gathering. Fully 10,000 had gathered there. The bands of the Red Front Fighters crashed forth the Internationale, and the masses sang the stirring old song with one accord.

The Young Spartacus League (the Young Comrades League of Germany) was well represented, but the police of this democratic republic would not allow their representative to speak.

The representatives of the various sections of the Y. C. I. were forbidden to speak, but the foreign delegates who were present at the counter demonstration of the Young Socialists were given the kind permission of the police to address that meeting. The ruling class know of course, that they have nothing to fear from these harmless little fellows!

We were not dismayed. The stupid action of the police was an object lesson to the workers. We mounted the platform, were greeted by the audience, and then the chairman read out the speeches which we had intended to deliver ourselves.

Comrade Willie Munzenberg was greeted with tremendous applause. He was the secretary of the Youth International during the war, and stood at the helm when the Young Socialists were struggling against the war in spite of the treachery of the adult leaders. After the war he became the Secretary of the Young Communist International. Then spoke Karl Lipschutz who was the representative of the Stuttgart Youth Organization to the first International Youth Conference. After the leader of the Young Storm (Junior Section, Red Front Fighters) had spoken the great demonstration lined up in disciplined columns with the Old Guard of the Youth Movement and the foreign

delegates at the head. For two hours we marched through the town, with banners flying and bands playing, a truly inspiring sight. All of us marched conscious of the growing strength of our great movement and filled with a determination to prove ourselves worthy of the heroic founder of our working class youth movement—Karl Liebknecht.

WHEN we arrived at the Sports Grounds where the evening Festival was to take place, the foreign delegates stepped out and took the salute from the marching thousands. As the workers young and old marched past, we were greeted with deep voiced cheers, and the clenched fist salute of the Red Front Fighters. These Red Front Fighters are the Workers Defense Corps of Germany. Uniformed, disciplined and conscious of their working class purpose they stand under the leadership of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, two hundred thousand of them, always ready for the revolutionary struggle.

This organization developed out of the bitter class struggle in Germany, the workers learned through experience that they must have their own organization to defend them from police and fascist attacks.

The great day concluded with a magnificent fireworks display, which was designed so as to constitute effective propaganda. This feature of the demonstration showed that it was a day of joyous jubilation in the past achievements as well as a pledge of uncompromising struggle in the future.

THE GREAT Stuttgart International Youth Day showed that the Young Communist International is the mass organization and leader of the young workers. The only organization which carries on its work in the spirit of the valiant young pioneers who formed the Youth International in Stuttgart twenty years ago.

The Y.C.I. today struggles against the menacing war danger and carries on a continual Anti-Militarist work along the lines laid down by Karl Liebknecht in his memorable address on Anti-Militarism to the Stuttgart Youth Conference.

Many of the working class fighters who blazed the trail in Stuttgart 1907 have fallen in the class struggle, but they have not fallen in vain, for twenty years after, the representatives of the two young workers within the ranks of the Young Communist International met in that historic town, and pledged themselves to energetically continue the work the heroic pioneers had so gloriously begun.

WORKERS FIGHT JIM CROWISM OF GARY CLAN

Young Workers League Active in United Front

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

Chicago, Ill. The speaker rep received the most enthusiastic applause of the evening at a mass meeting in Chicago to protest against the Jim Crowism being instituted in the Gary Schools. The speaker pointed out that the strike of the aristocratic white students against permitting Negro students to attend the same school was not an accident, but was organized by the Ku Klux Klan, which in the state of Indiana is a tool of the steel trust. He pledged the support of the Young Workers League in the fight against segregation, Jim Crowism, lynching, and other forms of oppression used against the Negroes of this country.

The meeting was called by a united front of many organizations, including the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Urban League, the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the Young Workers' League. Two colored aldermen from Gary were also among the speakers.

Russel, president of the Gary branch of the N.A.A.C.P. stated the strike was called and carried on by adults, and that the students were only tools.

It is important, to remember, that the strike took place in an aristocratic, bourgeois neighborhood, that the students were mostly the children of the rich, and that in the working class neighborhoods such strikes have not taken place.

British Young Workers Send Another Delegation to Russia

The second young workers delegation to the Soviet Union from England is already on its way to Leningrad. The delegation will participate in the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, its members being sent to the most important cities, including Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, etc.

The second delegation contains many more members than the first, and has the support of practically the entire British labor movement. A. J. Cook, leader of the miners, made a special campaign for the organizing of this delegation.

New York Young Workers Fight Militarism

The Young Workers League of New York issued a leaflet which was distributed broadcast in New York City in connection with the military tournament of the National Guard at Madison Square Garden. This leaflet was distributed especially among those who attended the show.

The leaflet pointed out that the show was another step in the systematic militarization of the country, and was aimed particularly at increased recruiting for the army and the National Guard. The leaflet proved that the National Guard was used as strike-breaking agency, and had been used to suppress strikes in many parts of the country.

The leaflet ended by calling upon the young workers to fight against militarism, to join the trade unions and fight for better conditions.

ATTEND THESE TENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

There will be League speakers at all the meetings listed below. Young workers must attend and celebrate ten years of workers' rule, pledging support to the workers and peasants of Russia in their heroic efforts to build a new society.

- New York City.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m. New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.; Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.; Arcadia Hall.
- Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 6, Ashland Auditorium.
- Detroit, Mich.—Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Arena Gardens, Woodward near Hendrick.
- Boston, Mass.—Nov. 6, 2 p. m. Seaside Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont Sts.
- Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 6, Labor Institute, 505 Locust Ave.
- Cleveland, Ohio.—Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Mason Hall, 1060 Walnut St.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m. Labor Temple, 25 Miller St.
- Buffalo, N. Y.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 20 E. Eagle St.
- Minneapolis, Minn.—Nov. 6, 2 p. m. Humboldt Hall, Western and Humboldt.
- St. Paul, Minn.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m. Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.
- Duluth, Minn.—Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m. Canada Hall.
- Superior, Wis.—Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m. Workers Hall.
- Seattle, Wash.—Nov. 6, 10 p. m. Toronto, 115 Eighth Ave.
- Rochester, N. Y.—Nov. 7, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St.
- Hartford, Conn.—Nov. 11, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum.
- New Haven, Conn.—Nov. 6, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum.

