

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

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## FORWARD FROM '76 TO WORKERS' RULE! The Road of Revolution Is the Heritage of the Exploited and Oppressed

The American ruling class again celebrates the anniversary of the American Revolution. One hundred and fifty three years since the first American industrialists organized the revolution against the mother country. It wanted the profits of the labor of the people of this country for itself and used the only way possible to get them... the way of force and violence. And the tools it used were the very masses whom it fooled into fighting British imperialism the better to exploit them itself.

Force and violence appear to be perfectly justifiable to the capitalists when their own interests are at stake. And in truth it was the only way. All of history has taught us that no exploiting group or class will ever give up its control of the means of life without a struggle.

The American Revolution historically was a forward step. It meant the possibility for the development of American economy without the fettering hand of a foreign ruling class which limited its growth.

The tiny groups of colonies on the Atlantic seaboard have gone a long way since 1776. Over mountain chains and rivers to harness the forces of nature under its control. The development of a machine production second to none. And all this has been accomplished in a century and a half long drive ruthless in

### TOY WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Toy workers with aid of the Doll and Toy Workers Union of Greater New York have just won their strike at the Rosenberg Toy Co. It took consistent picketing and active participation in the strike to be able to defeat a strong company like Rosenberg. The Spartacus Youth Club was one of the youth organizations that actually participated in the picketing and giving out of leaflets, etc.

By winning the strike, the workers won from the bosses—recognition of the union and the shop committee, that the union have full control over all the hiring and firing that is to be done in the shop, an increase in wages and the right of a union delegate to investigate the fulfillment of the agreement at any time he may wish. It appears that a successful strike at the very beginning of the season in such a large shop will influence the further struggles of the other doll and toy workers later on in the season.

The A. F. of L. has opened a drive for doll and toy workers to join their union. For this they called meetings under the leadership of Farulla and Joseph Cannon who last year because of their bad policies were defeated in the Militant union elections and are forming a union of their own under the leadership of the A. F. of L. The Doll and Toy workers union of Greater New York will hold meetings on a code for the doll workers under the Industrial Recovery Act,

the means used.

The feudal land-owning class in the south felt the merciless pressure of capitalism in the Civil War of 1861-65. It fell before the organized military force that bore down upon it in the name of "emancipation" of the Negro. This was historically a progressive step; as well as was the colonial revolution of 1776, and it could only be carried out with armed measures. Capitalism developed the productive forces of the nation from coast to coast. That was its progressive role. Today the American ruling class stands on top of the world. The dollar dictates to a haggard Europe that fell under its domination in the course of the World War of 1914-18. The onward rush of the

United States into world economics, finance and politics, was carried out under the same leadership of bullet and force as that begun in 1776.

It is that same capitalism which in its march for "independence" from the out-lived feudal system and the stranglehold of English capitalism called into existence a new and even greater force. The force of a mighty working class of black and white, a working class of all races and nationalities.

Capitalism has done its job, has lived its life. It is dying and lives only at the expense of the masses of working peoples. Its celebration of Independence Day is a mockery to the working class which it calls upon to do the celebrating. To the

### DEMONSTRATE ON AUGUST 1st

Nineteen years ago, August 1st, 1914, the World War broke out. World capitalism entered into the bloodiest slaughter mankind has ever witnessed. Under the treacherous slogan of "the war to end all wars," the boss class sent millions of the best of the young men of the world to a horrible death in the trenches. To a panic-stricken, patriotic-mad people it promised eternal peace and democracy.

Today, the sham of that monstrous event stands exposed to every thinking person. The working class of all countries fought that war. They truly wanted peace and democracy. But for them the World War changed not a thing. War has been one long incessant nightmare for the workers since the so-called Armistice Pact was signed. South America has been swept by inter-country wars over that whole period of nineteen years. Behind these conflicts stood in the main, the two giants of the capitalist system of nations, England and the United States. The struggle between them for markets has been the hand that mobilized the puppet generals and the armies of workers and peasants misled as in 1914.

War has threatened to break out between the United States and England. In the Far East, the Japanese ruling classes threw their troops into Manchuria, into the inner provinces of China in a war drive that leveled cities before it and decimated the population.

That is the record of the "peace" between the signers of the covenant of peace. False phrases that hide the greedy lust of each capitalist nation for markets and world power. When the Russian workers overthrew their oppressors, the capitalists of the world showed their true colors by sending their military forces in a joint effort to smash the only real attempt at peace and democracy.

#### NINETEEN YEARS OF CAPITALIST PEACE and DEMOCRACY

Nineteen years have brought just the opposite of the better life that the working masses thought they were sacrificing for. A vast army of uncountable millions die slow death of starvation—jobless, with

no hope of ever getting even the necessities of life. In this glorious United States of ours, the richest country in the world, seventeen millions of working people have been cast from the means of obtaining food, clothing and shelter. Think of that! Almost as many living souls as the combined total population of the seven largest cities in the United States!

In Germany, the cradle of modern European culture, the land that gave birth to masters of music, literature, economics, philosophy and politics, Hitler and his gang of reactionary hoodlums run amuck. The war to save democracy? Hitlerism, Fascism, is the answer. The Communist party is smashed, the Social Democracy obliterated from the scene. Trade unions harnessed and tied to the chariot of a degenerate. Every fighting militant worker is sought out, beaten, thrown into concentration camps to be tortured and murdered if he speaks a word.

