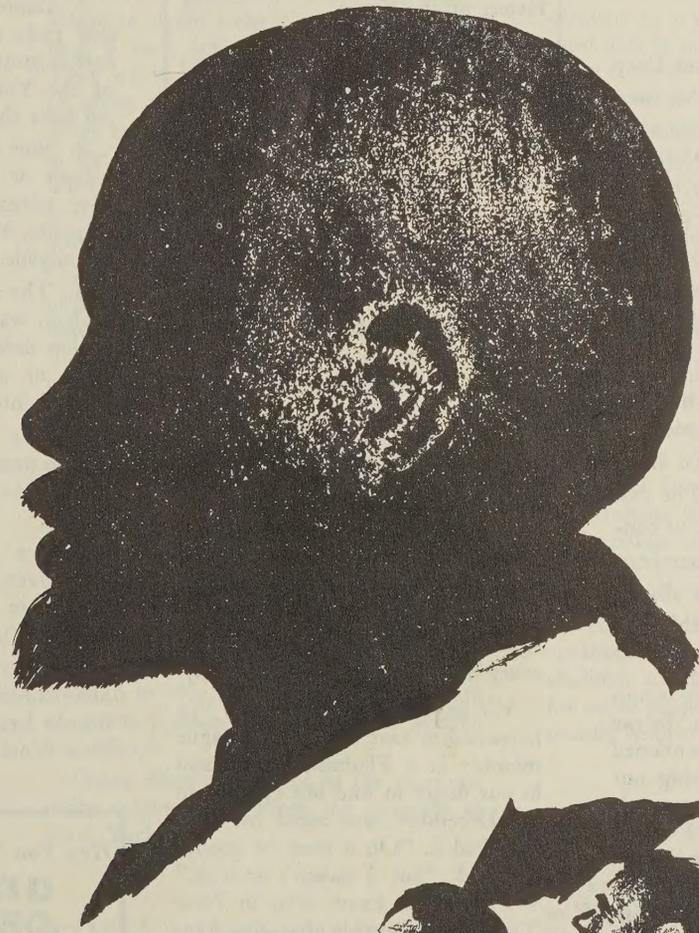


# **5c** **YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW**

**JANUARY  
1937**

**Vol. 2  
No. 1**



**Free to All Dues Paying Members of the Young Communist League**

## ROUND TABLE

**F**AR be it from us to accuse our fellow League members of being ungracious, but to date we have received but one reply to our invitation for contributions and suggestions to the *Review*. That one letter came from the University of Southern California branch. We want to thank our western comrades for sending us their score in the first "What Do You Know" test.

The article "As Broad and Deep as America" appearing in this issue opens the League wide discussion in preparation for our Eighth National Convention. The entire February issue of the *Review*, with the exception of the regular features, will be devoted to this discussion.

Included in the pre-convention discussions in our next issue will be two or three of the best speeches delivered at the plenary session of the National Committee, held in the early part of this month. The rest of the articles, we hope, will be contributed by the rest of our members. (For a guide on what to discuss read the "Notes of the Month" item on the pre-convention discussions.)

At this point we feel conscious bound to make a confession. In the previous paragraph we mentioned the word *plenary*. But during our first two years in the League, although we heard the word often, we never understood its meaning. We guessed that it was some sort of get-together because we were constantly reading of discussions and decisions arrived at at the various plenums. When we finally looked it up in the dictionary we found that it meant "a completely attended meeting as of an association or a legislative body." Our plenums are the completely attended meetings of the entire national executive committee. The moral of this little story is: if you don't know the meaning of a word look it up in the dictionary.

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We have heard ugly rumors that some dues paying members are being charged for their *Reviews*. We again want to repeat, the "*Review*" is free to every dues paying member of our League. If your literature agent doesn't hand you a free copy every week demand to know why.

We have another complaint. We happened to have run into a League member in a Flatbush branch and in our desire to find her reaction to the December issue asked her how she liked it. "Oh it must be good," she said, "but I haven't seen it." We'd like to know who in New York is responsible for the haphazard distribution of the *Review*?

To borrow a phrase from Mr. Winchell (you allow us Walter, won't you?) we'd like to hand a great big orchid to Leon Kaplan for the promptness with which he handed in his article for this issue. Leo's article was due the 15th and it arrived on that day. As for the other contributors—well, the less said the better.

## HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

**C**ALLING all branches! Calling all branches! Where are all those budding young playwrights? Here is your chance to take the shortcut to fame and win easy money as well.

The National Committee of our League hereby announces a contest for dramatic skits. A prize of ten dollars in cash will be offered to the branch or individual submitting the best skit. Here are the rules:

1. Contest begins January 15th and ends on February 15th. All entries must be in the National office of the Young Communist League not later than February 15th.

2. Skits may be entered by individuals or by branches. Skits that have already been produced by branches, March of Time skits, etc., are eligible.

3. The skit may be on any such subject: war, Spain, the steel organization drive, the Youth Act campaign or on any other subject of general interest.

4. The skits should be simple, easy to present, and should not take more than 10 to 15 minutes to put on.

Judges for the contest will be Gil Green, Joe Cohen, Leo Turner, Sam Pevzner, I. Aranoff, Henry Winston, and Sam Banks.

All entries should be sent to the Skit Contest Editor, Young Communist League, Box 28, Station D, New York, N. Y.

**Hey You Young Steel Workers!**

**GET WISE,  
ORGANIZE!**

The new pamphlet by  
**DAVE DORAN**

with an Introduction by Wm. Z.  
Foster, is just off the press.

Order your copies now from  
**The National Committee of the  
Young Communist**  
35 E. 12th St. New York City

# NOTES OF THE MONTH

## YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW

FROM 12 members at the beginning of the strike to 45 members today! That is the example set by the Seamen's branch of the Y.C.L. in New York. It reflects a correct understanding of the role of Young Communists in the struggle of the marine workers, now entering its third month.

From the beginning the small group of members of our League on the waterfront took a very active part in the struggle. They led in picketing activities. They took an active part in the organization of relief. They went to other branches of the Y.C.L. in the city and got support for the strike. Three times a night the Young Communist League distributes hot coffee to the pickets who keep up the vigil in spite of the cold.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Seamen's branch is the work it has done in establishing a Seamen's Center. The center is composed of a library, a game room where checkers, card games, movies and lectures are held. This center promises to become an established institution similar to the one on the Pacific coast.

As a result of these activities the Young Communist League has gained tremendously in prestige and influence. It is a recognized force among the seamen. It is a leading force not only in this immediate struggle, but is raising the demand of vocational training for young seamen who want to be able to advance from the rank of ordinary seamen to able-bodied seamen and officers.

Other districts involved in the maritime strike might well follow the example of New York.

\* \* \*

EARLY in January, the 75th United States Congress convenes. It will be of great importance to youth and for all who want to know whether the mandate given on November 3rd is carried out or flaunted by our supreme legislative body.

