

JUNE, 1938

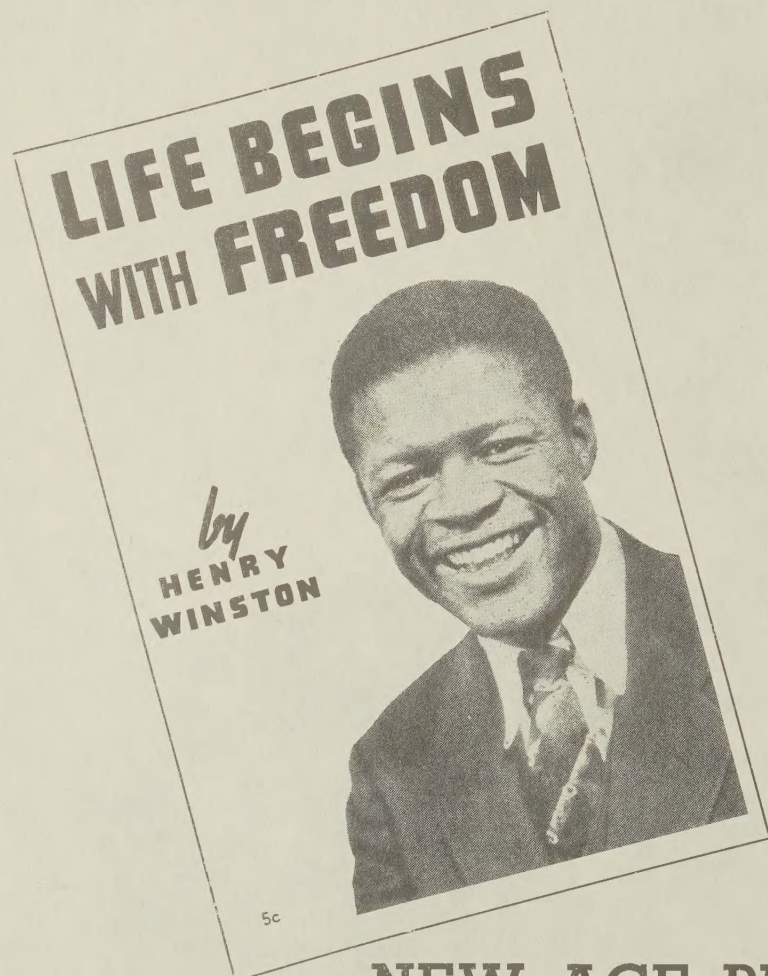
TEN CENTS

YOUNG COMMUNIST
REVIEW



Articles on YWCA - HITLER - SUMMER ACTIVITIES
10th PARTY CONVENTION - MARXISM AND SCIENCE

Have you read this powerful pamphlet?




Written by the National Administrative Secretary of the Young Communist League on the basis of a speech to the National Negro Congress. . . . The gripping story of Henry's own life and progress into the ranks of the revolutionary movement. . . . A masterful appeal to the Negro youth of America to join the Young Communist League. . . .

ORDER from

NEW AGE PUBLISHERS

**P. O. Box 28—Station D
New York City**

In the Good Old Summertime!



The New York State Educational Director Offers Suggestions for YCL Summer Activity

SUMMER is not a necessary evil!

The conception that summer time means curtailed activities, and less opportunity for building the League is unwarranted. Nor is it true that during the sweltering, indolent summer days it is many times more difficult to reach masses of young men and women. The closing of school during the summer season, the shutting down of most organizations during June, July and August, turns thousands of youth into the streets. Young people have more time for education, more time for recreation, more time for fun, during the summer, than any other time during the year.

AVOID FLUCTUATION

This year particularly, when our League has just completed a three months membership drive, netting thousands of new recruits, is it necessary to give a serious thought to summer activities. For unless we have a full program during the summer, these new members, entering in June, July and August, will never be absorbed into the League, and next fall we will be discussing a tragic tale of "fluctuation." Even our old members, who have been

by **PHIL SCHATZ**

attending meetings and participating in League campaigns, will begin to come around less frequently unless the Executive Committee of every Branch begins to give thought to a summer program now.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

If correct activities are adopted we can build the League rapidly. On the other hand, if the attitude "Let's take it easy during the summer," is permitted to prevail, there is the danger of a serious decline and weakening of the YCL.

During the summer the major responsibility of the Young Communist League will be to build the democratic front among the youth. The YCL must work toward the election of progressive candidates who will carry out the mandates of the people in Congress, a task which cannot be postponed.

The summer months do not permit a slackening of the fine beginnings in serious political education undertaken and inspired by the twelve weeks National Training School. A whole series

of intensive County training schools will have to become the order of the day during June, July and August. And during the summer we will have to prepare a special school to train young comrades as instructors who will be in a position to devote their full energies to leading League classes next fall.

All these things must be done during this summer. Therefore a serious and determined approach towards summer activities is necessary in these crucial days of the fight against reaction at home and abroad.

MORE CULTURAL WORK

At our Eighth National Convention the YCL was characterized as "an organization for education, action and recreation. We seek to provide cultural and social activities and sport and recreational facilities for young people. We want to teach them an appreciation of literature, drama, art and music. We want to enrich their lives, to build their bodies, to develop their characters, to train them for leadership." Following this there swept through our League a wave of enthusiasm which resulted in the transformation of our branches from "bedroom units" to large popular

centers of youth activity. In many cases, our branches became "little islands of joy." The League then threw its energies into a campaign to remedy this situation, stressing organizational tightening up, trade union work, and most important, serious and basic political education. This last emphasis upon political education, timely and correct, has overshadowed our cultural and more popular activities.

Let the following article, taken from the *New York Times* of May 6th indicate the proper concept of summer work:

YOUTHS TO GIVE PLAY IN EAST SIDE STREET

**Cast of 65 to Portray Slum
Conditions Next Sunday**

A block on Henry Street, on the lower East Side, will be transformed next Sunday evening into an open-air theatre, where sixty-five young men and young women will present the première of an original pageant called "Youth on Parade" as part of the East Side Youth Day. The play will depict slum conditions, unemployment among youth and the need for a youth center on the East Side.

There will be no scenery or costumes. Three boarded-up tenements and a vacant lot will be the background. Lighting and amplifying apparatus will be supplied by the Federal Theatre Project.

The five-scene pageant, written by boys and girls who belong to East Side "cellar" clubs, will be presented on the pavement opposite the Henry Street Settlement, between Scammel and Jackson Streets. One of the episodes will show the eviction of a family.

This will be followed by a "benefit" scene, in which the youthful players will seek to raise money for the evicted family. The climax will portray overcrowded East Side settlements, according to Jack Heier, chairman. The Committee on the Youth Center is sponsoring the production.

An audience of 5,000 is expected. An athletic carnival in Seward Park will be held, and winners in an essay contest on "Why I Want a Youth Center" will be announced. A "Big Apple" contest will follow the play.

And if so elaborate a pageant can be undertaken by the East Side clubs how much simpler is it, during the summer, to find empty lots for outdoor bazaars. Many merchants would con-

tribute items to be sold for Spain and other causes.

Let the dramatic groups 'go to town' during the summer. When we're planning a street corner meeting, let's start it off with a bang! Music. . . . Here comes the Branch Dramatic group. . . . A short ten minute timely skit. . . . Now the skit is over. . . . The Chairman speaking: "Ladies and gentlemen, every half hour the actors and actresses will take the meeting over for a ten minute dramatic presentation. The first speaker will be. . . ."

The same possibilities exist for making use of those comrades who have some singing ability. Mobile dramatic groups and groups of singers can tour the neighborhood clubs, wherever youth congregates, strutting their stuff, and then taking up a collection for Spain!

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE COAST

I recently received a letter from Ed Alexander, Education Director of the State of California. Ed writes enthusiastically, "We've been toying with the idea of some really new and striking form for reaching thousands of youth. We've hit upon the idea of equipping a truck with outdoor movies and loud speaker equipment. Sound movie equipment would be too expensive. But why not a plain 16mm silent projector and an ordinary public address system. I have found out that you can equip a car or truck with special generators which will turn out the voltage required to run a projector. Boy—roll the truck down a busy street on a hot summer evening playing swing music, feature big signs, 'Follow this truck for a free movie show.' Park it on a corner and show a few movies . . . some old Charlie Chaplins and Mickey Mouse (very cheap) then a YCL movie followed by a short speech on the YCL or some current issues and then music. On a hot summer evening I can't see why we couldn't get crowds of hundreds."

Obviously this is not a project which can be carried out universally throughout the League. But some of our larger mass branches can undertake it. A number of branches in a particular community can join forces to realize such a suggestion. Remember that there is no decline in attendance in the com-

mercial movie houses during the hottest days of June, July and August.

CANDY STORE BULLETINS

Not so long ago a young woman on the West Side conceived of a novel idea to educate a group of Irish youth, hanging around the street corner. She started a candy store bulletin board, chock full of current events, sport news, personal items about the candy store habitués. The bulletin board soon became a focal point of interest for the Irish lads and the starting point for more extensive activity. Why can't members of various branches be assigned to get these neighborhood bulletin boards started in all those spots where young men and women congregate during the summer time?

Many branches undoubtedly will plan boat rides, hikes, beach parties, picnics, general outdoor activity. For such features every effort should be made to persuade outside youth and clubs to participate jointly with us. Every conceivable means of publicity, from the attractive leaflet to the large sign, to personal visits, should be used to get other youth to take part.

OUTDOOR EXCURSIONS

Perhaps one week the entire branch and neighborhood boys and girls can go on a boat ride. The people on the S.S. this or the S.S. that will be attracted to and hang around the group that's the liveliest and most interesting. Songs and peppy skits and various games will draw them like a magnet.

After the ride, hold a regular branch meeting ashore. It will have to be a very superb meeting to match the excitement of the boat ride, the blazing sun, the beautiful green grass, the blue sky overhead. Plenty of skits, songs, exciting stories about labor leaders, Angelo Herndon, Bill Foster, the Negro slave revolts, Spain, Industrial spies, etc. Ask me another game, Professor Quiz will do the trick. Athletic and outdoor games can follow.

A branch and neighborhood boat trip offers the opportunity for netting a tidy sum of money for Spain since arrangements can be made with most

(Continued on Page 27)

YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW

EDITOR *Joseph Starobin*

EDITORIAL BOARD . . . *Francis Franklin,
Gil Green, Angelo Herndon, Carl
Ross, Celeste Strack, Henry Winston*

Volume III, Number 4.

June, 1938

IN THIS ISSUE

In The Old Summertime!	<i>Phil Schatz</i>	3
Editorials		5
To The Youth Of The World	<i>Santiago Carillo</i>	8
The YWCA Convention	<i>Margaret Vernon</i>	10
Marxism: A Scientific Philosophy of Life	<i>Francis Franklin</i>	13
Events Of The Month	<i>Carl Ross</i>	16
The Tenth Party Convention	<i>Jack Stachel</i>	18
The World Youth Congress	<i>Leonard J. Mason</i>	20
900,000 Strike	<i>Leo Rifkin</i>	22
John Little Returns From Spain		24
Hitler In Effigy	<i>Jack Jules, Donald Spencer</i>	26
Thumbnail Reviews		28
Clippings Of The Day		30
Questions And Answers		32
Editorial Assistance . . .	<i>Nathan Pearlman, Ruth Leslie</i>	
Technical Advice . . .	<i>Sam Shaw, Daily Worker Art Staff</i>	
Advertising	<i>Nina Lawrence, Michael Harris</i>	

• WITH the May issue of the REVIEW we have finally hit the pace we want to keep. Every copy we published was sold out. We had to withdraw several hundred copies from the Party literature organization in order to meet the YCL demand. This, in spite of the fact that several districts did not receive any magazines because they showed no willingness to pay for previous issues.

We are going to continue to publish a 32 page, attractive and substantial magazine every month on, or about, the 25th, and for June we have increased our edition by 20%.

But—unless our districts and branches perfect their apparatus the magazine will be running into difficulties very shortly.

The problem seems to be organizational, and we want to make the following suggestions:

1. every district elects a responsible literature agent, who should communicate with us regularly.
2. each district agent sees to it that every branch selects a literature agent; that literature is publicised and sold at every branch meeting.
3. the *Review* should be ordered by the 20th of every month, not any later. We will allow you plenty of credit,

provided that you show you are financially sober. We will not require any advance payments for the magazine if a substantial ratio of the previous bill has been paid by the time the next issue is ordered.

4. boost sales. Take the magazine out to the masses of young people who are hungry for our literature.