The Soviet Union, the first workers' fortress of the world proletarian revolution, stands in mortal danger. Encircled by a threatening band of imperialist-owned small nations, it is now confronted with the greater menace of Japan infringing on its very border. The Chinese Eastern Railway has fallen into the hands of the Japanese plotters. They move toward Vladivostok, toward measures that aim at the taking of the whole Maritime province. On the west, the Fascist spearhead threatens the Soviet Union with serious and increasing dangers.

Let no one be fooled. The world stands close to another conflagration today, closer perhaps than many may think. The embers smoulder and flame up anew. The powder keg may explode at any moment. The mass of garbage that smothers the latent flames—the World Economic Conferences, the peace pacts, and the disarmament conferences—are just the filth the boss class throw at the workers to dull their senses. Non-aggression pacts will not soothe the bourgeoisie. They aim to destroy the Workers' Republic. They

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seventeen millions of jobless men and the women and children dependent upon them, "independence" is a hollow word that cannot give food to the hungry, nor shelter the homeless.

The traditions of the American masses in their generations-long struggle for a true freedom, the American Revolution, the Civil War, the fight of labor—all that belongs to the workers and not the master class which tries to rob those traditions of all meaning. The boss class bemoans the fact that starving miners or unemployed men resort to strikes and "force" to try to get a decent living share of the things that their muscles and brain have created.

A system that can only bring poverty, unemployment, wars, crises and all that goes with it; a class that has attained its position through USE OF FORCE and VIOLENCE dares to raise a holy hypocritical wail of reproof against its victims who give it a dose of its own medicine.

The only progressive class in society today, the working class, will learn the real meaning of 1776; that any exploiting class does not give up its position without a struggle. The REAL AMERICAN REVOLUTION will come when the strength of the American working class shall overthrow the capitalist class and thereby lay the basis for a classless society.

### FIGHT TO SAVE SCOT'B'RO BOYS

The decision against Heywood Patterson, one of the nine framed-up Scottsboro boys, calling for a death penalty has recently been reversed. He is to be granted a new trial. Two of the younger boys have won the fight to have their cases presented before the juvenile court. One thing and one thing only has forced these decisions; the same force which has kept the boys from death for the past few years, the same power that stopped the execution of Tom Mooney: the mass pressure and protests of broad sections of the working class.

The Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney, who sits now incarcerated for the past sixteen years—they are only an indication of the means which bosses resort to—to curb the militancy of the working class in its struggle for better conditions and a decent living standard. The crisis has hit home. The working class is beginning to speak its mind. The future holds the perspective of greater struggles, more vicious onslaughts on the part of the capitalist class. Nor is this a thing only of the future. It has already begun. In the mine fields of Kentucky and Southern Illinois, the National Guard and State troops have recently been called into action more than once already. Miners by the score have been arrested on the flimsiest of charges. The struggle of the working class is met at every turn by new frame-ups. That is why there is no time to lose.

# With the American Communist Youth Movement

## ORGANIZATION NOTES

### SPARTACUS YOUTH ACTIVITIES

#### Chicago

The Chicago Spartacus Youth Club has been especially active in the United Front Youth Anti-Fascist Conference organized in that city some weeks ago. At the conference our comrades fought against the wrong policies of the leaders of the Young Communist League. When speakers were selected to represent the Youth Conference at a demonstration of the adult anti-Fascist conference, Nathan Gould of the Spartacus Youth Club was elected, in addition to a YCLer, despite the strenuous opposition of the Stalinists. When comrade Gould appeared on the platform to speak, he was immediately heckled by the Communist party people in charge and finally pushed off the platform. Again the Young Communist League should know what it means by the united front!

Our comrades are making good headway among the Communist and Socialist youth in the city.

#### New Haven

On June 29th a Spartacus Youth Club was organized in New Haven, Conn. With a charter membership of eleven the Club has organized a class in the fundamentals of Communism, with the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels as a text. A number of the comrades are active in the National Student League.

#### New York

The New York Spartacus Youth Club has gained in membership and influence in the past month through work in various parts of the City. In Brownsville George Ray has been conducting a class in the "Program of the Left Opposition" with an average of over thirty attending. In this working class section the Communist party and the Young Communist League members are carrying on heated discussions on "Trotskyism." Members have been expelled from the YCL and a worker-student youth club which it controls, the Student Forum, for supporting the program of the Left Opposition. A Spartacus Youth Club will be organized in Brownsville in the coming period.

In another section of Brooklyn, Boro Park, a class of about fifteen in the fundamentals of communism is being led by Jack Rosenberg. Most of the students have never had any previous contact with the Left Opposition. In Brighton Beach, Coney Island and the Bronx classes are in the process of organization.