There can be no question that the mandate given by the American people in the last election was for a legislative program of benefit to labor, against reaction and for peace. Surely, the present slashes in

W.P.A. and relief are a direct violation of the will of the people.

Congress will have before it the re-introduced American Youth Act. Youth's pilgrimage to Washington and the petition campaign for the Bill take care of adequate pressure on the administration.

President Roosevelt will recommend the creation of a permanent C.C.C. But we must bear in mind that the camps are under army control. We must remember that the \$30 monthly wage scale, \$25 of which must go to the families of the boys and is then deducted from their relief allotments, tends to drive down union standards.

From the recommendations of Fechner, director of the C.C.C., it is clear that the administration is not deaf to the American hatred of militarism and war. Let us therefore press for the elimination of every vestige of army control in the camps. Let us insist on union scales for the work the boys do, and for the status of federal employees in the camps.

Congress will have before it the Nye-Kvale bill for abolishing compulsory military training in the schools.

Emphasis on a concrete legislative program for American youth is the need of the hour. It is a program which insists among other things on adequate systems of vocational and apprentice training, for the abolition of the child labor scourge, and for youth projects which will establish community health and recreation centers.

\* \* \*

THREE thousand young people from all parts of America, eager to work, eager for an education, will join in a pilgrimage to Washington on February 19th, 20th and 21st to urge the passage of the American Youth Act.

"At this time," reads the call for the Pilgrimage, "when we commemorate the birth of the first leader of a free people, we are going to present to President Roosevelt and Congress 'a petition for the redress of grievance'—signed by over one million young Americans.

Never before in the history of America has the movement of young persons to-

ward a single aim: economic security for those under 25 years of age, been so vividly expressed. Whether it is a textile town of North Carolina where a few American Youth Congress enthusiasts have come together to produce the American Youth Act skit, "Dear Senator," or whether it is in the vast city of New York where hundreds of large organizations are repeating this and other skits, the feeling is the same. "Pass the American Youth Act: give us Peace, Freedom and Progress."

Due to the change of the date of the Pilgrimage from the end of January to February 19-20-21, local groups will have even more time to prepare.

The American Youth Act expresses the real, immediate needs of young America. Naturally enough the campaign for the passage of such an Act imposes great tasks on the Young Communist League. We have always given all of our energy and loyalty to the American Youth Congress and the American Youth Act. We must now seriously devote ourselves to the task of helping to make the Pilgrimage the largest and most successful gathering of young people that has ever petitioned Congress.

\* \* \*

Every branch must work out a campaign along the lines suggested by the Youth Congress. We must put these plans into action. Everywhere, in Y's, churches, schools, settlement houses our members must be in the forefront of the work. It is our special responsibility to see that trade unions send delegates on the Pilgrimage.

The Pilgrimage to Washington can bring new hope to America's young generation. The Young Communist League must mobilize every resource, every member to make the Pilgrimage a success.

\* \* \*

**L**ITTLE did the Steel Corporation realize that they were creating a Frankenstein, when they established their company unions.

A short while ago, 250 employee representatives, coming from company unions in plants employing 290,000 workers, met in Pittsburgh and declared for the Committee for Industrial Organization. They are going back to their plants to spread the drive of the Steel Workers Organization Committee. This action is only one in a series of similar developments.

Big things are on the horizon for the men in steel. Thousands are being recruited into the union. In the near future there will be a national convention of steel workers to elaborate the demands they will place before the steel trust. By the time Spring comes around the steel barons will have to come across with decent living standards for the men or face the consequences which a powerful, united, industrial union can pose.

As never before, the young workers are being drawn into the drive to organize the unorganized, not only in the steel industry, but also in auto, where thousands of them are employed. In the latter industry John L. Lewis and the C.I.O. are demanding that General Motors grant labor the right of collective bargaining. Clearly, the steel drive is drawing in its wake, the men and

women in all the mass-production industries.

We cannot recommend too highly a new pamphlet, written by Dave Doran and with an introduction by Bill Foster, "Get Wise, Organize." This is of importance not only to every young steel worker, but to youth in industry generally.

\* \* \*

**T**HREE months to go until the Eighth National Convention of our League, to be held in New York beginning April 2nd through April 5th.

With this issue of the Young Communist Review we open the pre-convention discussion. The following two problems should predominate all branch discussions.

*How can we best build a broad League which will answer the problems and needs of young America.*

*What must we do to build a broad united front of all anti-fascist and non-fascist youth.*

In addition to these discussions the branch should plan a number of meetings at which the entire work of the League is subject to the most searching analysis. Criticisms, suggestions and proposals are welcomed. All branches should draw up resolutions embodying the ideas, proposals and suggestions of the membership and send them to the National Committee. Fullest democracy must govern all of these discussions.

All members are asked to participate in the discussions that will be carried on in the *Review*, the *Daily Worker*, the *Party Organizer*, *The Communist* and the *Western Worker*.

The success of our convention is predicated upon a thorough discussion of all our problems in the branches. Let us make these pre-convention discussions the most fruitful and democratic we have ever had.

\* \* \*

**A**MERICANS are showing a keen interest in Spain. The great majority of them have a great sympathy for those forces struggling to save democracy in Spain from the encroachments of barbarous fascism.

Americans are distinguishing themselves in the International Brigade defending Madrid. Thousands of others in this country are donating money, food, clothing and medical supplies. They are packing the halls where the representatives of the Spanish people appear to speak.

America's youth too is on the march for Spain. This is shown by the results of the few meetings that have so far been held under the auspices of the Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy where Spain's youth delegates have appeared.

But even greater efforts are required to realize the slogan: Make Madrid the tomb of fascism! The Y.C.L. must be in the forefront of these efforts. More money, more food, more clothing! Even larger crowds to the meetings where Spain's youth delegates are to appear! The great mass of America's young generation must be reached with the message of Spain's stirring struggle for peace, freedom and progress. Stretch out the hand of international brotherhood to Spain's embattled youth!

# As Broad and Deep as America

THE South is now ripe for the launching of a progressive youth movement.

For too long it has been the custom on the part of many Northerners to speak of the South as a "solid" mass of reaction or conservatism. However, the South is not isolated from the influence of the great national and international events of recent years. Young Southerners, as well as Northerners, have grown to maturity during the crisis. They have heard the controversy over the Scottsboro case. They read of events in Spain. Many of them are in National organizations, such as the Y.W.C.A., N.A.A.C.P., B.Y. P.U., etc., which have begun to take a progressive stand on social issues, including the Negro question. And several State Federations of Labor in the South, which embrace many young workers, have endorsed the position of the C.I.O. In the colleges throughout the South, one comes in contact with young white Southerners who are in disagreement with the whole system of share-cropping and peonage.

On the plantations in the Black Belt—especially in Mississippi—the owners have been hard-pressed in recent years by competition from the wage-labor cotton farms of Texas and Arkansas, yet they fear a change which might upset the whole system which holds the Negroes in semi-slavery. This accounts in part for the recent concern of the Federal Government over the farm-tenant problem and Sherwood Eddy's experiment. The Black Belt is keenly aware that the break-up of the whole Southern agrarian system is the order of the day. Even sons and daughters of the landlords are thinking of these questions and, in the process, some of them are actually beginning to come over to our position.