* * *

Milt Levine, president of the New Utrecht High School, N. Y. YCL chapter (largest high school chapter in the country) writes that he feels the need "for a clear cut Marxist analysis of the high school student . . . economic, social, psychological . . . if such a short analysis were printed in the *Young Communist Review*, it would aid the highschool students in their day to day work. . . ."

Daniel Zhitlowsky, of Los Angeles, California writes an interesting letter which we are answering privately in detail. He criticizes Bud Blair's article on "Seniority and the Youth" in the April *Review* in which the author says that youth unemployment in the Soviet Union does not exist because, under Socialism, the Constitution of the land provides the right to a job.

"I think," Comrade Daniel writes, "it is not because there is a clause in the Soviet Constitution that everyone is employed and advanced according to his abilities, but because . . . a non-profit system is in existence there . . . that, I feel, is being stressed too little. . . ."

• TWO major events took place in the city of Toronto, Canada which deserve the attention of the American youth movement.

From the 21st to the 24th of May, the Third Canadian Youth Congress convened, devoting particular attention to two problems:

1. Social Justice and Internal Peace.
2. World Peace: a peace policy for Canada's youth.

The attractive folder announcing the Congress explains that "the Canadian Youth Congress is a parliament for young men and women to come together to discuss their problems and responsibilities and to decide common action. . . ."

Several days after the Youth Congress gathering, the Eighth National Convention of the Canadian Young Communist League assembled in one of the largest halls in Toronto. Tim Buck as well as Aldermen Smith and Salsberg addressed the meeting which was colored by youth choirs, orchestras and sport displays, and was attended by fraternal representatives of the Young Communist Leagues of several brother countries, including the United States.

Some of the question with which the Canadian convention grappled were: Are we working correctly to achieve and strengthen the unity of the youth . . . to further the cause of peace, democracy and economic security? What is our role as a Socialist educational youth organization in the face of the rise of reaction and fascism in Canada?

In its next issue, the *Review* will print a report by Bill Kashtan of the Canadian Young Communist League on the problems and achievements of these two gatherings. Our readers will look forward to Bill's article.

• **W**HEN the flag comes flying by on this particular fourth of July, pause for a moment, will you, to recall the words of the Declaration of Independence which set the American colonies free a hundred and fifty years ago.

"That all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

And further:

"That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness . . . but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. . . ."

For too many years, this day has been monopolized by reactionary militaristic figures. It is high time the people took this holiday back to themselves; it is high time that the Fourth of July become a day of re-dedication to the ideals which animated the American Founding Fathers: the ideals of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

It is one of the achievements of the American Youth Congress, which speaks in the name of the best interests of the American younger generation, that it has made this holiday its own.

For the past three years, the Model Youth Congresses have convened on the July Fourth weekend to consider the problems which confront the American youth 150 years after the Declaration of Independence was rung out on the old Liberty bell in the Philadelphia Hall.

We have just received word that the Model Community Conference which the Youth Congress had planned for July 4th of this year has been postponed.

Instead preparations are already under way for a gigantic Youth Congress in the July Fourth weekend of 1939 in conjunction with the Worlds' Fair. This Congress will take the theme of the Fair: *Building the World of Tomorrow* and makes it its own.

Instead therefore, there will be a conference of 300 leaders of youth organizations in Cleveland on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of July. This conference will discuss the plans for building the youth congress movement, next year's gala meeting, and preparations for the World Youth Con-

gress which convenes in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in the middle of August.

• **T**HE YCL Recruiting Drive which got under way about the 15th of April comes to its official finish on the 30th of May. At this writing, something over 3000 new members have joined the YCL since the first weeks in April. In itself, this is a good figure. In terms of the drive quotas, most districts have fallen short.

Among some sections of the youth, the influx of new members has exceeded our expectations, but there is still insufficient growth among the Negro and industrial youth. For us, these are decisive elements in building the League, and every effort must be made within the next few weeks to accelerate the tempo of recruiting among this strata.

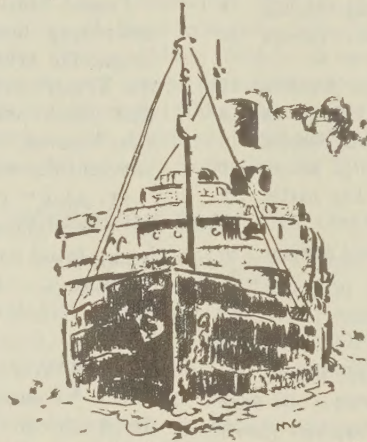
Recognizing that the drive got under way several weeks after the Go! signal was given, the National Recruiting Committee has decided to extend the drive until the Fourth of July for all districts with the exception of New York, which began work March 1st.

This measure is a recognition of our shortcomings. It is also an opportunity to hasten the drive with greater energies. This one month extension is also a responsibility. We have one more month to step up our recruiting and reach our quotas. The National Recruiting Committee is publishing a regular bulletin during the progress of the drive. The

Review has devoted space to the drive. The article by Fred Fine, Minnesota State Secretary, in the May issue of the magazine should be studied for its valuable recruiting suggestions, and Phil Schatz' piece in this issue also indicates concrete ways of stepping up our membership in the crucial summer months.

A National Appeal for Action on Spain was distributed by the YCL in 100,000 copies during the April student strike, and the month of May. Membership blanks have been flowing in on the basis of that appeal. The National Board has issued directives on "How to build the drive on the Basis of Developing Activities in Defense of Youth Needs," such as the Recovery Program, Wages and Hours Bill, Lift the Embargo, which should become the further stimulus to carry the drive to a successful conclusion. A high point in the drive should be the Browder Enrollment week sponsored by the National Board, where every individual is working at top speed to fulfill his quota. What will your telegram to Comrade Browder say? It must be that your quota was fulfilled. Make Browder Enrollment week a Big Success!

What we need right now is simple, practical work in every branch in the country. Let each branch go out into its territory with meetings, leaflets, open air skits, etc. Millions of young people are hungry for the message of a fighting youth organization that meets their needs. All that has to be done is work to reach them. Reach them we can, and must.



• **T**HE organization of the "National Progressives" by Governor Phil LaFollette of Wisconsin comes as a confusing development in the already complicated political situation. But several things are clear:

The new Party has been organized without the support and despite the opposition of most of the leading progressives in the land. Labor's Non-Partisan League, and the American Labor Party of New York have openly criticized it.

Even in Wisconsin, and generally in the Midwest where LaFollette influence prevails, there has been no stampede to the new party. On the contrary, important farm leaders and writers in the Farmer-Labor newspapers have warned that any movement to hamper the consolidation of all progressive forces behind the President's program will, at this time, only play into the hands of the reactionaries.

The entire approach of the LaFollette movement in language and slogans is extremely suspicious. Most of the Republican and reactionary press has not concealed their glee at this attempted split in the ranks of the pro-New Deal forces. As Heywood Broun put it recently: "Governor LaFollette should not be surprised if Gerald K. Smith knocks at his door one of these days and says: Phil, I couldn't have done better myself. . . ."

With reference to the youth problem, the National Progressives are characteristically and particularly vague. They confine themselves to high-sounding generalities about "opportunity" for the younger generation. Generalities are cheap. Even Herbert Hoover is in favor of "opportunity" for young people. Even the reactionary editors of any of the capitalist papers will fill reams about the need for giving the younger generation a "helpin' hand." This technique of being for something in the abstract and never getting around to *doing* anything concretely fools nobody. There is not one word in the "Progressive" platform about the extension of the NYA, the CCC, the American Youth Act. There is no mention of the particular problems

of different sections of the youth, no mention of *exactly* what the progressives intend to do for the young people of this country. Obviously this is not a program or a party that represents the interests of progressive young America.

The statement of the Central Committee of our Party, published in the *Daily Worker* of May 11, 1938 gives the our official position toward the LaFollette development.

The gist of our Party's position declares that this is not the moment for the crystallization of a new party. The LaFollette venture can only split and confuse the popular movement against reaction. This is a time for the consolidation of the people's forces in order to carry New Deal measures into life, in order to force the application of the progressive features of the Roosevelt program.

"By doing so, the people will enjoy the immediate benefits of the Administration's progressive measures, small and inadequate as they may be, using these victories as a basis and starting point for greater advances, for the realization of a complete program of security, jobs, democracy, and peace. . . ."

• **B**Y the time this editorial reaches its readers the 10th Party Convention and the National Council meeting of the Young Communist League will be over.

The July issue of the magazine will feature excerpts from the proceedings of the National Council meeting and the discussions on youth work at the Communist Party convention.

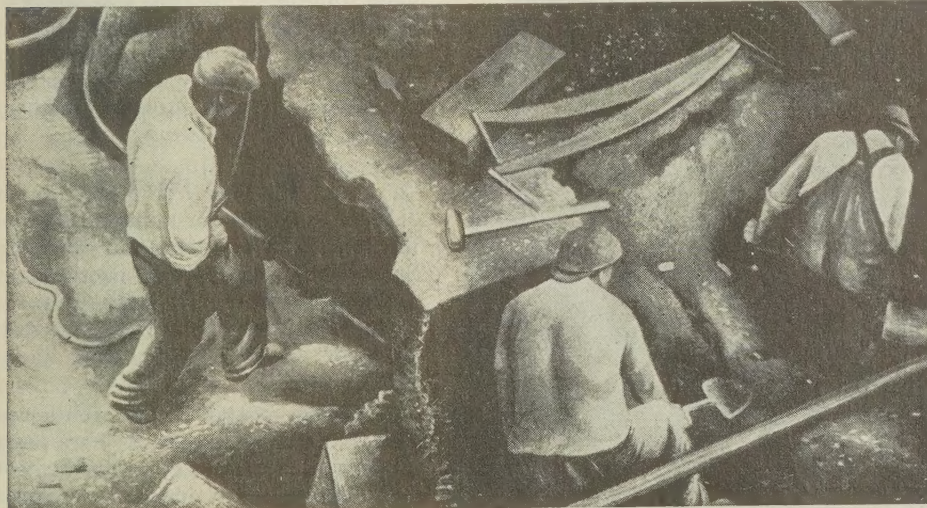
One Commission of the convention was devoted to a discussion concentrated on "League" building, with youth delegates and Party leaders participating. The council meeting which convened on the first of June concerned itself with all of the problems discussed at the Tenth National Convention commission. Every effort was made to get an accurate, concrete analysis of the situation in the important League areas, with emphasis on:

1. The 1938 elections and the democratic front among the youth, a concrete analysis of the electoral situation in every important state.

2. The struggle in Spain featuring the report of Johnny Little, the N. Y. State Secretary who just returned from that country.

3. The World Youth Congress and the struggle for peace.

To understand the complex issues of our time it is necessary to follow the activities of the Communist movement, and every young Communist must study the resolutions of the Party Convention and the National Council to equip himself and herself for the great work that lies ahead.



Courtesy, New Masses

From a painting by Abraham Harritan

TO THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD!