RENEW YOUR SUB

ADVANTAGES OF RUSSIA'S YOUTH

By D. Metro

Among the many advantages gained by the Russian young workers and peasants as a result of the October revolution the educational facilities offered to the young workers and peasants of the Soviet Union is the most outstanding.

At present all the universities, high schools, trade schools, etc., are open only to the young workers and peasants who through the trade unions and the local soviets can enter the schools and during the entire period of studies maintained by the state. Besides state schools every factory has special courses which cater mainly for the youth. The young workers are also trained through the trade union schools, for instance, the Miners Union has several large schools throughout the Soviet Union, which produce skilled mining engineers, geologists, etc., and the same is true of all other trade unions in Soviet Russia.

According to the labor code all factories must maintain special apprentice schools, thus giving the young workers an opportunity of learning a trade and thereby also improving their material conditions. These apprentice schools are managed by the young apprentices and after four years of training at the school of the desire of the apprentice he can be transferred to a higher technical school or college. The same is to be seen in the villages where the government has established special agricultural schools for the young peasants. Particularly, in the villages, where schools were never known prior to the revolution, the young peasants are able to eliminate ignorance and illiteracy, which remained a heritage of the old regime. It is difficult to enumerate the different types of schools now in existence in the Soviet Union, which are being attended exclusively by young workers and peasants who will play an important role in the great work of constructive Socialism.

Another factor which plays an increasing role in the education of the young workers and peasants is the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. The LYCL has as one of its main tasks the education and preparation of the younger generation to replace the older fighters of the working class and this is

being carried on through the classes and schools which are established throughout the country and attended not only by the two million membership of the LYCL, but also by many thousands of young workers and peasants.

The Russian youth after the revolution has shown great desire to study and this demand on the part of the youth is being more and more satisfied by the government, trade unions and the LYCL. The young workers and peasants today, while attending schools, simultaneously carry on the work of assisting in the education of the peasantry by spending their summer vacation in the villages. The young workers and peasants after going through school remain true fighters for the cause of the working class and utilize the knowledge obtained when they return to industry or to their villages. The young workers and peasants who have the important task of continuing the work of building Socialism must be well trained and educated and this is realized in the Soviet Union and therefore great attention is being paid to this problem.

Knowledge is strength—this is well remembered in the Soviet Union.



Young building worker in the Kalsomna Work-School, Moscow.

The Need for an American Young Workers' Delegation to the Soviet Union

By LEON PLATT

The report of the first American Trade Union Delegation destroyed the mysterious and misinformation which existed about the Workers Republic. The reason for the different opinions about the Russian Revolution was of a definite character, with the purpose of creating a false impression, imperialistic wars, child labor, dispossessing the rich class from their factories, mills and mines and make education free and accessible to every child and worker. It therefore is natural that the Russian workers should value and defend the Soviet Republic and the capitalists and their supporters should hate it and the system which destroyed them of the opportunity enjoyed by their factories to exploit and rob the Russian workers and peasants.

What Is Important About Soviet Russia

The Russian revolution was a related event. It developed as a result of certain economic and social conditions which had prevailed in that country. The achievements of the Russian revolution are no longer to be kept a secret. Yet practically the trade union delegation which from Russia "EMPHATICALLY NOT A DOOMED OR DISORDERED COUNTRY."

the capitalistic press, business men, bourgeois economists and others who visited Russia had to recognize the progress made by the Russian workers through their revolution and the saving of the workers. It is therefore natural that the working class in other countries and the oppressed of the world over should be inspired by the Russian revolution and begin a fight against their own capitalist class and like the Russian workers free themselves from all sorts of imperialistic oppression. On the other hand the capitalists of all countries fear the general staff of the World Revolution and by all conceivable means try to annihilate and misinterpret the Soviet government which is according to the Trade Union Delegation "A WORKERS' REGIME."

What the American Workers Saw in Russia

In spite of the "prosperity" of our country, in spite of the great productivity of the American working class and increased production of our highly developed factories, in spite of the great profit and wealth made by our employers, still in all America there is not enough to abolish child labor. While in Russia the delegation found that in spite of the civil war, famine, undeveloped industry, foreign intervention, economic block-

ades, etc. in spite of all that "CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE ARE PROHIBITED FROM WORKING IN INDUSTRY." In the U. S. children of the age of 10-16 employed in textiles, tobacco, canning industries, work under terrible conditions, strained under the speed-up system for eight hours daily receiving an insignificant wage. In Russia young workers of 14-16 work only four hours a day. In the U. S. a young worker of 16-18 is considered a regular laborer and is employed in the most dangerous industries, while in Russia young workers of the above age are forbidden to work in hazardous industries and work only six hours daily. Many factories have set up schools for young workers which they attend during the hours they are not employed. The Russian young workers get in those factory schools their industrial education of the whole trade and are not merely machines performing constantly one monotonous operation. In the United States the corporation and government apprentice schools are merely used as agencies of training foremen and skilled mechanics to be used as non-union men in organized industries. In this country employers employ young workers only then when they consider it profitable. The young workers in this country are not only paid low wages but on many occasions are also used against the adult workers in Russia. This competition between young and adult workers is regulated by a law and "FIRMS ARE REQUIRED TO HIRE THESE YOUNG WORKERS FOR 10 per cent of their labor force."

Mutual Interests of American Young Workers

The interest in the Soviet is not only demonstrated by the adult workers of foreign countries, but also by the young workers of various European countries. The Soviet Union was already visited by young workers from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, England and a number of other countries. The reason for the great interest exhibited by the young workers of other countries in Soviet Russia is because of the victories the Russian youth won for itself during the 10 years of existence of the soviet state.

Today there is another important factor in which the interests of the working class youth of Russia and the U. S. are involved and this is the danger of a new war against Russia. The Imperialist powers under the leadership of Great Britain and the United States are planning a military attack on Russia. Deliberate attacks are made against the Soviet Union. The surrounding of the Soviet Union with anti-soviet and fascist governments, the visit of the British fleet in the Baltic, are acts to provoke war. In this war against Russia the U. S. will also participate and the American young workers whom the American Imperialists are so feverishly militarizing will be compelled to take up arms against the Soviet Union.

