

February, 1922



10 Cents per Copy

YOUTH

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE

Some Young Communists of Europe

The Task Before Us

To the Proletarian Students of America

399 B.C.—1922 A.D.

*Revolutionary Young Workers Movement in the
United States*

The Bourgeois Press

Manifesto of the Young Communist International

World of Youth

The C. I. and the Youth Movement

Think Economically

Editorials and Other Articles of Interest

The Future Belongs to the Young.—Close Up the Ranks.

YOUTH

A Magazine for the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published monthly by the Young Workers League of New York

Price: Single copies 10 cents. Bundles of 10 or more 8 cents per copy.

Send orders and remit funds to YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE, 208 East 12th Street, New York.

EDITORIALS

Our Paper—Your Paper.

As "YOUTH" makes its first appearance for 1922 it steps forth upon the arena of the Class-struggle, and intends to stay there till the end. "YOUTH" is the product of youth, and as such combines within itself the faults and the merits which belong to the young. It is written and edited by young workers, who are too busy in the fight for the abolition of capitalism, to become masters of Rhetoric, English, or Journalism. Its express purpose is to give voice to the rebel youth of America, to allow the YOUNG to make themselves heard, both by the young workers in other parts of this country, and also by the adults. It desires to become the medium thru which the revolutionary proletarian youth will be able to discuss all matters that are of vital concern to them. It is only by this method that we, the young workers, can hope to find a common ground on which to unite. It is only in this way that we can hope to build an organization of young revolutionists here that will become a factor of importance in the struggle for power. "YOUTH" is our paper, but we want it to be YOUR paper as well. We want EVERY young worker who reads this little magazine to feel that it is HIS paper, and that HE is responsible for what appears in it. In other words, "YOUTH" should not be the expression of one or half-a-dozen individuals in New York, but rather the expression of as great a number of comrades as can possibly contribute anything to its columns.

News of the everyday struggle. That is what we want. It is upon the basis of these concrete illustrations, these conditions, these facts, that we can predicate our activities of tomorrow. The tactics to be used in this great class conflict must be based upon our understanding of the actual conditions confronting us together with theoretical training.

"YOUTH" wants to express the Energy, the Enthusiasm, the Fighting Spirit, the Life, and Pep which are always to be found in the young. This is a fight which demands real MEN and WOMEN. Those who shirk or waver have no place in our movement. ACTIVITY counts. One of the striking miners of West Virginia is worth more than a hundred arm-chair philosophers.

Join us in the fight. Let us make "YOUTH" and

the movement that it represents, national in scope. Send in your criticisms and contributions. It is YOUR PAPER, and what you make it, that it will be.

A National Young Workers' League.

We wish to call the attention of all our readers, both young and old, to the resolution on the "Revolutionary Young Workers' Movement in the United States" adopted by the Workers Party Convention, which appears on another page in this issue of "YOUTH."

It is indeed fortunate that the idea of the importance of a young people's movement is taking root in the minds of our older comrades. Too long have they considered this question as one which was of no importance. What have we got to do with the "kids?" That has been the prevailing attitude for the past, and, unfortunately, still is with some of them even today.

At no time was there a greater need for establishing a national organization of the militant youth than at present. Now that the revolutionary forces of this country are rapidly rallying into a compact political organization—the Workers Party, it is high time that efforts be made to rally the younger ones into a compact, fighting organization of youth—into a Young Workers League of America. The resolution mentioned above, paves the way for beginning this work, and we will back it to the limit in getting it started. We feel confident that this is also the sentiment of the great mass of young revolutionists in the United States.

In Europe they realize how important it is to reach, to train, to organize the young. There they have large and active young people's movements. Here we have practically nothing. As the Manifesto of the Y. C. I. states; We must build up Mass organizations of young workers. Can this be done? We think so. The question as to what are the proper methods to pursue must be dealt with carefully and at length. However, once a start is made, half of the task is accomplished, but the start has not yet actually begun here, altho the preparatory steps have been outlined.

It is our opinion that if this movement is to succeed it must be a young WORKER'S movement. We want to see a Young Workers League established. We want to see it functioning SOON. We ask you, one and all, to join us in this desire, and the best way to show your earnestness about it is to join a branch of the Y. W. L. where one exists; to organize one where none exists; and to lend every assistance to those who are undertaking this work. Write to the Workers Party National Headquarters, 80 East 11th Street, New York, demanding immediate action and information regarding this matter.

All together now, for the Young Workers' League of America!

International Liebknecht Day.

The month of January, 1922, will go down in the annals of history as being the first time that the young workers of America celebrated Liebknecht Day, and did it successfully. There can be no question but that the meetings arranged for all over the country were successful. Memorial meetings took place in almost every important city from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, are but a few of the many cities where gatherings were held to commemorate the death of those two valiant fighters—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. In every one of those places, particular emphasis was placed upon the work done by Liebknecht for the Youth, and the need for a youth movement here.

In the first manifesto to the working class youth of the world regarding the celebration of Liebknecht Day, the Young Communist International says:

"We, the young, have freed ourselves from the illusions of blind authority and the superannated cult of leadership. We do not recognize any Gods. But at the name of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg our hearts throb. They were more than organization managers and Party Leaders. Liebknecht was one of us! A Youth! The name Liebknecht is inseparably bound up with the proletarian Youth Movement. He was its teacher. He fought in its ranks. He was its bravest defender.

"Liebknecht was the very first, who with his oname and person came out for the Stuttgart resolution, and went to prison for the program of the Young International. Above all other things, Karl Liebknecht was a fighter of the first rank: a soldier of the proletarian revolution, full of glowing passion and youthful enthusiasm to the very death."

With the murder of these two comrades, the revolutionary movement of the whole world suffered a severe loss, and the young workers lost their truest friend and staunchest supporter. No greater tribute to them could be paid than to use the anniversary of their death to propogate the ideas that they lived and died for, and to organize the masses of the American toilers, young and old, for the mighty struggle against capitalism, which fetters us, body and soul.

Both last year and the year before, great demonstrations took place all over Europe on Liebknecht Day. There can be no question but that similar demonstrations were held again this year. We shall never forget that Liebknecht and Luxemburg perished at the hands of their former comrades, the Social-democrats. We too must be prepared to meet the same fate that they did, unless we perfect an organization strong enough to overcome the prototypes of the Eberts and Noskes in this country, should a crisis occur.

There is no time to mourn, to weep, to sigh. Liebknecht, tho dead, still sounds the clarion call to Youth, and bids them organize as never before, for upon their shoulders rests the task of destroy-

ing the barriers of a world-embracing capitalist system, and to inaugurate a newer, better, and higher form of social life than the world has yet known. "The Future Belongs to the Young!"

Reaching the Youth.

It is so easy to speak about "going to the masses" or "building mass organizations" that we sometimes forget what this really implies. We, of course, are particularly interested in reaching the young people, and we desire to reach as many as possible. The purpose, naturally, is obvious. We wish to bring them into our ranks. But after we have arrived at the brilliant idea of gaining contact with the young so that we may win them over to our point of view, the next question as to HOW this can be accomplished, immediately comes to the forefront. That is quite another problem. Here we are, a Young Workers League in New York with a few hundred members. How can we assimilate a moderate percentage of the hundreds of thousands of young workers and students in this metropolis? One thing is certain, they will not flock to us simply because our organization exists. They will not come to us even if we issue a leaflet now and then, or if we hold dances, debates, minstrel shows, etc. To be sure, every one of these forms of activity does help a LITTLE, but very little.