The Club is participating in the campaign of the Doll and Toy Workers Union. Several members secured jobs in the industry, others participated on picket line demonstrations and distributed leaflets to organize the workers. The Club took part in several mass picket line demonstrations of the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The Club holds open air meetings every Wednesday evening. Discussions have been held at the Club on Thursday nights at 126 East 16th Street on unemployment, the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the program of the National Student League and the problems of the Communist youth movement, the YCL and the Spartacus Youth Clubs. The Club is the major financial supporter of the YOUNG SPARTACUS.

#### EXPULSIONS FROM YCL AND STUDENT FORUM

Another member of the Young Communist League, comrade Caesar, has been expelled from the East New York unit (Brooklyn). Comrade Sam Gordon was refused membership and three more members expelled from the Student Forum, all

for "Trotskyism." The comrades expelled from the Student Forum issued and distributed a mimeographed statement explaining the reasons for their expulsion and calling for the members to insist on their reinstatement. A petition for their reinstatement is being circulated by members of the Club and is receiving a hearty response by all except those who are bound by YCL discipline. The Club itself is being swamped by members of the YCL to a point where it may soon be an exact duplicate of the YCL unit!

#### Boston

Under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the Communist League of America (Opposition) the Marxian Youth Club has been launched. The first meeting of the club was held on June 20th. The membership of the club is small, consisting of six comrades. Nevertheless, we are going ahead with our work. The main task of the club for the summer months will be the education of its membership so that they will be better fitted to participate in the class struggle. We are planning two classes, one in the A B C of Communism, the other in the history of the Left Opposition. The first of these will be given every Monday evening at 8:30 p.m. at the home of comrade Konikow, 11 Keswick Street, Boston. The first session was held on June 26th.

#### Toronto

The Spartacus Youth Club has participated in the activities of the revolutionary labor movement of Toronto in the recent Anti-Fascist Conferences and the Youth Anti-War Conference. Through its work in the Young Communist League in Canada a number of comrades have been won over to the Left Opposition and expelled from the YCL.

The Club conducts an open study class in the "Fundamentals of Marxism and the History of the Class Struggle." During the summer months regular Sunday outings are held at which informal discussions take place. The June-July issue of "October Youth," the Club's local paper, contains reports of its activities and position towards the problems confronting the revolutionary youth.

#### SEVEN CANADIAN YCLERS EXPELLED

Seven members of the Young Communist League, comrades T. Mill, G. Mill, P. Mill, A. Joel, S. Johnstone, Chris Morrow and A. Coopersmith, were recently expelled from the Young Communist League of Canada—in the city of Toronto—for "Trotskyism." The majority of these comrades were active in the Left wing of the Socialist Labor party and Toronto Young Peoples Socialist League and were instrumental in dissolving the latter. Joining the Young Comm. League they studied the program of the Left Opposition. It was not long before they became convinced of the correctness of its struggle against Stalinism in the revolutionary movement.

The YOUNG SPARTACUS greets these new fighters in our ranks and feels confident that they will be of great aid in converting the Toronto Spartacus Youth Club into a mass Communist youth organization.

#### YOUNG SPARTACUS

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## YOUTH ANTI-WAR MEET

Conferences are being held in various cities in the United States in preparation for the "World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism" to be held in Paris, August 5th, 6th and 7th. A typical example of how this is being done is Boston. Here a last minute "conference" was organized at which the Young Communist League, the National Student League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation (pacifist) and the Marxian Youth Club had one delegate each. The purpose of the conference was to elect a delegate to the Paris Congress and raise the sum of one hundred and seventy (\$170) dollars! Reva Crain of the Marxian Youth Club proposed that the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Circle League be invited to send delegates to a coming conference. This was accepted.

The American appeal for the Congress is signed by the Young Communist League, the American Committee for Struggle Against War, the National Student League, a few more Stalinist controlled organizations, several pacifist groups and two individuals apparently representing themselves. How the Congress was organized internationally can be understood from the experience of the Barbusse Anti-War Congress held in Amsterdam last August and the Anti-Fascist Congress held in Copenhagen a short time ago. Initiated

by the Communist International through individual "anti-war fighters" and paper organizations they are not only fruitless but serve to discredit the Communist movement and the tactic of the united front. What were the results of the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress? The Anti-Fascist Congress? What has the "American Committee for Struggle Against War" accomplished? Does the "National Student Committee for Struggle Against War" established in Chicago exist except on paper? Who is being fooled by these paper organizations and trumpet blowing conferences?

The Spartacus Youth Clubs will participate in these conferences. We will utilize them as a tribunal to present the revolutionary program against war and Fascism. We will fight for a genuine united front of the Communist International and the Young Communist International with the Labor and Socialist International and the Socialist Youth International against imperialist war and Fascism. We will struggle for a united front in the United States in which the National Committee of the Young Peoples Socialist League is invited. For this it is necessary to struggle against the false and dangerous theories of "social Fascism" and "united front only from below" of the Stalinists which alienate the Socialist youth from united front attempts.

## ON Y.C.L. THESES

The units of the Young Communist League are discussing the draft resolution for the plenum (full meeting) of the National Committee, which is to serve as a basis for the next convention of the YCL (Young Worker—June 21, 1933). In almost every detail it is a repetition of the many resolutions passed in recent years. The usual "underestimations," "shortcomings" and "failures." The criticism of the National Committee is put on a bit heavy—one can be assured that the resolution was not written or inspired by a member of that ill-fated committee.