Therefore in this moment it becomes necessary more than ever that a delegation of American Young Workers visit the Soviet Union bringing first hand information to the American youth, to show that the American youth must fight for Russia and against international imperialism for a workers government in America, but to defend the gains of the Russian revolution.

On this tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Workers Government we can set ourselves no greater task than to defend the Soviet Union, the inspirer and the guide of the struggling workers of the whole world.

HOW IT HAPPENED

Sweet Young Thing—Ooooh. Gracious! Did the horse roll over with you?

Cowboy—Oh, no, not at all. I rolled over myself and took him with me.—Detroit News.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY

The decrees issued by the anniversary of the Russian government means to the Soviet union has made has issued decrees that workers and peasants—the

The decrees issued are

1. Introduction of the of wages.
 2. The apportionment of building of more and better
 3. A reduction of a tax
 4. To cancel the debtment in the past bad harvest
 5. To appropriate ten to the poor peasantry.
 6. Provisions for old
 7. Fifteen million rubles in the villages.
 8. To increase the and double the present rate.
 9. Abolishing of capital
 10. To lighten sentences
- While in Russia the United States and other worse. In Russia the working day, in capitalistic and to increase the working bankrupt the farmers, in these decrees are a fight for better conditions, capitalists are trying to

LENIN'S LEADERSHIP



made possible the Russian Revolution



Work-School



Chemist

WORKERS I OF REV

ment on the eve of the example of w ten years of i According to the of benefiting

industry without

by the govern

peasants

ins advanced by

crease the allot

the government

the building of s

to war invalids

most all cases.

ment in the jai

ing their condi

the conditions

producing the s

which to smas

ra the govern

ment support

and farmers of

with this syn

a.

POWER OF TI



Work-School



Work-School

OUR DAY

rees issued by
of the Russian
ment means to
ion has made
decrees that
peasants—the
rees issued are
roduction of the
es.
apportionment
more and better
eduction of a
cancel the debt
past had harve
ppropriate ten
peasantry.
visions for old
teer million rub
villages.
increase the am
present rate.
blishing of capi
lighten sentenc
in Russia the
les and other
Russia the work
capitalistic Am
ease the work
me farmers, in
decrees are a
better condition
are trying to ca

WORKERS OF REVOLUTION

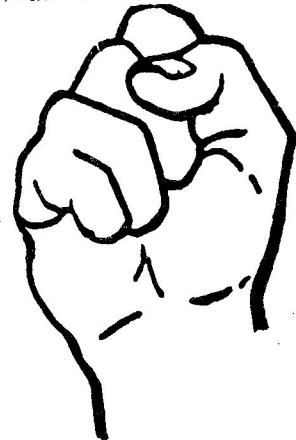
ment on the eve of the tenth
st example of what a work-
ten years of its existence
Accordingly the government
of benefiting the Russian
industry without the reduc-
by the government for the
kers.
peasants
ms advanced by the govern-
crease the allotment of land
the government treasury.
he building of schools, espe-
war invalids not less than
most all cases.
esent in the jails.
ng their conditions, in the
the conditions are becoming
roducing the shorter work-
it help to smash the unions
ra the government helps to
remment support.
nd farmers of the world to
y with this symbol that the

LEADERSHIP



the Russian Re

POWER OF THE WORKERS



Work-School



Chemistry



Chemistry

ADVERTISING WAR FIRST IN RUSSIA--LAST IN AMERICA

By C. Miller

By Young Worker Correspondent.

The mad rush of war propaganda thru every medium of publicity at the disposal of our capitalist class remind us of the extensive propaganda that was carried on before the United States entered the last war. There are no definite figures on the extent of this agitation on the part of Wall St. and its lackeys, but a report of the activities of one of their agencies the Committee on Public Information is a good indication of what is done on this line.

In 1916 this committee was created by the interests that were in favor of the U. S. entering the war on the side of the Allied powers. This committee was headed by George Creel who in a book called "Advertising America" gives some information on the activities of his committee. Here are some of the activities.

The committee published 75,099,023 copies of pamphlets and books. They toured 75,000 speakers who made 755,190 speeches in 5,200 communities (Cities, towns, and villages). They issued a daily newspaper with an average daily circulation of 100,000. 1,438 drawings were circulated in thousands of copies each. War pictures were produced by this committee from which they received royalties. This agency used to supply information to the general press. Those are only the outstanding activities of this single agency of the capitalist class. This committee according to Creel spent nearly seven million dollars.

This is a good explanation of why almost every moving picture that is being produced in this country at the present time is nothing but war propaganda. Not only the movies, but the newspapers, the demonstrations arranged for the transatlantic flights, the magazines that are sold in the millions on the newsstands, the public schools and every other agency that can possibly be used to prepare the minds of the young workers for the next war is working full speed. Still they talk disarmament, or maybe disarmament talk is good war propaganda.

It is ten years since the workers of Russia have set themselves up as the vanguard of the workers of the whole world. The revolutionary achievements made by the workers of Russia are an inspiration, an incentive and a guide to the struggles of workers in the rest of the world.

The young workers and peasants of Russia have played their revolutionary role in this transformation of Russia of the Czar into the Soviet Union. As the message that the American Trade Union Delegation to Russia brought to us, said: "Old Russia is gone and the young workers are building a new Russia."

The achievements of the Russian young workers are an achievement for the young workers of the whole world. Compare the regulations of the conditions of youth labor in Russia with that in capitalistic America and immediately the significance of these revolutionary achievements becomes clear.

In Russia the young workers are no more an object of producing profits to the bosses; the young workers in Russia are objects of special care, as those who will grow up and lay the basis of a communist society in which the workers will be human beings and not mere "hands"-machines.

Take the provisions of the Soviet government that pertain to the reg-

ulation of youth labor. The following provisions are a part of the constitution of the USSR:

1. Young workers under 16 are prohibited from working except in special cases where young workers over 14 are granted permission by the labor inspector in conjunction with the Central Council of All Russian Trade Unions. Young workers under 16 who are not employed under the above provision must attend work schools for which they receive regular wages.