The defeat of Governor Talmadge and the mass hatred for him in Georgia show an incipient class-consciousness developing *inside* of the Democratic Party in the South. The new forces which had moved into that party, do not mean, as in the past, mere votes for reaction. The efforts of the reactionary leaders of the Democratic Party to split away from the party when it was influenced by progressive labor forces revealed that these leaders are conscious of what is happening. The

## A Southern youth organizer discusses the building of a broad youth movement below the Mason-Dixon line



by Richard Frank

rebuff which such new political alignments as the Jeffersonian Democrats received and the large Communist and Socialist senatorial vote in Virginia indicate the temper of the masses.

In spite of these developments, our own movement in the South is pitifully weak. Unfortunately, even in some places where the League did exist, it has been liquidated instead of broadened as the result of a complete misunderstanding of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International.

What must we do in order to give direction to the incipient questioning and dissatisfaction of the Southern youth? I wish to make the following suggestions.

### Four Requisites

1. *The building of a youth movement in the South must become a party task. Where the League does not exist, this is clearly necessary.* However, it is not advisable everywhere, to attempt to form the League immediately.

In some states, the Party itself has just recently been organized and is very weak. In some of them, almost all of the Party comrades themselves are of Y.C.L. age. However, there should be no question of diverting them from Party to League work, because these comrades are doing valuable work among the adults, and their primary task now, must be to build the Party. Nevertheless, they should receive thorough instruction from the Party as to our policy in youth work.

2. *Our whole program must be so planned as to come from the needs of the Southern young people themselves.* Northern comrades in expressing their opposition to Negro oppression have too often tended to lump the whole South together as one solid mass of reaction. Their oversimplified generalizations have ignored liberalism which actually exists in some sections and have caused *even* progressive Southerners to regard our movement as a *sectional* movement arising in the North and directed *against* the South. This must absolutely not continue. We, who are internationalists, must certainly express the needs of *all* the people in every section of our own country. We must recognize such liberalism as actually exists. We must make use of it and mobilize it *against* re-

(Continued on page 14)

# In Review - War Our Heritage by Joe Cohen

WAR OUR HERITAGE, by Joseph J. Lash and James A. Wechsler. Introduction by Bruce Bliven. Drawings by A. Redfield. International Publishers. Price, 50 cents.

Indicative of the explosive nature of study of the anti-war movement among students, is the reluctance of most newspapers and magazines to review and publicize such an important book as the recently published *War Our Heritage*.

When Joe Lash and Jimmie Wechsler wrote this book they did not have to suck their material out of their thumbs. In accord with the best traditions of progressive education they combined extensive laboratory and field work, with their theory and study. Their laboratory is perhaps the biggest of its kind in the world: the peace movement in this country and throughout the world.

It is a tribute to the realistic character of the student peace movement that it has begun to analyze the similarities and even more important, the differences between the world situation in 1914 and 1936. As in 1914, the world balances on the narrow precipice of war preparation and war incitement. In contrast to the pre-war period, is the realignment of forces on an international scale. No study of the concrete danger of the war that threatens us now can fail to emphasize the role of the fascist powers in the instigation of war. Similarly, no study can ignore the position and role of the Soviet Union whose peace policy is but a manifestation of the policies of the new social order, socialism.

In the period of the last world war it was impossible to speak of a policy of collective security. The authors make perfectly clear that the war of 1914-1918 was a struggle between two sets of aggressor nations, fighting for world booty and profit. And when they discuss the failures of the League of Nations, Wechsler and Lash do not conclude that it is the principle of collective security, of the cooperation of all peace desiring nations and forces, which has failed.

"The principle of collective security," they show, "remained valid. If Geneva had failed, it was not because the Covenant lacked precision or meaning." Furthermore, "the only revivals of confidence in the League have been stirred by the entry of Soviet Russia and the efforts of the Socialist Premier Blum of France." (Unfortunately, on the issue of supporting the Soviet stand for the Spanish government, Premier Blum did not prove to be such an able defender of the cause of peace.)

Elaborating on the question of the failure of the League of Nations and the validity, nevertheless, of the principle of collective security, Wechsler and Lash indicate the need for "a supreme effort to achieve domestic regimes equivalent to People's Front or Labor govern-

ments, together with the rallying of independent pressure by labor and its allies against nations guilty of breaking the peace. The pressure could include both moral condemnation and economic sanctions."

*War Our Heritage* is not primarily a theoretical study of world politics and war. It is a history of the student peace movement and such history makes valuable and exciting reading. It describes the origin of the student peace strike in 1934 then inaugurated by the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy. It shows the spread of the movement when the two organizations merged and formed the American Student Union. It proves the success of the united front tactic which finally led to the formation of an all-inclusive United Student Peace Committee.

## *The Oxford Pledge*

The role of the Oxford Pledge, "not to support any war undertaken by the United States government," in stimulating the peace movement among students, is shown. Here it is interesting to note what is really a criticism of the book that it was Bruce Bliven who had to show in his introduction that the Oxford oath does not mean, "that they (the students) are prepared, if worst comes to worst, to fold their hands meekly, be trussed up and thrown on the bonfire of triumphant savage Nazism." Mr. Bliven indicates that certainly the Spanish youth would not be able to take the Oxford path.

We mention this because the emphasis on the Oxford oath might lead one to believe that a pledge which tells what students will not do when war comes forms the basis for a movement which seeks to prevent that war from breaking out. What must be stressed is that collective security, the fight against militarism in our own country, for abolition of R.O.T.C. and the Oxford pledge are all significant in so far as they help maintain the peace.

On the question of neutrality the book is not very clear. It comes out for mandatory legislation which would bar the shipment of arms to belligerents. This is qualified somewhat, but not in a way that would indicate the difference between aggressors such as Italy, Japan and Germany, and nations attacked such as Ethiopia, China and Spain.

But again we want to say that this book is not primarily important as a theoretical study of war. It makes no such pretension. It is a very readable and indispensable guide for understanding the peace movement among students. If read together with "World Politics" by R. Palme Dutt there will be little lacking in your understanding about the problem of war.

# Activities

by Joe Dashman

**M**EMBERS of the Young Communist League have of late been hearing of "activities." Just what is meant by this word has not been made clear.

For many years Y.C.L.'ers have looked upon such activities as sports, dramatics, music, dancing and socials, with an air of disdain.

A social would occasionally find favor and then only as a money raising medium. Other such activities were called "lighter" and only "nuts" were accorded the privilege of any interest in them. Participation in such activity was considered detrimental to the "revolutionary work" of a comrade.

Time has come that these neglected youth activities be given their rightful place in the curriculum of Y.C.L. life.

## *Part of Our Life*

These activities are all part and parcel of the life of American young people. In order to win and hold young people we must conduct such activities as satisfy their needs and desires.

