

CLARITY! YOUNG SPARTACUS ACTION! WORKERS OF THE WORLD, unite!

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Fascism or Communism, Says Gen. Johnson

YOUTH PROTEST WAR PLANS

Is Conclusion of Darrow Committee's Attack on N. R. A. As Tool of Big Business and Its Demand for Non-Profit System

NEW YORK CITY—Marching in orderly ranks, shouting "Down with Fascism", "Down with Bosses' Wars", "close to a thousand militant youth demonstrated on May 30th under the banner of the United Youth Committee against War and Fascism. Young workers, students, jobless youth paraded with the Yipsels, Spartacans, Lovestoneites against bosses' Memorial Day, war preparations and the Fascist menace.

As the parade reached the square in Harlem for the mass meeting, "Solidarity" and the "International" were sung with great enthusiasm and spirit. All the participating organizations were represented by speakers. The united front against imperialist war preparations and Fascism, for the release of Thaelmann and Torgler, for the freedom of the four deported German young workers and against all forms of capitalist reaction were voiced by the speakers.

Manny Garrett of the Spartacus Youth Clubs was enthusiastically applauded by the assembled youth when he spoke of the need for a new world revolutionary party and youth international which would struggle for the working class dictatorship as a step toward socialism.

After the meeting groups of young Socialists and Spartacans assembled in the near-by park for discussion and singing. The gathering attracted hundreds of spectators until it was broken up by the police.

The demonstration on May 30th marked a new forward step on the road towards genuine united front of militant youth.

Two Spartacans Arrested in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Eleanor Booth and Florence Wyle, each 21, members of the Communist League and the Spartacus Youth Clubs were arrested today for distributing leaflets to the striking longshoremen. The handbills urged the strikers to "stand firm and united" and to pay no attention to mediators. They were signed by the Communist League of America.

These arrests took place in the midst of intense fighting between the longshoremen and the police. Tear gas bombs greeted the 2,000 pickets. Drawn pistols, sawed-off shot guns and machine guns were held in readiness by the police.

The NRA and the employers are doing everything possible to break the strike of the 25,000 longshoremen of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Fascism or Communism" is the conclusion that General Johnson draws from the Darrow Committee report that the salvation for America is "planned production". Appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the NRA codes the Committee found that the codes promoted big business monopoly and ruined the small fry capitalists.

Darrow in a supplementary report called for a system of planned production for use rather than profits. "The choice is between monopoly sustained by government which is clearly the trend of the National Recovery Administration, and a planned economy, which socialized ownership and control, since only by the collective ownership can the inevitable conflict of separately owned units for the market be eliminated by planned economy", the report stated.

But this is Communism! It means the abolition of the capitalist system, where the ownership of the means of production is in the hands of a few. To produce for use and not for profit, means to change the present economic system.

Darrow's report only repeats what the Communists have been saying for a long time. Darrow however, speaks for the small business man who is being oppressed by monopolies and the NRA. They cannot be saved under capitalism. To go back to competition by "busting the trusts" is a dream that even their

more foresighted spokesmen understand is impossible.

FASCISTS CRUSH MIDDLE CLASS

The Fascists also talk against the bankers and profiteers. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany spoke about "planned economy", fighting the big bankers, the need to save the middle class. All this talk, while they were being financed by the same bankers and profiteers!

Once in power, the Fascists act for their real masters, the same big business interests against whom they gave lip-service. The shop keepers, small business men and farmers who were the backbone of the Fascist movements, are as oppressed and crushed in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany as in the United States. The "planned economy" of Mussolini and Hitler is nothing but the suppression of all democratic rights and workers' organizations so as to better serve the big monopoly interests.

Fascism, whether in Italy or Germany, has been unable and cannot do away with the economic crisis of capitalism. The masses of these countries are today experiencing unemployment and wage cuts, misery and poverty, exploitation and oppression.

As General Johnson put it the middle class can conclude from Darrow's report either Fascism or Communism. Fascism, however, does not mean genuine planned

production for use instead of profit. Fascism will not prevent the oppression of the middle class by monopoly. The way out for the middle class is to give up its own class position, break with the profit system and join the movement of the propertyless, the workers who alone can lead the movement for real emancipation.

ONLY REVOLUTION CAN ABOLISH PROFIT SYSTEM

Emancipation from wage slavery and oppression will not be obtained by voting a working class party into governmental offices. The present master class will not give up its power without a violent struggle. Look at Toledo, witness Minneapolis! The workers' demand union recognition. The bosses answer with armed force.

Read the statements of the steel barons in defiance of paragraph 7a of the NRA. They openly state that they will not voluntarily give up their company unions and the open shop. Their wealth, press, radio and special armed thugs are all mustered to avoid unionization.

Are these people going to consent to the workers' taking over their mills, mines and railroads? Are they going to permit a peaceful revolution?

Hardly! Not only their present forces but the resources of their fellow parasites in all industries, as well as the armed forces of their government, the National Guard, State Militia and Army will be employed against the rebellious workers. A Fascist movement of masses

Follow Toledo and Minneapolis

Minneapolis and Toledo! Two mighty posts in the growing militant strike wave of the American workers! The workers demand union recognition and increased wages. The bosses and their government reply with special thugs, National Guardsmen, terror. In Toledo two were killed and nearly 200 injured in the five day struggle. On the west coast a young longshoreman was murdered.

Several workers were shot in the Lauringburg, North Carolina, textile strike. An eighteen-year-old worker, Aubrey Waters, is not expected to recover. In New Orleans, in Frisco, in Cleveland, everywhere the workers are meeting bosses' terrorism with militant resistance.

All this in peaceful, in democratic America! The master class fears union organization. The steel magnates openly proclaim that they will not permit the unionization of "their property". And President Roosevelt told us that the NRA gave the workers the right to organize unions!

The workers are awakening. They are

beginning to see their class interests. They are preparing for the decisive battles for the complete expropriation of the exploiters. They are showing their readiness to fight, arms in hand if need be, against all odds. They are learning that if the master class employs such vicious violence against union recognition they will increase this violence a thousand fold when their sources of profits are endangered.

It is up to us to be active in these battles. Guide the workers along revolutionary class lines. A serious start has been made by our comrades in Minneapolis, who helped organize the truck drivers' union and led the recent militant strike.

We must arouse the young workers and students against the use of National Guard, State Militia or Army against strikers. We must rally in support of our class brothers fighting for working class rights.

Forward to greater class battles and the workers' revolution!

(Continued on Page 3)

Special Anti-War Y.S. Issue Distributed

A special New York anti-war issue of YOUNG SPARTACUS was distributed at the May 30th United Youth Demonstration Against War and Fascism. All technical and financial means were strained to put this over. The contributions and loans for the purpose were made from the New York comrades.

YOUNG SPARTACUS was eagerly read by the youth at the demonstration. It was the only paper issued for the occasion. It showed the growing responsiveness of our organization to the needs of the moment. The major part of its contents is contained in the present issue.

We have a number of copies of this issue on hand for those interested. You can receive the number by writing to the business manager of the paper.

Student Notes

STUDENTS AND WORKERS

Elsewhere in this issue there appears an account of the longshoreman's strike in California. The problem raised is of the greatest import, one that the students everywhere will have to face time and again in the coming period. As strikes develop and involve greater numbers of workers, the capitalists will make use of every strikebreaking force, and the students will be among the first they hit upon. What is today taking place in California has taken place many times before: during the Colorado strike against the Rockefeller interests in 1927. Then, as well as now, the schools were compelled to provide scabs because the capitalists subsidize the schools.

The scabbing of students in San Pedro, California presents a particularly interesting aspect. It enables us to see what the capitalist who supports this or that football hero through college expects from the idol, in addition to heavy revenues at ball games. Several of the more famous football men, as well as the fraternities to which they belong, used their brawn against the working class in moving cargo instead of in tossing a pigskin around. As our comrade reports, "the strike was none of their business." The whistle blew, this time by a ship owner instead of a coach, and they rushed for the cargo. And in Minneapolis, at the same time, college boys made themselves important as "special deputies" to help fight the workers. But they got more fight from the workers than they bargained for.

Our comrades in Los Angeles responded as communists should on such an occasion. They set the N.S.L. and the S.L.I.D. into motion in mobilizing the students in protest against the use of students as scabs. Such incidents as these should make it clear to us, if it ever was obscure, that the aim of the communist on the campus is to make the student realize the necessity of uniting with the working class, and becoming ideologically one with the working class. The step after that is to make him a communist.

STUDENTS STRIKE AGAINST WAR

A pamphlet* by Joseph Lash on the students' strikes that occurred over the nation on April 13th brings up the value of these strikes as well as the more general question of the student and war. On a number of occasions articles have appeared in YOUNG SPARTACUS which discussed the latter—as in the last issue (which we suggest that our readers turn back to). Nobody can say that the strike should not have been supported. But nobody should say anything about the strike without criticizing its failures. Those who gained most from the strike were the pacifists, and the responsibility for that rests upon the N.S.L. and the S.L.I.D. who were instrumental in organizing the strike.

From the very first, the objectives of the strike were highly confused. In many schools the authorities took steps against

CHICAGO DEBATE

Spartacus Youth League vs. Young Peoples Socialist League
Subject

Resolved that the organization of a Fourth International is indispensable to the victory of the World Working Class over Fascism.

Affirmative

Nathan Gould and Albert Glotzer (Members National Committee S.Y.C.)

Negative

Arthur MacDowell (National Chairman Y.P.S.L.) and John Riener.

Friday, June 29th, 1934 at 7:45 P.M.

National Socialist Institute

3322 W. Douglas Blvd.

Admission 15c

it; in others the authorities supported it in one way or another. Thousands of students leaving classes to demonstrate their opposition to war is indeed a very nice spectacle. When some of these students come into conflict with fascist elements, it almost assumes proportions of militancy—but no more than that. Brooklyn College for example, where the strike was supposed officially by the women's representatives and opposed by the newspaper of the men's division, had a splendid turnout, 3 to 4,000. But so lacking was the demonstration in any sort of militancy, that a Y.C.L. member, overcome by the occasion, declared from the platform that civilization could only be saved through peace. Not a slogan at the demonstration, except: "Brooklyn College Students Oppose War."