Our ONE BIG PROBLEM is to determine by what means we can begin influencing these thousands of young proletarians, that we rub elbows with every day in the week. Shall we hold more social affairs, as some comrades suggest. Will study-classes bring them in? Or debates? It is our belief that this problem can be solved only by our active participation in the everyday struggles of the young workers. In other words, by fighting side by side with them in these minor skirmishes we gain their confidence and are more easily able to point out to them that our organization consists of young workers who are vitally interested in making life a little bit more bearable for the workers, young and old. Suppose there is a strike on among the clerks of a large department store. By offering to assist them in any and all work that they may have to take care of at such a time, we show our spirit of solidarity with them. Then, later, if we appear before their organization calling for their younger members to join us, they know what we have been doing, and will more readily respond. This is but a single instance in line with the policy suggested.

It is our desire that everyone interested in developing a powerful and militant young workers organization in this country send in articles or suggestions as to the proper methods of reaching the young. This is a vital question, and upon our solution of it depends the success or failure of the young workers movement.

(Editorials continued on page 13)

Some Young Communists of Europe

By A. WANDERER

Any attempt to give a history of the revolutionary young peoples movement of Europe is entirely beyond the scope of this article or the capacity of the writer. I merely hope to give you some of the impressions I obtained from my personal contact with these organizations and their active leaders in Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Scandinavia.

The first thing which strikes an outsider when he comes into contact with the young communists on the other side is their intense enthusiasm, sincerity, and activity. They are the live wires of the entire revolutionary movement. While their membership is nowhere near as large as that of the adult organizations, still they accomplish many times as much work, proportionately.

There is possibly no one individual who has done more to make the Young Communist International what it is today, than William Muenzenburg who served as its International Secretary till July 1921. Willy, as he is known to every one, is a veteran in the revolutionary movement. He worked with Liebknecht in building up the Young Socialist International, and when Dannenburg (the international secretary at the outbreak of the war) refused to take a clear-cut stand, Willy stepped to the helm, and in spite of slander, persecution and prosecution, led it on to its present status as a recognized section of the Communist International. Muenzenberg is a youngster, and a typical one at that. By this I do not mean to imply that he is still in his 'teens, for he is well past thirty. Nor do I mean that he is not matured mentally. He is a very clear thinker and writer, possessing an unusual understanding of the international proletarian movement. It is in spirit that he is young. He is always enthusiastic, optimistic. He mixes with the youngsters as tho he were one of them, and this may possibly account for the fact that he also looks to be very young. His adventures would furnish a novelist with material for a dozen books. He is a powerful speaker, who can rouse an audience to action. All in all it is not to be wondered at that Willy is popular with the revolutionary youth.

We frequently refer to the great leaders that have been developed by the Bolsheviks, and marvel at their ability. Amongst the Russian youth are to be found capable leaders as well, but the one who stands head and shoulders above them all is Lazar Shatzkin, Chairman of the Young Communist League of Russia, and representative for the YCI on the E. C. of the C. I. Shatzkin is still a youngster in years, being not more than 21 or 22 years, but in every other respect he is as mature as they make them. It is really remarkable what a thoro grasp he has of general labor movement, and he possesses the

ability to analyze correctly almost any problem presented. His logic is faultless, and he inevitably reasons inductively, building up his arguments on concrete facts. At the same time he is an expert politician, well versed in building up a machine to carry thru any policies which he believes are correct. In 1919 Shatzkin crossed the borders of seven countries without a passport in order to attend the first congress of the Young Communist International. During his stay in Sweden he mastered at least three words thoroly, they were "bread, butter and more." He was fond of bread, so whenever he went to a restaurant he would immediately say, "give me bread, butter, more bread and more butter."

Schueler of Austria is another fine, clean cut young fighter. He tried to debate a question with Trotsky, but finally admitted that Trotsky got the best of him.

John Lekai, is a small, quiet person who would scarcely be noticed in a large gathering. Still he is the one who led the young communists of Hungary during the reign of the proletariat, and he continues to direct them during these days of black reaction.

One of the most aggressive comrades is Wiksten, the editor of "Stormklocken," the official organ of the YCL of Sweden. He is a fighter from beginning to end. His editorials are short, snappy, and never beats behind the bush. A great many of the Swedish comrades feel that he is too rough in his treatment of any opposition, but if it were not for his unrelenting stand I question whether the Swedish movement would be as strong as it is today. He took the initiative in fighting the centrists within the Swedish Party when it was still the Left Socialist Party, and he likewise fought the Levy tendencies shown by some of CP leaders there. He is a very jovial fellow, and is always called by his nickname "Fig." Where or how he came to be hooked up with such a term I was never able to find out.

Polano of Italy is a very good theorist, an able writer and speaker, but because of the way he dresses, leaves the impression of a "dandy." I met him a number of times in various part of Europe, and inevitably he was very smartly dressed, and looked so prim that he might just have stepped out of a band-box.

Comrade Bammater, a Swiss, who speaks a fluent German, French and English, is in some respects the opposite of Polano, for he is always so wrapped up in his work that he never cares how he is dressed. Bammater is one of the finest, cleanest, hard-working comrades that we possess. He is always working, and has to take care of both English and French correspondence, as well as innumerable

(Continued on page 14)

The Task Before Us

By E. ELSTON

The United States is the most highly industrialized country in the world. And yet, strange to say, the American proletariat has the least developed class consciousness of any proletariat the world over. In Europe the working class movement has reached vast proportions. The Communist parties of Germany, France, Czecho-Slovakia, etc., are real menaces to their respective governments, not to speak of the Russian Communist Party which by its control of the Russian Soviet Government, is a standing challenge to the continued power and sway of the world's bourgeoisie.

Side by side with these mass-revolutionary movements of the maturer workers of Europe, stand the no less significant and powerful mass organizations of young workers. The Young Communist Leagues of the European countries are thorns, nay, daggers, in the sides of the master class. In many of these countries the revolutionary organizations of youth existed before the formation of Communist Parties and actually performed the functions of the latter. The Young Communist International with its 800,000 members is truly a power to be reckoned with by the European capitalist class.

And what about the United States? As stated above, in no other country on earth has industrial development advanced as far as in this. No country in the world, as far as concerns objective conditions, is as ripe as this for the introduction of the new social order. Nevertheless, the working masses have not even begun to think in terms of class consciousness and revolution.

This is true of the young workers as well as of the older, and probably even truer. The educational and religious institutions of this country, under the control of the capitalist class, are perverting the minds of the younger generation. The newspapers with their vulgar attractions such as cheap cartoons and extensive news of commercialized sports are keeping the young workers in intellectual bondage. Young men's clubs and organizations fostered by the capitalist class, such as the YMCAs, boy scout movements, settlement houses, and American Legions are imbuing in these young men a spirit of bitter hostility to all radical thought and movements. In short, the master class of America is overlooking no means, sparing no expense to enlist the new generation in the task of preserving their ill-gotten wealth.

At the present time, the industrial situation in America is such that the revolutionary movement should and must exert all efforts to crystallize whatever little of dissatisfaction, disappointment, and discontent has been created by the breakdown of industry. What with unemployment assuming vast proportions, what with reductions in the wages of those who are fortunate (or rather unfortunate)

enough to retain their masters and their jobs, what with the successful attacks by the bosses against the unions and the closed shop, what with injunctions and the use of military forces of the government against workers on strike, revealing the naked dictatorship of the capitalist class, there results a situation which should be taken advantage of by the revolutionary movement for the purpose of organizing these masses for intelligent action as well as for the purpose of extensive and intensive propaganda amongst them.