*An Appeal From The Secretary Of The United
Socialist Youth Of Spain For Immediate Action
To Remove The American Embargo On Spain*

by **SANTIAGO CARRILLO**

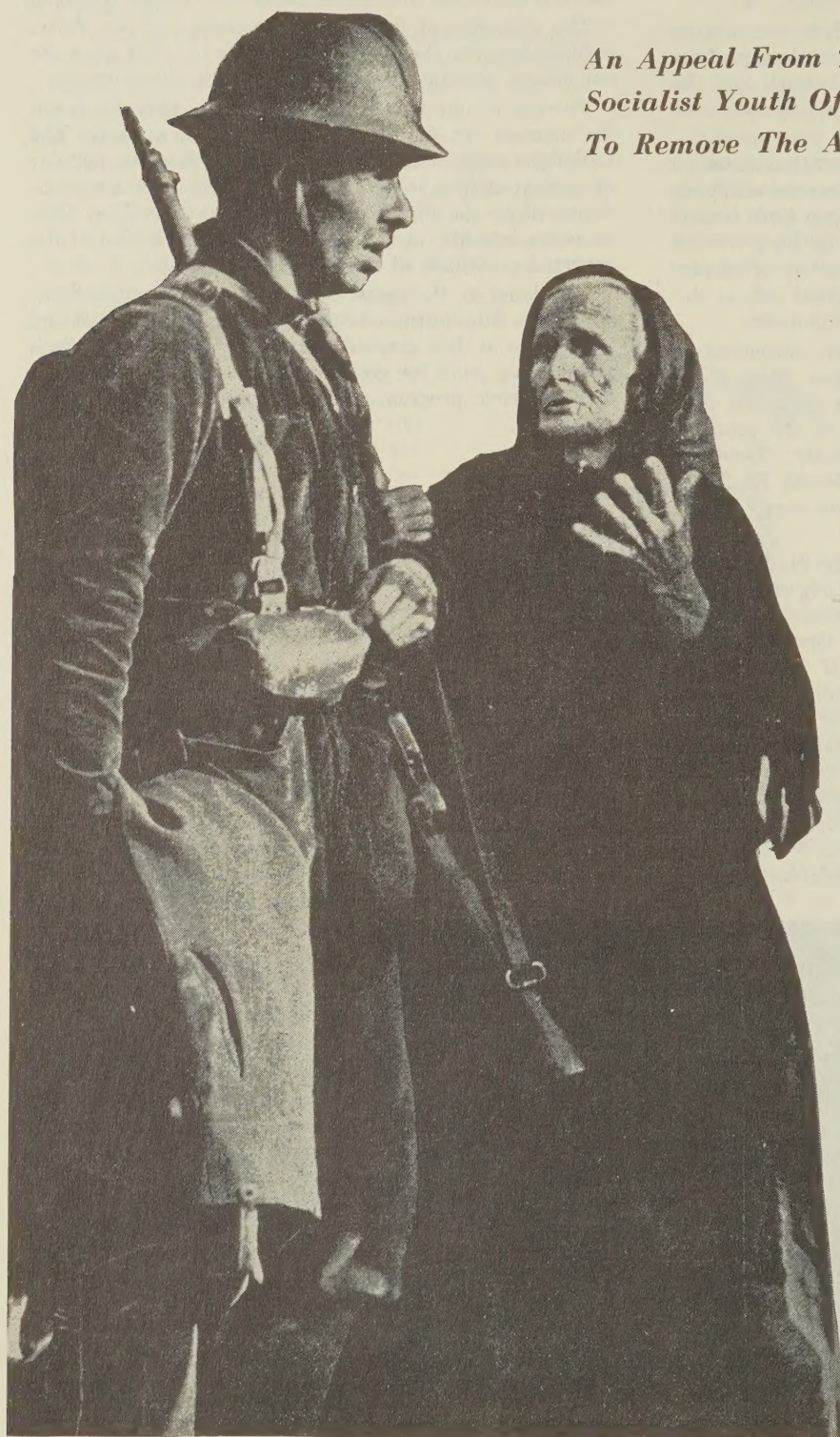
THE situation created by the intensified Italo-German invasion of our country, aided by barbarous methods such as the bombing of civil populations in open cities, has not shaken the faith of Spanish youth in the final victory and independence of the Republic.

On the contrary, Spanish youth has never felt more encouraged by the intensity of the struggle which it will continue to wage without weakening until victory is won. The fascists' ability to cause the fall of our Aragon front, with the aid of hundreds of German and Italian cannons and aeroplanes, was enough to make us reply to the appeal of our threatened country by organizing two whole divisions of young volunteers in less than ten days. Two divisions of thousands of young Spaniards prepared to turn our soil into a fortress impregnable to fascism. Impending danger was enough to make youth organizations of all political beliefs close ranks, carrying the symbol of their unity, the banner of the Spanish Youth Alliance, higher and more firmly than ever.

IN THE REAR

With equal determination and with the same faith in victory, thousands of Spanish girls work in war factories day and night, without rest, so that soldiers at the front may have food and the rifles of young soldiers may have bullets.

But these young people who give their lives gladly because they are sure of victory, because they refuse to become the slaves of invading fascism, know perfectly well that they struggle against tremendous odds. They under-



stand Italy's and Germany's aims better than many politicians who defend the policy of Non-Intervention. Ask the least educated among these young fighters what the foreign invaders want of our country; with the keenness common to young people who, like ours, have seen two years of war, each will answer that the Italian-German-fascist intervention intends to destroy the Spanish Republic and then use Spain as a foothold to launch the invasion of nations which defend the cause of peace—of Czechoslovakia, of France, of the Soviet Union. All Spanish youth knows this and no peace and liberty-loving young person of whatever nationality should forget it. The revolutionary and progressive youth organizations of the world should not forget it. In Spain, not only is the fate of our Republic and of our independence at stake, but the national liberty and independence of the democratic countries as well. On our fronts, the hordes, which would make Europe fascist, endanger culture, civilization and universal peace.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY

Today fascist imperialism wages a war of invasion with impunity and in plain sight of the world. Thousands of Spanish young people lay down their lives with pride in consecrating them to a universal cause.

Who, then, is responsible for the risk run by the democracies and by world peace?

We shall answer this question clearly: the hesitancy of democratic nations.

The international bloc of fascist invaders is not strong enough to conquer the world. On the contrary, if the French Government faced fascism boldly instead of retreating before it, if the Chamberlain Government would make the invaders withdraw their troops, their artillery and their aviation from Spain instead of giving them direct aid, if the democratic countries would thwart the war plan of fascism instead of retreating, then we would see that the democratic countries' power and strength is vastly superior to the barbarian strength of fascist nations.

Fascism can carry out its plans only so long as a policy of negligence and

vacillation increases its real power and aids its criminal projects.

Spain and its heroic youth ask only that the democratic countries effectively keep their elementary obligations toward the legal government of the Republic. International law binds these countries to the duty of permitting arms to be sold to the Spanish Government and of having the German-Italian invading forces withdrawn from our territory. They need only obey international law and our victory would be a matter of weeks.

KEEP WAR AWAY

The duty of all democratic nations is to aid the Spanish Republic, because it is the only way to keep the war from spreading over the world and because it is the greatest service that could be offered to the cause of world peace.

There is only one way to defeat the fascist invaders: national as well as international unity among peaceful and democratic countries; unity among the youth of all tendencies desiring peace, culture and liberty.

For this reason, I address all young people—socialists, communists, democrats and pacifists—with the force and authority lent Spanish youth by the grandeur of the sacrifice it has offered to the universal cause for which it struggles. I ask you all to join unanimously in launching a great campaign for the defense of the Spanish Republic and for the national independence of your own countries, threatened by international fascism.

Our life and our future, as well as yours, need all the strength of the young generations in order to halt the criminal work of the fascist barbarians, in order to save peace, civilization and culture.

At such a crucial time, no divergence of opinion can prevent the unity of

the socialist, communist, democratic and pacifist youth of the world. Nothing and no one can justify a single day's delay in uniting all youth forces, an essential step toward vanquishing fascism.

Let the single front of all young people in all countries rise firmly and powerfully against war and fascism. The youth of countries which are dominated by fascism do not want war either. They cannot approve of bombardments such as those of Barcelona, the most horrible crime in modern history, carried out by Italian and German planes. That is why I address them too—the youth of Italy, Germany and Portugal who live under fascist rule. I ask them to join the active struggle against intervention, against the invasion of free peoples, a thing which only adds new links to the chain that binds them.

We young Spaniards do not fight against those peoples. We fight against Hitler and Mussolini; against the enslavers of nations and against the attackers of peace. We know that young Italians and Germans fighting in Franco's ranks do so unwillingly, that they are forced to do so by terror. Moreover, we know they would rather fight beside us against their oppressors. And that is why we invite you to desert, to join the Republican troops. Here you will find yourselves among brothers, not among enemies.

UNITY NEEDED

Young people of the whole world! It is your duty to heed our voice; to form a united front in every country as well as internationally; to fight against non-intervention; to help the government of the Spanish Republic; to crush international fascism; to save the peace and independence of all democratic nations and to assure a future of happiness and well-being for our generation.

Your future, like ours, is being decided on the battle fields of Spain; if you do your duty as Spanish young people are doing theirs, fascism will soon be crushed. Victory will be ours.

Spanish youth, firm and unshakeable in its death struggle against attacking fascism, awaits your answer, your deeds and your help!



THE YWCA CONVENTION

AT a time when reaction is on the offensive, it is encouraging to note the progressive action taken at the National Convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held in Columbus, Ohio, April 22-28, 1938.

Especially among youth and women do reactionary forces constantly seek a foot-hold, and indeed often find easy prey. The average girls' society or social club, untouched by workers' education, could readily be swept away by fascist demagoguery, especially in organizations where the participation of the membership in the formation of policy is limited.

The Workers' Education method of approach in the YWCA, on the other hand, has brought forward an articulate, intelligent leadership among its business and industrial membership.

IMPORTANT GROUP

The YWCA is one of the largest and most powerful women's movements in the country, comprising some 1,500,000 women and girls in 1021 local associations and 627 "registered" YWCA's in rural areas. It includes a cross-section of life: industrial, business and professional women, students, home women, women of the leisure class, and, most recently added, a group of agricultural women.

Of the 3000 delegates and visitors, in round numbers, about 140 represented the Industrial Assembly; 160-75 the Business and Professional; and 50 the Student Assembly. There were 7-800 secretaries and staff members, and the balance were members of the regional and local boards of the Y's.

The YWCA, not only a national but a world movement, with world headquarters in Geneva, includes in its membership girls of all national, religious, and political beliefs. It is essentially Christian in its purpose and, unlike most organizations of that nature, seeks to put Christian ideals into practice.

To quote from one of the most able speakers at the Convention, Dr. Thompson, a Presbyterian church minister:

by **MARGARET VERNON**

"Real Christians, really following the teachings of Christ, must be partisan. Christianity, with its belief in the sanctity of the individual personality, cannot be impartial. Low wages, segregation, poor conditions harm human personality so much that Christians must oppose those groups which seek to perpetuate property and profits at the expense of personality. In the early church, property had no rights."

Democracy was the second major emphasis, with keynote speakers for 1) Democracy in religion, 2) Democracy in civil life, 3) Democracy within the YWCA (through fullest participation of its membership in the total Association program), and 4) Democracy and peace.

A highlight of the Convention was Madame Chiang Kai-shek's radio broadcast from China.

"To us in China," said the wife of the Chinese leader, "it is very difficult to believe that there is a great gathering of women, peacefully meeting to discuss religion and democracy. . . . The war in China is not between two countries, but is a desperate struggle between right and wrong, between democracy and autocracy at its worst. Civilization is in danger of collapse unless democratic countries act."

Within the confines of the broader program outlined above, there were several major concerns. First of all, there was the growing desire to support the women's movement for equality of opportunity, responsibility and leadership of women with men, with stress on the active participation of women and women's groups in the political life of the country.

While the YWCA has supported through its Public Affairs Program such

The Most Powerful And Progressive Women's Youth Organization Concludes A Significant Gathering

causes as freedom for the Scottsboro boys and the passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill, nevertheless within the YWCA there has frequently been discrimination against Negro members. Often segregated into separate branches, denied facilities such as the use of swimming pools and cafeterias with white members; denied in some cities the right to vote in the city-wide Association, the Negro member has long been under-privileged. Recently, however, partly through growing strength within the Negro groups and with the support of sections such as the industrial membership, the YWCA has begun to rectify its faults in this regard, and will concern itself in the next two years with better integration of the Negro in the whole Association program.

CONVENTION REPORT

Quotations from the report of the National Board to the Convention reveal particular concern with the new youth movements:

"Perhaps there has been no period since that which gave birth to the Association itself, which has been so prolific as the present in the rise of new movements calling for and securing the enthusiasm and allegiance of youth. . . .

"Among these movements in the United States the American Youth Congress is at the moment the most spectacular . . . having affiliated with it youth organizations of the widest possible variety, social, student, labor, religious, racial and political. There are, however, many others. The labor movement is attracting youth. Church youth groups . . . are growing in influence. In the student world the formation of denominational student organizations sharpens the issue of relationship between the Association and the churches. The student Association

is being asked to define its function in relation to the church groups and the answer will have implications for the Association as a whole. Organizations for the promotion of special causes—political, economic, racial—increase on every side. YWCA members and constituents are many of them related as individuals to some of these new movements.

YOUTH COOPERATION

"The organized youth groups within the Association have naturally been quick to feel their kinship with these other movements and to desire to share in them. This was evidenced two years ago by the decision of all three of the youth councils of the YWCA—student, business and professional women's and industrial—to affiliate with the American Youth Congress. Cooperation with this movement has been carried on during the biennium, and with other groups as well. The students have cooperated with a considerable number of other student organizations, as the list of signatories to the call to the April strike against War shows, while the business and professional women have cooperated with the interchurch movement known as the United Christian Youth Movement (formerly Christian Youth Building a New World). All three of these Association groups are preparing to send delegates to the second World Youth Congress at Vassar College this August, a meeting which represents on a world scale what the American Youth Congress stands for nationally, and also to the World Conference of Christian Youth to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in July, 1939.