The Draft states: "The leadership of the YCL did not understand the political importance of the decisions of the Communist International and the Young Communist League regarding the transformation of the YCL into an organization numerically larger than the Party." Were these decisions made yesterday? On the contrary, they were passed as early as the Second Congress of the Young Communist International, 1921! The American YCL claims a dues paying membership (for April 1st) of about 2700, a decrease of several hundred members in 4 months. (See YCL Builder—May 1933). This is less than the membership of the YCL in 1924!

Despite eleven years existence of the Young Communist League in the United States and constant harping on the building of units in the factories, there are today exactly 22 shop nuclei throughout the entire country. The YCL under Stalinist leadership, false policies and bureaucracy is incapable of holding the youth thrust in its direction. When certain leaders of the League propose a greater emphasis on educational activity, their views are distorted, confused with those who want to convert the YCL into a purely cultural organization, and attacked for one "underestimation" or another. The phrases about the radicalization of the youth, which are contained in every resolution in the past few years, may mean anything one wishes it to mean. No attempt is made to explain it or compare the mood of the young workers today as compared to several years ago.

One is at a loss for words when he reads: "The task of the YCL is a decisive offensive against the Social Fascists, as the main base of the bourgeoisie within

the working class youth." (Our Emphasis). Social Fascists? One has become accustomed to this, but—"main base!" Does this refer to the United States or pre-Fascist Germany?

One cannot expect a resolution of the YCL to conclude without taking a crack at the Left Opposition. "It is also necessary to conduct a systematic exposure of the counter-revolutionary role of the Trotskyites in the American revolutionary movement, a task which up till now has been neglected. "In view of the recent pogroms against our comrades in Chicago and New York, what is one to expect now!

The YCLers should seriously consider the mistakes and shortcomings of the League. Try to find the causes of its miserable failures. Read the criticisms of the Left Opposition and learn that only by rooting out of the International communist movement the Stalinist bureaucracy and its false theories and practices can we build a Young Communist League which will really be able to organize the broad masses of young workers.

## Militant Youth Struggle

The militancy displayed by the young carriers in the recent Bronx Home News strike took the owners of the paper by complete surprise. Some of the active organizers of the union of the carriers were fired by the newspaper for their agitation. Immediately meetings were called in the various distributing stations, and a strike decided upon. Several hundred were involved. The demands were not only reinstatement of those fired but also increased pay, recognition of station committees, decrease of fines for lateness, etc.

The most important stations came out solidly. The rest were held in reserve. Thugs were imported to replace the boys. Militant picketing and the placing of thousands of leaflets under the doorsteps of the readers of the Bronx Home News, explaining the strike and asking their cooperation were carried on.

After about a week and a half the owners were forced to give in to all the important demands of the union. The experience gained by them during the strike: that by organization they can win their demands, will not be readily forgotten. They are enthusiastic over their victory and are making plans for future work.

# ON THE PICKET LINE -- *Story of Textile Workers' Struggles*

There wasn't a moment to lose. In fact it was a damn lucky thing that the Riverside bus arrived after they had waited but a few minutes. During that time Robert had paced back and forth in front of the drug store window anxiously watching the clock. The others, "Imperialist" Ike and the two Pioneers, Louis and Tony, had sprawled on the low, dirty porch near the corner as though they had not a concern at all in the matter. To them distributing leaflets at the Weidman Piece Dye was just as it suggests. Leaflets were leaflets. Well, of course, Lenin has said something about the day to day work being more important in some respects than all the fireworks.

Together with several dye workers carrying small tin lunch boxes the entire troop clambered aboard the large yellow bus. Each had a small newspaper package under his arm and seemed to have a slight suggestion of a self-conscious smile on his face as though he believed the passengers knew they were out on Union work. That is everyone felt that way but Robert. After all, the organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, Paterson local, has more important things to think about. While the two Pioneers were punching each other in true comradely fashion and while "Imperialist" Ike boredly picked his nose, Robert was engrossed in deep thought. Somehow things weren't going right; but then they rarely did.

The Union was still in its infancy and its audacious attempts to organize the dye-shops were beset on every side by tremendous difficulties. The old, discredited union had never attempted seriously to organize these immense plants even though Paterson is known as the largest silk-dyeing center in the United States. Only the small "cockroach shops" or their slightly larger competitors were thought worthy of any attention; and that was mainly on a craft basis. Past strikes had paid small notice to the thousands of dye workers whose conditions had fallen very considerably. He, Robert, had to see that a foothold was gotten in these plants. Money was lacking to carry out this work. Comrades were needed to visit workers who worked in the shops so that shop committees could be organized. The task was stupendous.

That's why the national office suggested to Robert that the Paterson local concentrate on one dye-shop. You should have seen the expressions on the faces of some of the "1905'ers" when he announced that the Executive Board had decided to attack Weidmann's. O'Shaunessy, the old flea-bitten arose very sternly and launched into a fiery speech the essence of which amounted to a comparison with Don Quixote's assault on the windmill (this was the only book he had ever read and he never failed to mention it any time he succeeded in capturing the floor).