Amongst those who are suffering from the prolonged crises prevailing in the United States at present, the proportion of young workers is by no means small. They are being used as scabs, compelled to work long hours at starvation wages, to substitute their older fellow workers whose physical resistance power is weaker and who need and demand higher wages. Now, more than ever, there is needed an organization specially adapted for the task of winning over the proletarian youth in the fight for the emancipation of their class from the shackles wage slavery. Here and there, scattered about in various parts of the country there exist local organizations of revolutionary youth, most of them remnants of the former Independent Young People's Socialist League. In New York, Chicago, Detroit, Newark, Boston and several other large cities, small but determined aggregations of young rebels are struggling against all sorts of difficulties to preserve and enlarge their organizations. One of the most serious handicaps in their way is the lack of cooperation between them. They have no national expression. Their sporadic efforts to organize the young workers of this country are not very successful, even locally. Of course, we must understand that, essentially, the cause of this lies not with these organizations of youth, but with the immaturity of the class consciousness of the young workers themselves. Nevertheless, given a national organization and the increased prestige, enthusiasm and energy which it engenders, we can safely predict a much greater influence for it among the young workers of this country than hitherto has been wielded by the desultory activities of the existing local organizations. Now is the time, now is the opportunity for consolidating our scattered forces. Let us exert every ounce of energy we can command, to build up a national revolutionary young workers' movement that will earn the respect and sympathy of the toiling masses of youth in this country, by its participation in their daily struggle, by its steadfastness of purpose and by its revolutionary ardor and sincerity. Onward to the task!

The Future Belongs to the Youth

To the Proletarian Students of America

By G.

Every social system is based upon the antagonism between classes. All government is class government—all states are class instruments, organs of oppression and coercion of the lower class by the ruling class. The latest form of state—the parliamentary bourgeois state or democracy, is nothing but the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. With this difference, however, that whereas, the slave state was the naked dictatorship of the slave owner; and the feudal state the undisputed dictatorship of the feudal lord; bourgeois democracy speaks in the name of the people and veils its deeds of violence and oppression under the alluring and sham catch-words—suffrage, education, opportunity, liberty, etc., etc.

Like all ruling classes, the bourgeoisie, in order to maintain its power to continue to exploit the workers, has subsidized all the agencies of social life of the proletariat, which it could not destroy. Thus it has marshalled to its aid in the struggle for the oppression of the workers, all the forces of school, press and pulpit. By means of donations, graft and partnership in the bloody profits of successful imperialism, it has bought all the servants of God, learning and culture, and in true bourgeois fashion breathed a new spirit into them, the spirit of Mammon, which has made them, the most sinister watch-dog of predatory interests and imperialism. It has put words into the asinine mouths of our professors of learning who have twisted science, culture and art itself into subservient tools of their masters, in their efforts to fool and blind the eyes of the workers, and especially the more cultured part of the proletariat, in order that they may not see through the smoke screen of the bourgeois lies, and prejudices.

In order to free itself from the economic fetters of feudalism—from its social, political and judicial superstructures which bound it tightly and kept it from exploiting its newly gained advantages and control over the social forces of economic production, the bourgeoisie began first to weaken and undermine the theoretical and ideological counterparts of the feudal regime. It brought science and enlightenment in its battle against medieval theology. The bourgeoisie thus created a revolution just as far-reaching and tremendous in its consequences as the revolution proper which followed, namely, the destruction and uprooting by force of the feudal state and its political and social institutions.

Thus the bourgeoisie at its very birth, from the moment when it issued into the sunlight to draw its first breath, already contained within itself the germ of its own destruction. By liberating science from the bonds of feudal superstition and the grip of jesuit catholicism, it created a powerful weapon for its own inevitable destruction. With Marx and Darwin, social and natural science have become revolu-

tionary and powerful theoretical bases for the awakening class consciousness, and organization of the proletariat of the world. The only class capable of the future development of science and its unfettered application to social economy and social aims, the only class that is in line with evolution that is capable of meeting conditions brought about by our present system of economic production, and to solve the contradictions eating away the very vitals of capitalist society, is the proletariat, which is thus the revolutionary class.

The bourgeoisie, realizing the revolutionary nature of the sciences and culture in general, intuitively, though vaguely, has set out to capture them from the proletariat, and has made learning a tool serving their own class interests. With the cold-blooded shamelessness and hypocrisy characteristic of the bourgeoisie, they subsidized all institutions of learning, bought off the writers of text-books, twisted and distorted the study of history and all social sciences beyond all recognition. They have organized and bought off the teaching faculties, body and soul, and our disciples of learning and enlightenment have prostituted their noble calling and sold their trade and mind to Mammon. The more independent spirits among them are trammelled or expelled. A well organized spy system has been instituted in all colleges. Every professor spies upon the students and upon every other professor. The nature of teaching itself is obviously a travesty upon education. Having the text-books prepared and the words put into their mouths by the bloody imperialist interests which they serve, the moss-backed old fogies or intellectual prostitutes, mouth stupid nonsensical platitudes, and hide the revolutionary spark and import of life behind a barrage of smoke, of the praises of capital and the respect due to private property.

Barring some physical and natural sciences, every college course is an attempt at the justification of the system of capitalist exploitation and robbery. The priests of learning adopt various methods of counteracting the agitation of students trained with the proletarian philosophy. These methods differ with the varying degrees of intelligence of the professors. Some honest conservatives antagonize openly all socialist doctrines and pour a flood of invectives upon students upholding them, stopping dissensions of revolutionary students by refusing them the privilege of defending themselves or by forwarding their names to the department of justice. The more subtle and therefore poisonous and more dangerous among them are the so-called "Also-Socialists." These see the futility of preventing the spread of revolutionary ideas among the thinking and intelligent youth, by antagonizing them openly, try to capture these ideas

(Continued on page 14)

399 B. C. — 1922 A. D.

By E. ELSTON

The following conversation might have taken place (for all the writer knows) on some rainy afternoon, in the year 399 B. C., in Athens, or the year 1922 A. D. in any one of the many "Cultured" cities of the world.

Socrates was the radical of his time. He was executed by the Greeks for his tireless agitation amongst the humble and lowly in the market place of Athens. Lycon was one of those who brought in the charges upon which Socrates was tried and put to death.

Lycon—(to Thrasymachus)—It is a disgrace that this man, Socrates, be permitted to enter your household.

Socrates—Be not so bitter against me, Lycon. I have done naught to injure you.

Thrasymachus—And why, Lycon, do you hold it so ill of me, to offer the warmth of my hearth to him who is reputed to be the wisest man in all Greece?

Lycon—And do you ask me why? Is it not enough that this man blasphemes and denies the gods recognized by the state? Is it not enough that he corrupts our youth? Is this not enough for any true-spirited patriot to shun, as he would the plague, this Bolshevik, who undermines our dearest institutions?

Socrates—Lycon, will you permit me to ask you a question?

Lycon—With you I hold no converse, traitor.

Thrasymachus—For my sake, Lycon, answer Socrates his question.

Lycon—Very well then, out with it.

Socrates—Pray, Lycon, if you wish to help direct a poor mortal to the path of virtue, tell me, what is this creature which you accuse me of being? What is a Bolshevik?

Lycon—Deceive us not by your wily questioning, Socrates. You cannot possibly be ignorant of the term which has become a by-word in the mouths of all the Athenians.

Socrates—I fear, though, Lycon, that my abysmal stupidity has prevented me from understanding correctly the full import and significance of the term. Grateful, indeed, would I be unto you, should you set me right in this matter.