2. Young Workers between 16 and 18 may work a maximum of six hours a day. This includes two hours of work school. It is interesting to note that in the "Empire" State (N. Y.), the largest state in the U. S., a law was passed last winter limiting the hours of young workers under 18 to 49 1/2 hours per week and in addition allowing 78 hours overtime annually.

3. Young workers under 18 are prohibited from heavy and unhealthy work, from underground work or night work.

4. Young workers are entitled to an annual vacation with pay of not less than one month.

These provisions are not simply provisions on paper, but are actually put into practice.

At a time when in Russia the conditions of the youth are becoming better, in America as a result of the introduction of the efficiency system in industry more and more young workers are being employed and are replacing the adult workers. The hours of employment of the young workers are becoming longer and the wages are decreasing.

Unlike in Russia, the American young workers do not get a chance to get an education and learn a trade and they grow up as unskilled or at best semi-skilled, underpaid workers.

The achievements of the young workers in Russia shows that the only way we can better our conditions in capitalistic America is by following the example of our Russian Brothers. By fighting for the overthrow of American capitalism and the establishment of a workers' government in America.

Because Russia is an object lesson to the exploited workers, young and old, in America and in every other capitalist country there is a strong movement on foot to mobilize the whole capitalistic world against the Russian revolution.

Our task is not only to fight against every effort to crush Workers Russia, but to try to do in America what the Russian workers did in 1917.

political slumber, and organize for his own protection to advance himself economically, he must do it with the working class youth of other races. There is no room in America for revolutionary youth movements built upon race lines. The example must be the Russian revolutionary youth composed of all of the various races of that vast land.

The youth of U.S.S.R. now have been granted a shorter work day, vacation with pay, rest camps, etc. This is in contrast to the American youth that must work long hours for low wages. If he has a vacation it must be spent in military training camps where he must spend many hours drilling and preparing for the next war the imperialists may bring about for private gain.

Whatever may be said of the political backwardness of the working-class youth, there are a few class-conscious youth that take inspiration from this great event that happened ten years ago. Although these are small in number they represent what is to come in the future. The Negro youth by joining with the working-class youth of other races in one solid front can be an impregnable force against any onslaught of capitalist exploiters.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to the Russian youth marks ten years of advance, to the American youth, it should mark the awakening from its political slumber.



Girls in a harmful occupation drinking their daily quart of milk.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE NEGRO YOUTH

By H. V. PHILLIPS

Much is being said about the great celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. To the American youth and particularly to the Negro youth, this has a significant meaning because of the great role played by the Russian youth in this Revolution. With the inspiration gained from this great event the American youth will surely take a leading part in the struggle of the American proletariat to free itself from economic slavery to American capitalism. The Negro youth being of the most exploited race under imperialism bears the brunt of exploitation aside from having all of the problems of the youth in general, he is faced with race prejudice that capitalism fosters to keep the youth of different races separated in order to better rob and exploit them.

At the present time there is a great danger of another imperialist war. The youth of capitalist countries will be called upon to fight against the youth of other countries for the benefit of imperialism. This war may take the form of a fight among imperialists for a redistribution of colonial countries, markets, raw material, etc., or it may be an attack on the first Workers' Republic, the U. S. S. R. But whatever form the war may take, it is the youth that will be called upon to do the fighting. It is then that the youth must refuse to fight for imperialism but stand shoulder to shoulder with the class-conscious youth of the world to pro-

tect the only worker Republic.

If the American youth will consider the great victories gained by the Russian youth of the Red Army against the counter-revolutionists that were supported by the capitalist governments of the world it will be better able to realize its potential strength and when called upon to fight against its own interest, will answer in the same language that the Russian youth answered when called upon by the petty bourgeoisie of Russia to prolong a fight against the working youth of other lands for the benefit of the petty bourgeoisie.

The Negro youth, as the working-class American youth in general, is unorganized and what few organizations as may exist for the Negro youth are under the domination of the Negro petty bourgeoisie whose only interest in the youth is a selfish one to perpetuate its class. Ninety per cent of the Negro youth belong to the working class and these unorganized young workers as well as the unorganized white youth are ever at the mercy of the capitalists who pit the youth against the adult workers to keep wages down, thereby ever widening the standard of living between the workers and their exploiters.

In America, the only weapon in the hands of the working youth is his industrial strength. As soon as this is realized, shaped and coordinated into a real fighting weapon, the youth can demand a greater freedom. If the Negro youth will awake from his

YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

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

HERBERT ZAM, Editor

Send all orders, and articles, and remit all funds to THE YOUNG WORKER 108 E. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Vol. VI New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1927 No. 15

Ten Years That Changed the World

THE American Trade Union Delegation has just returned from the Soviet Union with a report showing the tremendous progress that the Soviet Union is making. They have entitled their report "Ten Years that Shook the World." We believe that a better description would be the one we have placed at the head of this editorial. The world was shaken when the millions of Russian masses first shook the parasites from their back. But in the ten years of the existence of workers' rule in Russia, the entire world has been changed. Russia is today the symbol of progress, of advancement of the working class, the rallying point for the toiling masses of the entire world.

The youth in Russia have done much to bring about this change. They have been in the forefront in building up a new country. At the present time the young workers of the Soviet Union have better conditions than the youth in any other country in the world. They have the franchise. They have the six-hour day and five-day week, they receive free vacations with pay, they have every possibility for education and training that the country can provide. In the United States the young workers are the lowest paid, have the poorest conditions, and are completely disfranchised. And yet, the United States is the most prosperous country in the world, while Russia is still struggling to recover from the ruins left by the czar, Kerenski, and the counter-revolutionary attempts of the United States, England and other countries. And yet, in the United States, child labor flourishes. In Russia it no longer exists.

The youth comes first in the Soviet Union, last in the United States.

The Fourth Convention

The Fourth National Convention of the Young Workers Communist League, called for October 30, meets at a time when the entire collective political experience and energies of the League will have to be drawn upon to solve the great problems with which the youth of this country finds itself faced.