"Cooperation with these new youth movements, increasing in significance and volume, raises many questions. The issue is not so much whether the YWCA youth groups shall participate in these new ventures, as on what basis? for what purpose? and by what methods?

"There are at least two factors that of necessity enter into the problem of such cooperation: (1) the Christian purpose of the Association, which is determinative alike of the goals sought, the content of program and the meth-

ods to be used; (2) the nature of the Association as 'a fellowship of women and girls', that is, a movement not exclusively of youth but one in which youth and maturity work together, each a part of a larger whole. Within this larger whole the decisions of more mature groups, which frequently means of boards and committees, are conditioned by the necessity to allow groups of young people freedom to experiment, to make real decisions, to learn from experience. On the other hand, the freedom accorded to youth within the Association assumes their sense of responsibility for the movement as a whole."

INTEGRATED ACTION

Out of the above background was evolved the guiding program for the next biennium. Cross-section discus-

the three assemblies, industrial, business and professional, and student, played an important part. These assemblies are self-directed groups which evolve programs for their own departments and recommend action to the convention. For many years the Industrial section has been the most articulate and progressive. Its influence has had great bearing on the course of the YWCA for the past eighteen years.

The 1938 Convention, however, showed a growing unity on the part of the assemblies. They were united in acting on a resolution for "Lifting the Embargo against Spain" and in encouraging aid to the Loyalist cause, in the effort to maintain democracy in the YWCA and in the world at large.

The Industrial Assembly went further, supporting the O'Connell Peace Bill, the Roosevelt Relief program and



Mrs. Robert E. Speer (on the right) the Honorary President of the National Board of the YWCA and one of the Columbus, Ohio girls who acted as ushers at the convention.

sion groups for the 3000 delegates present, as well as discussion on the floor of the convention, provided opportunity for democracy in the formulation of decisions. Fullest self-criticism developed, some of which was embodied in the form of two-year studies of standards and industrial department practices in local YWCA's.

In preparation for convention action,

the boycott of Japanese goods. It also supported the Wages and Hours Bill, and advocated unity of the CIO and AF of L.

The convention had its newly-formed isolationist bloc, a small group of people who carried little weight in an organization which for many years has followed the path of world cooperation.

The main features of convention ac-

tion, known as the Public Affairs Program, follow:

Policies of international cooperation through which the United States can help in furthering world peace and justice, such as: Consultation with other signatory states in the event of a violation of the Pact of Paris, and co-operation in such economic and financial measures of a non-military character as give promise of bringing to an end the military aggression of the breakers of the Pact. (This section has been made realistic by action on the lifting of the embargo against Spain, and aid to China to the extent of \$20,000).

To uphold freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as free communication of mind with mind is essential to the discovery of truth and to the maintenance of the principles of democracy.

To initiate and support efforts to assure to Negroes an adequate share in economic opportunities.

To support Negroes in the exercise of their basic civil rights and to co-operate in the effort to secure these when denied.

To support both Federal and State legislation which will serve as a deterrent to the crime of lynching, and provide for its punishment when occurring.

A. Social legislation: its improvement and adequate means for its enforcement; its extension to those groups now excluded, as related to the following:

- 1) Minimum wage and maximum hours.
- 2) Elimination of child labor through a Federal law for interstate commerce industries, ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and improvement of States laws.
- 3) Social Insurance.
- 4) Co-ordinated relief programs Federal, State and local.
- 5) Slum clearance and low-cost housing.
- 6) Full opportunity for women in training and employment according to their individual abilities and without discrimination because of sex or marital status, with safeguards when necessary against economic exploitation.

B. Giving aid and encouragement to the industrial, white-collar and household workers in the YWCA con-

stituency, who are making efforts to help build a vigorous and responsible labor movement.

Encouraging and aiding farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and agricultural laborers among the rural YWCA constituency to take an active part in the development of farm movements to raise the standard of living.

To work for public policies which will provide more adequate educational and economic opportunities for youth between the ages of 16 and 25, as they strive to develop their skills and abilities and become useful and responsible citizens.

LOOKING FORWARD

There is no doubt that with this national program, the YWCA has a right to stand proudly among the most progressive organizations of the day and, indeed, to be in a position to influence other social organizations of similar character.

This year's convention was larger than the one two years ago. The progressive advance was more definite. Instead of the more general character of the program, as heretofore, this particular convention was distinguished by the concreteness of its approach and the clarity of its resolutions.

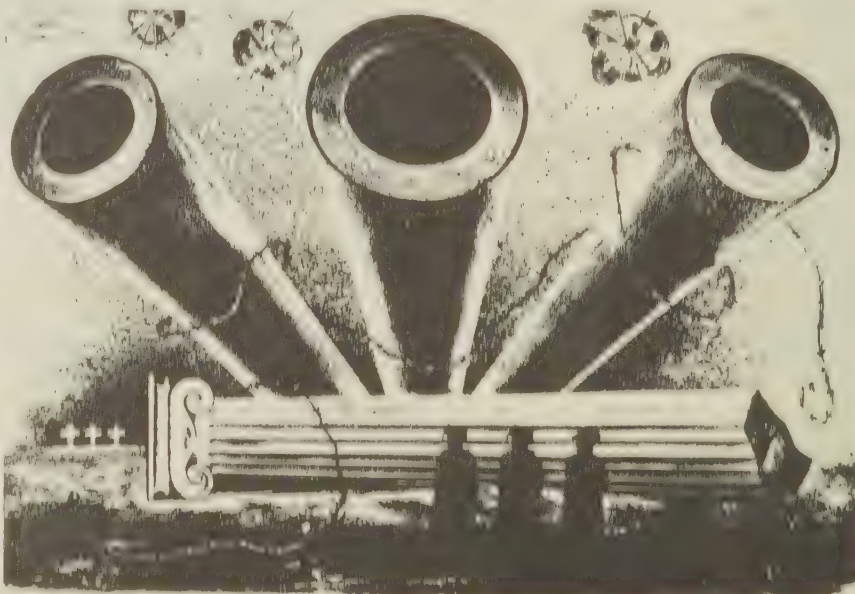
At the coming Mid-summer conferences, the program worked out by the Columbus gathering will be brought to the membership, and the councils of the Industrial Assembly as well as part

of the Business and Professional Council will be elected.

The YWCA is moreover one of the largest organizations of Catholic women, since the majority of the industrial membership in the Northern and Eastern states belong to the Catholic faith. The progressive policies adopted at the Columbus convention can have significant influence among the Catholic youth.

The extent, however, to which this fine program can be put into action depends upon its local associations. The leaders of local associations are, in many instances, not as representative of their cross-section interests as the national organization. They are often influenced by reactionary pressure in the local community. In the convention, this minority influenced by Reaction was caught up by the progressive sweep of the great majority of delegates and was unable to offer strong articulate opposition to the dominant progressive trends.

Forward-looking forces are growing in local YWCA's and will be strengthened by the fullest cooperation with all progressive groupings. In every local area, there will be found issues of employment and security, peace and democracy. Working toward the solution of these questions, with the decisions of the convention as a guide, the Young Women's Christian Association will become a powerful force for progress in America.



Marxism: A Scientific Philosophy Of Life

ALTHOUGH many people think that Marxism concerns itself only with economics and politics, it is, in reality, a thoroughgoing world-view. When Sidney Hook, a Trotskyite professor of Philosophy, states in a symposium on *Contemporary American Philosophy* that he can see no connection between the dialectics of the growth of oats and the dialectics of the class struggle, he indicates his complete inability to understand Marxism. The findings of every science form a part of the ever-growing and ever-deepening Marxist view of the world. This means that Marxism deals with the motions of the stars, the formation of the rocks, the growth of trees, as well as with the destiny of human life.

But all theory arises from the need to know how to live, how to obtain our wants, how to shape our destinies. Theory is not mere contemplation, but a guide to action, and it is only by action that theories can be proved or disproved. While Marxism seeks to comprehend the whole world, it *focuses* its attention on the needs confronting us as human beings.

MARXISM COMPREHENSIVE

Marxism is the world view and the way of life of an organized social movement—the modern revolutionary working-class movement. It is furthermore the outgrowth of a great intellectual tradition, the tradition of modern natural science, which itself is the outgrowth of the whole history of human thought, stemming from the earliest days. Marxism is not the brain-child of a single thinker. It is the collective outgrowth of the entire history of science and philosophy. It has made its own every genuine intellectual achievement from the days of the first thinkers until the present. As the philosophy of the world wide Communist movement, it is constantly being developed and applied collectively in the endeavor to re-make the world, through

The Nature of the Scientific Method

(The first of a series of articles on Marxism and Science written by members of the Editorial Board of the Review.)

by FRANCIS FRANKLIN

which it is destined to become the common philosophy of a united humanity. Every step in the battle to re-make the world deepens and enriches the Marxist world view. Therefore, it is no narrow set of doctrines, but a philosophy which grows as science grows. It is consequently a philosophy to whose development there can be no end.

The revolutionary movement today differs from all revolutionary movements in past periods of human history, in that for the first time the development of the forces of production has made possible a life of abundance for all. The modern revolutionary movement also differs from preceding movements in that, with the general development of science, there has also been developed a science of human society, which makes it possible for the first time consciously to control and guide social development on the basis of a correct analysis of the laws of social movement. Thus modern natural science forms a *distinguishing characteristic* of the modern revolutionary movement.

A SCIENCE OF SOCIETY

In addition to being the science of society, Marxism makes its own all other sciences. It unites its own science of social development with physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology, psychology, and thus for the first time

establishes a unifying, comprehensive scientific philosophy. It discovers with in all the sciences similar laws of movement and development, which express themselves in such diverse phenomena as the movements of the stars, the ebb and flow of the tides, the evolution of life, and the rise and fall of empires.

But what do we mean by science and scientific method? And how did modern science arise?

There is nothing mysterious about science, although it is by no means simple. Scientific method involves securing correct explanations of the movements of the world through careful study of the world itself and through the rigid testing of the explanations obtained. It cannot be developed by mere dreaming; although, without a certain type of imaginative thought there would be no science. Scientific method implies certain clearly defined methods of procedure. These methods are employed not only in the laboratory, but wherever men have obtained knowledge which has enabled them, within limits, to control nature.

PRIMITIVE EXPERIENCE

The primitive tribesman who had just begun to farm was undoubtedly puzzled when his crops dried up and withered. Although today we know, without thinking about it, that lack of moisture causes crops to wither, this was not necessarily so clear in primitive times. How could the early farmer have arrived at this conclusion? From careful observation, he undoubtedly noted that crops withered after long periods of drought. This was still not absolute proof that lack of water causes withering. Events may follow one another without a cause and effect relationship being present. In order to verify the explanation suggested by his

observations, our primitive farmer would have had to check his hypothesis (suggested explanation) experimentally. He could do this only by drawing conclusions from his hypothesis, such as the following, "If lack of water causes my plants to wither, then, if I bring water to my withering plants, they will revive." To check this conclusion, the farmer would actually have had to bring water to his plants. By doing so under controlled conditions, so that there could be no other changing factors which might cause the plants to revive, and by actually observing the revival of his crops, the farmer would be justified in concluding that he really knew what caused the wilting of his crops. He would have put his hypothesis to the test and could well conclude that it was a correct theory.

SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE

This is a simple example of scientific method, but it follows, essentially, the same procedure employed in the most highly-developed laboratories. This procedure involves the following phases:

1. The development of a scientific theory is stimulated by the existence of a *problem*.

2. The solution of the problem demands the study of all possible data bearing on the problem. This necessitates careful *observation and gathering of information*.

3. Careful observation demands precision and exactness in noting differences. There are two types of differences—those of quality and those of quantity. Noting the former demands the ability to classify. Early science involved the intensive development of methods of *classification*, such as that employed in biology (species, genus, class, order, phylum, etc.). Quantitative differences demand the development of methods of *measurement*. This meant the development of mathematics as the science of measurement, which is used by all the natural sciences.

4. Upon the basis of careful observation (involving classification and measurement) it is possible to develop an *hypothesis* (suggested explanation) which covers all the known facts. It is in the formation of the hypothesis that

imagination is important. A scientist may study a great mass of facts all his life; but he must see them all together, he must use imaginative effort to grasp the significance of the differences between them, before he can evolve an hypothesis explaining their relationship. If the hypothesis, so devised, is contradicted by a single fact, it is not entirely correct. Several hypotheses may be developed to explain one phenomenon, but only because not enough is known about the phenomenon. There can be only one correct explanation of any one event. If several hypotheses are developed, further observation or experimentation, if carried far enough, will necessarily uncover facts disproving all but one of them or else all of them. It is a generally accepted principle that, if there are two hypotheses which cover all the known facts, the simpler explanation takes precedence over the more complicated.