The Young Communist League desires to make its organization one of healthy, mentally aware and courageous young people. Young Communists need these activities. They seek to participate in them and if the League does not provide them, they will seek satisfaction outside the confines of our organization.

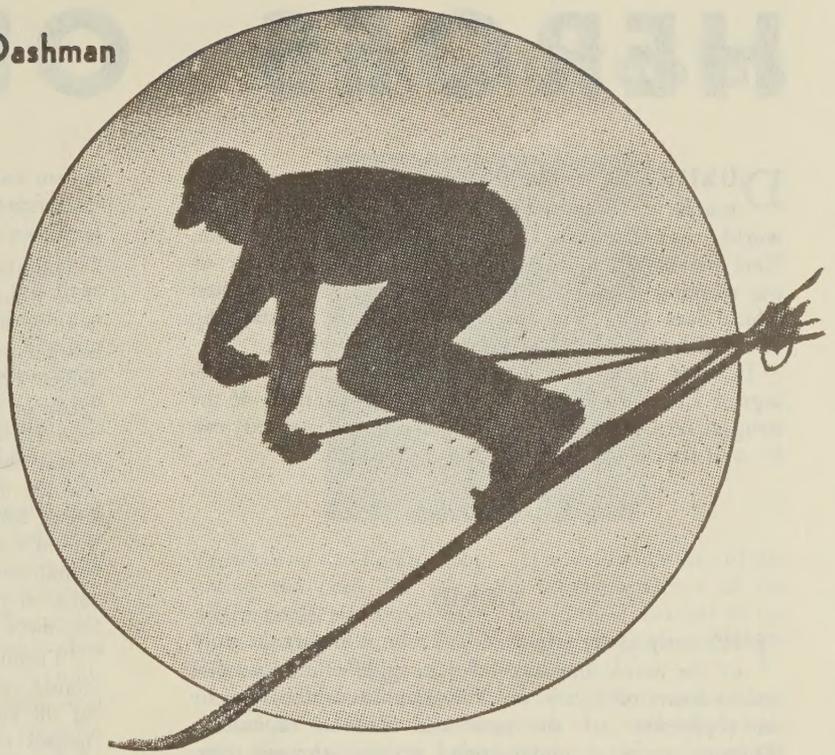
The propaganda and educational value of sports and social activities is tremendous. If correctly utilised they will prove a potent factor in influencing young people for progressive action.

Each League branch should begin to establish these activities. Sports and dramatics are the two to be generally recommended as a beginning. However, each branch should examine the desires of the young people it works with and find the activity which is most popular with them.

Sport is recommended because young people all over the United States find pleasure in it, either through participation or as onlookers. Each branch should immediately lay the basis for a basketball team and a baseball team.

To develop sports as a really potent force in the life of a branch and as a factor in influencing other young people it is necessary to plan. Teams must practice to develop skill and team work. Only a group that is skillful and well organized can have any appreciable influence on others.

Though some branches will find it possible in the spring to organize hard-ball teams, others will find this too difficult and expensive. We suggest that each branch, therefore work toward the organization of indoor baseball (soft-ball) teams. All that is required for such a



team is the ball and bat.

Each team should be uniformed. A uniform is not necessarily an expensive proposition, similar trousers and jerseys with the Y.C.L. emblem and branch name or number on them are sufficient.

Each district or section should prepare a prize for the winning team in its territory. The National Office is also planning to award trophies and prizes.

Districts and sections should establish uniformed hard-ball teams as a means of stimulating sports activity in their territories. These teams should be the basis of developing cadres, leadership in branch sports activity.

It will be necessary for districts to place people in charge of sports to give guidance to the branches, arrange tournaments, provide coaches and officials and popularize sports.

Dramatics has found considerable favor among young people. Its value as an educational force should be a powerful stimulus toward its further growth as a League activity.

Each branch can establish a theater. This group will not only provide an activity for members and entertainment for branch meetings, but can be a vital force in influencing other young people through the graphic lessons it presents.

Both activities are foundation stones in the effort of the League to develop such activity as is closest to the heart of American youth and through which we can deliver the message of peace, progress, prosperity and Socialism.

# HEROES OF THE

**D**URING the month of January, the Young Communist League, in this country as well as all over the world, commemorate the anniversaries of V. I. Lenin, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. No history of the working class youth movement can ever be written which does not again and again stress the outstanding role which they played in the work among youth.

In every branch and section of our League, the teachings of Lenin on the youth problem, the example of the struggle of Liebknecht and Luxemburg against war, can be well studied today and fruitfully applied.

\* \* \*

## LENIN

**T**HE story of the life of V. I. Lenin is in part the story of the heroic and successful struggle of the workers and peasants of Russia for liberation from the tyranny and oppression of the czar and Russian capitalism. Through years of underground activity, through constant battles for clarity of aim and program, the Bolshevik Party, led by Lenin, emerged in 1917 as the leader of the people. His foresight and leadership, plus the collective power of the Bolshevik Party, were the dominant factors in the overthrow of the czar and the capitalist system, and the establishment of the government of the workers and peasants.

And it was Lenin, and his closest co-worker, Stalin, who guided the young Soviet Republic through years of hardship, famine and foreign intervention; who led the development of industry and growth until the Soviet Union stands forth today as a shining example to the oppressed peoples of the world and a lasting tribute to V. I. Lenin.

From a backward country it has after nineteen years already reached one of the highest levels of industrial development in the world; and in a world beset by bar-



barism and reaction it stands forth as an example of true democracy for the mass of people, moving quickly on the path to a classless society.

But this is only one part of the story of Lenin's life. The history of Lenin cannot be written without linking with it the leading role he played in the struggles of the workers of the world. It was the clear leadership of Lenin which exposed the misleaders who sold out to the capitalists of their countries when the World War began. It was Lenin who led the fight against their attempts to betray the workers of all lands. It was Lenin again who led the struggle for a new International, which would break completely with these misleaders. It is because of Lenin's direct leadership that the Communist International was founded. In brief, by his unerring genius and leadership Lenin became the leader of the workers and exploited peoples of the world.

Throughout his life, Lenin never failed to give special consideration to the needs and problems of the youth. It was this attention that helped the Bolshevik Party win broad support within the ranks of the younger generation both before and after the Revolution. It was this attention that helped to win the many sections of youth of the world to the side of the working class, and to the formation of the Young Communist International.

It is, therefore, of major interest and importance for us to study Lenin to find his approach to the youth. His success in this work can be a model for us, while we are yet searching for new and better forms of approach to the youth.