Lycon—Why, even the slaves and the children of the slaves know that a Bolshevik is a criminal, a scoundrel, an infidel, a blot on the escutcheon of his family, a traitor to his country, an enemy of his people,—

Socrates—Hold, most honorable, Lycon. I asked you not for an exhibition of your eloquence in vituperation and condemnation. I asked you what it is that constitutes a Bolshevik.

Lycon—If you would have it concisely, Socrates, a Bolshevik is one who holds that the lowly slaves shall own the fields and mines in which they work,

together with all the products thereof.

Socrates—And this you deem harmful and wicked? Lycon—Most assuredly so.

Socrates—I am told, most estimable Lycon, that besides your oratory you take delight and are very skilled in painting.

Lycon—Indeed, I do. Why, but yesterday, I completed a portrait of the poet, Meletus. Praexiteles himself has assured me that the first prize at the next Pan-Grecian exhibition will be mine, beyond any doubt.

Socrates—I am delighted to hear it, Lycon. It is probably another of my failings, but I must confess that excellent paintings give me such delight, that I am often prompted, when I gaze upon them, to appropriate them for my own, so that I may feast my eyes upon them when I will. What would you do, Lycon, if I were to appropriate your portrait of the poet Meletus?

Lycon—I should have you apprehended and incarcerated, as you, no doubt deserve.

Socrates—And why should I not have the right to seize the picture? Do I not enjoy it? Do I not desire it?

Lycon—Socrates, your logic, or rather, your lack of it, is most marvelous. It is difficult for me to understand how anyone can talk as you do. Because you desire my picture because you enjoy it, you would have me grant that the picture is rightfully yours. Have you considered, however, that it was I who made that picture I who labored diligently and patiently to bring it forth.

Socrates—Then you would have me believe that your labor confers upon you the right to own and possess that which you have produced.

Lycon—And why not?

Socrates—You would have me believe this, yet only a few minutes ago you heaped all sorts of abuse on those who proposed that the slaves should own the fields and the mines in which the work, together with the products which they create.

Lycon—But, Socrates, that is an entirely different matter.

Socrates—Wherein, pray?

Lycon—Well, eh,—don't you see, eh, eh,—Confound your diabolical questionings! You would have people believe that day is night and night is day. But do not flatter yourself, Socrates, I shall not permit you to instil your sacrilegious notions, your traitorous, unpatriotic sentiments into my mind.

Socrates—Be it so then, Lycon. I shall question you no longer. Permit me, however, to express my deep-felt obligation to you, for your kind assistance in setting me firmly on the path of virtue and knowledge. Farewell, Lycon. Farewell, Thrasymachus.

Revolutionary Young Workers' Movement in the United States

Resolution adopted by the First National Convention of the Workers' Party of America, Dec. 23-26, 1921.

The important role of the revolutionary young people's organizations in the general proletarian movement can best be exemplified by the scope of the revolutionary young workers' organizations in Europe, where they have long been the vanguard in all the activities of the entire movement. They were the first to put up an organized resistance to the social-patriots and the betrayers of the working class at the outbreak of the World War, and it was largely thru their activities that the revolutionary movement was again united on an international scale in the form of the Third International. The entire working class youth has been the most active part of the entire proletariat in conducting the struggle for the abolition of capitalism. Every working class organization in Europe, from social-democrat to communist, is making desperate efforts to win over the proletarian youth, for they all know that without this element they are doomed to failure.

Already more than 800,000 young revolutionists, from forty countries, have been enrolled under the banner of the Young Communist International, the fighting vanguard of the proletarian youth of the world.

There is possibly no country in the world where the number of young people employed in the industries make up such a large percentage of the entire working class as in the United States. The highly developed machine processes demand workers, strong and active. The break-neck speed forces the older workers out of their places while they are still in the prime of life to make way for the ever-increasing army of the young. Little or no attention has been given to the problems of millions of youthful toilers by the labor movement here, economic or political. The Young People's Socialist League of former days could in no way be considered the national expression of the revolutionary American working class youth. No effort for organizing them on the economic field has ever been made.

At the present time there exists various young people's organizations—Young Workers' Leagues, Marxian Clubs, branches of the Independent Young People's Socialist League and other militant bodies. These can easily be united into a national organization, and it is imperative that this be done immediately.

The First National Convention of the Workers' Party of America takes cognizance of the importance and need of the development of a young workers' movement on a national scale. The prepara-

tory work of amalgamating the various groups into a national organization must be started at once. We therefore pledge our active co-operation and support in this matter and request that the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party take the necessary steps for beginning this important work.

We furthermore call to the attention of the entire membership of the Workers' Party the need for a national young workers' organization and call upon all members to interest themselves in every phase of the activities of the youth, to support the already existing organizations, and to actively participate in the creation of such where none exist and co-ordinate the work on a national scale.

A motion was then made, and carried which gave specific instructions to the new CEC of the Workers' Party as to what should be done regarding this matter. The motion follows:

"That, in view of the resolution on Young Workers' Organizations adopted by this convention—the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party appoint a national organization committee to amalgamate all existing militant young workers organizations, to create new ones where possible, and to carry on all work preparatory to the calling of the National Convention, which will unite these forces and officially launch the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE of AMERICA."

"As long as the process of revolution is still unfinished, as long as no Socialist order appears in the place of the Capitalist Chaos—order which will show to the masses by concrete acts the benefits of the conditions resulting from the New Rule—so long will the bourgeoisie find elements among the wavering and vacillating portions of the proletariat and the petit-bourgeoisie which will allow themselves to be persuaded that under the bourgeois rule they would be spared all the difficulties and hardships inseparable from the struggle."—Radek.

"The facts are: Capitalism has been tried and is proven a complete failure. The credit system has broken down before the selfish claims of capitalist individualism. It can offer no permanent security for the working class. It is like a crumbling house that is beyond repair, or a completely worn-out machine."—Bell.

"Every class struggle is a political struggle."—Karl Marx.

Manifesto of the Second Congress of the Young Communist International

Translated from the German

To the young workers of all countries!

Comrades! Brothers!

In November 1919, twenty representatives of young workers and peasants came together in Berlin, from all parts of the world. It was just at this time that Noske's white guards were persecuting and murdering the revolutionary proletarians. During the bloody years of the world war these young revolutionists, undaunted and bold, had aroused the workers and peasants from the madness of the mutual butchery in the interests of their oppressors. Many of them languished in prisons because of the wrath of the ruling classes; all of them were hounded and persecuted. Now they had come together in order to fashion into an indissoluble alliance, the loose ties that had so often been rent asunder during the war. The crying needs of the young workers brought them together, through all the terrors of persecution and in defiance of all obstacles. And here in Berlin, in the midst of the white guard conspiracy, they established the militant organization of the young workers against their oppressors, the capitalist class—The Young Communist International.

This organization embraced 200,000 workers of both sexes. All of them pledged themselves to carry on a systematic struggle against the deadly enemies of the working class. The congress gave them a clear communist program, and decided upon affiliation with the Communist International, thus establishing a united front of young and maturer proletarians.

Since then twenty-one months have elapsed, twenty-one months of anguish and intense, sacrificing struggle for the working class of all countries. The bourgeoisie attempted to restore international commerce, destroyed by the imperialist war. In 1920 they succeeded in achieving an apparent improvement. But their insatiable lust for profits revealed itself repeatedly and always more plainly, as the break which was halting production. "Without sufficiently large profits not a chimney will smoke, not a plow will pass over the fields." The working class of the world, including the young workers, discovered this, their enemies' motto. A new violent industrial crisis broke out. Because the factory owners, the mine owners, and the landlords no longer enjoyed the confidence of the workers, millions of the latter, in America, in England, in Germany, and in other countries, were thrown out into the streets. Against those whom the masters continued to employ they began to struggle in all possible ways for the assurance of their profits.