Moreover Lash is too easily satisfied with the expressed opposition of students to war. The fact that today thousands of students demonstrate against war is no guarantee that when war breaks out they will not die willingly "for democracy" or some such noble sentiment. The last war is proof enough of that. Only by making the students realize that however impressive they look as a marching force against war, it is the working class that holds the key to relief. And it is only by fighting alongside the working class in the revolutionary war against capitalism that humanity can be saved.

It would however be unfair not to mention the positive features of the pamphlet. Whatever else may be wrong with it, it does provide us with a factual summary of the strike movement, and some additional material on anti-war issues on the campus. But, in the main the strikes are forgotten in the schools. What remains is the task of fighting war and educating the student in the tasks of that fight.

*The Campus Strikes Against War by Joseph P. Lash. Student League for Industrial Democracy. 5c.

OUR STUDENT PROGRAM

Many of our comrades have asked for information concerning our student program, that is what our position on the existing student organizations is. Well, comrades, we have no position—as yet. For some time this question has been under discussion, and various opinions expressed. There is at present a draft for a student program before the National Committee. The final draft, accepted by the Committee, will be presented to the clubs for discussion as soon as possible, that is as soon as the Committee has been able to examine the question thoroughly.

We feel no pangs of shame in admitting that we have no student program. To us no problem is solved by an unquestioning acceptance of certain organizational forms simply because such organizations exist. When we admit that we are not yet ready to appear with a program it is only indicative of the fact that we consider the problem seriously. Of course N.S.L.ers or Y.C.L.ers or S.L.I.D.ers may be impatient, and may complain that in this or that article in the *Militant* or *Young Spartacus* a comrade has expressed himself as opposed to an independent student organization. Our answer to these people, who know the answer to everything because they think about nothing, is to ask when they last, or ever, discussed or thought about the problem. Except for the second congress of the Young Communist International (which opposed independent student organization) it has never been placed on the agenda of the Y.C.I. Nor has the Y.C.L. in the U.S. ever discussed it at a conference or convention. As a matter of fact we doubt whether any body of the Y.C.L. has ever, particularly when the N.S.L. was first formed, discussed student work in fundamental programmatic form. An organization

ORGANIZATION NEWS

With the Spartacus Youth Clubs

We can record the organization of three new Spartacus Youth Clubs in the past month, Frisco, New Haven, and Bronx, N. Y. These groups are already plunging into activity. In Frisco and New Haven our comrades are already involved in united front with the Yipsels for demonstration against war and Fascism on May 30th.

Despite this growth the task of building a national center is still unsolved. The Clubs do not respond quickly enough to letters from the center. They do not send regular reports of their activities. This seriously hinders real progress.

The financial situation of the Clubs and the center has not improved. The Clubs seem satisfied if they send in money for their bundle orders for YOUNG SPARTACUS once in four or five months. Donations for office expenses are even rarer. Even in the face of serious local financial difficulties this condition can be substantially improved if more attention and more organization is applied.

KANSAS CITY, MO

The K. C. Club has been seriously hit by the death of one of its organizers and most active members, Cora Duff, and the death of the militant fighter of the local branch of the Communist League, "Shorty" Buehler. We extend our deepest sympathy to our Kansas City comrades at the loss of these two militants.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The first public meeting of the Spartacus Youth Club in this city was held on May 9th. Rae Spiegel spoke on "War". Though there were not many present—about 25—the discussion was fruitful; the Club gained two members. Public educational affairs will be continued every week, on Wednesday evening.

Two classes will be given. One on the fundamentals of communism, will meet Monday afternoon for Junior College contacts, the other, on Monday evenings on the History of the International Communist League (formerly called Left Opposition). Rae Spiegel will conduct these classes.

NEW YORK CITY

The four Clubs in the city have organized their forces in preparation for the May 30th demonstration. Ten thousand leaflets and several hundred stickers have been distributed. Through the United Youth Committee the Clubs are cooperating with the Yipsel circles and other participating groups in holding local rallies for May 30th. Such meetings will take

place in the progress of formation, other organizations existed—and that was enough to sanction its existence, whether or not the step was correct from a communist viewpoint.

However, because the National Committee is not ready with a statement on student work is no reason for the comrades to refrain from expressing their own opinion. Sometime ago the Manhattan club heard a lecture on it. Comrades have written directly on it, or referred to it in articles. Letters should be sent to the N. C. which cover this phase, the more or less theoretical one, along with the practical side. Repeatedly we have asked for information about activities in the schools. Our student column, no more than YOUNG SPARTACUS as a whole, cannot be representative of the whole country unless we receive reports from the whole country. Particularly do we want information about forms of military propaganda and preparation among the students (and young workers.) We need that information for our work. And what space allows we will print.

place in lower Manhattan, upper Manhattan, Harlem, Bronx, Brownsville and Bay Ridge.

BRONX, N. Y.

At the opening meeting of the newly organized S.Y.C. over thirty interested youth listened to Martin Abern speak on "What Should a Communist Youth Organization Be?" At least twenty of them were at a S.Y.C. meeting for the first time, among them several Yipsels.

The questions and discussion showed keen interest in the subject. A new member and several contacts were obtained.

PHILADELPHIA

For the last four Saturdays the Spartacus Youth Clubs of Philadelphia have been holding successful open-air meetings on the northeast corner of 6th and Ritner streets. This is the first time in years that any labor organization beside the Stalinists, has dared to go into their reputed stronghold.

Four weeks ago at this corner the newly organized South Philadelphia Spartacus Club held its first street meeting. The Y. C. L. gave it a "friendly warning to quit the meetings or else—". The next Saturday evening at six o'clock, the chairman and the first speaker, who stressed the necessity of workingclass unity against the spreading wave of Fascism, drew a crowd of over 75 workers. Before the second speaker had a chance to say a word, the Y.C.L. and its little clique was already across the street holding a little opposition meeting of its own.

The second Spartacus speaker, Lou Roberts, sent a committee across the street asking for one united meeting. The Y.C.L. refused. Seeing that the Spartacus youth really stood for workingclass unity as opposed to the suicidal splitting tactics of the Stalinists, the workers showed their support of the Spartacus meeting by not a single one leaving the meeting before it was over.

Since then, the S.Y.C. has continued its street meetings with increasing sympathy and support from the workers. The meetings are forming an excellent basis for unemployment and industrial work in the near future.

On May 26th the Spartacus Youth Clubs sponsored a lecture and party at its headquarters, 5th and Girard Avenue. Comrade Manny Garrett, organizer of the New York S. Y. C., spoke on "What Is the Meaning of War and Fascism to Young Workers and Students?" As a result of the anti-fascist united front, several Y. P. S. L.'s were present, who showed a decided interest in the program of the S. Y. C. Then a good time was had by all.

FOR S.Y.C. INFORMATION

NEW YORK CITY:

Manhattan—126 East 16th St. Meets

Thurs. Eve. at 8:30 P.M.

Bronx—1739 Boston Rd. Meets Thurs.

Eve at 8:30 P.M.

Brownsville—1776 Pitkin Ave. Meets

Thurs. Eve. at 8:30 P.M.

CHICAGO—2557 W. North Ave.

PHILADELPHIA—524 W. Thompson St.

KANSAS CITY—Write to Hilmer Salle, 220 West 12th Street.

NEWARK—Write to O. Katz, 371 Belmont Ave.

LOS ANGELES—Write to Ray Sparrow, 1661 Vineyard

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Write to M. Kohler, P. O. Box 593.

NEW HAVEN—Write to M. Gandelman, 36 Stanley St.

PITTSBURGH—Write to Morris Krupka, 1900 Webster Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS—Write to H. Schwartz, 1123 Aldrich Ave. N.

Great Strike Wave Spreads from Coast to Coast

And the strikes continue. Spreading from coast to coast they have struck terror into the hearts of the master class. Big and little, they all display heroic militancy. From dental mechanics to longshoremen, from movie ushers to iron ore miners, the workers of the United States are moving. They are moving against the illusions sponsored by the New Deal fakery.

LONGSHOREMEN PICKET U.S. COAST

One section of the American working class that has its fist against the throat of American capitalism has thrown a picket line around the U. S. from New York to Frisco. "We've got to keep the ships moving," said the mayor of Seattle. To keep the ships moving the police, national guard and thugs are being called out against the strikers. Along the Pacific coast strikers and police have had hand to hand encounters. The issues in the strikes in California, Texas, New York and elsewhere are wages and union recognition.

Not only are the longshoremen absolutely necessary for trade, but they are in addition a vital factor in the event of war. It is therefore to be expected that the ship owners and the government will exert every bit of energy to crush the strike, and to prevent it from involving other workers. Teamsters have shown their solidarity with the longshoremen by refusing to handle any material from docks that are on strike. Fortunately for the bosses, the strike is in good hands—but not for the workers. If Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is today leading the men in a strike it is not because he represents their interests. Rather, it is because he cannot help but yield to the demands of the ranks. In doing so he expects to improve his own "little" racket by strengthening his position among the workers, and strengthening the position of the union so that his bargaining power with the bosses will be greater. At the proper moment he will attempt to come to terms that are satisfactory to him, as he has done in the past.

Fruits and other articles on the docks are beginning to rot. In Galveston, Texas, some owners, fearing the spread of the strike to their ports, have granted a slight wage increase. The strikers are in a position to win, if they keep a sharp eye on their leaders. The officialdom must be made responsible to the membership. Militant struggle, defiance of the police and governmental agencies for betrayal, extension of the strike to more and more docks—that is the path to victory.