The danger of a new world war, as a result of the united imperialist offensive against the Soviet Union, is an immediate threat to the American young workers and a challenge to our League for leadership. The League must form a clear estimate of the conditions of the toiling youth and learn how to stimulate and utilize those dynamic factors in the situation that make for forward movement and struggle. The League must turn to an examination of itself, its forces, its achievements, shortcomings, problems, and perspectives. Such are the main tasks of the League Convention.

And we can meet these tasks. . . . The progress in the unification of the League, already signalized in the character of the district conventions, is the guarantee that this National Convention will be really devoted to the solutions of the great problems facing the League. Under the close supervision of the Young Communist International and of the Party, the whole League will concentrate its forces for making the coming Convention a fruitful point of departure for the development of a mass Communist Youth League in the United States.

Green and Child Labor

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor William Green, its president, shed crocodile tears for the several million child labor who are grinding out profits for the fat parasites with whom Green associates "at the conference table." At the same time, Green very heroically and patriotically declared that the American workers would defend the "institutions" of this country, even if they have to die in the process.

Perhaps it is necessary to remind Green that one of these institutions is child labor. Every effort to abolish, modify or regulate child labor has been defeated. The last Child Labor Amendment, when submitted to the states, was overwhelmingly defeated, only 6 states out of the 48 voting for it. This is about the lowest vote ever recorded for any constitutional amendment. In other words, if this is any indication, child labor is here to stay, so long as the capitalist system stays. It is one of the institutions of the country, one of the pillars of American democracy. When Green talks about "defending the institutions of this country" let the workers remember that it also means perpetuating child labor. All of Green's phrases will not convince anyone. If the American labor movement is to put up an effective fight against child labor, it must first get rid of those who hinder it in this fight—the Greens and Wolls and the other fat-bellied "labor leaders" whose only mission is to prevent a struggle against the bosses.

The Shadow Over Wall Street



WITH THE ARMY CZARS

By PAUL CROUCH

(This is the second installment of the story of his experiences in the army and military prison written for the YOUNG WORKER by Paul Crouch.)

AFTER about six weeks at Ft. Bragg, N. C., I was sent, along with other soldiers, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., where we remained another six weeks awaiting transportation to the Hawaiian Islands. We traveled from Charleston, S. C. to New York on the army transport, St. Mihiel. We had to sleep in poorly ventilated rooms, really like dungeons, far below deck. Five or six hammocks were hung one above the other. This was my first real experience with the travel promised by recruiting signs of the War Department. The terrible heat and poor ventilation in our quarters made me sick, but on deck one could hear little except the order, "Soldier, move on. Soldier, you can't stay here."

The fortunate thing about this first experience with army travel was that it did not last long. We soon arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y. and were taken in a small boat to Ft. Slocum.

FT. SLOCUM is the largest export shipping center for army recruits. Those who have enlisted in the Eastern cities for the Pacific coast, Alaska, China, the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Panama are held at Ft. Slocum awaiting the sailing of army transports. Most recruits have their illusions about the army crushed by experience very soon, though their greatest disappointment is reserved until arrival at their destination. But they soon discover something of the true nature of the trap into which they have been lured by unscrupulous recruiting sergeants. In order to keep them from "deserting" (escaping from the army) they are held virtually as prisoners at Ft. Slocum, which is located on an island in Long Island Sound near New Rochelle, N. Y. Boats leaving the island are carefully guarded to prevent recruits from getting away.

LIFE at Ft. Slocum is very unpleasant for the army recruits there. They have intensive drill and consid-

erable manual work with pick and shovel, etc. However, as elsewhere in the army, the soldiers who have sufficient education to make their protests public are treated much better than the others. Brutal treatment of soldiers in the army is not generally known because of the policy of the military authorities in winning over almost all possible leaders by better individual treatment. I had only a few days of drill and fatigue at Ft. Slocum before I was given easy clerical work in the company office.

I sailed from New York on the naval transport, Chaumont, July 16, 1924. The three weeks ocean trip to the Hawaiian Islands was worse than the transport from Charleston to New York. More than one hundred soldiers were forced to sleep in one room far below deck. We could hardly move about and many of our personal possessions were lost in the general confusion.

AFTER one week of travel, we arrived at Panama and passed through the Canal. We met the Hood, the world's largest battleship, in the Gatun Locks. All soldiers on our transport had to stand on the deck at attention for a considerable time and salute the British flag. I wished we could exchange revolutionary greetings with the British sailors, whose treatment was as bad or even worse than our own.

I was most favorably impressed with Panama in every respect except the exploitation by American imperialism. Panama possesses great natural wealth and resources, wonderful beauty and possibilities for mass prosperity under a workers' government. But at present the people here are slaves to American capitalists and their condition is becoming worse and worse. Seven thousand American soldiers are used to keep the workers of Panama in subjection to Wall Street.

(To be continued.)

NO CHILD LABOR IN WORKERS' RUSSIA

In spite of the fact that industry in Russia is not yet so highly developed as in most of the capitalist countries, and that absence of modern machinery makes the need of human labor greater, there is no child labor in Russia, while in the United States, the most highly advanced industrial country in the world, where machinery is used to a greater extent than anywhere else, there are about two million children under the age of 11 working in factories, mills, stores, street trades and on the farm.

In Russia, the rule that no one under the age of 14 is to work is very strictly adhered to, not evaded as so many laws in America are, by "certificates," "working papers," "after school" hours permission, etc. Children under the age of 14 attend school, and nothing else. At the age of 14, they are permitted to become students in work-schools, where they have the possibility of spending two hours every day in real productive work, being paid for the entire time that they spend in the work-school.

Four hours, and not only for the two hours when they work.

From 16 to 18, the number of hours spent in the work-school is six, of which three are spent in productive work, but the student is paid for all six hours.

WEAR A TENTH ANNIVERSARY BUTTON!

Every young worker should provide himself with a button celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. These buttons are very attractive, in two colors, as shown in the insert.



They are being sold by the Workers Party, and can be secured by writing to 34 E. 125th St. They will also be on sale at all Tenth Anniversary meetings.