5. After the development of an hypothesis, it must be tested. This involves drawing as many conclusions as possible (*making deductions*) from the hypothesis. If the hypothesis itself is true, then all the conclusions drawn from it can be checked by experience. (If drought causes withering, then irrigation will prevent it. This can be checked by actually irrigating fields of withering plants.)

6. In order to check the deductions drawn from an hypothesis, *controlled experiments* must be conducted. To determine whether a certain event is

the result of a certain cause, it is necessary to observe the occurrence of that event under *controlled* circumstances, so that in one case the hypothetical cause is absent, while in the other it is present. In both cases all other conditions must be unvarying.

A famous example of a controlled experiment was the experiment performed to determine whether it was the bite of the female anopheles mosquito which caused yellow fever. In order to determine this, certain heroic men, who offered their health for the sake of the experiment, voluntarily placed themselves in carefully screened cottages. For a number of months, they lived under conditions as nearly identical as possible. Subsequently, female anopheles mosquitoes were introduced into certain of these cabins, while the men in the others continued to live as before. When only those men who had been bitten by the mosquitoes contracted yellow fever, it was clear indication that the cause of the disease had been discovered.

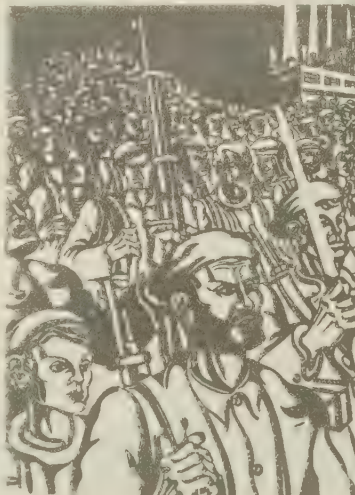
7. If a large number of conclusions drawn from an hypothesis are not contradicted after repeated tests by observation and experiment, it may be assumed that the hypothesis gives a true explanation of the events being studied. This procedure constitutes the *verification* of theory. Future discoveries may require the modification and correction, or the deepening and extension of the theory, but such testing indicates its essential correctness.

IN MODERN TIMES

It may be said, then, that science is a process which involves precise and systematized observation, the formation of hypotheses, rigid deductive reasoning, and critical verification of hypotheses through their actual experimental application.

Our ability to build railroads, manufacture goods, illuminate cities by electricity indicates that, while our knowledge is still very limited, we do possess a certain amount of actual knowledge of the laws of physics, chemistry, etc. which have been used in these accomplishments.

Why is it that science has been developed to such a large extent only within modern times?





Nathan Pearlman

We have seen that even the most primitive methods of production require some actual knowledge of nature. But science is limited as the forces of production are limited, and *vice-versa*. Thus it was not until the rise of modern capitalism, which introduced the Industrial Revolution, and thus developed the means of production to a previously undreamed-of degree, that science, without which the Industrial Revolution could never have taken place, began to be developed on a truly vast scale.

The social system of the Middle Ages rested on agriculture, which was carried on by the most backward methods. The feudal landlords had very little need for science. On the other hand, they relied on holding the masses in the deadliest fear of superstitious powers as a means of keeping them in subjection.

Superstition is the very opposite of science, since it does not arise from precise and systematized study of the actual world. Non-scientific theories arise originally as a result of ignorance. Just as a dog pounces on a leaf blowing in the wind as though it considered the leaf alive, so, in early times, man tended to consider all things that moved as possessing life similar to his own. Thinking that his supplications could influence nature, he cursed the stone that struck him, blessed the sunshine and pleaded with clouds to give forth their rain. To him, all things

were endowed with life, which his entreaties, if offered correctly, could move.

As exploiting classes arose, they made use of these non-scientific ways of thought to gain control over the minds of the toilers. If the workers were to be held in subjection, it could be only by the employment both of physical and spiritual terror. Thus, there were two types of exploiting classes in early social systems—warriors and priests. The former maintained their power by force of arms. The latter presented themselves as specialists in ability to control the spirit-world. Those who desired health, good crops, and prosperity, were made to believe that they could obtain the favors of heaven only by obeying the will of the servants of heaven, the priests. If they displeased the latter, then they could expect dire misfortunes as a result of the priests' control over the spirits.

AGAINST SUPERSTITION

The scientific study of nature disproves the superstitious doctrines by means of which priestly classes have either ruled or aided the rule of other exploiting classes. The exploiting classes before the rise of capitalism had always opposed any general development of science. Whatever science was developed, they wanted to keep as their own private property. Only for a short time in ancient Greece and Rome, when capitalism first began to rise to a

limited degree, did natural science begin to be developed. But when this early premature capitalism succumbed to the backwardness of most of the vast areas of the Roman Empire, which had not even gone through the period of feudalism, the growth of science also subsided.

Since the development of science exposed the superstitious doctrines of the pre-capitalist exploiting classes, these exploiters always persecuted with the utmost fury those who attempted to further the cause of science. The development of science was, therefore, revolutionary. It attacked and destroyed the theories by means of which ruling classes maintained their systems of exploitation.

PERSECUTION OF SCIENCE

Feudal landlords, with their backward agricultural economy, had little need of science. Their theoreticians spent most of their time inventing theories about heaven, hell, angels and devils. The rising merchant capitalists at the beginning of modern history, however, needed to know a great deal about this material world. They needed to find trade routes, sail the seas, obtain minerals from the rocks, and afterwards to learn how to manufacture. Thus the rise of the modern capitalist class was accompanied by the scientific study—not of heaven—but of this earth itself. With fury born of fear, the medieval church persecuted the early scientists. Bruno and many others were burned at the stake; Galileo was hailed before the Inquisition for writing that the earth moves around the sun. The struggle between medieval superstition and modern natural science was part of the class struggle between the feudal landlords and the rising capitalist class.

In the next article, we will deal at greater length with the rise of modern natural science. We will see how capitalism, caught in the network of its own basic contradictions, has, even while developing science, itself made use of superstition to maintain its own rule. We will see further that only the revolutionary working-class, inheriting all the science organized by a progressive capitalism, can burst through capitalist limitations to develop science and knowledge to the greatest possible extent.

EVENTS of the MONTH

CARL ROSS

THE growing support among the youth for a policy of concerted peace action is indicated by the fact that leadership in this fight no longer rests mainly in the hands of the YCL but finds clear expression in the actions of such mass organizations as the YWCA and the ASU. This is one of the im-



portant conclusions to be drawn from the recent Convention of the YWCA, and the April student strike against War.

It is well worth remarking on both of these significant events in the youth movement. On major problems, the Columbus Convention of the 'Y' reaffirmed the generally progressive position of its previous gathering. Not only was the general program for peace through world cooperation approved, but the Convention began to draw practical conclusions from its position, passing a resolution in favor of lifting the embargo on the Spanish government. Such actions as these, coupled with the Convention "Day of Sacrifice" for Spain, indicate the concrete manner in which the general policies of the Y will be translated into action by the girls in the local Associations.

DURING the month of June we continue the YCL Building Drive which so far has proven quite successful, especially in the New York District, which concluded its drive by going over the top. Let me take this occasion to welcome into the ranks of the YCL those several thousand new members of the League and to extend an invitation to those other thousands who are yet outside and only await an invitation to join.

In looking upon the drive and its successful conclusion in the near future, we should bear in mind one problem in particular. During this enrollment drive we should strive to keep up the same tempo of League Building after the conclusion of the drive. The principal problem is not only to have a large number of League Builders such as have distinguished themselves in this drive, but to feel the responsibility among the entire membership of the League. *Let us acquire the habit of League Building.*

Many new problems face the League as a result of the drive. The next question is to properly assimilate these new members of the League, to make them "feel at home", to encourage their systematic education and participation in YCL activities. Every branch of the League has the responsibility of carefully checking its membership rolls, making the maximum effort to see that every new member finds his place in the organization and that no new member is permitted to drop out of League activities or membership before every possible means has been explored for keeping him a member of the YCL.

To tackle this problem properly requires keeping an eye on the calendar. It will soon be "the good old summer-time", and summer activities will be in order for every branch.

This summer, while conducting all League activities, it should be borne in mind that the United States will be the scene of the most important international gathering ever held in this country,—the World Youth Congress. To make this Congress known far and wide, to organize every possible assistance and to prepare a suitable welcome to the World's youth on the part of their American hosts is the responsibility of the entire League as well as of the rest of the youth movement.

This should be a summer that features the World Congress and the problems connected with it, especially the fight for peace and democracy in collaboration with the youth of all lands.

AS this is being written the Senate is considering action on the Roosevelt Recovery Program and will undoubtedly pass its main features favorably. This action will continue the government policy of aid to the needy and unemployed, as well as aid to needy youth through the NYA and CCC. This represents an important victory, thanks to the efforts of the progressive youth movement and the recent Pilgrimage to Washington.

While these measures point in the right direction, they are still far from adequate. The youth movement must continue to advance a broad program such as is embodied in the main points of cooperation adopted by the American Youth Congress, and in the specific youth measures proposed by Roosevelt which have been carried through only partially. In addition to general measures, such as the recovery program, wages and hours legislation, Roosevelt's "quarantine" policy, etc., the specific youth points of such a program are:

a) The further extension of the National Youth Administration as a permanent agency for assistance to youth, with greatly increased assistance to unemployed youth.

b) The continuation and extension of the CCC program under civilian administration, with the inclusion of a democratic program of education and vocational training.

c) Specific legislation based upon the proposals of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, which provide for additional federal aid to education and co-ordination of NYA

and CCC under a single National Youth Service Administration.

d) For passage of legislation incorporating the principles of the American Youth Act, which remains the most comprehensive and adequate piece of youth legislation.

This program already meets the approval of the majority of youth and their organizations. Around it the broadest unity of youth can be established.

WE are particularly glad to note that while, unfortunately, the spokesmen for the Catholic youth continue to oppose the American Youth Act, they favor the broad outlines of such a program. At the recent Hearings on the American Youth Act, the Reverend Vincent Mooney, Congregation of the Holy Cross, leader of the Catholic Youth movement as Director of the Catholic Youth Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, stated:

"The attention of this sub-committee is directed to the fact that there is at present pending before the United States Congress and before your committee for legislative consideration, the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education. This report deals with the many questions covered by the American Youth Act. It is also worthy of note that the Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration has submitted a report to the President. Both of these reports are the result of a serious study on the part of leaders interested in youth's welfare. Both reports should be given the fullest consideration before any action is considered with reference to the provisions of S. 1463, (American Youth Act.)"

SPLENDID! Here is a point on which we are agreed. Certainly these reports must be seriously studied and acted upon, for they incorporate a number of proposals embodied in the Youth Act. Any legislation based upon them would surely receive the support of every advocate of the Youth Act. A Bill is now being formulated for introduction into Congress including the main provisions of the President's Advisory Committee report. It has been fully endorsed by the American Youth

Congress and leading groups, especially in the education field.

What stands in the way of united youth support to such measures as these? Is there any stronger argument for cooperation between all youth including Catholic and Communist? When the Catholic hierarchy ignores this fact and encourages "red baiting" instead, and attacks such movements as the Youth Congress, it is harming the welfare of Catholic youth itself. To work jointly with young Communists, we do not ask or expect the Catholic youth to endorse any section of the Young Communist League program or in any way to alter their fundamental convictions. We ask only mutual respect for opinions and cooperation in solving the vital immediate problems with which we are all confronted.

IN advancing the practical slogan of "Lift the Embargo on Loyalist Spain" as the central issue for the recent student strike, and in formulating its new pledge to replace the now discarded Oxford Pledge, the ASU asserted its leadership in the fight for peace among students. That is of particular importance, since the YPSL-inspired "Youth Committee Against War" is attempting to line up student, Methodist and other Christian youth with the open reactionaries for a program of isolation. In a move to split the student movement, while eliminating the thoroughly discredited Oxford Pledge from the center of its agitation, this group brings forward a reactionary program cloaked in "left" phrases, helping to strengthen isolationist ideology and spread confusion.

In working to unify the youth movement for an effective peace policy directed towards changing American foreign policy in line with Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech, the key question is to demand the lifting of the embargo on the Spanish Government. The fact that this became the central issue among the majority of students who participated in the April 27th strike was a healthy sign because it indicated the extent to which the efforts of the ASU are breaking down the tendency towards paralysis in the United Student Peace Movement and the

Youth Movement generally. Here is added evidence that the tide of sentiment is moving in the direction of concerted action for peace.