Wage reductions, refined exploitation, increases in the prices of the necessities of life, discharges from the shops of the proletarians who defended themselves—the agitators, as they were called—these are the means by which the capitalists proceed against the proletariat.

The misery of the workers is increasing frightfully in city and country. Hunger is their constant guest, while their masters wallow in huge extravagances. In rags, without shelter, they wander about the streets. Their children get sick and die. The yawning abyss of savagery opens before them. A few more steps and it must engulf them.

Peace, so ardently sought by the workers during the war, and supposedly obtained by the Versailles peace treaty, has not reestablished harmony in the capitalist world. Out of the old antagonisms, rooted in the efforts of the capitalists to obtain the greatest possible profits, new conflicts once more arise today. New wars are threatening. America, Japan—France, Germany—England, America—Germany, Poland—all capitalist states are arming themselves to the teeth and are preparing themselves for new battles for the best fields of investment. At the same time, however, developing, with true capitalist hypocrisy, a campaign of mutual disarmament by summoning disarmament conferences and the like. The same game that was played before the world war, is being repeated. The workers, and above all the young workers, must expose the fraud of this campaign. They must recognize that the capitalist state cannot disarm, if it does not wish to cut off the bough that supports it. They must recognize that this activity is only a means to throw sand into their eyes, so that their masters, at the outbreak of a new war, may conveniently obtain a willing supply of cannon fodder. They must recognize that in spite of all disarmament propaganda, preparations are being made energetically for a new war for greater profits.

But not alone for that reason are they forging their weapons. The less the ruling class understood of how to restore production, the fiercer were they obliged to turn against the working class in order to quell those who were fighting against misery and in order to make secure their possession of the factories, mines, and land, the sources of their wealth and privileges. In this field they manifested a far greater skill. They armed and organized themselves anew. In this way they succeeded in subduing, again and again, those workers who had not yet learned to struggle steadfastly, in close formation. In Italy, Germany, England, and other countries, wherever the proletariat rose up against their oppressors, they

were conquered by the armed bourgeoisie, supported by the traitorous leaders of the workers. The workers have made huge sacrifices. The master class, provoked by the perseverance with which the workers forever keep on rising again and again, reject no means to subdue and terrify them. The white terror rages in Finland, Latvia, Germany and many other countries. Thousands of workers are being shot and tens of thousands thrown into prisons and dungeons, in order to make the most courageous of them impotent.

Only in Russia have the workers and peasants the power in their hands, after having driven their oppressors away. After a three years' desperate war against the united forces of the white guards of all countries, they must now conduct a desperate and terrible struggle against economic collapse and hunger. To be sure, they hunger and starve, but they are hungering and starving for freedom's sake, and not that the bourgeoisie may riot and revel, as they do in capitalist nations. Their consciousness of this fact inspires them, and in spite of their momentary difficulties, their courage does not lag. They are fighting under the leadership of the Communist Party and are waiting for the help of the proletariat in other countries.

The latter are gradually beginning, in spite of bloody defeats, in spite of shameless persecutions, to understand the hopelessness of recovery from the collapse of industry as long as it remains under capitalist control. They recognize more and more the necessity for systematic struggle against the existing social order. And they understand above all, the traitorous role of the leaders in the social-patriotic and centrist parties and even in the Amsterdam Trade Union International. In huge numbers they are streaming into the Communist International and into the Red Labor Union International. In all countries during the last year, strong Communist mass parties have been built, which the masses recognize as the most trustworthy leaders for the decisive conflict between capital and labor. And when, in the month of June, in Moscow, the capital of the Russian Soviet Republic, the third world congress of the Communist International met, it counted in its ranks countless new hosts of struggling workers. And with the consciousness of the heavy responsibility entrusted to it, the congress of this gigantic army formulated plans and measures to meet the conditions resulting from the present world situation.

"Thorough preparation for the struggle between capital and labor!" it cries to the workers. Against the strategy of capitalism, which strives to entangle the working class in petty conflicts, it opposes the strategy of consolidation and organization of forces for a favorable opportunity for the battle.

The congress said to the Communist Parties, "Learn from the past. The important thing is to labor anew to win over the majority of the working class. Utilize every possibility during the struggle in order to lead them on victoriously. The traitorous

leaders of the workers are already saying: 'This shows that we were right when we said that the revolutionists cannot as yet bring us to the goal, Socialism. The workers must first be educated.'"

To them the Communist International says, "To be sure, the masses must first be educated and won over for the real revolution, since you have led them astray. You fell upon their backs just when the revolution promised to become victorious; you have helped to arm the bourgeoisie. Then the bourgeoisie was weak, the proletariat strong. To-day the working class is weakened due to terrible deprivation, as a result of the many struggles in which you betrayed them, while the bourgeoisie is strong, organized and armed. That is why victory is so difficult for us, that is why the working class must be organized more and more powerfully.

The Congress said to the Communist Parties, "Go to the masses; show them the traitorous role of their leaders. Show them the necessity for a powerful world wide mass-front in order that they may participate in the struggle for victory and achieve it and in order that they may rid themselves of the cause of their present misery, the capitalist profit system.

Immediately after the Third Congress of the Communist International there assembled the Second World Congress of the Young Communist International in the same city, in the throne-room of the Kremlin, the citadel of the former Czarism. One hundred and fifty representatives from forty leagues assembled to decide clearly and firmly upon the problems confronting the proletarian youth at present. This Congress could look backward with pride over the path that had been traversed. From fourteen leagues with 214,000 members, it had grown to 49 leagues with 800,000 members. And the individual leagues themselves have been tested and more closely knit by the struggle. For the Young Communists have stood faithfully side by side with their maturer class comrades, in all the struggles of the latter in Germany and in Italy on the barricades, accompanied them amongst the broad indifferent masses, were persecuted and murdered with them by the white guards, and went to prison with them in the struggle for the freedom of the working class. These young revolutionists do not utter lamentations when they suffer. A smile on their lips, a cheer for the world revolution—that is their reply to their judges and murderers. The Congress vowed that it would stand by the working class and the revolution with the same, inviolable loyalty in the future. With the knowledge gained in the last intense struggles of the working class that the fight against capitalism can be conducted only by a united, disciplined army under a wise and prudent leadership, it decided to place the Communist organizations of youth under the political leadership of the Communist parties in all countries. The Communist parties and the Communist International are the leaders in the struggle against the old and for the new form of society. The Communist youth as a part of the working class sub-

ordinates itself completely to their leadership. In their ranks and in accordance with their instructions the Communist youth will help, as it has hitherto, to attain the goal, with the same vim and enthusiasm. It will help to rejuvenate and strengthen the proletarian army by its ardor and devotion. The Communist youth, therefore, transfers certain tasks which it had assumed, to those who, as a result of greater experience and broader view, can fulfill them better—and turns to those tasks which have been assigned to it by historical development.

The future will demand ever greater exertions and sacrifices of the working class. Huge struggles are coming. As never before in the history of the working class movement will the revolutionary forces be consumed. Therefore it is the duty of the Young Communist Leagues to provide for the filling up of the gaps created all along the front, and besides that to provide the necessary new forces to meet the demand of the ever growing struggle. In accordance with this decision the Congress directed the Young Communist Leagues of all countries to rally broad masses of the proletarian youth around the banner of the Young Communist International to make clear to them the necessity of the proletarian struggle, and to train them for the conflict through practical participation in the struggle and through fundamental Communist educational work. And it not only pointed out these tasks to them but gave them, at the same time, practical and thorough directions for all special tasks included therein. After thorough deliberation, lasting for days, it gave the Youth movement the directions for its future activity, and forged the weapons which will lead the proletarian youth against capitalism. Thereby it has shown that the Young Communist International intends to continue to be the leader and guide of the working youth in city and country, out of the misery of the present industrial order.