Even today a commotion arose about the distribution of the leaflets. "Imperialist," apparently in deep slumber and oblivious to any need for Union activity, was lying on the bench stretched along the front wall. Only after a vigorous shaking by Robert was he aroused. Then Ike lazily raised his head on his elbows and muttered quietly, "Why the hell can't you let an honest proletarian get some well-earned rest? Had a Bureau meeting all night long, no rest." Then screwing his little beady eyes and his small, slightly hooked nose in an impish fashion he mimicked a well-known character: "Yoo vant I should die mit so much work?"

The bus stops at Sixth Avenue. Four familiar figures solemnly get off, each with his newspaper package under his arm. Across the street the clock on the corner bank shows that there is still lacking ten minutes to the hour. Rather than arrive in front of the plant too soon and arouse unnecessary suspicion, they walk slowly down Sixth Avenue hoping to cover the few blocks in this time. Robert smiles inwardly as they pass mills bearing scars of old leaflets posted on some previous night. He pauses a moment to run his handkerchief over his swarthy face

wiping the drops from his sharp features. The others slow up a bit to wait for the tall spare-looking leader.

He gives instruction. "Tony and Louis, as soon as the goddamned whistle blows, run like hell, each to an end of the mill. Tony, you go to the farthest end by the lot, you better start now, and Louis goes to the end by the tracks. Keep your heads about you, don't lose the leaflets, and watch out for O'Flynn the motorcycle . . . On second thought, you better go now too, Louis. Ike and I are going to go inside the millyard." As soon as the two Pioneers start out on their way the two men go inside a candy store to waste the remaining lengthy minutes.

The Weidmann Division is the largest branch of the United Piece Dye Co. Even by itself it does not form a single unit. One of the four-story buildings cover an entire city block. The other, directly opposite on the other side of the street, extends over twice the area and is divided in the middle by a wide cobblestone alley through which the workers enter and emerge on their way to and from the shop. It was in this alley, past the watchman's office that Robert and Ike proposed to go. Being a blind alley it afforded little chance of escape once one was discovered while it presented tre-

mendous possibilities of being seen. However, Communists can only think of organizing the masses of workers.

At last the whistle blows. Instantly everyone is scurrying to his place. Louis and Tony can be seen unwrapping their bundles. Robert and the Imperialist now alive to the seriousness of the task steal furtively past the office windows facing the alley into the wide courtyard. They separate, each going to one of the two doorways through which the tired dye slaves will come out. Inside the entrance Robert can see a large column of workers standing before a large time clock, on either side of which are enormous boards with innumerable cardboard tags. The workers "punch out" very mechanically, unfastening their bonds for a night's rest. How yellow and careworn they look! Unless one peers sharply he could not tell the Syrians from the Italians, Hindus and Americans. A pot-pourri of the races of the world.

Hordes of workers pour out into the courtyard and eagerly seize the proffered hand bill. The rays of the dying afternoon sun beat down into their prematurely aged faces as they pause to make out the words of the mimeographed paper. Their numbers choke the alley and render a slight protection to the "boys." These

two are working like veterans, taut nerves permit only their hands to be active and shut their ears to the noises about them. Already after a few minutes Robert has only a few leaflets left. A side-long glance shows him that only about ten have been discarded.

Suddenly he feels a rough jerk at his shoulder. Instinctive terror momentarily surges within him paralyzing his actions. "Now I'm going to ride," he thinks. But his revolutionary understanding asserts itself and seizes the helm. He glances about and sees that he is being dragged along by a well-fed Company "Dick." Another detective has similarly enchained Ike who has already dropped his remaining leaflets. Robert makes a desperate attempt, breaks loose and throws his leaflets into the air so that they fall into the midst of the amazed workers. With a loud curse the exasperated detective recovers his grip but not before Robert has shouted to the assembled workers: "Fellow workers, join the National Union, fight for better conditions!"

The workers certainly hear this. They stare interestedly at these two miscreants who dared to defy the "Company." Looks of suspicion rest on some of the older faces, as if to say: "Bolsheviks! Troublemakers!" But among this motley crowd of foreign-born and native toilers there are many glances of approval. They stuff the papers into their pockets; tonight they will be taken out, shown to their wives, their clubs, and be discussed together with the events of the afternoon.

In the inner office where they unceremoniously dragged "Imperialist" Ike and Robert see a gathering of the "straw-bosses." Prim stenographers putting away their "writing utensils" and their typewriters stop and gape at the curious spectacle. They huddle together with the rest of the white-collared slaves, make low whimpered comments and stare contemptuously at the two held against the wall looking so unconcerned. Only when the prisoners' hands are securely tied behind their backs do the detectives relinquish their torturous grip. Now they decide to give the assembled hirelings an object lesson in loyalty. Around the prisoners whose shoulders ache with pain they walk cursing the silent two roundly. "Filthy foreigners, oughtta take them back where they came from."

Having phoned for the patrol wagon the slim well-built manager returns. He tosses aside his unfinished cigarette from his mouth and comes up to Robert whose face evidently impresses him. "I've seen you hanging around here before, trying to influence my workers. What the hell do they need you for? I hired them and I don't need any goddamned Russian agitator to tell me how to run this shop. Ya get that, you lousy Bolshevik! Cr-rack! He strikes Robert a terrific blow on the jaw. The organizer reeled but did not fall—street fighting taught him how to receive a blow with the least effect. Helpless with his hands tied he emits not a sound. The slightest protest would call for a violent beating which would not be seen by the workers.