MINERS REFUSE TO DIG

The Alabama police have set up a reign of terror in order to break the strike of the iron ore miners. Negro and white workers have proved their solidarity in fighting and falling shoulder to shoulder. Two Negro workers on picket duty were killed by deputy sheriffs. Other workers have been wounded. But, in the fights with thugs and national guardsmen, the casualties have not all been on the miners' side. Here as everywhere the striking workers have learned not to fear the police, but to battle them. That alone is most encouraging. It proves that by the use of tear gas and bullets, the bosses will be unable to beat the workers into submission.

While the Alabama miners fight, miners in other states are not remaining docile. Strikes are either being prepared, or have already begun. In the Messabe range, where the greatest amount of iron ore is produced and where the workers have in past years waged powerful battles, a strike may break any day. This would seriously effect the steel industry. (And if that doesn't a strike of steel workers shortly will.) Butte, Montana, copper miners are already out on strike. Soft coal miners in Hazard, Kentucky, strip

miners in Pittsburg, Kansas, are also out. Coal, iron, cooper. These miners have many times fought tremendous strikes. They are now moving to greater struggles.

AND SO FORTH

Only a short time after William Collins succeeded in damaging the unionization struggle of the auto workers by his agreement with the NRA officials, other auto workers quit their shops. This time the Fisher Body workers are in the lead. These strikers are not however alone, or confined to one city. Detroit, Kansas City, and Cleveland shops have struck. More than that: They reflect "the spirit of unrest among the auto workers," to quote the words of that "great labor leader" and strikebreaker, William Green. The workers are champing at the bit, and Green, ever on the lookout, urges the bosses to beware, to toss the workers a few crumbs.

Auto workers in a half-dozen cities, miners in twice as many more, longshoremen are drawing workers everywhere into strike struggles. St. Louis packing houses are now surrounded by a picket line of meat cutters and butchers who demand higher wages. Oil and refinery workers in the Seminole region of Oklahoma are on strike. The strike may spread to other fields. Shoe workers in Southern Illinois, textile workers, painters, Minneapolis truck drivers are keeping the NRA flunkies of capitalism scurrying from section to section.

WHAT IS INVOLVED

But the workers today have not the confidence in the "recovery" machinery they had a year ago. The auto agreement which gave NRA sanction to the company union served to expose the NRA in the eyes of the workers. It is now becoming apparent that section 7a, which "grants" the right of collective bargaining and free organization, is no more

than a blind behind which misleaders can work. However, because section 7a has disclosed its true purpose, the workers are more than ever determined to make the bosses accept the closed shop.

That factor is of the most vital significance. Thousands of workers are flocking into the unions, and showing an interest in their union that has the labor fakery squirming. The workers are beginning to realize that organization is a prime necessity in the struggle against the bosses. At present the general trend of the workers is in the direction of the American Federation of Labor. Here and there vigorous independent movements have begun, as in the auto factories. But, even more important, is the movement of the workers inside the A. F. of L.

At its last convention, the A. F. of L. was forced to accept, at least partially, the principle of industrial unionism, in the guise of federal unions. Hitherto the strength of the A. F. of L. has been in isolating the skilled workers into craft unions and playing the interests of the skilled organized workers against the unskilled, unorganized workers. Today the workers know that their interests are identical as against those of the bosses. To fight the bosses the greatest forces and unity are necessary. For the boss has on his side the government, the underworld, and his agents in the working class.

Nor does the ferment stop there. Something has occurred that worries these labor leeches more than the form of union organization. The influx of workers who refuse to fall for the humbug of the misleaders, has begun to threaten the jobs of the officialdom. The auto workers and miners are examples. But the steel workers have indicated the greatest feat. For years there has lived off the steel work-

ers Mike Tighe, "grandmother" Tighe. To Mike's surprise the rank and file delegates at the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers took a hand in the proceedings. They forced the seating of delegates who had not been able to pay their tax because of unemployment due to the black listing of union members. They prevented Senator Davis from addressing the convention. And to cap it all, they passed the following demands: Immediate presentation of demands to the steel companies for union recognition and a substantial wage increase; to give a ten day ultimatum to the steel trust, with preparations for a general strike if the demands are not granted. In order to carry these proposals out they elected a special convention committee. Tighe, in disgust, washed his hands of the whole affair.

ONWARD TO STRUGGLE

Organization is proceeding rapidly. Minneapolis drivers have organized the General Drivers Union. Old unions are fast increasing in membership. The Greens and Collinses go with the workers part way in order to maintain their hold on them. Green has smelled a movement for a six-hour day and is now advocating it loudly. Railroad workers in Minneapolis have voted for it. Fifty years ago the widest strike wave the country had seen marched under the banner of the 8-hour day slogan. The slogan for less hours and higher wages can again involve major sections of the working class. Coupled with the demand of union recognition it can initiate a movement that will make the capitalists tremble.

Nothing however is certain. The Greens can still betray. It is the duty of the Communists to prevent such betrayal. Where the workers are, that is where the Communists should be. Strikes alone can never conquer capitalism. Political lessons must be drawn from strike experiences—the role of state, of bosses and labor leaders. The workers are beginning to feel the power that is theirs. They are beginning to feel the strength that lies in the machinery they produce or the food they transport, the strength that lies in their calloused hands. Militant struggle is the only answer the workers have against capitalist oppression. Strike struggles today. Revolutionary struggles tomorrow. —MANNY GARRETT.

Fascism or Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

of middle class elements will then be utilized to try to crush the workers and their organizations and establish Fascism.

The working class must be prepared. They can be aroused, educated and led only by a revolutionary workers' party based on Marxism. That is why the building of such a party, as a section of the new revolutionary international of labor, is the outstanding task of all true working class fighters.

WIN THE YOUTH FOR COMMUNISM

The militant youth have a big role to play in this great movement. It is the jobless and homeless youth, the helpless students, who are being attracted by the Fascists. It is this fertile field for reaction, it is the working class youth, that the revolutionary young workers must win for revolution.

For this is needed a militant, aggressive fighting youth organization which combines clarity of ideas with intelligent audacity of action. The Spartacus Youth movement forms the nucleus for this revolutionary youth league. We must intensify our work, extend its scope, and answer the alternative of Fascism or Communism with: Revolution against wage slavery! A Workers' Dictatorship to Prepare a Communist Society!

Working at Looking for a Job

The State Employment Agency evidently has its own version of Marie Antoinette's famous or rather infamous words, "If they have no bread, let them eat cake." The state gives the version, if they cannot work, let them play. No matter how much they need the wages of work, let them play and forget.

To follow this theorem, they seat the unemployed youth in a game room to wait for a job that never comes. The Employment Agency has become a game room in more than one sense, a game you cannot win. First the players of this hopeless game renew it with enthusiasm, hoping that by some chance, they will win that priceless treasure, today, a job. Pessimistically but doggedly, the unemployed youth go there, their one day a week, each time realizing more and more the futility of getting a job. Shrugging their shoulders despairingly, they try to forget their woes in playing games.

One overhears scraps of conversation, mostly concerning jobs here and there.

A rather sleepy young lady remarks, "I have been coming here for three years and haven't got a job yet." And that, my friends, is a short time indeed, considering the people who have been coming there even for a longer time than that. The only thing one can get at an employment agency is mutual sympathy. Certainly no substitute for a job.

Then there is the long and tiresome waiting, for your name to be called, so that you can try to relax in the game room. It is a mere bagatelle to be kept waiting for two to three hours, even though there is no possibility of getting a job. That agonized waiting is nerve straining. Being called is like being released from a strait-jacket. The girls are becoming wiser and wiser with regard to the reason for their economic plight. They are easier to approach from a revolutionary viewpoint. It is merely a matter of time until they will adopt the revolutionary outlook, and fight together for a real "new deal". —MARY GRANT

OUT ON JUNE 15!

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Principles of Internationalist-Communist Youth

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE I.C.L. YOUTH TO THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE AT AMSTERDAM—February 24-25-26, 1934

1. By the composition of the different participating organizations, the present conference has for its origin the same facts, the same conditions, which were at the bottom of the International Conference of Independent Revolutionary Socialist Parties which took place in Paris on the 27th and 28th of August, 1933. The present conference is its complement, or reflection.

As Bolshevik-Leninist Youth, we take completely as our own, the Declaration made to that conference by our international organizations: On the basis of the failures of the 2nd and 3rd Internationals we must put on the order of the day the necessity for building a new revolutionary international.

2. World capitalism has been now for some years in a stage of decomposition. It can find no progressive outlet from the terrible impasse which the system of profit and exploitation has brought it. There remains only one solution; the transformation of the social order of capitalism into the social order of socialism or communism. This task belongs to the revolutionary proletariat. On the basis of capitalism, there is no solution. There is only war and the violent reaction of Fascism. This is precisely what is happening. The decay of the capitalist order has pushed the class struggle to a pyramidal point. There are two roads to take: (1) the revolutionary internationalist road which will bring about the end of capitalism and the establishment of the new social order, and (2) the national, chauvinistic road which prepares and makes possible the advent of Fascism, whose task it is to maintain the order of capitalism.

There is no middle ground in this historic conflict. The position of revolutionary internationalism is the hope for humanity. The position of nationalism, no matter what the form may be, can result only in the prolonged life of capitalism, defeat of the proletariat, and usher in the reign of brutal fascism. This is not the first time the proletariat has been confronted with the choice of two weapons. Since the birth of the modern proletariat, there has always existed a conflict between nationalism (the influence of capitalism in the workers' movement) and genuine proletarian internationalism, for which there remained but one solution, one aim: the world overthrow of capitalism by revolutionary means. Before the proletarian youth of the world there lies the choice which road to take. It shall and it must take the road of internationalism. There is no hope in any other method. Herein lies the future.