THE National Convention of the Youth Section of the American Jewish Congress met in New York on May 5-8. This Convention indicated the broad stream of progressive sentiment that is developing among the Jewish youth and their major organizations. To find this expressed in the major existing center of cooperation among Jewish youth is welcome indeed. Approximately 300 delegates, representing a number of the most important national and local groups in the country, adopted a number of progressive resolutions despite a minority opposition from Poale-Zionists who advanced thoroughly Trotskyist arguments in the discussion.

The most important of these resolutions called for endorsement of the O'Connell Bill, for cooperation with all organizations against anti-semitism, and for cooperation with the American Youth Congress. Young Judea in particular must be commended on the leading progressive role it assumed in uniting Zionist and non-Zionist youth and in urging a closer relationship with the broad youth movement represented by the Youth Congress.

On the other hand, a word of friendly advice and warning is very much in place to the membership of Poale-Zion and to the leadership of a number of other groups. To permit Trotskyism to color their attitude or to lead to "red baiting," merely plays into the hands of the reactionaries who are the enemies of the progressive movement and the Jewish people. Let them heed the warning and the lesson that is offered by the experience of the YPSL which the Trotskyites have succeeded in smashing as an effective and progressive organization. To permit Trotskyites to entrench themselves in any of the Jewish youth groups, which they systematically try to penetrate, lays those organizations open to disruption. To guarantee the healthy and progressive growth of the Jewish youth organizations, Trotskyism and its influence must be eliminated.

The Tenth Party Convention

by JACK STACHEL

as told to Joseph Starobin

A GOOD editor keeps a weather eye for a good story. And the best story of the month is the Tenth Party Convention. Ask any Party member and he will tell you that. Ask the best trade unionists, on the docks, in the shops, behind the teacher's desk . . . ten to one, they know all about the Tenth Convention of the Communist Party. And since the Party is something between a daddy and a big-brother to our Young Communist League, I thought it wise and proper to arrange for an interview with some leading Party personality on the background and significance of the convention for the growing audience of *Young Communist Review* readers.

It was no afterthought, nor second thought, to approach Comrade Jack Stachel, the chairman of the Trade Union Commission of our Party, and one of its leading figures for many many years.

There was also another reason for approaching comrade Stachel . . . but now, I am running into the interview itself.

Jack Stachel is of middle age, probably running into his early forties, a quiet, very earnest, very serious-looking person.

I cast around for some angle, some vantage point to start the interview off, some interesting bit out of the history of the American Communist movement that might not be generally known. Something to bring Jack Stachel into a reminiscent mood.

"WHAT was the first Communist Party convention you attended?" I enquired. . . . "do you recall what it was like, its composition, its size? . . . What was your position at the convention and who of the present Party leadership attended?"

"The first National Convention I attended was the 4th National Convention which was held in the city of Chicago in the summer of 1925. I was at that time the District Organizer of the Young Communist League of New York State. I was a delegate from New York. Among the approximately 100 regular delegates to that Convention were the following comrades: William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, Alexander Bittelman, Max Bedacht, Israel Amter, Robert Minor, Charles Krumbein, John Williamson, Clarence Hathaway, Jack Johnstone, William Weinstone, Alexander

Trachtenberg, Herbert Benjamin, Alfred Wagenknecht, John Ballam, M. J. Olgin and Pat Toohey.

"Our Party at that time counted some 15,000 members composed overwhelmingly of immigrant groups, among them the largest, (almost half the entire membership) composed of the Finnish Federation. Our Party at that time was composed of language federations, with the English-speaking branches less than 10% of the entire membership. This composition was reflected naturally in the convention, and also influenced the Party's work at that time. The Party was then taking the first steps towards work among the great masses of the American people. There were sharp differences on policy, especially on trade-union tactics and the Labor Party question. Unfortunately also, there was a deep-rooted factionalism prevailing which hampered the discussion of issues on a purely principled basis. Despite this, the Party had already begun to play an important role in the struggles of the workers, especially due to the influence of such comrades as Foster, Browder, and Ruthenberg, who had wide contacts with masses of workers, and who brought to the Party their experience in the trade-unions and Socialist movement.

"THE convention was divided into two tightly-knit factional groupings. One was the Foster, Bittelman, Browder, Cannon group, and the other the Ruthenberg, Bedacht, Lovestone, Gitlow group. It is now clear that it was unprincipled factionalists like Cannon in the first group, and Lovestone and Gitlow in the other that prevented an earlier liquidation of the factional struggle in the Party, prevented discussion of honest differences of the young party on the basis of principle, and turned the struggle into unprincipled factionalism. Cannon was later expelled as a Trotskyist. Lovestone and Gitlow were expelled as an anti-Party group that has now fully accepted Trotskyism.

"With the expulsion of the Cannon group (October 1928) which was approved by the March 1929 (6th) Con-





Decorations by Arthur Hoffman

A Leading Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Comments Upon the Historic Tenth National Convention

vention, and the expulsion of the Lovestoneites (May 1929) and approved by the June 1930 (7th) Convention, the Party rapidly united and began to face the real issues facing the American people. The 1930 (7th) Convention marked the real beginning of the turn to the masses. Subsequent conventions marked the growing maturity and influence of the Party."

COMRADE Stachel leaned back after this answer, awaiting my next question. He had covered quite a good deal of ground, and I found myself at the threshold of the most recent developments.

"What has been the growth of the Party since the Ninth Convention? Which developments in American life does this growth reflect?" I asked.

"Our Party has practically doubled its membership since the Ninth Convention," he replied. "At that time the membership was about 40,000. Today the membership is upward of 75,000. It is important to note that our organization in four states has already reached the 5000 mark—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California. Another important development is the growth of the Party in the South, especially in Alabama, Florida, Texas and Oklahoma.

"This growth, which by far does not yet reflect the influence gained by our Party, reflects even less the growth of the organizations of labor and its maturing political consciousness. It shows that ever larger sections of workers and toilers recognize in our Party the front-line fighter for

(Continued on Page 33)



The World Youth Congress

IT is a recognition of the prestige of the American youth movement and the important role that America can play in keeping the peace of the world, that is bringing the 2nd World Youth Congress to our country this summer. In forty-one countries, on every continent, youth organizations are making collections by pennies and nickels, just as we do here, in order to get their delegates to Vassar College on August 16, 1938.

When those who were delegates to the 1st Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, two summers ago, suggested that the 2nd Congress be held in the United States, they did so with the fear that they were being utopian. It seemed then that we were being overtaken in our race for peace, and that before the resolutions would have time to get around the world, bullets would outdistance them. Several incidents at that Congress helped emphasize that fear. First was the appearance of the Spanish youth delegation among whom was the young Maria with her arm in a sling as a result of a shrapnel wound, and Vidal, of the Unified Young Socialists, coming in right from the front in his militia uniform. War had stalked right into the peace conference! And there was the exciting last session when a threatened walk-out developed over a resolution which touched on the Versailles Treaty and its provisions regarding the Balkan borders. If such was the tension, could peace last?

SOVIET DELEGATION

A more earnest note was added by the presence of delegates from Germany and Italy, illegal ones. Three

by **LEONARD J. MASON**

other delegations attracted particular attention. One was the Soviet group. It was the first time that a youth group from the Soviet Union had appeared at an international gathering in Europe. These were, after all, the youth who had been born since the revolution. They knew no capitalism. I don't know how many had ever seen the capitalist world, and many of the delegates wondered how they felt coming into this strange world, into a conference, one of whose major problems was what to do with a younger generation which had no jobs, no security, no educational advantages, no future and no hope. These problems were foreign to the Soviet delegation. It seemed like an H. G. Wells book, with the men from Mars dropping in on our crazy, war-mad, race-hating world. Most of those at the Congress never learned the reactions of the Russian delegates. They didn't speak their language.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES

Then there were the Chinese, who spoke perfect English, and carefully explained what aggression meant—although Swiss government restrictions made it illegal to criticize even the aggressor nations.

Finally, there were the Americans, those who lived in splendid isolation. The rest of the world's delegates wondered how we'd stand on concerted action. And when American spokesmen denounced imperialism and isolation—as the Proceedings put it: "this declaration on behalf of the

American delegation produced a deep impression on the Committee."

If the appearance of the Spanish people made the delegates feel the reality of war, it also gave them hope. At last, here were a people who had called fascism's bluff! And today we are forced to wonder: isn't Spain's sacrifice the reason that our fears of greater wars have not been realized?

From Austria, bad news has been received. A month ago the Secretary of the Austrian Committee for the 2nd World Youth Congress was thrown into a concentration camp. If there are to be delegates from Austria, they will take their place at the side of the illegal delegates from Germany, Italy, and Japan.

But Spain will still be represented by twelve young men and women! China, fighting victoriously to smash the fascist axis at its eastern end, is sending a dozen delegates. And proud, independent Czechoslovakia, which in spite of its small size has raised the banner of opposition to Hitler, is sending twenty in its delegation. The Soviet Union, of course, will be represented.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

To those who say, "What's the use?" we offer the experience of the last two years. War has had its victories, but the war-makers have suffered their first setbacks, too. Possibly the greatest of these has been the increasing mobilization of the people for the defense of peace. In China—national unity, thought impossible two years ago. In Britain—a revitalization of the peace forces so that today the Chamberlain policy of appeasing fascism has already suffered two defeats at the polls, and the people are demanding national elections because they are sure that this would mean defeat for England's defenders of fascism. In the United States—the crack up of traditional isolationism, the discarding of the Oxford Pledge by youth organizations, the powerful movement for Spain and the widespread boycott against Japanese aggression. Is it not conceivable that the fas-

***This August, Delegates from Every Part
of the Globe Assemble at Vassar College
to Discuss Their Mutual Problems.***

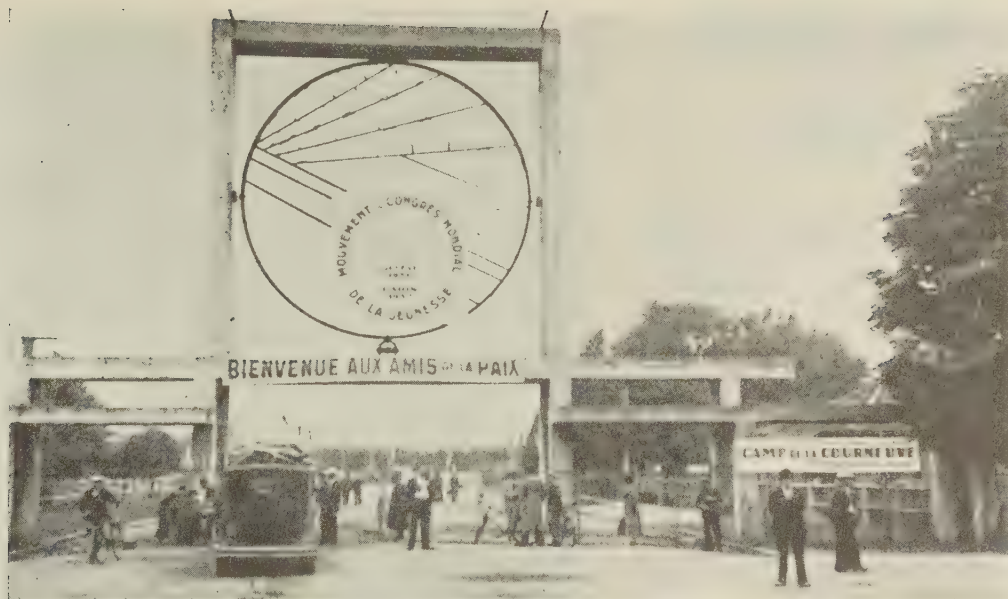


Photo showing the entrance to the International Camp at the World Youth Congress in Paris, 1937

cists have reached their limit, that these powerful peoples' movements are about to blossom into decisive governmental actions?

COMING FROM EVERYWHERE

The delegates to the 2nd World Youth Congress, coming from Africa, Australia, China, Czechoslovakia and everywhere else, will bring with them their first-hand experiences of war, fascism, imperialism. They will expect from American youth an understanding of these problems and a pledge of sympathetic cooperation. For example, Latin-American youth organizations look anxiously towards the United States. They have tasted not only the lash of dictators sponsored by native capital, but have been subjected to the veiled oppression of German and Italian fascism. They want our help, and their delegates at Vassar will be looking for expressions of international cooperation. To tell them, as some would, that America must withdraw from the world in the name of neutrality, would be to tell them that we are ready to leave them at the mercy of Mussolini, Hitler, and the Mikado.