Here is what Lenin had to say on the subject of the work among youth:

*"... I must say that the tasks of the youth in general, and of the Young Communist League and all other organizations in particular, may be summed up in one word: Learn."*

*"... The first and most natural reply would seem to be that the Y.C.L., and the youth as a whole, which wants to pass to Communism, should learn Communism."*

*"We would not believe in learning, training and education if they were confined to the school and isolated from seething life. As long as the workers and peasants are oppressed by the landlords and capitalists, the young generation remains blind and ignorant. . . . The Young Communist League will justify its name . . . when it links up every step in its tuition, training and education with participation in the general struggle of all the toilers against the exploiters. . . ."*



# OUNG

by Leon Kaplan

## KARL LIEBKNECHT

THE struggle against war today is one of the chief tasks of the Y.C.L. One can see fascism working feverishly on all sides to provoke another war. In spite of mistakes, no more inspiring example of how this fight against war can be waged by the younger generation can be found than in the life of Karl Liebknecht! The son of a great German working class leader, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Karl very rapidly rose to a prominent position in the German Social-Democratic Party after 1900. It was he, who first focussed the attention of the Party on the need for work among the youth. It was he who swept aside the arguments of those who thought that the youth were "greenhorns", who feared the militancy and enthusiasm of the youth. In 1907, he helped to organize the first International Socialist Youth Organization. In his report, he emphasized that "the proletarian youth must be systematically imbued with class consciousness and with hatred of militarism. This kind of agitation will warm the hearts and rouse the youthful enthusiasm of the young proletarians."

At the Congress of the German Social-Democratic Party in Jena in 1911, it was he who called again for work among the youth by pointing out that "we must utilize the youthful love of adventure and youthful longing for freedom in our service. . . . The youth of the proletariat will come off the victor over all its enemies, and will furnish the hosts who will later continue the struggles now being waged by their elders."

However, it is in the role of fighter against war, that Karl Liebknecht, alone, in the German Reichstag voted against war credits for the government. Nor could his voice be stifled

except by murder—and this alone ended a career which, for us, the younger generation, shines forth as a model of courage and straightforwardness.

## ROSA LUXEMBURG

" . . . Notwithstanding all her mistakes, she was and remains an eagle; and not only will her memory always be highly esteemed by the Communists of all the world, but her biography and the complete collection of her writings will be useful for the instruction of many generations of Communists in all countries."

In these words, Lenin spoke of the work and life of Rosa Luxemburg. Born in Poland oppressed by the czar, she quickly became one of the foremost fighters for the



freedom of the Polish people. Despite the mistake of not seeing the need for the right to independence of the Polish people, she nevertheless, was in the forefront of the fight against the autocracy and oppression which czarism forced on the Polish people.

Forced into exile, Rosa came to Germany and became one of the foremost fighters against war, and side by side with Karl Liebknecht helped in the mobilization of the youth. Always a fighter, she never flinched in her struggle against the betrayers of the working class. Just as with Karl, Rosa Luxemburg's voice was stopped only by murder.

Her unflinching courage and devotion to the cause of the oppressed, will forever endear her in the hearts of the youth of all lands.

\* \* \*

IT is with pride that we, the younger generation, remember the lives and teachings of our heroes.

Under new conditions, new paths must be traveled. The teachings of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg help light the way. And, where there did not exist a beacon light in their day, there now stands the Soviet Union to show us the way to the goal, of peace, happiness and security for the youth and for everyone else.

As we fashion new paths, our achievements and successes will be the best shrines to the memory of our heroes.

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- Lenin by Ralph Fox—International Publishers.
- The Youth International—Lenin—Selected Works, Vol. 5—International Publishers.

# How Much Do You Know? by Dave Richards

**T**HIS time we have fewer questions in our monthly examination; some of them are harder, and some easier.

We want to suggest that the branches make more systematic use of these examinations. Try devoting a period of the branch to giving the examination. Then collect all the papers and let the educational director go over them. He can see, by studying what questions have been missed by most of the members, what subjects the branch has been neglecting to study. Then branch educationals can be organized to take care of the weaknesses which this test may reveal.

Don't get discouraged if you miss several this time; we've made quite a few of them though.

1. The Young Communist League in New York is cooperating in the campaign for six young boys sentenced to be electrocuted on the charge of murdering a subway guard because: 1. They are young people; 2. They are Italians; 3. They are the victims of the insecurity of youth today.

2. Two nations who recently signed an open aggression anti-Soviet treaty are: 1. Germany and Italy; 2. Japan and Italy; 3. Germany and Japan; 4. Poland and Germany.

3. Recently a Negro longshoreman from Seattle was elected captain of the football team at one of the following universities: 1. Harvard; 2. Iowa; 3. Michigan; 4. Alabama; 5. U.S.C.

4. Match the following members of the youth delegation from Spain to the United States with the part they played in Spain:

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1: Luis Simarro     | 1: Secretary of Catholic paper .                                      |
| 2: Josefina Ramirez | 2: Director of Madrid children's hospital.                            |
| 3: Euginio Imaz     | 3: War nurse and member Republican Union of Youth.                    |
| 4: Maria Simarro    | 4. United Socialist Youth leader and military commander on the front. |

5. The West Coast employers offered to settle with the longshoremen but refused to settle with the striking seamen

because: 1. The longshoremen had "responsible" leadership and the seamen didn't; 2. The longshoremen's demands were reasonable and the seamen's weren't; 3. They wanted to drive a wedge into the unity of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific; 4. The longshoremen were better organized than the West Coast seamen.

6. One progressive move, outstanding among the many reactionary steps taken by the recent A. F. of L. Convention in Tampa, was: 1. Endorsement of the American Youth Act; 2. Endorsement of a Farmer-Labor Party; 3. Voting of support for J. B. McNamara's fight for freedom; 4. Endorsement of the Randolph resolution against Negro discrimination in the A. F. of L.; 5. Support for the striking East Coast seamen.

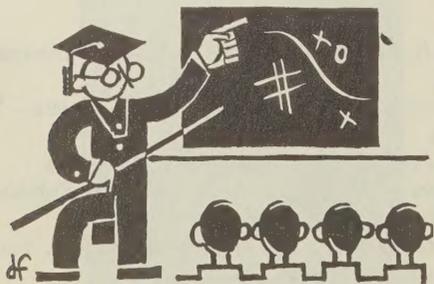
7. Germany is attempting to spread fascism throughout the world and prepare for its attack on the U.S.S.R. by supporting various fascists in various democratic countries. Match the countries with the fascists.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1: U. S. A. | 1: Doriot    |
| 2: Rumania  | 2: De Grelle |
| 3: Belgium  | 3: Hearst    |
| 4: France   | 4: Mosely    |
| 5: England  | 5: Franco    |
| 6: Spain    |              |

8. The action of the A. F. of L. Convention upholding the illegal suspension of the C.I.O. Unions was condemned by the City Central Labor body of: 1. New York; 2. San Francisco; 3. Chicago; 4. New Orleans.

9. Jeremiah Mahoney, newly-elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union, declared that his main aim in the future would be to: 1. Insure bigger and better Olympic teams; 2. Work for the development of a genuinely mass labor sports movement in the U.S.; 3. To continue the policies of Avery Brundage.

10. April 22 will mark an anniversary for the Y.C.L. Our League will then be: 1. 12 years; 2. 14 years; 3. 17 years; 4. 15 years.