3. Since the proletariat has been organized politically on the basis of scientific socialism, that is, since the foundation of the Communist League of 1847, the international working class movement has passed through great victories and great defeats. There was first the Paris Commune. Its defeat brought with it the dissolution of the 1st International. There followed a long period of the world expansion of capitalism. This growth was characterized also by a tremendous growth of the workers' movement. The 2nd International was born; it carried on an enormous propaganda work and won millions of proletarians to its side. It was a period in which the principles of scientific socialism laid down by Marx and Engels were widely popularized. But capitalism raised its own support in the very ranks of the 2nd International. The labor aristocracy formed the basis of the growth of chauvinism in the workers' movement and gave expression to its pro-capitalist ideology in the support of the

imperialist conflict of 1914-18. In this crucial period, the workers of the world were betrayed. The 2nd International succumbed and was overcome by opportunism and social patriotism (national socialism). But the war also gave birth to the Russian Revolution of October 1917 and the overthrow of many powerful monarchies of Central Europe. The international proletariat rose up anew. Upon the ruins of the 2nd International, overcome by opportunism, social patriotism, ministerialism, arose the third, the Communist International, whose task it declared to be the international revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

4. But the Communist International whose task it was to extend the October Revolution on a world scale, to enlarge the dictatorship of the proletariat, has failed in this task. It has failed in this task because of the degeneration of its leadership, concentrated in the hands of the Soviet bureaucracy, both in principle and practice. One of the decisive reasons for this decadence of the Communist International resulted from the failure of the revolution to arrive in western Europe, during the years of 1918-23. Since that time, what was lacking in Europe as well as in the Far East, was not proper objective conditions for a victory of the proletariat, but a leadership capable of assuring such a victory. The degeneration of the Communist International has taken the form summed up in the application of the theory of "Socialism in One Country". Once again, the abandonment of the international outlook, the reliance upon national forces and frontiers, that is: We have seen once more, the betrayal of the internationalist conception founded by Marxism as the necessary instrument to guarantee the victory of the proletariat and to establish the classless society. Again, the International has died, overcome by national conceptions which brought about the surrender of the international struggle in favor of the interests of the struggle in one country. It manifested itself further in the: (a) bureaucratic regime of the Party, (b) splitting of the trade unions (red trade union oppositions), (c) the betrayal of the colonial revolutions (China, India), (d) false understanding and mis-application of the united front tactic, most strikingly illustrated in Germany, (e) complete bankruptcy in the struggle against war and fascism (masquerade congresses), etc. The fundamental conclusions to be drawn from the experiences of the last ten years of struggle are summed up in the form of the eleven points of the pre-conference of the International Left Opposition.

5. Up to recently, the International Left Opposition (today the I. C. L.), under whose banner we stand, considered the Communist Party as its own, in spite of its errors in policy and action, and fought, as a faction, for the regeneration of the C. I., for the return to the fundamental concepts of the first four congresses of the C. I.

Now that the complete bankruptcy of the German C. P. and the C. I. has been clearly established (they still maintain that no errors were committed by them in Germany) through the tragic experiences of the German proletariat, our task consists of re-establishing once again the international leadership of the proletariat, to forge the new Party, the Party of world revolution, the Party of International Communism. The first steps accomplished in this direction (the agreement of the four organizations at the Paris conference) are a beginning full of hope for all the revolutionary workers. We must work on this task in order to guarantee the working class its world party, the International.

6. Following the German catastrophe we observe an enormous rise of centrist tendencies. Many of the old Social Demo-

cratic parties dare not openly to proclaim reformism. Wells, Blum and Vandervelde declare that reformism is dead. They replace reformism by centrism, which means that they continue real reformist politics but hide it under revolutionary phraseology.

The centrists call for action and demand a "struggle to the end", yet, when faced with the question of how to lead the struggle their real character is revealed. They hesitate, they fear principles, they fear to take decisive, clear and bold steps, they fear above all to burn the bridges behind them. They hide their lack of perspectives and lack of assurance behind sentimental demands for "organic unity" between the organizations which stabbed the proletariat in the back, as if the summing up of the errors and crimes of the two bankrupt internationals could lead the proletariat to anything but catastrophe.

The revolutionary youth must consider this phraseology with the greatest distrust, and continually show the contradiction between this phraseology and political action.

7. If in the 1st International there was no separate youth movement, the epoch of imperialism marked the birth of the first organizations of the proletarian youth. In the midst of the 2nd International there were the rising generations, the youth federations, which were uninfluenced by parliamentarism and conservatism, and made up the largest sector of the left wing of the workers' movement. The filthy betrayal of the social-democratic parties during the imperialist war of 1914-18 led to a split within the social democratic parties which were working in active collaboration with their respective bourgeoisies, and the Socialist youth federations which took a position against the imperialist war at the Berne Conference (1915). Whereas almost all the social democratic parties passed over openly to the side of the bourgeoisie, the majority of the proletarian youth organizations, the International of Socialist Youth, remained loyal to the principles of revolutionary class struggle. It was these organizations which formed the Young Communist International in 1919. And the latter, which was supposed to carry through its revolutionary continuity by reassembling the broad masses of proletarian youth, through education, theoretical and practical, prepare the reserves of the workers' army, has failed in its duty, because it was trampled underfoot by Stalinist revisionism.

The reformist and Stalinist youth organizations are incapable of leading or organizing the proletarian youth in the spirit of international revolutionary struggle, based on the unshakable foundations of Marxist theory. When the German tragedy demonstrated clearly the consequences of the reformist policy, nearly all the sections of the Y.S.I. remained "solemnly and immovably devoted to the principles of democracy" and waited, as in Austria, until it was too late, before resorting to revolutionary violence in opposition to entrenched reaction; or preached, the "defense of the democratic country" against the invasion of the Hitler bands, as if this were the only threat to the Austrian proletariat. Although in some sections (France, Poland, Belgium and Spain) there is an expression of willingness to struggle against capitalism, the Y.S.I. under the influence of reformism can lead the youth only to ignominious capitulation.

By its unconditional surrender to the Soviet bureaucracy and its reactionary anti-internationalist theory and practice of socialism in one country, the Y.C.I. has in reality renounced its program. It has failed in its tasks, be it the winning of broad masses of young workers, the revolutionary education of the youth, the struggle against war, work in the trade

unions, among the students and peasant youth. But it attempts to hide these failures with high sounding slogans and wearisome phraseology. It is clearly to be observed that in all capitalist countries its organizations are merely vast sieves, incapable of holding the youth who join under the impetus of objective conditions.

The bankruptcy of the 2nd and 3rd Internationals means at the same time the bankruptcy of their youth organizations. The revolutionary party ought to constitute the true leader of the revolutionary struggle and consequently the leader of the youth organizations; the failure of the party as an historic revolutionary factor means automatically the failure of the youth organization.

8. During the imperialist war the youth played a foremost part in the regeneration of the entire workers' movement. Today, the regeneration of the international working class movement and the creation of a new international are inconceivable without the awakening, the reassembling, the reorganization of proletarian youth. In reality there does not exist a revolutionary youth international, and the sharpening class conflict demands, without equivocation, such an organization.

9. This whole situation throws upon us the task of attempting at all costs to instill the proletarian youth with a clear class consciousness and to give it a separate organization, an organization which will undertake to re-assemble the youth under the banner of the new international and to raise cadres in order to assure the historic continuity of the proletarian struggle until the abolition of classes.

10. It is our firm belief that the joint declaration of four organizations, Independent Socialist Party (Holland), Revolutionary Socialist Party (Holland), Socialist Workers Party (Germany), and International Communist League, at the Paris conference clearly outlines the road to the Fourth International which is dictated by the whole course of events: On the basis of a break with and an implacable struggle against reformism, centrism and bureaucratic centrism, we must unite the healthy forces of the proletarian movement for the creation of the new International upon whom will depend the future of the revolution and of the proletariat.

11. To the subordination of the Young Socialist International to reformism, and to social patriotism; and to the subordination of the Young Communist International to the Soviet bureaucracy, to socialism in one country (National reformism), we must counterpose the regeneration of the international youth movement on the basis of proletarian internationalism, built on the granite foundations of Marxist theory and enriched by a century of experiences of proletarian struggle, above all the Russian Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky. And more, the regeneration of the international youth movement, that is, the building of a new revolutionary youth international, cannot be accomplished on the basis of the political and organizational teachings of the two bankrupt youth internationals. The Declaration of the Four concretized clearly the political and organizational concepts fitting to the experiences of the international working class movement which alone could serve as the basis of work in the creation of the new international and consequently its youth section. In addition we have the splendid instructions of the 2nd and 3rd Congresses of the Y. C. I., which by and large serve as a guide for specific youth work.

12. The present conference will have been historically justified if it can lay the basis of a working collaboration towards the direction of this new interna-

(Continued on Page 6)

BOOK REVIEW

The Arms Racket

"When in 1914 the Kaiser's armies marched westward into Belgium and eastward toward Russia, German soldiers were killed by German guns manned by the armies of King Albert and Czar Nicholas II. . . . On a village green in rural England stands a War Memorial: a cannon captured by the local regiment from the Germans. On one side of the cannon are engraved the names of the English soldiers who were killed in that advance. On the other side is the manufacturer's name: The English Vickers, Ltd."

These striking facts are among the many to be found in the abundance of pamphlets and books recently issued on armaments, "Arms and the Men" (Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc.)—from which the above is quoted—"Patriotism Ltd" and "The Secret International" (published by the Union of Democratic Control—London, England) are outstanding in this field.

The munition producers are internationalists to the core! They sell arms to the enemy country, before or even during war; they help build up war industries in all countries—regardless of whom the victims of the deadly products may be. One motive runs through all their actions—as the actions of their capitalist brothers in other industries—profits, more profits, greater profits.

The pamphlets under review cover the main munition firms in the world: Vickers Ltd (England), Krupp (Germany), Schneider-Creusot (France), Skoda (Czecho-Slovakia), Mitsui (Japan) and Bethlehem Steel (United States). In all cases these firms are directly connected with the bankers, steel magnates and politicians. In Europe there is a definite connection among the companies through individuals being on boards of directors at one time.