LOOKING FOR A JOB

Diary of an Unemployed Stiff

This morning at 7 p. m. Rushed to the Illinois Free Employment Bureau. Waited till 9 o'clock—at last doors opened—made application and waited until 10 o'clock before I was called to desk.

I get a copy of the "Herold and Examiner" and read the Want ads. I read a notice: Machinists wanted—plenty of work. Good wages, CO-OP.

I say here is my chance and I run up to this place. Again I fill out an application blank, again I am interviewed, and the bright young man tells me:

"I can get you a job in 48 hours." I say: "fine." "You must pay 10 dollars down for job." "Yes."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of THE YOUNG WORKER, published semi-weekly at New York, N. Y., for November 1, 1927.

City of New York

Herbert Zam, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert Zam, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Young Worker, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and correct statement of the ownership, management and control of the publication for the date shown in the above caption, as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Post-Office and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Young Workers League of America, 43 East 125th St., N. Y.; Editor, Herbert Zam, East 125th St., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock, and if not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as those of each individual owner, must be given.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: If there are none, so state.

4. That the two paragraphs next hereon, giving the names of the owners, bondholders, and security holders, shall contain not only the list of the names and security holders as shown upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the name of a security holder appears upon the books of the company, as well as any other for every liability, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, and also that the said two paragraphs shall contain statements embracing the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and other holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as such, hold stock and securities in a substantial amount other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, partnership, or corporation has any interest in or indirect in the said stock and securities other than that stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication during the six months preceding the date hereof, as shown by the circulation statement, is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HERBERT ZAM, Editor.

Witness my hand and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1927.

Notary Public

Will the young workers of America follow the example of the young workers, they too will be able to do. The young workers of Russia are doing it.

Herbert Zam, member of American Union Delegation to Russia.

Boston District Holds Successful Conference

A very successful conference of all units of the League in the Boston district was held in Worcester on Oct. 2. The organizers from Boston, Roxbury, Weymouth, Chelsea, Wilton, Ashburnham, Quincy and Springfield were present.

Comrade Jerome Kangas acted as chairman.

- The agenda was as follows: 1. How to fight the war danger. 2. How to strengthen the League. 3. How to build the Young Worker. 4. Plans for work among children. 5. Sport and social activities.

The reporters were Comrades Shklar, District Organizer of the Party, and Nat Kay, District Organizer of the League.

Anne Ylyoki

Jack Krantz.

Young Worker Correspondents.

A visitor to a lunatic asylum turned to the keeper of the asylum and asked him:

"Aren't you afraid to stay here among so many dangerous maniacs. Why, they could all get together and murder you."

The keeper answered: "Nothing to be afraid of. Lunatics never organize."—American Plumbers.

Newport Has Small But Active League

By ARVO KORPI

(Young Worker Correspondent) The Young Workers League in Newport, N. H., is going along fine. We have six members and expect to get more at every meeting. We had an entertainment at the Finnish Temperance Hall on October 8 which was quite successful. The program consisted of speeches, poems, songs and musical parts. This was our first entertainment and we hope to have more in the future.

Activities of Gardner Young Workers' League

The beginning of August brought about a new era in the activities of the Gardner Young Workers' Communist League. With August came capable leadership from the Y. W. L. Training School of Winchendon, Mass. It also brought about a more extensive desire of educational work within the League. The League has surely taken advantage of all these favorable conditions, and through these we have developed a rock bottom basis to our League.

The members of the League knew that they had not been doing their share in the movement. They also knew that they are the vanguard of the young workers, so they pepped up in their work, and began to build a more powerful League.

The functions of our organization are carried on mainly through committees. Just why Gardner Y. W. L. has gained a high reputation in its activities, especially in line of sports, may be seen from the following:

Our sports committee has done very successfully all the work within its reach. We have been building sports within the League to fight against the commercialized sports organization of the capitalist class; also to give the young worker an opportunity to regain his health and strength that he has continually lost through bitter exploitation.

A special desire of the sports committee is to have more competition on the track and field, therefore, we are forced to extend our challenge to any League in Massachusetts to such a meet.

Our literature committee is also one of the best functioning factors of the League. Within the last two months the literature committee has got with the help of the League 36 subscriptions for the Young Comrade and Young Worker.

In this way all of our committees are carrying on their work for a bigger and better League.

Comrade! Your blood is red! You must work your League now, more than ever, into an organization that can successfully carry its duties against the exploiting class.

WALTER ANNELIN.

Boston League Has Training School

The Boston Y. W. L. Training School opened the fall season on Saturday, October 15th at 7:30 p. m. at 62 Chambers Street, Boston.

A ten lesson course on the theory and practice of the Communist movement will be given every Saturday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

The course will be divided into three main parts:

- 1. Conditions of the working class under capitalism. 2. Conditions of the working youth under capitalism. 3. Tasks of the Young Workers League.

There will be a limited number of students. New League members are obliged to attend.

The course will be directed and instructed by Comrade Nat Kay.

have our say on the attitude that the trade unions take towards this question. The question of apprenticeship and vocational training is significant for us because it is connected with our aims for the youth as a Young Communist League and with the immediate struggles of the young workers for the realization of these aims. Therefore more attention to the problem than in the past.

More Attention To Apprenticeship Training

By NAT KAPLAN

Because the training of apprentices and the vocational training of the youth is not a mass phenomenon at the present time, but a very limited one, there is a tendency to brush this problem aside completely. This must be avoided by the Y. W. L. In an absolute sense apprenticeship has declined. The very nature of present day capitalism makes the mass of young workers enter the industries as unskilled labor and not as apprentices learning a trade. Nevertheless since 1917 we see a definite increase in apprenticeship and vocational training in the United States.

This was pointed out by the last plenum of the Y. C. I. which included the United States among those countries where "the question of apprenticeship and professional education has become prominent in the last period." There are at least two reasons why this problem has become more prominent in the last period. Firstly, the shutting off of immigration has not only cut off an inflow of unskilled labor, but qualified labor as well, which gives rise to the need of training a native supply of skilled workers. Secondly, the imperialists even though they are at present giving special privileges to the aristocracy of labor need a force that will be able to hold these skilled workers in check, to lower their resistance power, in preparation for any offensive the capitalists will plan to make against the living standard of these workers. Such a force can be the apprentices if they are not properly organized by the adult unionists as their brothers in the struggle.