"And as for you, ya little stinker," the manager bawls to pale-faced Ike who is quaking inwardly, "don't let me catch you around here again." He does not hit him. The apparent serenity with which his attack on Robert has been greeted by the latter took away his air of self-assurance. "Besides," he rationalized, what's the fun in hitting a sick one?"

But the wagon had arrived. Four burly guardians of "law n' order" lead the pair outside where a large group of dye workers were waiting to see what would happen. One, more daring than the rest gives a cheer. Robert looks for the rest of the troop and spies only Louis.

When they are safely inside the patrol Ike rubs his walrus mustache and chuckles to Robert:

"Well, you lousy Bolshevik, was it worth a bust in the jaw?"

"Why not?" intones the organizer merrily.

## Traditions of American Revolution

Revolution, by those who fear a working class revolt, is said to be alien to the American spirit. Yet the development of the United States to the great capitalist power it is, was only made possible by the struggle against English domination in the Revolution of 1776. Force, violence, dictatorship were the instruments that the early colonists who represented a progressive class in society utilized against the British rulers and the royalist, or pro-British, elements in the colonies.

England had in the years prior to the Revolution imposed various restrictions upon colonial commerce and manufacture. Under the mercantilist system, the English ruling class believed that colonies existed to enrich the mother country with raw materials and to provide a market for manufactured goods. Accordingly, by means of various acts, the national economy of the colonies was stifled. Navigation Acts handed British ships a monopoly of colonial commerce. Factory Acts forbade the manufacture of such commodities as woolens and irons, and provided that other commodities, among them turpentine and tobacco, might only be exported to England. Similarly, fishing, a very important industry in New England, was forbidden off the coast of Newfoundland. Moreover the British Crown attempted to restrict the colonial boundaries to the narrow strip along the Atlantic Ocean. While this made it easier for England to exercise governmental control, and kept fur hunting territories intact, it prohibited the westward expansion which in after-years played a tremendously important role.

Paper money formed another major dispute between a section of the American population and Great Britain. Involved in debt, particularly after the French and Indian War when they had borrowed heavily from British merchants, the colonists demanded the issuance of large quantities of paper-currency. By thus inflating the currency they would be more able to pay their debts. English creditors countered by regulations on paper money. A last, and relatively unimportant point, yet one which school texts stress above everything else, was that of "Taxation Without Representation." The opposition to taxes was not so much the result of lack of representation as to the size of the tax and the articles taxed. In fact, the famous Boston Tea Party organized by the "prince of smugglers," John Hancock, and Sam-

uel Adams (for failing "legitimate" trade nine tenths of the merchants had turned to smuggling) resulted from a cut in taxes which made it possible for the British East India Company to undersell the smugglers.

### RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES

Thus, the militant revolutionists were primarily smugglers, land speculators and debtors who were for a new economic society. Composed in its active and inspiring section of the small bourgeois class, the revolution, once it broke out, drew to it the farmers, shopkeepers, artisans and frontiersmen. These groups had not actively participated in the revolutionary movement against England before the outbreak of the revolution, displaying greater hostility to the coast "plutocrats" than to the British. However, these men who bore the brunt of the actual fighting were attracted by the promises of paper currency and democratic slogans, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Strange as it may seem, a large, if not a major, section of the colonial population was non-revolutionary, or even anti-revolutionary. Large landholders, who wished to maintain the value of their property against land speculation and who were bound by various ties to an old economic order; tradesmen or "legitimate" merchants who depended upon Britain in one way or another; many office holders, clergymen of the Church of England, all these lent their weight to the English Tories.

Against these forces the revolutionists did not trust to the justice of their struggles alone. They fought mercilessly to provide the rising capitalist class with the necessary political powers. Their dictatorship permitted no resistance. Capitalist journalists today point with horror to the confiscation of property by the proletariat in the Soviet Union and the "crimes" committed against the White Guardists. But the American "Fathers" did not shrink from confiscating the land of royalists. Tarring and feathering is supposed to have originated in the war against the English supporters. Committees of Correspondence, similar to revolutionary clubs, saw to it the counter-revolutionists were treated properly.

In England too, the forces were divided. A section of the bourgeoisie, more farsighted than the rest and waging war against the ruling remnants of a decadent society, the feudal lords, endorsed independence. They realized that the mercan-

(Continued on Page Four)

— LYNARGKO

## National Industrial Recovery Act

An aspect of the National Industrial Recovery Act which has not been dealt with portrays very clearly how carefully the capitalist class prepares the road for the continued exploitation of the workers. It is becoming apparent that an upturn in American economy is on the order of the day, and flowing from the fact that perhaps a few millions of workers may get jobs in the next two years is the perspective that a wave of tremendous strikes will sweep the country. The workers will want to make up for the years of unemployment, for the deprivations and misery they have gone through, and being in the shops, together, it will become far easier to organize themselves for struggle.