Treaties, pacts and agreements are scraps of paper to these modern knights. The trifling incident that England and Germany were at war in 1914-1917 could not stand in the way of Vickers Ltd. War time or peace time, profits must go on!

Munitions were shipped through the neutral country, Sweden. Or the Versailles Treaty limitation on German rearmament was overcome by secret shipment of munitions—with the knowledge of the British government! When no big wars are on, small wars are either manufactured or encouraged—by large-scale expensive propaganda, and the sale of munitions to both sides of the fight—witness the Chaco War.

CAPITALISM BRINGS WARS

What most of these writings fail to see or emphasize is that while munition interests may foster, intensify and prolong wars, the real cause for military conflict among nations lies deeper: in the very parasitic, exploiting system of wage slavery, capitalism. The national capitalists seek markets for their surplus goods and capital that they cannot sell or invest at home. Since the markets of the world are limited and have been divided among the robber nations, an increase of one group is at the expense of the other. When one group cannot achieve its aims peacefully, around the conference tables, it resorts to violent means, to war.

Nor do we find in these pamphlets any detailed information on the connection of the munition producers with the powerful business, industrial and banking interests of the country. This important phase of the problem is skimmed over. For example, the connections between Bethlehem, Steel and E. L. du Pont Nemours Co. in the United States with the basic interests of the country, steel railroads, automobile and banking. This job is yet to be done.

What is the solution to the growth of armaments, and the entire munition racket? Disarmament conferences? These are nothing but sham pantomimes which

WHAT? NO MORE ARMS FOR THE CHACO WAR?

So Roosevelt after all is for peace. He is going to stop the war in South America, between Bolivia and Paraguay over Chaco, by prohibiting the shipment of munitions from this country to either side. Well, it seems that we were all wrong about the President.

Wrong we may be—show us if you can!—but not in this case—not by a long shot! Even in this peace step Roosevelt is serving his true masters, the Rockefellers and the Morgans. Proof? Easy enough; we need but quote:

"It was considered probable (merely probable!) that the haste displayed by the administration (in getting an embargo on arms shipments—S.) has been due to the expectation of a Paraguayan victory in the extensive fighting around Fort Canada. This, in the opinion of experts here, would open the road to Paraguayan troops to the oil fields and refinery of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia." (New York Times, May 23, 1934).

So Rockefeller does not dictate to Roosevelt! Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company of Bolivia has been supplying 400,000 gallons of oil a month to the Bolivian army during the war. If Paraguay captures the fields, Rockefeller's oil, investments, profits are threatened (or as we are accustomed to hear it: American oil, American investments, American profits are in danger!) Roosevelt serves his master!

JAPAN ISSUES WARNING

With sweeping arrogance Japan, last month, told the other imperialist powers to keep hands off China. This crack was

cover up real war programs. Look at Roosevelt's plans for limitation of arms and his tremendous war budget. This farce of disarmament has gone so far that the reactionary, semi-Fascist veterans have recently called for disarmament! Of course their resolution contained not a word about France's feverish war preparations!

Some propose state monopoly of armaments production. This is the position of "The Union of Democratic Control" and is already being hinted at in the United States by Senator Nye who is in charge of the munition-investigation committee. Most governments already have control of munition production and export.

"So far the steps taken towards public control of armaments are only laughable. Armament manufacturers have not been in any way inconvenienced as a result of the acceptance by the British and several other governments of a rule that the manufacture and export of arms must be licensed by the State. So far this rule has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of manufacturers and governments. It is, in fact, nothing but a war provision." (The Secret International—page 46.—Our emphasis).

REVOLUTION AGAINST WAR

If the governments would take over the complete business, would the problem be solved? Hardly. The basic causes of war would still exist; the governments are nothing but executive committees of the ruling classes. But one need not worry about this possibility; it is either a dream of middle class elements or outright fakery of militarists and politicians.

Events will move in a different direction. It is up to us to answer with a decisive "Yes" the question posed at the conclusion of "The Secret International:

"... may not the next appeal to the warlike passions of the nations prove and justifiably prove to be the signal not for war, but for revolution?"

I COVER THE WAR FRONT

BY SPARTACUS

particularly aimed at the United States. The American government and capitalists have been building munition apparatuses, granting loans and helping rearm the Chinese government—in order to reap big profits and to counter-act Japan's gobbling up of China.

Roosevelt's government came back with a snappy reply. Japan hastened to "explain": Her interest in China was no different from that of the U. S. in Latin America! In other words, if American imperialism can have free play to oppress the peoples of the American continent, why should not the Japanese have the same rights in the Far East? No spokesman of Washington has yet replied in verbal or written form, to this argument!

ROOSEVELT'S REAL REPLY

Roosevelt's comeback takes far more definite form: Plans to fortify Alaska by naval planes and vessels. ("Japan means to take control of all the fishing in Bristol Bay" says Congressman Sirovich). Five naval planes, six vessels and about 500 are "surveying the territory". The big naval building program, the fleet maneuver to be held in N. Y. on May 31 and the preparedness of the country for war: These are Roosevelt's replies.

MUNITION PRODUCERS KNOW NO FATHERLAND!

Faced with a coming armed conflict between the U. S. and Japan E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., a powerful American munition producer, connected with General Motors, is helping in building war

industries in Japan. The liberals and pacifists are amazed; the daily press feigns indignation; Congressional investigations are threatened. Even the du Pont company issues some meaningless denial.

Now why all this fuss! If du Pont does not make investments or sell munitions to Japan, China, Bolivia and Paraguay—very impartially—how can they pay big dividends?

Income and dividends tell the story of success and failure. Du Pont's figures, including General Motors, show:

Income from Operations
(After provision for depreciation and obsolescence of plants and equipments)
First Quarter 1934\$8,813,143
First Quarter 1933 2,369,570

Dividends
First Quarter 1934\$9,982,044
or 90c per share of stock.
First Quarter 1933\$3,825,428
or 35c per share of stock.

And we are still in an economic depression! Wait until "we" get started!

WHO FIGHTS THE WARS?

Memorial Day began as a commemoration of the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. It is appropriate to recall the "patriotic services" of the founders of the present respectable "Houses" of Morgan, Mellon and their kind. Patriotic gentlemen bought from the government \$17,486 in defective arms, which would shoot off the fingers of the soldiers using them, and sold the same arms back to the same government for \$109,912. What are a few dead soldiers as compared to profits for the parasites!

The sons of the rich did not have to enter the Civil War. They could buy a substitute—buy a life of a poor young worker in the war to abolish slavery! The "American Guardian", (April 20, 1934) a mid-western Socialist paper, quotes a letter written during this period by the father of the present multi-millionaire, Andrew Mellon, to one of his sons: "I had hoped," wrote the old gent to his son, James Mellon, then in Wisconsin, "my boy was going to make a smart, intelligent business man and was not such a goose as to be seduced from duty by the declamation of buncombe speeches. It is only greenhorns who enlist. You can learn nothing in the army. . . . Here there is no credit attached to going. All now stay if they can and go if they must. Those who are able to pay for substitutes, do so, and no discredit attaches. In time you will come to understand and believe that a man may be a patriot without risking his own life or sacrificing his health. There are plenty of other lives less valuable or others ready to serve for the love of country.

For the love of country! The Mellons and Morgans will celebrate Memorial Day by placing weaths on the graves of the Civil War soldiers many of whom served as their substitutes or were killed by the use of defective guns which their fathers sold.

For the love of country they sent thousands of American boys across to fight their war for profits. For love of country they are now preparing to plunge the new generation of youth into a world slaughter. What patriotic, self-sacrificing gentlemen!

YOUNG SPARTACUS

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Go Fight, You Fools!

Go fight, you fools! Tear up the earth with strife

And spill each others guts upon the field;

Serve unto death the men you served in life

So that their wide dominions may not yield.

Stand by the flag—the lie that still allures;

Lay down your lives for land you do not own,

And give unto a war that is not yours
Your gory tithe of mangled flesh and bone.

But whether it be yours to fall or kill
You must not question why nor where,
You see the tiny crosses on that hill?

It took all those to make one millionaire.

The bugle screams, the cannons cease to roar.

"Enough! enough! God give us peace again."

The rats, the maggots and the Lords of War

Are fat to bursting from their meal of men.

So stagger back, you stupid dupes who've "won",

Back to your stricken towns to toil anew,

For there your dismal tasks are still undone

And grim Starvation gropes again for you.

Then you will find that "nation" is a name
And boundaries are things that don't exist;

That Labor's bondage, worldwide, is the same,

And ONE the enemy it must resist.

RALPH CHAPLIN, Montreal, 1914

Why Two Anti-War Demonstrations on May 30th

On May 30th, there will be two anti-war, anti-Fascist youth demonstrations in New York City. One under the auspices of the United Youth Committee Against War and Fascism, which includes the Yipsels, S.Y.C.s, Communist Youth Opposition, Communist League of Struggle, Youth Group, Student League for Industrial Democracy, Young Circle League, etc., the other, the National Youth Day demonstration organized by the Young Communist League controlled Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism and other Stalinist youth groups.

Why two demonstrations on the same day for similar purposes? Who is responsible for this division?

We restate the facts at some length particularly in view of their distortion in the official Stalinist press, the "Daily Worker" and "Young Worker".

1. A representative of the New York City Committee of the S.Y.C.s appeared before the City Executive Committee of the Young Peoples Socialist League and proposed that the two organizations jointly call a conference which would organize a demonstration for the freedom of the four deported German youth, Bobzien, Hose, Liebermann and Goldstein.

The reply of the Yipsei committee was that they were already preparing for several demonstrations (May 1st, May 19th, "No More War" parade, May 30th, Mitchell Square protest against the beating of the six Yipsels last Memorial Day.) It was therefore agreed that the May 30th Mitchell Square demonstration be converted into a united front action around two major slogans: the four German youth and the six Yipsels.