Regarding the first reason the Handbook of Labor Statistics published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor has the following to say: "The present century and particularly the period since the end of the world war has seen a great revival of interest in apprenticeship. The abrupt shutting off of immigration called attention to the fact that many of our skilled workers had received their training in their native countries and that as a nation we were not turning out our own supply of craftsmen." Herman Weinberger, chairman of the Joint Committee on Apprentices, N. Y. Sheet Metal Craft brings forward the same reason: "As long as foreign countries furnished the mechanics no one bothered about a plan to train young men." (American Federationist, June, 1926).

The impetus for the increased apprenticeship and vocational training was given by the Smith-Hughes federal act passed in 1917. This act provides for financial aid from the federal government to the states for apprenticeship and vocational training. The following figures taken from the Handbook of Labor Statistics gives us an idea of the increase of apprenticeship and vocational training since the passage of this act.

ship and vocational training since the passage of this act.

Figures of Increase.

The number of federally aided schools giving some kind of vocational education increased from 1,741 in 1917-18 to 7,930 in 1925. In other words an increase of over 6000 more schools. During the same period the pupils enrolled in vocational courses in schools receiving federal aid have increased from 164,186 to 752,150. An increase of over 580,000 more pupils. While the total number of pupils in vocational courses both federally aided and not federally aided increased as follows: 1924 - 690,055 and in 1926 - 884,007. (There are no figures from 1917). But we must not be misled by these figures and exaggerate the increase, since the figures include schools and training courses which are not strictly vocational. The schools mentioned in the above figures are divided into three categories: 1. Agricultural schools. 2. Trade and industrial schools. 3. Home economics schools. Nevertheless the following figures on the increase in all day schools divided into these three categories, also they show that the big bulk of the schools mentioned come under the classification of agricultural and home economic schools, also show a significant increase in the training of young industrial workers.

Increase of all day schools.

Agricultural Schools.

1918 609 1926 3081

Trade and Industrial Schools.

1918 168 1926 307

Home Economics Schools

1918 200 1926 1023

This factor is further indicated when we take the increase of pupils in the purely trade and industrial schools.

Number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses in TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS federally aided year 1919 and 1926 according to the subdivisions under this category.

Evening Schools

1919 43,485 1926 89,694

Part Time Schools

1919 72,399 1926 332,042

All Day Schools

1919 18,664 1926 44,416

Here we see an increase all the way down the line, with the most significant increase being in the all day trade and industrial schools since these schools are bound to have a more realistic apprenticeship and vocational training system.

The aim of this article is not to present our program on apprenticeship and vocational training, but to merely point out the increased prominence given to this question in the U. S. In the coming period our League will have to start paying attention to this problem. We will have to have our say on the efforts now being made to pass state apprenticeship laws in several of the states. We will have to



United Wire Works Is Sweat Shop and Fire Trap

(By Young Worker Correspondent)
The United Wire Goods Shop in Harlem is one of the sweat shops in which the workers labor under miserable conditions. There are over 100 young workers in this shop, most of us are Negroes. There are also some Italian and Jewish workers. The boss keeps us separated by giving us different wages for the same work.

Long Hours.

Most of us labor nine and one-half hours for the small wages of 27c an hour which amounts to about \$14.00 a week. There are some of the workers that work piece work and average a little more. Those that work piece work do twice as much work as the others. This shows that piece-work is a trick of the boss in order to make them produce more, it also causes frequent lay-offs.

This shop is a fire trap. Fifty workers have to use the same toilet, which is always in a filthy condition.

The men in the paint department breathe lead from the paint all day, because of the poor ventilation, they often have to work two or three hours overtime without supper.

Freeze or Quit.

In the winter time there is very little heat, the men lose many days pay and those that can't work in the freezing shop are fired.

The workers in this shop are beginning to realize that it is impossible to go on toiling under such conditions, and they are already taking steps to fight for better conditions.

Workers Organizing.

We realize that we must organize, like other workers to fight for a living wage, an 8-hour day and decent working conditions.

We already realize that only by united action will we be able to achieve successful results, in spite of all the tricks of the boss.

General Electric Cheats Young Workers - Fools Them With Music

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

Nela Park is my idea of a Soviet institution — with different management, of course. It looks like a university campus with its factories and laboratories scattered over a beautifully kept park ground. Its buildings are well-equipped, modern, light, clean and the work is not difficult. But there is more to bribery than only this.

Firstly, take noon hour. There is a beautiful roomy cafeteria where an orchestra, a fine five-piece jazz band, plays every Thursday for the lunchers, and there is a piano at the disposal of whoever can play every day. There is a fine victrola in the rest room. There are billiard rooms and bowling alleys. The young workers think that surely this is the finest place in the country to work, and forget that their wages are \$16-18.

I noticed that the managers take a very serious interest and spend much time on the official bowling and ball teams. They know that the workers will think about sports and forget about the profits they are raking up for General Electric, of which they get barely enough to live on.

In other words, what have the capitalists learned about the young workers? That they can be attracted by music, social activities and sports. The League can use this discovery for its own end. If the young workers want these things, then it is up to the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Supplies

"Good Jobs" at Starvation Wages

By ARTHUR S. WELLS
Young Worker Correspondent

Every morning in the "Help-wanted" columns of the N. Y. "Times" the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. advertises the perfect job for young workers. — Young men and women wanted — no experience necessary, hours 9 to 4.30 — free lunches — free medical and dental service — rest rooms and gym. Those young workers who have had any experience pounding the pavements looking for work, look at an ad of this sort a bit skeptically and ask themselves — "Where is the hitch?" The "fortunate" ones who get the job (after bringing school diplomas, birth-certificates, and half a dozen other things that are required) find the hitch soon enough.

Twelve Dollars, Average Wage.