Through a few deceptive concessions, i.e., the right to organize a real union, no company unions, no interference with any worker who wants a job and doesn't want to join a company union, Roosevelt gets the signatures of the representatives of millions of workers on a "code" on an agreement which is to last for two years; and he who breaks the agreement is subject to the disciplinary action of the state apparatus, the police, militia, courts, jails.

But in the next two years who would want, who would have any reason to break the agreement? Inflation will not lower the cost of living, that is, **raise real wages**, but instead will raise **prices, increase the cost of living and lower real wages**. That is the perspective. Every agreement, therefore, must include provisions to take care of inflation, decreases in real wages, etc., otherwise it will be in the interest of the working class to break the agreement . . . then they will have, not only individual bosses to fight, but an open brutal alliance of the bosses and the government forces who will have a "legal" excuse for injunctions and for attacks on strikers.

The government in its desperate effort to get out of the crisis wants to organize competition. For this they have to organize and encourage class collaboration unions for entire industries since a boss who has cheaper labor than the others could undersell his competitor.

Therefore the government offers its fake concessions to foster the idea of class collaboration as against militant action. The state is pictured as a force above, and an arbiter of the classes of society; Roosevelt settles disputes between capital and labor . . . "impartially!"

It is imperative for the working class to understand that the concessions of the bosses are meaningless. The boss can fire a worker who organizes a real union no matter what the code says; he can always cook up an excuse. Any union man knows that a fundamental law of unionism is control of the job by the shop committees. And workers who get clubbed on picket lines need no assistance and want no assistance from their attackers, the capitalist's henchmen, in organizing a weapon to be used against their "friends"—the bosses.

It is imperative to reserve the right to strike, and to avoid tying one's hands in advance. The workers must seize this psychological moment to fight for militant unionism. The workers must spurn relentlessly the hypocrisy of class collaboration with that group which lives a parasitic existence, the bosses. Roosevelt's scheme must be understood as the mask behind which the motives of the capitalist class, a lower standard of living for the American working class is cloaked. Only courageous action of militant workers in the class struggle can unveil the machinations of the government, and secure the immediate demands of the jobless and the employed.

— A. R.

Read the **MILITANT**, the official organ of the American Communist Left Opposition, for weekly news of the working class movement.

## Situation in Gov't Camps

(There are conflicting reports on the conditions of work, kind of food, military training, etc., in reforestation camps. In the next issue we will carry an article discussing the full meaning of these camps. We print below an article based upon the conditions in the camp at Silver Creek, Garden Valley, Idaho. Eds.)

In spite of rosy reports about reforestation camps, the recruits have a different story to tell. Before leaving training camps, advance details were assigned to make clearings and pitch tents; but the government at such times did not supply the fellows with the necessary equipment. This brought additional hardships to the companies who were forced to live in a most primitive fashion until they completed the necessary work.

It's worth observing that the foresters were shipped from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast and vice versa. Such movements are designed to prevent any mass desertions by taking the youth far away from their homes. But it is not successful. By way of illustration we may point out Silver Creek, Garden Valley, Idaho; Camp Dixers were sent here. After working like horses over the weekend, under constant rainfall, they were fed not only foul food, but short rations. Then they were assigned to build a thirty mile road—the only road to the nearest town was a five mile ride and over a very treacherous road. This was enough to break down the morale of the sturdiest. Over half the camp packed and deserted.

This is not the only case of desertion. There are reports that many camps are deserted and no better proof is required than to witness the recruiting still going on at the various relief stations. Usually better conditions are introduced after protests in the form of desertions.

If the government did break its heart and give the fellows clothing they are taking it back with interest. Shoes that need repairing must be paid for. Likewise other clothing. Now we can truly disbelieve the nursery tales spread about the government giving the boys free clothing plus wages. What the bosses want to do is give the boys good training how to work hard and live cheaply.

### FINES FOR "OFFENSES"

A fine old trick of the master class is to employ a systematic form of robbery against the workers. Every offense committed by the fellows is punishable by a fine. This gag invariably gives back to the government the little money they pay out. The government does not deduct the fines from the money that goes home. This would force the families to demand relief from the local authorities. So the government manages, for their own end, to make such laws in the forests that the fellows, from sheer social exhaustion, will violate. These fines deprive the fellows of the small "luxuries" that they ordinarily indulge in. Thus bad conditions in the cities do not deter the fellows from deserting the camps.

— J. R.

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued From Page Three)

tilist system, and its governmental interferences in trade, was no longer adapted to the requirements of modern commerce. In clamoring for free trade, they perceived the identity of their interests with those of the struggling merchant class in America. In fact it is sometimes doubted whether the revolution would have been successful without the assistance of the British general, Howe, a supporter of independence, who consistently sabotaged England's plans.