Our joint sub-committee drew up a list of youth organizations to be invited. This included the National Student League. The Yipsels objected to our proposal to invite the Young Communist League and we agreed not to press the point in the committee, obviously reserving it to make our proposal at the full conference.

2. At the Conference the observers of the National Student League proposed that our conference dissolve and its constituent organizations join the conference for National Youth Day to be held May 13th. They stated that the N.S.L. had been invited at the last minute. That the Y.C.L. and similar groups were excluded from our conference.

The S.Y.C.s delegates replied by citing the letter sent to various national youth organizations, including the N.S.L. and the Y.C.L., for a national conference for the defense of the four deported German youth held in New York April 9th. **Neither organization had replied to this communication.**

We proposed that the conference elect a committee to meet with a similar committee of the May 13 conference to arrange one demonstration against war and Fascism under joint auspices for May 30th. This proposal was rejected by the N.S.L.ers. "Join our conference or . . .!"

The Yipsels introduced an amendment that we would have a united front with the Y.C.L. if they would repudiate the statements made by William Patterson, the head of the International Labor Defense, in which he attacked the signers of the protest on behalf of the four deported German youth sponsored by the Committee For Non-Partisan Labor Defense and stated that the German young workers "still remain free from jail and torture".

The amendment was criticized by the Spartacus delegates as an ultimatum which could only stand in the way of unity. After heated discussion and a recess, the Yipsels withdrew their amendment and the original motion for common action accepted unanimously.

The conference further decided that since the name "National Youth Day" was intimately connected with only one

Statement by the N.Y. City Committee, Spartacus Youth Clubs

section of the movement, the Stalinist Y.C.L. and its auxiliaries we propose a mutually acceptable name for the demonstration other than National Youth Day. Further, that a common leaflet be issued clearly stating that the demonstration is being arranged by a joint committee of the two conferences.

The United Youth Conference accepted a number of definite slogans under the general head of "Against War and Fascism", which dealt with the naval maneuvers in N. Y., the four German youth, the six Yipsels, the murder of the Cuban students. These were to be proposed to the joint arrangements committee.

3. Our Conference committee informed the committee for the May 13th Conference of our decisions for united front and our action in sending a delegation to their Conference. Despite this, the May 13th Conference went ahead with its regular agenda and only after it had practically exhausted its routine business it permitted our delegation to present its position.

The Conference accepted our proposal for a joint demonstration and empowered its incoming committee to work with ours.

4. On May 15th the two committees were to meet. When our committee attempted to make joint arrangements for the agenda, it was told that we were to make our proposals for the demonstration when that point is reached by the arrangements committee of the May 13th conference.

It was clear that the Stalinists were opposed to a joint arrangements committee. After a while they agreed that it would be a joint meeting.

5. It was agreed that the slogans of the demonstration would be: Against War and Fascism, on the naval maneuvers, Cuban students and masses, etc. **The Stalinists rejected the two main slogans of our committee: on the four German youth and the six Yipsels.**

Their arguments are interesting: The names of the four deported German youth were unknown. When their names were given, the argument was changed. There are thousands of anti-Fascist victims, why select four? Our reply was that there were thousands of labor prisoners in the U. S. yet we have special slogans and conferences for Mooney.

We had previously included "Free Thaelman and Torgler" among our slogans. This was also rejected on the grounds that the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism was non-partisan (!) and therefore could not mention the names of specific political leaders! It was pointed out that the May 13th Conference of the American League had accepted a resolution for the freedom of Thaelman (Torgler was not mentioned!). When this was denied by Jim Lerner of the American League, the "Daily Worker" was quoted and the Stalinists shamefacedly kept quiet but refused to change their actions!

Their proposal was the vague slogan, "Defend the Anti-Fascist Fighters". After explaining that we did not believe that they had stated their real reasons for rejecting our slogans, which were factional ones, our Committee agreed to withdraw these slogans—with the understanding that our section of the demonstration would carry them.

Is better proof needed of our desire for united action than the withdrawal of the two main slogans of our conference?

6. The real issue of conflict, again arose: a joint demonstration or the fusion of the United Youth Committee into the National Youth Day Committee? We presented our proposal for a joint name other than National Youth Day, joint publicity, and a common leaflet issued by a joint committee which would make clear that the two conferences were

working together.

The Stalinists insisted on National Youth Day. It was a tradition of the young workers, supported by thousands, etc. The so-called tradition was discussed including last year's violation of agreements in New York National Youth Day demonstration, the tearing up of YOUNG SPARTACUS, etc.

Another reason was added: The May 13th Conference had instructed them to organize "National Youth Day". They could not change the decision of the Conference. What non-Stalinist organization could possibly have objected to having a mutually acceptable name for the sake of a common demonstration? None!

The Stalinists finally "conceded". We could call the demonstration anything we want; they would call it "National Youth Day"! And this stupid proposal in the name of common action, united front! It could lead to nothing but friction, difficulty and possibly actual conflict at the demonstration.

On the matter of a common leaflet the Stalinists were divided among themselves. (Their final decision as stated in the "Daily Worker" in a negative manner and by their representatives on other occasions was against a common leaflet.)

The joint meeting was at a standstill. A recess failed to help. The United Youth Committee stated that it was ready to meet again with the N. Y. D. committee the next evening. That meanwhile they should consult the organizations of the May 13th conference and bring before them our proposals. The Stalinists replied, like big hearted fellows, that if we changed our minds we could join "their demonstration." The meeting was then adjourned by the chairman. (According to the Stalinists we "walked out" of the committee meeting!)

Our proposal for a meeting the next evening was repeated to John Marks of the Y.C.L. and it was agreed that he or Lerner would telephone us the next evening at 7.

7. Our committee met on Wednesday evening, May 16th. When no phone call came from the Stalinists we reached them by phone and were informed that their position of the previous evening was unchanged. Our committee decided to reiterate its position in a letter to the National Youth Day Committee which included the right of the Stalinists to call their section of the demonstration "National Youth Day Section".

This letter was sent by messenger but the office of the American League was closed. After our meeting we read the next day's issue of the "Daily Worker" (May 17th) which contained an article headed "Y.P.S.L. Leaders Split National Youth Day Unity in Committee" and attacked "the Socialist-renegade clique".

The article had been written before 7 o'clock—before we were notified of the final action of the Stalinists and while our committee was still considering ways and means of achieving unity!

8. Nevertheless, the next day our delegation brought our letter to Jim Lerner. They asked for a written reply. He claimed that he did not have any. He replied verbally in answer to questions that they were opposed to dropping "National Youth Day" as the name of the common demonstration and opposed to a common leaflet and publicity.

The next day their "reply" appeared in the form of a letter to the members of the Y.P.S.L., the Young Circle League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy. **To the members of three of the organizations of our conference, not to organizations or to our conference!**

It was more than obvious that these people were afraid of a real united front!

9. But they have to explain all this to their followers. The slander machine of the Stalinists is put in full motion. John Marks, national organizational secretary of the Y.C.L., is entrusted with the real job: To slander the Spartacus Youth Clubs (the "Trotskyites") as anti-Soviet youth. (Daily Worker, May 19th).

Why did Lerner and Marks reject the slogan proposed by the Spartacus Youth Clubs at the joint meeting, of "Defense of the Soviet Union" instead of the vague and meaningless slogan of "Support the peace policies of the Soviet Union"? Lerner explained it at the meeting. The "Defense of the Soviet Union" was a **communist** slogan and therefore could not be supported by the American League Against War and Fascism! The Yipsels supported it. The American League objected! No attempt was then made to call us "anti-Soviet"!

10. In summary. It was the S.Y.C.s that proposed to the United Youth Committee a common demonstration with the Stalinists on May 30th. It was the United Youth Committee that approached the May 13th Conference of the Stalinists. We were ready to concede on every possible point except one:

WE WANTED A GENUINE UNITED FRONT, A COMMON DEMONSTRATION RUN BY A JOINT COMMITTEE AND NOT AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE STALINIST NATIONAL YOUTH DAY CONFERENCE AND DEMONSTRATION.

The Spartacus Youth Clubs will continue to fight for the united front. We have succeeded in getting the New York Yipsels to agree to common action which would include the Stalinist youth on the basis of genuine united front agreements—a step which is in violation of their National Committee decision and even runs counter to the sentiment among sections of the Yipsels who still remember the shameful Madison Square Garden affair.

Forward to the United Youth Demonstration Against War and Fascism! Forward to an all-inclusive genuine united front!

Communist Youth Principles

(continued from page 2)

tional organization, which is dictated to us by the entire march of events. Only a healthy and clear discussion and a confrontation of the political positions of the various organizations on this problem and their verification in the light of the experience of the struggle, will be able to lay the grounds for such an agreement.

Comrades! The present generation is living through historic days. These are decisive moments. We have tremendous tasks to perform. Our generation must respond to the demands of the situation. We must lend all our strength to the creation of this new international of the world proletariat. We must create the new youth international. Our generation must be educated and trained for these gigantic struggles. It must be in a position to solve them and solve them victoriously. Let our creative work live up to the level of our responsibilities!

Forward in the spirit of revolutionary internationalism, in the spirit of those great champions of the proletarian youth,

SCOTTSBORO CASE

Postal Telegraph and Western Union have been instructed not to deliver any protest telegrams to the judge who helped frame up the Scottsboro boys. So many telegrams of this character have reached the judge that he has taken this extraordinary measure to stop them.

The Scottsboro boys must not be forgotten! A new trial and their freedom must be won!

A Guide to the Communist Manifesto

Of extreme importance to the youth is a deep familiarization with the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels. Many comrades who content themselves with fleeting ideas from this basic work, eventually find themselves unable to harmonize its import with critical current questions. Indeed, this classic is an historical switchboard whose plugs, with proper manipulation can always fit any hole seething with present problems and provide us with an amazingly simple answer. Of course there are names, movements and circumstances that appear obsolete. However, their value consists in affording a necessary comprehension of social conditions that preceded ours and from which our movement is a continuation.