For they know that the United States is one of the most powerful de-

mocratic nations. Our raw materials, our munitions, airplanes, cotton, and oil provide the energy for the war-making fascists in two corners of the globe.

Moreover, the prestige of the United States, its economic, financial and moral power, would give heart to the democratic forces within every country, the fascist nations not excluded, provided that the popular peace movement within the United States could impel the Roosevelt government to decisive action against world fascism.

The Mexicans will want to know whether American opinion will side with Britain in the recent rupture of British-Mexican relations, or whether we will support them in their struggle against the oil interests of England and America. They will want to know our attitude towards the Nazi-inspired fascist movement in Mexico. The youth of Mexico appreciates sentiment, but it would appreciate even more the injection of sentiment into the State Department, so that the fascist sympathizers don't put over the Standard Oil program.

These problems, and the larger problems of world peace, will be attacked

from all angles. The four commissions of the Congress are to be: The Political and Economic Organization of Peace; Economic and Cultural Status of Youth and Its Relation to Peace; The Religious and Philosophical Bases of Peace, and finally; The International Role of Youth.

CONGRESS SPONSORS

The breadth of the Congress is established. Among its patrons and sponsors there are Cecil of England; Herriot of France; Wellington Koo of China; Tagore and Nehru of India; Shotwell, MacCracken, Mott and John L. Lewis of the United States. Although each country is allowed only fifty regular delegates, there will be many more present in the capacity of observers.

It is easy to be in favor of peace when war is far off in the future, but it is hard to fight and organize for peace in a world where fascist bayonets are already destroying men, and fascist bombs killing women and children. That's what makes the dates August 16-24, 1938, so important. And that's why American youth should feel proud to be host to the 2nd World Youth Congress.

900,000 STRIKE...

An Estimate Of The April 27th Action

by LEO RIFKIN

THE unique magnetism of the Student Peace Strike, drawing into its sweep close to a million students, was once again demonstrated on April 27, 1938.

Entire new sections of the student body hitherto untouched, were drawn into the movement. In schools where previously no appreciable peace movement had ever existed, there occurred strikes of outstanding proportions. The high schools came through with shining colors. In Cleveland, 17,000 high school students were involved in the day's activity, primarily through peace assemblies. Significantly, for the first time the April peace action has been made official in many high schools of the country.

The Communist Party received official recognition as an important peace organization, with Earl Browder speaking before a meeting of 4,000 sponsored by the United Student Peace Committee at Brooklyn College.

The Catholic colleges (300 according to the Georgetown College newspaper), although denying any connection with the nationwide strike, nevertheless held similar peace actions, and held them on the same day.

STRIKE SLOGANS

There can be no doubt that this tremendous strike was a direct response to the urgency of world events. This is emphasized by the central slogan, "Lift the Embargo Against Loyalist Spain." Practically every school and college which boasted a peace action on this day put forward this slogan as its rallying cry. In many cases this



Courtesy Peter, Daily Worker

A partial view of the student strike at Columbia University

was strengthened by specific demands for declaring an embargo against the aggressor nations through the medium of the O'Connell Amendment. This was true at Berkeley, Chapel Hill in North Carolina, Tulane, Chicago University, Minnesota and many eastern campuses. In other schools, the program was complemented by demands for aid to China and Spain and for American cooperation with the other democratic nations to "quarantine the aggressor."

Student polls held in conjunction with the strike indicate which way the academic wind is blowing. In most instances, the vote served to reinforce the positive slogans for concerted action to halt the aggressor. Where this was not clearly the case, it was usually because of confusion around the main issues.

At Harvard, for instance, the students voted in favor of a program of specific points which added up to concerted action to curb the aggressors. Yet these same students voted against collective security. It is evident that Harvard does not comprehend the meaning of collective security. The same is true for Mt. Holyoke where the vote for neutrality was 326-55 and yet

the vote for President Roosevelt's policy of quarantining the aggressor was 217-115, and 337 students favored US participation in a world peace conference of democratic nations.

OXFORD PLEDGE DEAD

The most significant feature of these peace polls is that the Oxford Pledge which had appeared in every previous strike was for the most part, absent from this one. Where it did appear, it was overwhelmingly rejected. The Pledge was practically interred alongside of the Youth Committee for the Oxford Pledge. Recognizing its own futility, that committee, in the interests of unity with the Frederick Libby stripe of isolationist, quietly changed its name to the Youth Committee Against War and omitted support of the Oxford Pledge from its literature. Only the Trotskyites kept the corpse from being buried, by including it in their leaflets.

The student peace strike of 1938 indicates that isolationism in the student peace movement is rapidly losing ground, and that at present a large majority of students support a realistic

concrete program for concerted peace efforts.

The United Student Peace Committee, grouping seventeen national student organizations of widely divergent views, sponsored the strike, but could not agree on a common program for it. At first, a compromise call was agreed upon, but subsequently the isolationists in the committee withdrew their original acceptance and insisted on an out-and-out isolationist program or none at all. The result was a poster calling for strike action, which omitted all points of the program. This placed the responsibility for determining the character of the strike in the hands of the local student peace committees. In the absence of any political leadership from the USPC, the American Student Union took the initiative both nationally and on the local campuses in leading the struggle for a correct peace program. The right of the ASU to this leadership was underlined by the overwhelming endorsement of the ASU peace program by the strikes. The emergency peace stoppages organized in New York City on March 24 gave advance indication of the prestige of the Student Union. The response to this ASU leadership is expressed in the influx of new members. In New York City alone, 800 students joined the ASU through the strike, and it is safe to say that wherever there was an organized recruiting drive, the ASU grew rapidly.

AGAINST TROTSKYISM

The strike was a smashing blow to the Trotskyites. These wreckers have long entertained hopes of splitting and destroying the broad united student peace movement and were preparing to use the strike to this end. For the most part they were ineffective, and where they attempted their sabotage they were decisively isolated.

Whatever work the Trotskyites carried on was made possible by their direct appeal to openly reactionary isolationism, by their use of underhand methods, and by the confusion that still exists in sections of the student peace movement.

Every meeting openly or indirectly influenced by the Trotskyites was

characterized by a complete disregard of Spain and China. The National Leaflet they issued omits any mention of Germany, Italy and Japan as aggressor nations today. Instead they rival Hamilton Fish in accusing Stalin and Roosevelt of being the main enemies of peace. Generally the activity of the Trotskyites served to complement the increased activity of the reactionaries in this strike.

Strangely enough, these self-appointed spokesmen for the student body showed marked reluctance to submit the determination of strike policy to student referendum. It was much safer for them to hide behind the false front of their own anti-war clubs. They tried to pack peace committees with their own representatives from these, and other paper organizations of their own construction. When they were unsuccessful in packing the local United Student Peace Committees they did not hesitate to split away and arrange dual strikes.

UNITY PLATFORM

In certain places in New York they were able to take advantage of the general opportunism in the ranks of the isolationists. They succeeded in maneuvering in such a manner as to direct these people into holding dual strikes. This was accomplished even though the ASU, in the interests of unity, proposed a three-point program, which could have been acceptable to the isolationists themselves.

1. Lift the embargo on Spain.
2. Aid to Spain and China. Boycott Japanese goods.
3. Opposition to the Naval Bill, the May Bill, and support of the Nye-Kvale Bill.

The Trotskyites, intent on splitting the strike, maintained their influence over the isolationists and insisted upon dual strikes.

But the student body had the last word. The final tally on the strikes shows that 19,000 struck under the leadership of the local united peace committees while a paltry 1,480 participated in the dual strikes. Even this figure was achieved only by carting Norman Thomas all over the city. After he spoke, the meetings disintegrated.

In Boston a block of isolationists and Trotskyite influenced YPSL members packed the Boston USPC and proceeded to arrange a completely isolationist strike. This was so flagrantly in opposition to the sentiments of the student body that the strike committees of the participating schools, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radcliffe, Boston University and Wellesley withdrew their support from the Commons meeting and arranged local strikes.

The true attitude of the New England students was expressed in the Boston Tea Party conducted by the ASU, in which students dressed as Indians dumped Italian, German and Japanese goods into Boston harbor.

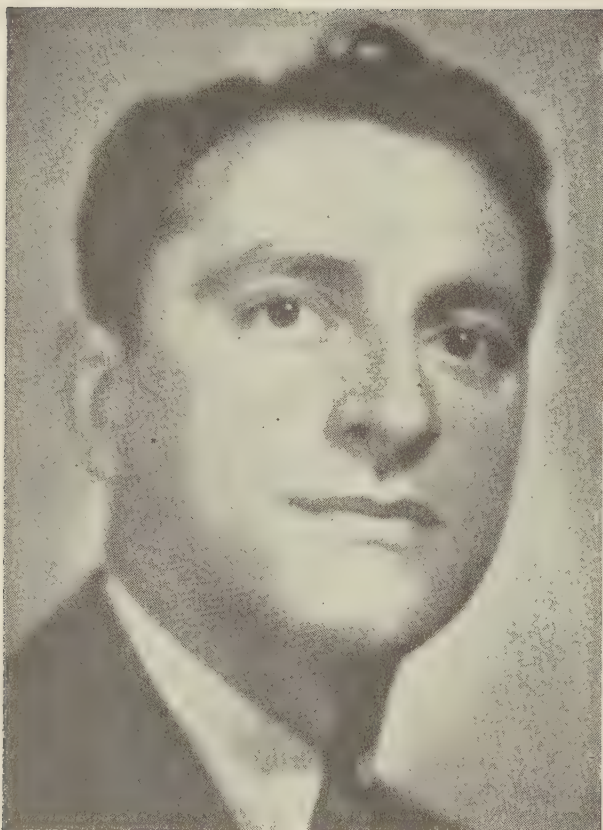
One thing was clear: while the students of America support a collective security program, they do so in terms of 'Lift the Embargo on Spain,' 'Boycott Japan,' 'Quarantine the Aggressor,' and 'Support the O'Connell Amendment.' These are the concepts they understand. They do not always understand that collective security embodies these points. That is why in many schools, the same students who arranged strikes based on militant programs for hindering the aggressors, incorporated in these strikes a debate on collective security versus isolation, not realizing that such action implied debate on the very points that the strike was already endorsing.

YCL ROLE

As an educational force the League did much to clear up the widespread confusion on basic questions. The result was an increase in prestige for the YCL, manifested in the new members who have joined our ranks. At Brooklyn College, for instance, where Comrade Browder spoke, the League recruited 80 new members in the course of the strike and strike preparations.

A new peace pledge, clearly expressive of student opinion against war, was formulated by the American Student Union just before the strike:

"Because we want to keep America out of war, we pledge to make our government a force for peace; because fascism would destroy our generation, we re-dedicate ourselves to the struggle for democracy."



John Little, A Member Of The National Council Of The Young Communist League, Returns After A Six Weeks' Tour Of The Spanish Battle-Front

Photos by Peter of
the Daily Worker

Johnny Little is back from Spain. He is bringing back to the National Council and the membership of the Young Communist League the greetings of our boys in Spain.

Several months ago the New York State Committee of the League received a letter from Saul Wellman, Rudy Haber and Milton Rayfield, State Committee members fighting in Spain, specifically requesting that Johnny Little come across "to check up on our work here."

Upon New York State's suggestion, the National Council decided to send Johnny as the representative of the entire YCL membership. He went alone, but he did not go empty handed.

He brought along concrete expression of the work that the Young Communist League of America has done on behalf of democratic Spain. In his own person he reflected the solidarity of thousands of young Americans with the Spanish people.

He entered Spain on April 2, bring-

ing with him one million American cigarettes and ten large crates of personal packages for the boys in the American battalions. Ships preceding him had brought the Christmas gifts of the YCLers in America to their comrades in the Loyalist trenches.

At this writing, Little is just on his way back from his six-week visit. Reports of his trip have preceded him. In the *Volunteer For Liberty*, the newspaper published by the International Brigade, and in a recent two-column *Sunday Worker* cable by Joe North, Johnny Little's experiences in Spain are described.

The reports reveal that Little spent his six weeks in Spain travelling to every front, bringing the greetings of American youth to the soldiers in the trenches, distributing the cigarettes and packages, and establishing closer relations between the United Socialist Youth League of Spain and the Young Communist League of the U.S.A.

Many times John was in real danger.