### OPPOSITION TO NEW GOVERNMENT

The first American revolution liberated the colonies from the oppressive control of England, and afforded the capitalists the proper conditions for advance. But, in establishing the rule of the propertied classes, it offered nothing, except fine phrases and democratic forms of suppression, to the impoverished masses. The masses took the words of the Declaration

## AID YOUNG SPARTACUS

We need your help to get the YOUNG SPARTACUS out! Our regular appearance is interfered with, because of lack of funds. We have no "angels," we get no subsidies, we have to scrape together our pennies and nickels to publish our paper. Little or no support has come from most of our readers. We receive letters commenting on the paper. Some offer constructive criticism which we appreciate. All urge us to continue our work. Yet little money is forthcoming. Organizationally we are forging ahead. Last month we were able to announce a new Spartacus Youth Club, a Communist youth discussion group which will develop into a SYC in Boston. (How about the comrades in Philly, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, New Castle?)

The YOUNG SPARTACUS is needed to coordinate this work. Without a youth organ a national movement is a dream. The need for such a movement is greater now than ever before. Pitch in your nickels and dimes. Get subs. Send for bundles. In our August issue we will record the names of the comrades the Clubs and the Branches of the Left Opposition who have replied to this urgent appeal.

of Independence, "all men are created equal," literally. Sporadic revolts broke out. Daniel Shays, a veteran of the revolution, led a revolt of farmers and wage-workers for relief from debts they were being forced to pay with money they did not have. The wealthy merchants of Massachusetts called out the militia to quell the rebellion. Some years later the "Whiskey Rebellion" of the Pennsylvania frontiersmen, a revolt against a tax which imposed a severe burden on the poor farmers, was crushed by federal troops.

Hamilton and Madison continued to organize the government as a capitalist institution. They supplanted the decentralized and ineffectual government of the Articles of Confederation with the strong federated and centralized government of the Constitution. The Constitution was accepted, despite the fact that the majority of the population who were farmers opposed it. State provisions kept the poor from voting with poll taxes and property qualifications. Many years passed before a non-propertied man could hold office in all the states.

Hamilton's policies of protective tariff, national banking and the like, enabled the domestic merchants to prosper and the small industries to develop. They still had to contend with the representatives of the old system, the agricultural aristocracy, in the government. A second revolution, the Civil War, which abolished chattel slavery cut the basis from under this historically backward class, was necessary before they possessed the power in their own hands, and before they were to develop to the position they now hold in world economy.

### LESSONS OF THE REVOLUTION

However, despite the bourgeois character of the revolution, we must recognize the progressive value of the Spirit of 1776, which, dealing a blow to an old society here and in England, initiated the conditions for a new one. It gave inspiration to the revolutionary movements in Europe which in turn lent its support to the revolutionists in America. Above all, it laid the basis for the industry of the United States and for the development of the proletariat, the grave diggers of capitalism. It cleared the way for a new historical stage, an historical stage that, bringing the conflict of classes to its greatest intensity, prepares for liqui-

## American Socialists and World War

(A great myth has been established that the American Socialist Party had a militant program against the World War and American participation in it. We reprint two quotations from a Socialist authority, Nathan Fine, the director of the Rand School Research Department—Farmer and Labor Parties in the United States.—Eds.)

"Within a year of the St. Louis Convention of 1917 the position of important sections of the Socialist Party had changed. The seven socialist aldermen of New York City, the center of the anti-war feeling, when they were elected in the previous November, came out in April of 1918 in support of the third liberty loan. Algernon Lee, the leader of the aldermanic delegation, explained that the results of the International Socialist and Labor Conference, the attacks by Germany upon Russia which had had its second revolution and above all, the support that Wilson gave to the terms of peace which Socialists in America and abroad favored, made it unnecessary to oppose the war as such; that by supporting the liberty loan, encouragement would be given the president to continue his negotiations for a settlement that the radicals desired". Pages 320-321.

"In truth then, both as an independent socialist body, and through the liberal and pacifist Peoples' Council which it sponsored and supported, the Socialist party did not stand in 1918 where it stood in April 1917. Whatever the reasons, the fact remained that by the middle of 1918 important sections of the party were no longer seriously, if at all, opposed to the war. By this time also the socialist needle trade unions came out quite openly in favor of the war." Page 322.

## Anti-War--Aug. 1st

(Continued From Page One)

may quarrel amongst themselves, but the one thing they have in common is their hostility to the proletarian cause and its representatives. They fear the sympathy of the working class for the Soviet Union. They fear even more the prospect of their own working class rebelling against the starvation conditions that is the result of capitalism and its crises.

### DEMONSTRATE ON AUGUST FIRST

That is the reason for the mock peace-gestures. They wish to confuse and befuddle the workers to hide just how near and dangerous is the possibility of war. Simultaneously they carry out their reactionary measures which give the lie to their talk of democracy. In the United States the Industrial Recovery Bill with scandalous wage limits; in Germany an open dictatorship of force. In both, the victim is the standard of living of the working class.

On August 1st, 1933, demonstrations will be held all over the world against the war danger. They must be mighty demonstrations on the part of the toiling masses that they are not for one moment deceived by the false speeches and maneuvers of capitalism. **THEY MEAN WAR!** All out on the streets on August First!

— H. C.

dation of class society, prepares for a society truly based upon freedom. It cleared the historical path for the introduction of Communism. Let us accept it as such. Let us learn from the methods of the American revolutionists. Let us march forward to the proletarian revolution.

— M. G.

If you want information on the Spartacus Youth Clubs, write to J. Carter, 126 E. 16th St., N.Y.C.  
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