To understand the "Manifesto" it is preferable that several comrades form a study group; discussion invariably arising from such procedure contributes far more to its mastery than a dozen silent readings.

The "Manifesto" contains four parts; the first two and the last are infinitely more important than the third since the latter part consists of unfamiliar names, movements, etc. But it does not mean that the third part should be glossed over for it contains a valuable appraisal of the then current forms of socialism.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM

In part one, Bourgeois and Proletarians, the authors trace the decline of medieval economy through the period of geographical discovery that gave an impetus to the then newly-born bourgeoisie. Upon that, they examine the effects of the development of manufacture that emanated from the discovery and its decline that resulted from the industrial revolution. Thus from manufacture followed machine manufacture, the former, designating commodities produced by hand under a social division of labor; the second, implies commodities machine made, with the worker as an appendage to the machine, tracing its movements instead of it following him.

The revolutionary character of capitalism is skillfully analysed layer after layer. Each layer is flapped back and we observe a malignant growth becoming larger and larger until the entire organism is rotten ripe for destruction. Today these conditions are painfully plain, but genius was required for such discovery in 1847.

The second part, Proletarians and Communists, deals with the relationship between the Communist party and the working class, a very desirable and necessary point, which in essence holds good today. Then follows a denial of the bourgeois accusation, i. e., the Communists making women common property. Marx and Engels irrefutably prove that justice, morals, ethics, etc. are invariably constituted on the basis of the ruling class. Therefore, the working class develops its own morals and ethics, since these arise out of burning social issues and class interests that are diametrically posed. When these lines were written class interests were blurred. Today they virtually strike one in the face whether or not he wishes to see them.

The chapter on socialist and communist literature, describes bankrupt editions of feudalistic petty bourgeois and other forms of socialist panaceas that had an anaemic life in those days. An insight into many of the modern Social Democratic views can be found here. The last and shortest, but not least important chapter expresses the relationship between the Communist party and opposition parties. In those days national bourgeois parties were warring on feudalism; this the communists considered a revolutionary step and invariably sided with the revolutionary bourgeoisie. The Com-

God's Angry Man -- The Life of John Brown

God's Angry Man, by H. Ehrlich

John Brown's God was a god of thunderous decrees and merciless vengeance. From the first to the last of these tumultuous, gripping pages, we feel the stormy fanaticism, the steadfast purpose of this man of the Lord.

GOD'S ANGRY MAN is a highly dramatized account of John Brown's life, particularly of his deeds in "Bloody Kansas" in the anti-slavery cause, and at Harper's Ferry in Virginia during his attempt to lead a rebellion of the Negro slaves. It falls short of a complete picture of the historical setting in which this famous man lived and fought, although occasionally there is a partial picture, well presented. The author attempts no judgment of the man of his work, but faithfully presents all sides of the case. Ehrlich's emphasis is on the personalities involved, rather than on their setting. Yet the very facts themselves are so fascinating, the manner of describing them so powerful, that the book is well worth reading.

John Brown believed quite literally that he had been chosen by Jehovah to free the Negro slaves. In the days before the Civil War, the "Underground Railroad" was an institution in the North. Respectable Northerners devoted themselves to the work of helping individual runaway or stolen slaves to gain their freedom. But this courageous lover of equality had a far more serious vision. He believed that the slaves should be led en masse to gain their freedom—and he, John Brown, was to be that leader to show the way. With a gun in his hand, and the firm belief in his holy mission in his heart, Brown spared neither him-

self nor his numerous and devoted family.

The personality of this exceptional man was so magnetic, so inspiring, that he was able to rally to his support his seven sons and a numerous band of brave young men, who followed him blindly. However, he gradually infused them with his spirit and his beliefs, and they fought unflinchingly to their death.

Having formed his plan of action, Brown went about seeking support. After many setbacks and much effort, he gained the backing of a group of idealistic and moneyed people, collected his little band of fighters, and went South. The fatal mistake of the leader was his confidence that all the slaves needed was a slight spark to set them aflame in revolt. He did not realize the cowed passivity of the Negro people, who finally gained their "freedom" only by a strategical military decree issued by Lincoln some time after, during the Civil War.

THE ATTACK AT HARPER'S FERRY

The events at Harper's Ferry are vividly drawn. We see the attack by the small band that God's angry man had mustered. We live through every feeling of the failure of the expected response, the death of most of the attackers—who fought to the end—and the heart rending collapse of the whole affair. Throughout his trial, John Brown maintained his principles and his courage. He finally died on the gallows—a brave, fanatical

sponsor of the cause of freedom.

According to Ehrlich, John Brown was one of a family which had a strong degree of insanity running through the generations. His methods and his career open him up personally to a very strong suspicion about his own sanity. Yet whatever may be the disagreement about the man himself, it is indisputable that John Brown's rebellion was, the match that set a powerful fire burning. The whole North was swept with reawakened anti-slavery sentiment. In the South, the pro-slavery forces tried to consolidate themselves for the approaching struggle. As Simons says in his "Social Forces In American History," within a year people were marching in great numbers to the tune of "John Brown's Body".

The steady growth of capitalism in the North would sooner or later have led to a conflict with the slave-owning class of the South. But John Brown undoubtedly did a great deal to crystallize the sentiment in the North, and gave heart to the enemies of slavery.

History is an important source of knowledge. But it is always interesting to observe the people who are thrown up by history, and who write another line or page. From this point of view, GOD'S ANGRY MAN is an excellent book, which is read with great interest and enjoyment.

—LILLIAN BORD.

Rosa Luxemburg

On Imperialism

Capitalist desire for imperialistic expansion, as the expression of its highest maturity in the last period of its life, has the economic tendency to change the whole world into capitalistically producing nations, to sweep away all superannuated, precapitalistic methods of production and of society, to subjugate all the riches of the earth and all means of production to capital, to turn the laboring masses of the peoples of all zones into wage slaves. In Africa and in Asia, from the most northern regions to the southernmost point of South America and in the South Seas, the remnants of old communistic social groups of feudal society, of patriarchal systems, and of ancient handicraft production are destroyed and stamped out by capitalism. Whole peoples are destroyed, ancient civilizations are leveled to the ground, and in their place profiteering in its most modern forms is being established. This brutal triumphal procession of capitalism through the world, accompanied by all the means of force, of robbery, and of infamy, has one bright phase: It has created the premises for its own final overthrow, it has established the capitalist world rule upon which, alone, the Socialist world revolution can follow. This is the only cultural and progressive aspect of the great so-called works of culture that were brought to the primitive countries. To capitalist economists and politicians railroads, matches, sewerage systems and warehouses are progress and culture.

Of themselves such works, grafted upon primitive conditions, are neither culture nor progress, for they are too dearly paid for with the sudden economic and cultural ruin of the peoples who must drink down the bitter cup of misery and horror of two social orders, of traditional agriculture landlordism, of superrefined capitalist exploitation, at one and the same time. Only as the material conditions for the destruction of capitalism and the abolition of class society (mature) can the effects of capitalist triumphal march through the world bear the stamp of progress in an historical sense. In this sense imperialism, too, is working in our interest.

World Youth Movement

BELGIUM

The "Leninist Youth of Belgium" issued on May 1 the first number of their monthly paper, *La Voix des Jeunes* (Voice of the Youth). It is a four page tabloid size printed paper and contains articles on the young workers, jobless youth, students, the young Socialists of Belgium and France and war.

SPAIN

The deep going ferment in the ranks of the Young Socialist Federation of Spain was manifested at its national congress held in April. On the question of international affiliation the vote of the delegates was as follows:

For II International	103
For IV International	76
Abstaining	600 (approx.)

The young Socialists are very critical of the Socialist party and often take an independent lead in the class struggle. They have been particularly active in the fight against the Fascist bands. Their paper *Renovacion* speaks of the need of work within the armed forces. It expresses itself openly for civil war against the existing capitalist government.

Its issue of March 3, 1934 contains a reply to a letter from our Spanish comrades for united front on the following points: Freedom of the press, assemblage, organization; amnesty for all revolutionary political and social prisoners; subsidy for the unemployed at the expense of the state and the employers; a general strike of 48 hours on a national scale against the reactionary Cortes (Parliament) of Lerroux-Gil Robles; dissolution of the Cortes and a new election with voting privileges for all above 18 including soldiers; prohibition of the Fascist and semi-Fascist press.

The Socialist youth, while accepting the need for united action and the proposed minimum program, conclude that "the objective is victory, the revolution". Y. S. will report on further negotiations.

RECRUITS

Ride in the subway and see the world:
They all pass through.

"Get your papers here!"

Half a man comes clumping through the car,
He left his feet in Flanders.

* * * *

At Penn Station the blind singer gets on,
Holds to the stanchion and sings "Mother Machree".

Why don't you sing "Tipperary"?

That's what you were singing when your eyes blew out in Belleau Wood.

* * * *

And the one with t.b.

He was gassed at Chateau-Thierry.

Now he sells soapstone images from a tray.

* * * *

They all make a living.

Dont laugh.

Half a man makes half a living,

And in the next war they'll all be there
Now that they know who sent them.

They'll come clumping and tapping and coughing

To the barricades.

Half a man can finish half a banker;

Sit in the subway, comrades,

And meet the army.

—FLORENCE BECKER.

munists, well aware of bourgeois treachery after consolidating their rule, never placed themselves under leadership of the bourgeoisie, but marched separately, struck feudalism unitedly, broke the united front and declared war to the end with their former allies. It is quite amazing to contrast such ideas with Stalinism in 1925-27 during the Chinese revolution. The situation was similar, only Stalin placed the Communists under the national bourgeoisie, who did to the Chinese Communists in 1927 what the Communists of 1848 wisely avoided.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to realize why we should pay more attention to the "Manifesto". —J.R.