Young workers of both sexes!

You, who, far away from our movement, resistlessly bear the terrible burdens which the ruling class imposes upon you—and you who belong to antagonistic organizations under the leadership of traitorous leaders of the workers—the 2nd Congress of the Young Communist International calls upon you to help it in the fulfillment of the new tasks.

You are with us in the factories, fields and mines, and are exploited, like we by landlords and capitalists. Hundreds of thousands of you are jobless. You are enduring hunger and privation, and go about in ragged clothing. Countless numbers amongst you are ill as a result, and are facing a premature death. And so long as you continue working, you are being worn out, brutally and without consideration. Against you the industrial magnates begin their struggle by reductions of wages, and by increasing the hours of work, in order to separate you in this way, by skillfully established barriers, from your older class comrades. For the sake of greater profits they thrust you into the abyss of misery and complete demoralization.

The 2nd Congress of the Young Communist International calls to you: Take up the struggle against these bandits of capitalism! Defend yourselves against their attacks! You are fighting thereby for your lives! We are prepared to fight this battle to a finish side by side with you. We have already fought side by side with you in schools and at work. We want to fight to gether with you for better school conditions, for a transformation of working conditions in response to the needs of your lives, for better means of subsistence.

The struggles of the past taught us, as they did the maturer proletarians, the lesson, that we can succeed in such struggles only with well-knit organizations and with the support of the maturer workers. Individually we are impotent against the terrific power of the manufacturers and landlords; united and joined together under a brave and prudent leadership we are strong and will conquer. Therefore rally round the banner of the Young Communist International, which stands with the maturer proletarians in a united front.

Your privations will end only if you enroll in the front ranks of the Communist Youth and thereby in the Communist International; only if you rise up under its leadership, in close formation, and strike the weapons from the hands of the bourgeoisie.

Rend asunder the net of prejudice which the bourgeoisie has placed under over your consciousness, through their petit-bourgeois school-training. Beware, lest as soldiers you raise arms against your own class, by command of the capitalists.

Your enemies, however, are not only the capitalists; they often stand right in your midst. They call themselves your friends, but they are much worse than your open enemies, because they seek to confuse you in the struggle for your vital interests. What would you say to the friend, who, before you enter the battle against a deadly enemy would give you a gun without munition, or one that does not shoot. You would despise him and thrust him from you. Take heed! There are such doubtful friends at work, who wish to render impotent and destroy your best weapon, the Young Communist International. They are the leaders of the Young Socialist movement of both tendencies, who through the establishment of a so-called "Young Workers' International" a so-called "International Alliance" wish to shatter your strength which is steadily increasing.

Guard against their traitorous work! Thrust them from you with scorn. And pledge yourselves with redoubled energy to the task of rallying all young proletarians of the world under the banner of the Young Communist International.

The 2nd Congress of the Young Communist International say to you: Thus and not otherwise can you traverse the path that leads out of the misery of slavery. It places its hopes in you and trusts in your help, just as its predecessors during the frenzied war period steadfastly believed in the awakening of the proletariat. The World Congress greets you, suffer-

(Continued on page 16.)

WORLD OF YOUTH

News Of What The Young Revolutionists Are Doing

Prohibiting the "Young International."

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following notice which reached us from Germany. The magazine referred to herein is the official organ of the Young Communist International. Surely, militaristic France could show its fear of the young revolutionists in no better way.

The French Board of Occupation which in common with the French Government has already distinguished itself several times by severe persecutions against the Communist Youth has considered itself obliged once again to protect the good military spirit of the troupes of occupation, and the public surety of money bags, against the spoiling revolutionary influence of the Young Communist International. They have issued the following prohibition:

September 16th, 1921.

The President of the Supreme Inter-Allied Commission to the High Commissar, Representative of the German Government of the occupied territory,—

Supreme Inter-Allied Commission
of the Rhein Territory
General Secretary

Nr. 4331 H. C. I. T. R. Coblenz, September, 6th, 1921

In accordance with the decree N. 3, Art. 13, which is supplemented by the decree Nr. 13, the Supreme Inter-Allied Commission of the Rhein Territory has decided to prohibit the distribution of the paper "The Young International," headquarters in Berlin, for three months, as this paper represents a danger for the surety of the troops of occupation and for the keeping up of the public order.

We ask you to inform the respective German Boards of this decision and provide its carrying through.

The President of the Supreme Inter-Allied Commission of the Rhein Territory.

(signed) Paul Tirard.

The Inter-Allied General Secretaries.

Ai. GR.

The French officers' camarilla must evidently need these measures. The proletarians in the French military, who took part in the demonstrations of the Communist Youth at Whitsuntide have obviously terrified the French Government. "Mr. Paul Tirard, history will be made in spite of your prohibitions, and will also open the eyes of your proletarians in the military garb. It will destroy with its mailed fist your public order and prepare the way for the liberation of the World Proletariat."

Revolutionary Youth Organizations of England Amalgamate.

For the past several years there have existed in Great Britain several young peoples organizations of a more or less revolutionary character, such as the Young Socialist League, the Socialist Sunday School organization, and others. About a year ago some of these united to form the Young Workers League. Recently a further amalgamation took place between this organization and the International Communist School movement, the result being the formation of the Young Communist League of Great Britain. The "Young Worker" and the "Red Dawn", the respective papers of the two organizations, merged with the "Young Communist" the official organ of the YCL. The first issue of this magazine has just reached us, and is a rather attractive sheet of eight pages. Besides the cartoon on the first page, which is very striking, there are articles on "Patriotism," an appeal to the young workers of Great Britain, a children's page, a story by Jim Connolly, and an article dealing with the development of the machine process, and what it means to the working class youth.

It looks as tho the comrades in England are determined to wage an aggressive campaign to win over the young people to their point of view. There can be no question but that they are on the right track.

Communist Youth of Germany Preparing for Big Work.

The YCL of Germany at its recent congress paved the way for extending its activities into spheres which had heretofore barely been touched. In spite of the fact that they number more than 30,000 they do not consider themselves a mass organization, but are out with the determined purpose of building one. A portion of their resolution on Educational Work which we here reproduce, will undoubtedly be of interest to the young revolutionist here.

The National Congress of the Young Communist League of Germany realises the necessity of an intensified and systematic educational work in their own ranks as well as among the broad masses of the young proletariat. The Communist educational work serves the revolutionary struggle and has to be carried through accordingly. It has not only the task to free the proletarian youth from bourgeois ideology, but to train them in using the materialist method of thinking and to make known to them the principles and the history of revolutionary Socialism. It has furthermore the task to fully unite revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action. The com-

munist educational work has got to furnish the Young Communist League and the Communist Party with the necessary organisers, agitators, journalists, officers, teachers and leaders; it must train the masses of the members for the struggle and for revolutionary discipline, it must rouse in the broadest masses outside the party understanding and confidence in the Communist Leadership, it must rouse and intensify the revolutionary energies.

In order to reach this aim the Communist educational work must carefully begin at the daily sufferings and joys, needs and experiences of the proletarian youth as well as of its revolutionary vanguard. It must discuss all political, economic and social problems of the day according to Marxian principles and develop directions for the practical struggle. Special attention must be paid in the education of the young to own initiative and creative instinct.