- Answers*
- 1: 3  
 2: 3  
 3: 2  
 4: 1 and 4; 2 and 3; 3 and 1; 4 and 2  
 5: 3  
 6: 3  
 7: 1 and 3; 3 and 2; 4 and 1; 5 and 4; 6 and 5  
 8: 3  
 9: 2  
 10: 4.

# AROUND THE LEAGUE

With Henry Winston

A NEW YORK branch organizer writes: "Following an enthusiastic report on Spain by Comrade H. our branch of 50 went out the next day and collected \$76 in two hours. This spurred the branch to further activities. Within a short time it collected 150 men's and women's coats, 40 dresses, 25 pieces of children's clothing, and 28 men's suits.

"We organized seven open air meetings and recruited 11 new members into our branch. We are now working to establish a united front committee of all the youth organizations within our territory to aid the Spanish people."

This is the way to help our Spanish brothers. We hope other branches throughout the country will follow this lead.

Claude Lightfoot writes us of the Toussant L'Overture branch in the Chicago South Side.

"Let me tell you this branch is not only growing, but it is developing a fine inner life and is becoming known in the community. We have a dramatic department which puts on excellent skits written by our own branch members and reflecting their own needs and aspirations. Let me tell you about one skit they are now preparing.

"The branch members have decided to fight 'gold digging.' They have written a skit showing a poor boy and girl happily in love with each other. A rich boy comes along, takes the girl away from the poor boy and marries her. He then begins to nag her about her background—no culture, no knowledge of the social grades.

"I don't remember exactly how it ends, but when the curtain drops the poor girl is back with the poor boy, struggling for an existence together. Although this may sound simple, it is of such stuff that drama is made. It is through such plays, which dramatize the hopelessness and despair of the Negro youth in our neighborhood that we can touch them and bring them closer to us. All the speeches, leaflets and street corner meetings in the world could not bring out their problems so vividly as one play by this drama group does.

"The branch recently voted to elect new officers. We decided that all of them would be new people. We have taken steps to develop the efficiency, perspective and the Communist outlook of all the candidates. I am teaching this group.

"Our class, not only deals with Communist theory, but touches on some of the more elementary forms of organization. I am trying to teach them organization, discipline and order. Before I forget, I want to tell you how these candidates are going to be elected.

"Each candidate is drafting a platform including all

the weaknesses of the branch and a method of eradicating them. Any of the candidates elected is pledged to carry out his platforms.

"Each candidate has a campaign manager. His duty is to size up the weak points of the opposing candidates and campaign for his man. Each is conscious that a branch president needs certain capabilities. Here is where real self-criticism comes in.

"You can imagine what enthusiasm this method arouses. Each candidate is already attempting to perfect himself and become a good Young Communist. The elections, when held, will be by secret ballot.

"From Boston, Dave Grant writes along the same lines:

"Our methods of carrying through elections are not such that the majority of the membership participates. For example: The executive brings in proposals and then asks for further nominations. But none are forthcoming; especially in a branch where you have new members who are literally afraid to speak up. The election when it takes place undoubtedly does not reflect the sentiment of the majority of members.

"At one of the branch meetings we tried out something new. (This was an important branch that had recruited a lot of new members who weren't coming to meetings.) The executive committee explained why new elections were to be held. The members were then asked if they thought it would be a good idea. They said it was. Then nominations were held. The comrades were told to think the matter over during the week and come back next week prepared to vote.

"The results were amazing. More of the members are taking part in the activities of the Branch and are volunteering for work. They are beginning to get that 'club spirit' which is so important."

Breaking away from the old, routine manner of electing branch officials give us the opportunity for developing flexible forms which will insure the participation of the majority of the members in elections. It also enhances the prestige attached to being a branch official.





# SKITS

by I. Aranoff



**T**HE question of dramatics of our League is closely bound up with the whole question of improving the content of the inner life of our League. Any youth organization in order to become a mass organization must appeal to the interests of the youth. Due to the influence of the movies on American youth, dramatics is becoming more and more popular among them.

Now how does one go about organizing a dramatics group in a branch? The most practical and advisable form of dramatics are short, simple skits of the type of the "March of Time" skits, which have become so popular in a number of New York branches. These require very little rehearsal and do not involve many people. It is also one of the most successful methods of forming the basis for a real dramatic group in the branch.

### *March of Time Skits*

March of Time skits have been used for a number of purposes: for recruiting drives, for collecting dues, for sale of literature, for educational on Spain, Negro work, the American Youth Act, etc. The whole skit must be centered on one point or problem. Often satire can be used to great effect in the skits.

The following is the opening section of an excellent skit on Spain presented by one of the New York branches and will give an idea of how to go about making up the skit. There is an opening blurb by the announcer:

Announcer: "This is the 'March of Crime'—sponsored in this country by the Lan-Dun-Pont Red Herring Company and William Randolph's purse—coming to you through the Brown Network of the National Frothcasting system."

Then you can have a few bars of music or a short song, and the commentator makes a statement of facts carrying the skit from one part of the world to the next.

Commentator: "Tonight, Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_, 1937, we take you to our sponsor's allies in Burgos, Spain, where Fascist General Franco exhorts his troops.

France: ". . . and with my hand upon my heart, I swear you have placed Spain in hands that will hold it firm. I shall try to raise Spain to a high position or die in the attempt! (Cheers.) Relying upon the SPANIARDS at my side to help us arrive at a SPAIN for SPANIARDS."

First Commentator: FLASH! MOORISH mercenaries take Toledo

Second Commentator: FLASH! GERMAN planes bomb Madrid!

Third Commentator: FLASH! ITALIAN LIEUTENANT ROSSI proclaims a SPANISH victory at Iviza!

Commentator: And in Lisbon, PORTUGUESE DICTATOR SALAZAR declares:

Salazar: What a fine fascist nation we could build eef wee

onlee had Galicia, Estremadura and the Guadarrama Mountains. . . .

. . . *Blackout* . . .

*To Continue*

This is only part of the type of a March of Time that could go over stirringly in any branch.

The skit which we have taken as an example has a number of more sub-divisions and ends like this:

Commentator: And as the March of Crime goes on throughout the world, resistance arises everywhere.

Voice A: In FRANCE, Communists protest Blum's ineffective stand on the Spanish crisis, and large sections of the working class demand arms for the Loyalists.

Voice B: In the SOVIET UNION, workers collect ten million dollars to aid their Spanish brethren and the government warns that if fascist nations do not stop their aid to the rebels, the Soviet Union will feel free of any obligations under the neutrality pact.

Voice C: In AMERICA, workers eagerly aid the Trade Union Fund and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and ask for contributions. And tonight—rallying to aid their Spanish brothers, anti-fascists gather in . . . . ., where they issue the following manifesto to all America:

"We workers here tonight cry that those workers have not died in vain, that their front-line trenches are *ours to defend*, and that we *will defend* as they have, *pledging our lives for the cause of peace, freedom and progress.*"

*The Manner*

In presenting this skit to the membership at a meeting, the best method is to use only flashlights placed under the chins of the speakers and illuminating their heads only when they are speaking. All other lights in the hall should be out. Make sure that the tempo is very rapid, so that there is an emotional build-up. Only a good rehearsal before the performance can guarantee a good performance. See that there is a variety in the voices, so that there will be no monotony. In this way you can best carry over your message to the group.