Strike Struggles Continue Militant Traditions

Is the wave of strikes breaking loose now in the U. S. "foreign" in spirit? Is class collaboration "American"? To the bosses who preach class collaboration and practice class exploitation; to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats who are trying to stifle the strike wave and sell it for a mess of pottage for themselves because they rightly fear to unleash the pent-up revolutionary energy of the masses, we say boldly, you have a right to fear for the hydra of revolution hides behind every strike even as the true face of the state as the executive committee of the bosses displays itself in just such a situation. Let us look back into our American history and see just how "American" is class collaboration and how "foreign" the strike wave.

As soon as the panic of 1873 broke out, the Pennsylvania Railroad reduced the wages of its employees 10%. Four long years the workers suffered from the continued depression, even as they do now, only to be confronted with another 10% wage cut that was to go into effect in June, 1877. The other railroads quickly followed suit. And again, just as at the present time, it wasn't only a question of wage reduction, of starvation, but also a fight on the part of the bosses against the right of the workers to organize, that is, unionization. President Gowen of the Philadelphia and Reading, fearing a strike of his locomotive engineers, ordered them upon the penalty of discharge to

withdraw from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The workers reluctantly submitted, but secretly planned a surprise strike on the midnight of April 14th. However, due to the Pinkerton detectives who knew of this aim, the strike-breakers were held in readiness for the event. The plans were frustrated. One more organized attempt to strike on June 27th failed; then the misery-stricken workers burst forth into a series of spontaneous, militant strikes.

The first outbreak occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio in West Virginia on July 17th, the day after the 10% reduction had gone into effect. The trainmen did not

allow freight trains to leave the station. The local militia was called out to suppress the strike, but they proved what the master class called "unreliable", that is, they saw no reason why they should shoot their fellow-workmen, and refused to do so. The strikers held full sway for two days, until the arrival of 200 Federal troops, sent there by President Hayes. The President of the United States did that, of course, because he was "impartial" and believed in the "identity" of interests of the workers and bosses.

But to proceed. The strike spread like wildfire. All the pent-up revolutionary energy of the starving workers was let

loose. The movement spread over 17 states.

In Maryland, where the strike had broken out at the same time as at West Virginia, a company of militia was greeted by strikers and sympathizers with derision, that turned into active attack. The shooting of the militia into the crowd precipitated a riot in which the militia was overpowered!

In Reading, Pa., the militia ordered to combat the strikers, openly fraternized with the workers and distributed their munition among them and threatened to turn their arms (and did) against the hostile militia. It is important to note that the latter hostile militia was recruited almost exclusively from the propertied classes, whose officer opened fire on the crowd, killing 13 persons, and wounding 22! The fury of the strikers was unbounded. Freight trains were derailed, cars demolished, bridges burned, and militia men attacked. The latter managed to make their escape only by changing from their military uniform into civil attire.

In St. Louis the strike was at first most successful. The strikers took full possession of the city and ruled for an entire week. The "leading citizens"—the propertied class—with the aid of the entire police force and several companies of militia forced the rebels out.

The strikers failed to achieve their immediate aims but the effect of this first general national strike movement was tremendous. The spirit of workingclass solidarity solidified and became national. Twenty-four different workingclass newspapers sprung up and the Socialist Labor Party membership grew to 10,000. The workers learned the identity of interests of the bosses and the state, its executive committee, since this was the first time the federal troops were called out in peacetime.

Why? Here were the workers striking against their bosses for a decent living wage; and here was the President of the United States sending troops to kill them because they dared strike against starvation wages. Their strike then wasn't only economic. It was political.

Yes, indeed, the bosses and their lackeys, "our" government, rule over the masses by force, and by force the masses will rid themselves of their exploiters. The workingclass of America has proven its militancy time and again. And it is learning fast that the emancipation of the workers is the task of the workingclass itself.

—RAE SPIEGEL.

War Sec'y States Aims of C.C.C.

"... to those who fancy that we still have essentially the same old army which we had before the war, I can only point out that in two months last Spring, the Army recruited, conditioned, equipped and mobilized more men than we re-enlisted in the Spanish American war, and did it so quietly and efficiently that few people in the country realized what was happening. . . . the C.C.C. mobilization demonstrated that the Army is ready to defend the nation. . . . Let me speak frankly!

"If this country should be threatened with foreign war, economic chaos, or social revolution, the Army has the training, the experience, the organization, and the men to support the government and direct the country in the national interests. The C. C. C. mobilization is thus more than a great military achievement, it is a dress rehearsal of the Army's ability to intervene, under constitutional authority, in combatting the depression".—Assistant Secretary of War Barry Woodring.

Students Support Longshoremen

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—After months of arbitration longshoremen finally walked out on strike on the entire Pacific and Gulf Coast. Their main demand, union recognition, was a challenge to the powerful shipping interests and it was quite obvious to everybody that if they wanted union recognition they could only get it by a desperate struggle. Organized into the International Longshoreman Association they gave the "new deal administration" every chance to "come through". The "new deal" exposed itself as it has everywhere else, and the longshoremen resorted to their only weapon, strike.

The response to the strike call was highly satisfactory. Nearly every port was tied up 100 percent. San Pedro was one of the very few ports which managed to move some of its cargo. And it is here that the strikers learned one very interesting lesson.

Those who were instrumental in moving the cargo were the same who are

featured in headlines during the fall football season. Entire fraternities of "big shot" football players rushed to scab in San Pedro with the cynical excuse that "the strike is none of our business". It became evident that these boys learn something else besides playing football in College.

Campus Groups Act

As soon as this became known members of the Spartacus Youth Club who are also members of the National Student League stirred the latter organization into action in an effort to stop scabbing by students. Leaflets were put out by the N.S.L. and the League for Industrial Democracy exposing the student scabs. Delegations of students from every university in Southern California came to the strikers with messages of solidarity. For the first time in the history of strike struggles on the Pacific coast has there been such a linking of the campus and the class struggle. This is a significant step and can only be encouraged. —RAY SPARROW.

Organize Support for Young Spartacus

YOUNG SPARTACUS needs the active support of every member and sympathizer of our movement. As the voice of the Spartacus Youth it has put forward our program on war, Fascism and the burning questions of the day. With the aid of YOUNG SPARTACUS we have educated our ranks in the fundamentals of revolutionary Marxism.

Through YOUNG SPARTACUS we have reached good sections of radical youth whose ranks are in ferment. They have been impressed by our paper, learned from its contents, and are today actively interested in our movement.

More definitely, it will be the task of YOUNG SPARTACUS, in addition to its previous features, to speak more simply and fundamentally to the growing number of young workers looking for guidance in their daily struggles. Our S. Y. C.s should place every available member into trade union or unemployment work. The needs and demands of the youth should be reflected in YOUNG SPARTACUS. The paper in turn will help to elevate the struggles to clear class lines.

This requires the cooperation of all our readers. A monthly paper is in itself a sufficient handicap. But if we cannot issue our paper even once a month regularly a great deal of the value of its work is lost.

We have made many appeals for funds and contributions of articles. The replies have not been very encouraging. This can to a large extent be explained by the fact that our small forces devote all their energy and resources to local work in the various cities. It has resulted in an increase of Spartacus Youth Clubs, members and influence. But the support to YOUNG SPARTACUS has by no means increased.

Such is our task to build YOUNG SPARTACUS and through it a national Spartacus Youth movement.

In the first place, the Clubs should immediately put this problem on their agendas. Ways should be found to pay for their monthly bundle orders of Y. S.:

Young Workers Protest Nazi Rallies

PHILADELPHIA.—A group of young Socialists and Spartacans massed together in front of Turngemeinde Hall to demonstrate against the Fascist tendencies as expressed by the Friends of New Germany. A picket line was immediately formed and marched back and forth before the entrance to the hall, shouting slogans, distributing leaflets, and singing revolutionary songs.

Along towards the end of the meeting four or five cops swept down upon the picket line and with an energetic stream of invective threats, told the comrades in no uncertain terms to "scram". When the comrades stood their ground, the cops became hysterical, started to draw their night-sticks, and out-did themselves in the use of profanity.

Though forced to walk around the block, this did not deter the comrades from booing the cops and shouting: "Down with Hitler".

The immediate result of the mobilization was to initiate a closer bond between the S.Y.C. and the Y.P.S.L., and to demonstrate that united youth action against Fascism is possible in spite of the sabotage of the Y.C.L.

socials, picnics, competitive sports events, etc. All members should become subscribers to Y. S. and get their shop-mates, student friends and sympathizers of the movement to subscribe. The employed comrades should pledge a definite monthly sum for Y. S., no matter how small. Through these means we can sustain and expand YOUNG SPARTACUS.

Get behind your literature agents in this campaign. Literature agents, send in reports to Y. S. on your work. Exchange experiences through the paper. Build YOUNG SPARTACUS!

NEW YORK CITY.—Militantly shouting "Down with Fascism", over a thousand militant workers paraded on May 17th in the counter demonstration to the Nazis' Madison Square Garden meeting. Led by the Communist League of America, the Young People's Socialist League and the Spartacus Youth Clubs, the anti-Fascists defied the 1,000 police and their regulations by marching around the Garden, up and down Eighth Avenue and Broadway.

All attempts to break the line of march were unsuccessful. A mass meeting was held near Times Square addressed by representatives of the Yipsels, the American Workers Party, the Young Communist League as well as Carl Cowl of the Communist League and Joe Carter of the Spartacus Youth Clubs. A defense corps for the speakers succeeded in warding off police attempts to break up the meeting. Later several young workers were arrested. Others were beaten up in the court room. The cops took revenge.

This demonstration should be the starting point of the real united front against Fascism.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION

The Challenge, organ of the Yipsels reports "... a hundred Y.P.S.L. members lead a picket line of 4,000 which wound around Madison Square Garden where a Nazi meeting was in progress." (June 1934).

A few slight errors: there were not a hundred Yipsels, but a few dozen. The Yipsels did not lead the picket line but worked jointly with the Communist League and the Spartacus Youth Clubs. Not 4,000 but about 1,500 were in the demonstration.

Otherwise, the quotation contains the facts!