The organisation of the educational work must correspond with the organization of propaganda and the fight. Only thus will it be able to promote the propaganda and struggle.

In order to gather the masses of the young proletariat and to train even the youngest members of the Young Communist Organisation, the means and methods of education must be adopted to the thinking and feeling of the young workers.

The National Congress of the Young Communist League of Germany welcomes the directions for educational work decided upon by the Second World Congress of the Young Communist International. It urges all its members and locals to follow carefully the directions contained in these theses and thus to accelerate the development of the Young Communist League of Germany towards a mass organisation and the revolutionary leadership of the young proletariat.

Youth Movement to Unite in Italy.

What was once the Young Socialist League of Italy, decided about a year and a half ago to become the Young Communist League and to support the Communist Party of Italy which was formed when the ranks of the S. P. split at the Leghorn Congress. A section of the YSL decided to remain with the S. P. (about 8,000 of them). These members were very active, and because they were not persecuted to the extent that the communists were, they succeeded in increasing their strength.

The YCL, in spite of the attacks of the Fascisti managed to retain their organization, tho greatly weakened. In the course of the past six or eight months, they have been winning over large sections of the working class youth, and will very soon be classed among the most powerful organizations within the YCL. At the same time, there is a growing tendency within the ranks of the YSL to affiliate with the YCL, and thus unite again the entire forces of the young revolutionists in Italy.

Young Russian Communists Support New Soviet Policy.

Our comrades in Russia are face to face with tremendous issues just at this time, but they are prepared to meet and to overcome them, one and all. At their Fourth Congress, just held, they endorsed and will support the new economic policy of Russia. The center of their deliberations was the

"Economic Struggle." To them, this problem is fundamentally different than what it is in other capitalist countries. Their task is the economic reconstruction of Russia. Ways and means to undertake this vital work were drawn up and decided by the congress. Many other important subjects were likewise acted upon.

Turkey and the Orient Also Awakening.

Surprising, isn't it, how the germ of revolt continues to spread! Even in Turkey are to be found Young Communist groups. Because of oppression and persecution they are functioning illegally. But, above all, they ARE functioning. The Leagues are growing quite rapidly in Armenia, Georgia, and the other newly-formed Soviet States. Even Korea and China now have revolutionary youth organizations. No matter where we turn this same development seems to be taking place. What can be the trouble?

EDITORIALS---Concluded

Your Duty—Help Russia.

The relief work for Soviet Russia is going on apace, not only here, but in every country. The working class is responding to the appeal of its famine stricken comrades in the Volga region, but the amount of food and clothing that has been sent over or collected is still but a small quantity of the total amount needed.

The various young workers organizations in the U. S. have been assisting in the work that the Friends of Soviet Russia is carrying on, but they must do more.

Comrades, do you realize that every little sacrifice on your part, whether of food, clothing, money, or time, may save the life of some fellow creature. Each of you must participate in this relief work. All of you can do more than you are at present in this respect. This is a real test of your devotion to the working class. The European youth, which is in a far worse social condition than you, is cheerfully responding to the call. Why not you?

Get on the job to help Soviet Russia, and do it NOW.

FOOD, MONEY, CLOTHING, TIME. GIVE ALL YOU CAN.

"But class antagonisms are stronger than pious aspirations. He who comes from the camp of the bourgeoisie and does not possess sufficient courage and capacity for sacrifice to write definitely with the proletariat and destroy the bridges behind him—such a one will, despite all his sympathy for the proletariat, be found on the side of the enemies of the people when a decisive moment comes."—Radek.

To the Proletarian Students of America.

(Continued from page 6)

from the proletariat, dilute them, twist them out of all their revolutionary fire and meaning, and make them the property of the liberal bourgeoisie. Thus they betray and swindle the proletarian youth by muddling up their youthful energy and zeal. When challenged in the class rooms these bourgeois sycophants extricate themselves very subtly by taking advantage of their positions as teachers. They browbeat the revolutionary students by always twisting the issue and leading the discussion away into different channels. Some attack the mode of presentation of the argument by the student, ridiculing the student for using the wrong term, without regarding the general thesis presented. Other professors pin down revolutionary students to a definition of all terms they use and attempt to discredit them by using their superior knowledge of the science of debate and sophistic logic, although quite convinced that the student is right. These subtle methods of the liberal servants of capitalism seem apparently valid to the bulk of the students, and are usually successful in destroying all individual and independent thinking on the part of the students.

It is quite needless for us to speak about the stimulation of the spirit of group patriotism among the students by the school authorities. The various antagonistic school groups, the savage commercialized athletic games, the creation of the vile, thoughtless mob spirit among students, changing them into yelping dogs whipped up by their cheer leaders, all these activities are very subtle bourgeois palliatives for independent thinking. The bourgeoisie realize that thinking students are dangerous to the existing system of greed and exploitation. They know that the students in European countries have always stood in the forefront of the revolutionary battle against exploitation and oppression.

Proletarian students of America! It is our duty to fight the bourgeois propaganda against our class in the schools and to pull the mask off the prostitutes of learning in our colleges and universities. The proletarian cause is not only political but is a cultural and ideological cause. Its aim to free science from the hands of the bourgeoisie and change it from a means of exploitation and oppression of the working class to an instrument for the social good and elevation of mankind.

You can help in this noble task. It is your duty to help. Join us in our efforts to rebuild society upon a saner basis, free from all class domination and exploitation. Join the ranks of the revolutionary young workers!

"Security for the working class thru Workers Control of the Industries is the hope of the World's Workers."—Bell.

Some Young Communists of Europe

(Continued from page 4)

other matters of importance. Bammatter is no polished speaker, but when it comes to getting things done, he is the one to be depended upon.

Olauson of Norway, until recently editor of "Klassekampen," the YCL paper there, is considered by many as the second best speaker in the revolutionary movement of Norway, and he wields a great influence over both the YCL and Labor Party there. Olauson is considered as one of the best informed men on international affairs in the entire European movement. He has written a number of very good books on theory and tactics. Because of his frail health he can no longer participate so actively in the everyday work.

Somehow or other, I had always imagined Frenchmen to be very much as they are pictured to us in books and pictures, and in this respect, comrade La Porte, who is one of the outstanding figures of the Young Communist League of France, exactly lives up to my imagination. He is thin, dapper, quick, has very bright eyes, a little mustache, and gets very excited when he speaks. Whether in spite or because of these physical characteristics it must be admitted that he is a fighter, and generally knows what he is talking about. He has served time for his communist activities, having been one of the leaders carrying on propaganda in the French army. Last summer he was very much of a "Leftist" and put up a good fight for his point of view.

There are any number of others who might be mentioned, such as Leo of Germany, one of the most capable men on the Executive Committee of the YCL. Vouivitch of the Balkans, is another aggressive and capable man. He is the present International Secretary replacing Muenzenberg.

There is one big impression that a visitor will always retain after meeting all of these young fellows over there, and that is that the Proletarian Revolution certainly will succeed when it has as its leaders such fighters as these, and when one sees that their spirit to do and dare is the spirit of the entire membership of the YCLs in all of these countries. There can be no question in my mind as to the truthfulness of the statement that the Young Communists are the Vanguard of the revolutionary movement, just as the Communists are the vanguard of the proletariat.

They will continue in their struggle till capitalism is overthrown for all time to come and all Hell could not stop them now that they have that as their one immediate aim.

JOIN
THE YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE!