Good jobs at starvation wages! This is the way the ads would read if the Met. were to write the truth. When the minimum wage necessary for a young worker to live decently is twenty dollars a week, the Met. pays twelve and thinks that the welfare work they carry on for their workers makes up the rest. What good are short working hours when you are not paid enough to use your free time in profitable recreation. What good are free lunches when you don't earn enough money to buy decent food for your other two meals. What good are the medical examinations when those you have to support are under-nourished because you don't earn enough to buy them decent food.

Perfect Spy System

There are many other things that the "lucky" ones that get the jobs soon find out. If they protest in any way about the conditions, the perfect

spy system at the Met. gets them soon enough. And of course summary dismissals are the rule. Although they are continually being told that promotions are made on the basis of merit, they soon see that those who have the "pull" get the promotion.

Why all the welfare work? — Are the bosses really so interested in the welfare of their workers? Every intelligent worker knows that bosses never give anything for nothing. Free lunches, rest-rooms, medical service — these are used merely to dope the workers, to dope them so that they won't protest against starvation wages. They are used to prevent the workers from organizing into a Union.

Must Fight for Right to Organize.

J. Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan, has said in many of his public statements that he is friendly towards organized labor. It is time that his bluff was called. The office workers union (Bookkeepers, Steno. & Accountants' Union) has as one of its basic demands a minimum wage of twenty-one dollars a week. The workers of the Met. must join this union. Only by joining the union, by presenting to the big bosses of the Met. the solid front of a strong workers' organization, will the thousands of young workers at the Metropolitan be able to gain a decent living wage.

Demand the right to organize! Join the union! Demand abolition of the spy-system! Fight for a voice in the management of your own welfare! No summary dismissals! Demand a one-hour lunch period! No race discrimination! Join the union and fight for a decent wage!

BIG AFFAIR OCT. 29 FOR LEAGUE CONVENTION

A Concert and Dance to greet the opening of the Fourth National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will take place Saturday, October 29, at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

The young workers of New York City are invited to come to the dance and spend an enjoyable evening.

Under the guidance of the National Executive Committee, the League in New York has carried the message of the class struggle to the young workers in New York in the past two years. The opening of the National Convention will mark the beginning of more intensive work against the exploitation of young workers and their militarization.

A very fine program has been arranged. Come with your friends to meet your friends.

The delegates to the convention from all parts of the country will be present. Meet the delegates and learn about the conditions of the young workers in all parts of the country.

A peppy orchestra will play nice dance music. Admission is only 50c.

League to supply them, and add a little working-class propaganda each time. If the young workers love baseball and billiards and bowling, then we must turn from dusty tomes and volumes as a means of winning over young workers, and give them sports.

LABOR SPORTS. If they want music — not high-brow symphony but jazz, then we must supply music.

If our League will concentrate a little more on the social and sports activities of the youth, we will gain a good deal, both in strength, in prestige, and in understanding of the American working class youth whom we want to win.

Big Anti-War Meet With Crouch in New York

The visit of Paul Crouch to New York was utilized for an anti-war meeting at Irving Plaza, October 14. An audience composed largely of young workers filled the large hall and heard the Red ex-soldier tell of the organization of a Communist youth movement in Hawaii and the conditions endured by the workers lured into the military service. Other speakers were Wm. F. Dunne of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Philip Frankfield of the Y. W. L., and Morris Melman of the Pioneers. Al Schaap was chairman.

Many Service Men Attend.

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League. Following the speech by Crouch, many young workers applied for membership in the Y. W. L. Some soldiers and a large number of former soldiers attended the meeting. Many of them told Crouch after the meeting that he was too mild in his description of army life.

Paul Crouch urged the workers to mobilize against the danger of a new war and an effort to crush the workers' government of the Soviet Union by force, declaring that the fight against capitalist militarism must be intensified and should be carried into the army more than ever before.

Must Fight Wall Street.

"We must reply to the plans of Morgan and gang for new imperialist slaughters in the bold ringing language of class conscious workers," said the rebel soldier. "We must tell Wall Street that we are ready to fight with our lives for economic freedom, but never again a drop of the workers' blood for imperialist wars."

T.U.E.L. Conference Will Consider Youth Problems

The Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League will be held in New York City on December 3 and 4. The conference will have on its agenda many points which vitally affect the development of the American Labor movement.

Many Strikes in Recent Years.

The whole history of events of the past period, including the Passaic strike, the Garment Workers strike, the Miners strike, the collapse of the fake insurance schemes of the B. L. E. U., the recent A. F. of L. Convention, the failure on the part of the A. F. of L. to organize the auto industry, the attack on the left wing and the substitution of a class collaboration policy with the employers at the same time as the left wing is attacked and handed over to the police department.

Youth in Industry.

For the first time the T. U. E. L. will take up the problem of the youth in industry. At the present time, more than ever before, with the lessening of skill and the development of mechanized industries, the young worker plays a more dominant role than ever before. The question of unionization of the young workers must receive detailed attention. Concrete measures, such as special organization committees, conferences, literature, etc., must be linked up with the left wing program for organizing the unorganized.

The report on "The Youth in Industry" at the Conference will deal with an analyses of the working youth, showing their location in industry, the youth in relation to the problem of rationalization, problem of labor turnover, wages, hours, and economic conditions of the youth, question of apprenticeship and vocational training and the attitude of the left wing towards them; relation of youth to Company Unionism, Unionization of Youth and a program for it of the left wing.

Greetings from League.

The Young Workers League greets this T. U. E. L. Conference, and looks forward to its adoption of a program that will lay the basis for the organizational consolidation of a broad, all-inclusive left wing movement of the American trade union movement, against the class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Plumbers' Helpers Hold Union Together

NEW YORK. (FP). — Job steward meetings and dances are helping to keep up the interest of the membership of the American Assn. of Plumbers' Helpers that took part in the recent plumbers' strike with the journeymen. The helpers' job stewards at their weekly conclaves discuss methods of approaching non-union men and are addressed by well known labor men. The dances are a big amusement feature. The next will be held at Labor Hall, 32 East 2nd street, November 5. The helpers are sending a delegation to the Intl. Plumbers' Executive board meeting in Chicago, early in November, urging admission to the international on the same basis accorded steamfitters' helpers.