Now these "March of Time" skits are only one phase of dramatics for the Young Communist League. We must not be satisfied with this alone. We must strive to include in our repertoire one-act plays, that can be presented for an evening's entertainment, that can be presented at community centers, before other youth groups, Y's, etc. This can be accomplished only if the group presents plays with a broad ideology: anti-war, anti-fascist, etc.

However, there are many groups that are ready for more advanced dramatics. My next article in the February issue of *Young Communist Review* will deal with their particular problems—organizational and artistic.

# Sing, Baby, Sing

by Harry Robin

ONE of the most valuable types of cultural activity in which a branch may engage is a well-functioning chorus. Of all cultural activity the chorus is the least expensive, because of the little technical equipment needed. The only requirement for membership in such a group is the ability to carry a tune.

At the branch meeting, the organizer of the future chorus announces the formation of a branch chorus: how many comrades are interested in taking part? Requirements are announced, as above. Names and addresses are taken, and the date for the first rehearsal set. Rehearsals, whenever possible, should be held in a large room with a piano. Before the date of the first rehearsal the organizer should send postcards to each of the persons who volunteered, in order to assure their attendance.

This must be stressed — the conductor of the chorus should be a person who knows enough about techniques of choral work to handle the job. At the first rehearsal, the conductor "auditions" each member, in order to place him or her into the proper choir (sopranos, altos, tenors, basses). This auditioning should be done at a piano. When each member has been auditioned and the results have been recorded, the organizer should call for the election of an executive committee.

Members should include: the conductor, a business manager who takes care of membership, "bookings," discipline, etc., a publicity director, and a secretary-treasurer. As a wind-up for the first meeting of the chorus, the conductor should lead the singing of several well-known mass songs; for example: Eisler's "United Front," "Forward We've Not Forgotten," L. E. Swift's "The Scottsboro Boys" or Negro spirituals. No new music should be attempted at the first meeting because of all the other work which has to be done.

## Work Begins

At the next rehearsal, work begins. The conductor should begin the rehearsals with a set of simple vocal exercises, lasting fifteen minutes. For example: scales using the sounds

"a-e-i-o-u." Variation on these exercises can easily be made by the conductors. At all times the conductor should give an understandable explanation for each exercise.

It is in this way that young workers can receive something profitable outside the joy of singing together. It is not that each voice must become cultured to the point of excellence like Lawrence Tibbets'—the knowledge acquired in such meetings serves to enrich the comrade's daily life, the branch's organization in so far as it binds the membership together. This is the value of the chorus to the youth.

After the exercises have been finished, the conductor sets out to teach new songs. For the first month or so, only songs in which the members sing the same melody ("unison" songs) should be rehearsed. The conductor should teach the song with the aid of the piano whenever possible. Using the piano helps give the chorus a correct sense of pitch, absolutely necessary for good choral singing.

When five or six songs have been learned, the chorus should perform (at a branch meeting, or some other function of the branch). Performance, whether the first one is good or bad, keeps the interest alive on the part of the members. At the performance the conductor should announce the name of each song, give a short explanation of the conditions under which the song was written, and make an announcement of the time and place of rehearsals of the chorus and call for new members.

TEXT - N. ROSTEN      ANTI-WAR SONG      MUSIC - J.F.

DECISIVE TEMPO

HE HAVE COUNTED THE WOUNDED, GRIEVED FOR THE SLAIN; WE HAVE QUESTIONED OUR FATHERS  
 FELT OF THEIR SHAMES AND THE HEARTS WITH ANGER, OUR LIVES ARE IN DANGER, LIS-TEN, O  
 YOUTH OF TO-DAY — THE TIME OF THE CHANGING IS O-VER, THE HEARTS OF THEIR  
 TWO-FIT TEAR DOWN — WE'LL RE-BUILD THIS LAND FOR THE LI-VING AND CLAIM ALL THE  
 HEALTH FOR OUR OWN D.C. A1\*

1. We have counted the wounded  
 Grieved for the slain  
 We have questioned our fathers  
 Felt of their shames.  
 And the hearts is with anger  
 Our lives are in danger  
 Listen O Youth of Today
2. We must shoulder to shoulder  
 Let voice add to voice  
 All join in one river  
 And flow in one force  
 For here is the answer  
 Here we stand strong.  
 Fill Ranks O Youth of Today
3. Wherever we spring from  
 Whatever the past  
 We link all our future  
 With the working class.  
 Take this for the answer  
 Take this for your faith  
 Awake All Youth of Today
4. So beware of our forces  
 For millions we are  
 Clench fists for this purpose  
 War against war!  
 To this all our service  
 O heralds, acclaim  
 For Here March the Youth of  
 Today!

# As Broad and Deep as America

(Continued from page 5)

action. We must utilize to the utmost the fact that outstanding *revolutionary* figures in American history, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry came from the heart of the South.

## *Rightful Pride*

Pride in the greatness, beauty, and even the social charm of the South is not incompatible with the natural desire of Southerners, both white and Negro, to win equal educational opportunity, full democratic rights, and economic security. We must make it clear that we are fighting for the needs of *all* the Southern people, for economic and cultural conditions, equal to those found anywhere. And when we oppose Negro oppression, we are opposing that which helps to lower the standard of living of *all* Southern toilers, white as well as Negro, and which casts its shadow over the whole country.

3. *Our methods of work in the South must have the utmost flexibility.* We must not demand the introduction of forms of organization and methods of work which are alien. For instance, the majority of students in Virginia, although they desire action for peace and democracy, dislike the "sensationalism," as they call it, which they consider an integral aspect of demonstrations, parades, or student "strikes." With us, there is nothing sacred about names. If we can get these students to take a stand, let it be in any form which may be in accordance with a movement for peace, democracy, or security. Lenin once said, "Wherever three workers gather to play the bala-laika, one of them should be a Bolshevik." Now where are the Southern masses? In the churches, and in the Democratic Party. These are two broad mass groupings in the South. And on Saturday nights, when the young workers get together for parties we must be there to have a good time with them—without preaching to them. Let them know us as good companions. Let them come to know our principles naturally through knowing us.

Southerners are great lovers of social life. Everyone has heard of Southern hospitality, Southern charm, and courtesy. These things are not altogether myths. Let us stand everywhere for a richer and more joyous social life. In the schools, let us stand for freedom of social life. This is a great need in many places where old taboos are strong. Students in a state university in the South organized in order, among other things, to win freedom for fraternities to hold dances without administrative permission.