The Bourgeois Press

(From the "Correspondence of the Young International")

What is the Press? What do we mean when we speak of the Press? This is very important and something we should all understand, for it is the Press that moulds Public Opinion. Nay, further, it is the press that controls the World! The Press is the great machine that issues the news. It not only publishes newspapers but it is the instrument whereby we get our printed matter and ultimately, our ideas and knowledge. Now I have said that the workers, and especially the young workers, should get a thorough conception of what this means. Why? Firstly it being a newsproducer and the source of information the workers should know whether the matter contained in the publications are true and accurate. Now comes the great problem:

Can we rely upon the Capitalist Press as being truthful?

I declare most emphatically, No! How can it possibly be, seeing that it is owned and controlled by the Capitalists and therefore the factory and landowners. But probably you will ejaculate, "What does it matter who owns the Press, as long as they publish the news?" Of course it matters. Let me explain. The wealthiest people are the people who can form themselves into a group with the object of "running" a newspaper. This group is known as a Syndicate, and it is the object of this syndicate to make the Paper a "paying concern" in order to assure their shareholders receiving good dividends. Here we have already gained some knowledge, i. e.,—

That the Press is not to supply the People with News, but rather their Shareholders with Profits!

Now, the man who buys the most shares has the most say in the management of the paper and therefore takes the position of the Managing Director, and subsequently the other shareholders take their position on the paper, according to the amount of shares they have bought. Now, who are the people who can buy the most shares in order to have the decisive voice on the policy of the paper? Naturally, the factory and landowners. Your Bosses. What is the result of such owned papers?

Any news coming in which is liable to interfere with the owners' interests or is apt to make the workers discontented is immediately distorted or altogether suppressed. In the last miners' lock-out it was necessary to "manufacture" wicked tales about the miners. So Editors turned their hands to producing slander and lies. If they fail to make an impression by one method, they try another, usually one that will appeal to the humanitarian instinct of the people. So they said that the miners were leaving the pit ponies down in the mines to starve and in some cases to drown. And you who read this stuff never for a

moment doubt the integrity of such news, and never stop to think that the miner is no different from any other human being, and therefore is just as humane. Now, let us imagine for a moment, that the steel workers come out in strike. We do not make sufficient inquiries to find out who owns certain papers. If we did, we might learn that the owner happens to have great interests vested in the steelworks with the result that

he publishes lies!

he must publish lies!

--and a distorted report of the demands of the workers. The workers' leaders evading this, send in correct information regarding the strike, and do the News Controllers publish it? Not by any means. Wherever there happens to be a Communist Leader, there, again, we receive news to the effect that "a most peculiar individual, who breathes blood and Revolution and carries bombs in his pockets" is engaged in such and such an area in misleading the people—hence the strike. Then they go a little farther by declaring that that sort of discontent is being encouraged by alien elements that ought to be deported. Every single one of them!

But, of course, we know that the aliens are just as we are—wage slaves. That they have nothing to gain by stirring up the people and that, were they deported, they would still be wage slaves.

Do you know that when Big Business wants a war, in order to appease their lust for Profits, they resort to Newspaper Popaganda. They publish as many falsehoods as possible concerning the particular Nation they want to prey upon until they make your minds quite ripe for war. The rest is easy. Big Business finances the Government and State projects, and therefore Big Business has a say in the affairs of State, in which they interest themselves to such an extent as to create misery and despair which inevitably follows war.

I think I have told you sufficient to make you realize that under Capitalism Truth will never be forthcoming, and I have no doubt, that you, young workers, who read this, will understand, that we, as the future men and women of this world, have got to alter this Press System. The Truth will only be published when the workers print and publish their own papers. Your parents have the "Communist" and now you have the "Young Communist." This paper is yours because it is your money and the money of your fellow workers that produces it. Help to maintain it! Encourage the publication of Truth! by buying it, reading it, and joining the Young Communist League.

THINK ECONOMICALLY!

(From the "Correspondence of the Young International")

How did the Young Proletarian Movement originate? The primary reason is, that the Trade-Unions never considered the fate of the young workers, while the economic situation was going from bad to worse. Papers and Statistics did not think it necessary to deal with the terrible situation of the young workers and the apprentices. The Public did not know the truth about the misery prevailing among the young proletariat who to a great extent had become accustomed to their situation, not dreaming that matters could ever be changed. The great mass of young workers did not know what they should demand as members of the rising generation, and what their work and their lives could and should be like.

A small group of advanced young workers had always realized this and endeavored to rouse the young workers to fight for their emancipation side by side with the militant adult workers: they strove to enlighten their young fellow workers as to their economic situation, as to what they were entitled to and should demand of the employers and their servant, the Bourgeois State: they called upon the young workers to unite, in order to fight for the realization of their demands and the attainment of their aims. This was the principal part of the activities of the Young Workers Organizations among the broad masses of young proletarians.

The historic development has, prior to, and especially during and after the War, mapped out different tasks for the Young Workers' Organizations. Thus, enlightenment on the economic situation of the proletarian youth and the demands resulting from this situation—which should be based upon actual facts, were pushed into the background.

The struggle for the application of Communist tactics to the Proletarian Movement—that is the essence of the activities of the Young Proletarian Organization ever since the War. Now that this task has everywhere been taken over by the Communist Parties, the Youth Organizations must apply themselves to these tactics they had adopted when the Movement was in its infancy.

The primary task of the Youth Organization is to make the masses of young workers see their situation and thereby rouse and renew their determination for emancipation.

The changes continually taking place in the economic situation, and the demands resulting from such changes are matters the advanced young workers, and especially the members of the Young Communist Leagues, must pay attention to and become intimately acquainted with.

Think economically! we say to the members of the Young Communist Leagues—and "think economical-

ly" must the members say to their comrades in the shops, schools and offices. We shall collect material on the small occurrences of the economical effect of exploitation and maltreatment the young workers everywhere are subject to. We shall unveil this dark picture to the young workers; most of them being only dimly acquainted with it. In contrast to this we shall show them the bright picture of a well ordered and happy daily life of the young workers wherein they will be liberated from all maltreatment. Thus building upon their very own interests, we shall succeed in rousing the young workers from their inertia and make them fighters for their emancipation and a New Freedom.

In order to mobilize the forces of the Young Communist International for this purpose, it is necessary that every member clearly comprehends the importance of the necessity for thinking economically. The Young Communists in school, shop and office must be well informed about the situation of everyone of their fellow workers, about the wages paid and the conditions prevailing in their respective trades.

Only by these methods can they become the guides and advisors of their fellow workers. The gathering of such information must not be left to the officials. Every single member must be an expert in those matters. Hence, we say once more:

LEARN TO THINK ECONOMICALLY!

Manifesto of the Second Congress of the Young Communist International

Continued from page 11.

ing young proletarians, who are enslaved by capitalism all over the world, and calls you to its colors.

Long live the Young Communist International which is fighting together with you and the older workers under the leadership of the Communist International, for your liberation from slavery and pivation.

By order of the 2nd World Congress of the Young Communist International at Moscow.

The Executive Committee of Young Communist International. Moscow, July 31, 1921.

MEETINGS

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUES OF NEW YORK

- CIRCLE 1—1258 Boston Road, Bronx, (English)—Friday evenings.
- CIRCLE 2—216 Sackman St., Labor Lyceum. (English) Brownsville, Friday evenings.
- CIRCLE 4—350 E. 81st Street, (Hungarian)—Thursday evenings.
- CIRCLE 5—61 Canal Street, (English)—Sunday evenings.
- CIRCLE 6—143 East 103rd Street, (English)—Thursday evenings.
- CIRCLE 10—143 East 103rd Street, (Jewish)—Saturday evenings.
- CIRCLE 11—61 Canal Street, (Jewish)—Sunday afternoon.