## *Religious Groups*

*The South has been very correctly called the "Bible Belt." However, in recent years, many religious groups have begun to adopt programs of a more or less progressive character, among these the Y.W.C.A. Of especial significance, is the affiliation of a number of National councils of religious youth organizations to the*

*Christian Youth Building a New World Movement. The latter definitely stands on the side of organized labor, it stands for social ownership of the means of production, planned production for use, racial equality, militant struggle against war, etc.*

Naturally we have differences with the organizations affiliated to this movement. However, we must welcome their stand on social issues. Especially must we welcome such a movement in the South, where there has been relatively little consideration of these questions. Every little village in the South has its B.Y.P.U. or Epworth League. The cities swarm with them. In these groups, vast numbers of Southern youth find their social life. Where the national leaders of such groups, as has been the case, have affiliated to such movements as the Christian youth movement referred to, their program must sooner or later trickle down to local groups. This must certainly be welcomed. A progressive stand by local religious youth groups in the South would have an enormous influence upon the entire South.

## *The Young Democrats*

A similar desirable development is that the youth in the Young Democratic Clubs should follow, not the reactionary Black Belt landlords or the Carter Glasses, but the new progressive Democratic forces such as the C.I.O. and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

These groups—the religious youth societies and the Young Democratic Clubs—are the mass organizations of the Southern youth. We must not ignore them.

4. *Among the Negro youth, the coming Southern Negro Youth Conference is of the utmost importance. For the first time, such a gathering is to occur in the South. Here, use is actually being made by progressive forces of that civil liberty which does exist in the South—in this case, in the city of Richmond, Va.*

It is to be hoped that this conference will truly represent the broadest strata of the Negro youth throughout the entire South.

I wish to point out that Negro students in the South can play a singularly progressive role. The function of a Negro student movement should not merely be limited to student problems. Negro students can not fail to be conscious of the oppression under which their whole people suffer. In this regard, a Negro student movement may become comparable to the student movements in such semi-colonial countries as Cuba and China, where the students opened the pathway for the whole national liberation movements of their peoples. Already some Negro students have begun to play this role by working for the National Negro Youth Conference, by sending out delegations to speak in churches and before fraternal organizations. A strong movement of Negro students, who have relatively more freedom than the rest of their people, may be able, in just this way, to rally the whole Negro people for liberation.

## *Negro Colleges*

In the Negro schools it should not be merely small groups of the student body who organize for social pro-

gress. There is no reason why the entire student body of every Negro college in the South should not affiliate to such an organization as the American Student Union.

The chief demand of such a student movement should be "equal educational opportunity." On this basis, certainly, we wish to avoid conflict between students and administrations. Such conflicts are utilized by reactionary white officials to curtail Negro educational facilities. A strong student movement will help to give them courage to take a stand for equal educational advantages. Our chief desire must be cooperation among Negro students, teachers, and administrators, on this basis. Students should definitely *support* administrations which take such a stand. We desire a *front of the entire Negro educational system and the entire Negro people together with all progressive white groups* for equal educational advantages.

#### *Equal Educational Opportunities*

This is a slogan which, I am confident, will receive the support of the majority of white Southerners. Most of the latter, while accepting this slogan, are not yet ready to oppose segregation. We must make clear our own position that segregation is a form of denial of equal opportunity, a form of denial of democracy which hurts white as well as Negro. However, we must not isolate ourselves from the Southern masses by *demanding* that they take a stand which they are not yet ready to accept. If they support a campaign for equal or increased, even though separate, educational facilities, that in itself is a progressive action and brings nearer the day when the majority of white southerners will see the necessity for *complete* unity. The Negro youth will see that this is a movement in their interest.

Where Southern white youth are not yet ready to enter into the same organization with Negroes, we must not for that reason neglect to organize them. *The united front can become the key to the unity of Negro and white.* White and Negro organizations can frequently be brought to take up the same immediate issues and delegates from both groups brought into joint committees even when they will not go farther.

We cannot spring at once from the system of segregation to complete unity any more than we can spring at once from capitalism to Communism. We must seek out those *transitional forms* of organization and struggle which will bring us most rapidly to this unity. I have tried to outline such transitional forms.

In some places, there are young Southerners who believe in socialism, who are sympathetic to the Soviet Union, who believe *strongly* in Negro equality and who stand for a Farmer-Labor Party, but who are not yet ready to join a Communist group. In places, where the Y.C.L. can not at present function openly or legally, we should form "Young Socialist Clubs" or "Marxist Study Groups" of a broad character for such young people.

#### *As Broad and Deep as America*

I wish to conclude by observing that serious organization in the South will mark the definite maturing of our movement and its passage into a truly *national* move-

ment. The launching of a revolutionary youth movement in the South depends upon the extent to which the Party itself takes this up as a matter of primary importance. The Party cannot ignore this, for its own forces in the South will depend to a large extent upon the Southern youth, who more than others are shaking off former prejudices. The national leadership of the Party should give careful assistance in this direction. The method of work in the South must be more than flexible. We must move among the Southern masses and live as Southerners. Southerners are already beginning to take the leadership of their own movement. This development must be even more rapidly facilitated. All Northern sectionalism must be relentlessly combated. Repudiation of any form of sectionalism is as absolutely necessary as repudiation of factionalism. Our movement must be as broad and as deep as America itself.

## NEGRO DOMESTIC WORKERS

OFFICIAL A. F. of L. leaders never turn their eyes and ears to one of the most exploited sections of our toiling population—America's young women in the field of domestics. Especially brutal is the exploitation among the young Negro girls who comprise a majority of the domestic workers. Not only are they exploited as workers and young girls, but also as Negroes.

America employs the largest domestic force of any country in the world. The thousands of young girls in this trade work for a miserly wage, for unlimited hours, doing tedious work, being closely watched and subject to the insults of the idle rich.

Now their employees are demanding they have a college or high school diploma. And many Negro girls who were fortunate enough to squeeze through school had no other alternative but to turn to this type of work.

My sister is a post-graduate student who was unable to find unemployment in the field she studied. The only thing she could get was domestic work. She is now working for \$5.00 per week. I have another sister who is now graduating from high and she likewise will be forced into this work.

This is the future facing thousands of young Negro girls; unlimited hours per week of cooking, washing, ironing and housecleaning at an average wage of \$4.60 per week.

Among these girls there exists a spirit of fight for higher wages, for better hours, and a simplification of their work. The struggles developing in industry and among the white-collar workers, have had their repercussions among these workers. They are ready for organization.

It is therefore our task to pay special attention to this work. The youth section of the National Negro Congress has already begun a campaign to organize this strata of America's exploited workers. The Y.C.L. greets this movement and pledges its support.

H. W.

## *Our Honor Roll*

The following letter was sent to the one hundred best members  
of our League:

**Y**our National Committee takes this opportunity to express to you its sincere appreciation of your tireless work this past year in behalf of the American toilers and their youth.

**C**ertainly the year 1937 will be marked by even greater efforts on your part to build our organization and to train yourself for leadership.

**L**et us join hands in making the coming year one of great achievement for America's youth and for its organization the Young Communist League of the United States.

**Best wishes for a Happy New Year!**

**P.S. Best wishes for a healthy and happy New Year to all of the  
Young Communists.**

**THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.**