One time, when he was traveling to visit the Campesinos stationed at Lerida, his party, the *Volunteer for Liberty* reports, "drove right into one of those accurate artillery barrages that seem to box up a moving body wherever it goes." Fortunately, the entire party managed to escape harm. But the driver was so exhausted that Johnny had to take the wheel himself.

Joe North, *Daily Worker* war correspondent, describes the reception Johnny obtained from his former YCL comrades. It was a "sort of old home day for the YCL," North writes, when John came into the trenches. All the Americans clustered around him, YCLer and non-YCLer alike, shaking his hand and asking him questions. Little met John Gates, Ohio YCLer, 24 year old political commissar of the Brigade, Milton Wolff, New York YCLer, commanding the Battalion, and George Watt, former executive secretary of the New York District of the American Student Union, one of those heroic soldiers who escaped Franco by swimming the Ebro River during the retreat from Teruel. In return for the news from home, they told Johnny about the Californian YCLer, Bob Nelson, who had just received a citation for bravery.

PROMISED HELP

Before he left Spain, Little promised the boys that he would urge the YCL of America "to increase its work for Spain a hundred fold. As much as we do," he said, "we cannot do enough to match the work being done here."

Characteristically, Little declared

"Every YCLer must work in such a way that every American will know what is going on here in Spain—how this fight affects every young man and woman in America."

When Little promised aid to the Spanish people it was not with empty rhetoric. He knew he could depend upon the YCLers back home to continue and increase their activity, particularly in the mobilization of American public opinion to exert pressure upon Congress and the President to "Lift the Embargo on Spain."

AND BACK HOME

About the time that Johnny comes marching home, another Young Communist League shipment will be ready to leave for Spain. The \$4,500 quota set by the National office of the Young Communist League has been exceeded and is now being used to purchase medical supplies, cigarettes and sweets which will raise the morale of the American fighters against fascism.

Little can be particularly proud of his own Empire State organization. In two months the New York State League doubled its three-month quota by raising \$5,000. Nor has the drive slackened. There is every reason to believe that

RESULTS OF YCL DRIVE FOR SPAIN: February 15-April 1, 1938

District	Quota	Total Collected to Date	% of quota filled
Boston	150.00	35.00	23%
New York	3000.00	4915.84	164%
Philadelphia	50.00	34.00	64%
Pittsburgh	75.00	75.00	100%
Ohio	100.00	79.00	79%
Detroit	75.00	49.15	66%
Chicago	200.00	291.87	141%
Minnesota	75.00	40.00	53%
Washington	75.00	15.00	20%
California	225.00	205.50	91%
New Jersey	75.00	102.00	137%
Connecticut	75.00	0	
Wisconsin	75.00	50.00	67%
Colorado	10.00	10.00	100%
Missouri	75.00	17.05	23%
Indiana	50.00	10.00	20%
Iowa	25.00	0	
Maryland	100.00	68.00	68%
Total	4510.00	5997.41	133%
National quota, excluding New York			1010.00
Total raised nationally, excluding New York			1081.57
Amount raised above quota			71.57

before the summer, New York State will have tripled its quota.

Part of the money that the New York State district raised has already

been spent for an ambulance. A Chevrolet, equipped with every modern medical appliance, will soon make its welcome appearance on the war-torn roads of Spain.

Nor has the rest of the country been idle. With very few exceptions, most of the districts raised or exceeded their accepted quotas.

Moreover, while Johnny has been away, the League has grown apace. New members, in many cases, have joined because of the intensified activity of the League throughout the country in behalf of the stubbornly democratic people of Loyalist Spain.

Whatever promises Little made to the soldiers in Spain, the League will no doubt fulfill in the future, because with our ranks increased, we are going forward in the realization that the Spanish trenches extend to the streets of our own cities.

In Spain YCLers fight with guns to defend the people from foreign and fascist aggression.

In this country YCLers must fight with collection-cans, parties and dances to send money to Spain, and with letters, pens and soapboxes to "Lift the Embargo on Spain."



Sam Banks, N. Y. Administrative Secretary and Young Communist League Gift to Spain

Hitler In Effigy

On Saturday night, March 19, 1938, the Young Communist League of New York City carried out its most dramatic and successful anti-Nazi demonstration. Secretly planned, and timed to perfection, the surprise mobilization of 5,000 YCL'ers transformed the gay theatre-goers of Times Square into determined protestants against Hitler's invasion of Austria. In the next few days newspaper, radio and newsreel had carried the story all over America.

The most striking feature of the demonstration was the appearance of a 12-foot effigy of Hitler, which served as a rallying-point for anti-fascist sentiment. The hideous caricature towered over the crowd until it was finally captured and destroyed by police reserves.

Following is the story behind the effigy: a detailed account of its construction, which may well be used as a manual of effigy-creation by branches of the Young Communist League all over the country.

EARLY one Wednesday morning, some strange parcels arrived at the New York State office of the Young Communist League. Unwrapped, they revealed themselves to be 6 feet of chicken-coop wire netting, yards of khaki, yellow and black cloth, tubes of yellow, black and red waterproof Japan paint (not made in Japan), two 12-foot wooden poles, a paint brush, cardboard, and five-cent ballons.

Desks, mimeograph machines and typewriters were deserted as the office staff gathered about Donald Spencer, organizer of the YCL art branch, to receive their instructions.

Then work commenced. First, the head was constructed. This was done by curving the chicken-coop netting into a cylinder. The ends were wired together (A-B). In order to slant the top

The Inside Story

by **JACK JULES and
DONALD SPENCER**

so that the cardboard hat would fit, the top of the cylinder had to be pushed in, which was done by compressing it with the flat of both hands, and binding it with wire to hold it firm (B-C). Then the cylinder was covered with yellow cloth, on which Spencer had portrayed the brutal Fuehrer countenance. It was sewed to the netting by strong black thread. At the end of the cylinder the cloth was pulled taut and sewed to the wire (C-D).

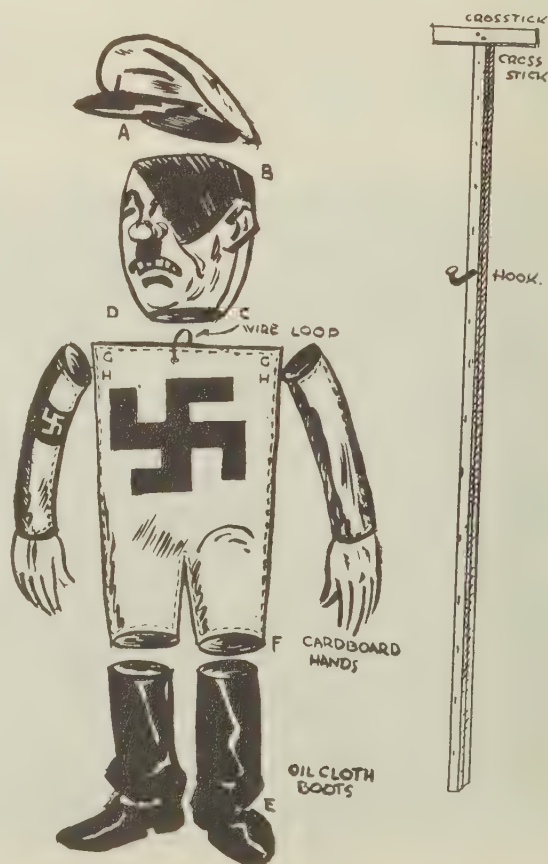
The cap, fashioned out of poster board, was cut out in circular shape to resemble an army cap. The peak was cut out crescent-shaped and pasted to the top of the hat with gummed adhesive. After the parts were sewed together, black, red and yellow Japan paint were mixed in turpentine to provide khaki color for painting the hat. A finished product, it was then stitched to the top of the head.

Two flat pieces of khaki cloth, six feet long, placed together, were cut to shape for the body, and sewed together with black thread of doubled strength. Black oil-cloth was used to fashion the swastika on the effigy's chest and boots for its feet.

The boots presented a difficult problem, but Spencer solved it after due deliberation and the application of Marxian dialectics. A single long piece of black oil-cloth was rolled into a cylinder. The foot was formed by bending this cylinder at right angles, and stitching it at the point of bending, to preserve the shape (E). The legs were then stuffed and sewed to the bottom of the khaki body (F).

Like the body, the arms were made of khaki cloth. The cloth was cut, tapered, sewed together and stuffed. Cardboard hands were sewed to the wrists and the finished arms were attached to the caricature's shoulder (G-H).

To stuff the body it was necessary to cut a slit in the back about six inches below the shoulders. Two large buttons were attached, to facilitate opening and closing the slit.



In The Good Old Summertime!

(Continued from Page 4)

In order to straighten the figure's shoulders, a stick was inserted and sewed into the armpits (G-G). Inflated balloons were passed through the slit, which was then closed.

To stitch the head to the body it was necessary to press together its front and back about where the neck should have been (D-C). Only the front of the head was sewed to the body. But this was done very securely by reinforcing and re-stitching. The back of the head had to be left open, so that the pole which supported the entire effigy could be inserted. The pole might have been almost any length, but it was decided that 12 feet was best. A cross-stick, six inches long, was nailed to the top of the pole to make sure that a too-enthusiastic bearer would not plunge it through the top of the effigy.

BALANCING HITLER

The problem of inserting the pole presented technical difficulties, but Spencer was equal to the emergency. He measured the length of the head from the cross-stick to the shoulder-stick (AB-DC) and drove a hook into the pole. A wire loop was twisted through the body around the center of the shoulder-stick (see figure). The stick was then inserted through the head from behind, the hook being attached to the wire loop with the head resting on the cross-bar. The entire arrangement was securely fastened, so that the hideous Nazi caricature would always be balanced perfectly.

The long-vacated desks were once more occupied. Mimeograph machines began to turn. The click of typewriters was heard. In a corner, Spencer feverishly painted placards for the demonstration.

News releases were sent to the papers. Photographers were notified. Leaflets were ground out.

And sprawled on the floor, with a moody eye fixed on the proceedings, sat the finished effigy, awaiting the hour of its debut in Times Square.

Waiting for the hour when he would be strung aloft, with thousands of youthful voices shouting out their protest at Hitler, in effigy, hanging in the air.

steamship companies to buy blocks of tickets.

Every city has within it many spots of interest which are usually unknown to natives and the wonder of visiting out-of-towners. With comparative ease and at little or no expense, branch and neighborhood trips can be arranged to such places as prisons, ocean liners, factories, art galleries and museums, Negro, Italian and Spanish neighborhoods, Federal Reserve banks, followed by a trip to the Municipal Lodging House.

Such outings have many educational implications, if handled correctly. One comrade can act as a guide, in taking a branch or a group through the Negro neighborhood, showing them how the Negro people live. Such a guide, if he is familiar with the problems of the Negro people, can make the tour stimulate education on the problems of the Negro people. A tour through a factory can result in much education on the trade union question. A trip to a Federal Reserve bank with its bulging billions in gold, followed by a tour through the Municipal Lodging House, with its spectacle of human beings without homes, unkempt, bunched together on the floor, gives a powerful study in contrasts.

SPORTS AND SUCH

It is precisely during the summer time that young people look forward to taking part in all sorts of sports activities. Hot weather or not hot weather, thousands of teams each summer enter the softball tournaments sponsored by William Randolph Hearst. Our League Branches can be the initiators of baseball tournaments, softball tournaments, ping pong contests, punchball eliminations. If the organization of this phase of activity is approached in a serious manner, with schedules mapped out, arrangements for playoffs, awards of individual medals or attractive club trophies and banners, our League will establish wholesome and healthy contact with young people everywhere.

During the summer time too, it is possible to secure permission from the Park Department for an outdoor track and field meet. Various events, broad jumping, shot put, high jump, short sprints . . . such a tournament will be enthusiastically greeted by young people.

It is also possible for the local League Branch in the neighborhood to familiarize itself with scores of outdoor block games and competitions, and ideas such as scavenger hunts can be organized outdoors two or three times a week.

YCLers. Now that the summer is here roll up your sleeves and unbutton your collars. Get out into the sun because that's where the young people are!

Show your friends that you know what's wrong with the Dodgers, that you can slug a baseball with the best, that you really enjoy swimming, that a night in the moonlight is a delight. You'll be surprised how easy it is to talk of the problems of youth from a background like that.

BRANCH MEETINGS

This emphasis upon outdoor activities, trips, tours, etc., should not lead to the conclusion that indoor branch meetings ought to be neglected. On the contrary, our job during the months of June, July and August is to make our branch meetings brisk and bustling with life. All the new and popular forms we have spoken about all year round, and additional methods too, must be employed to compensate for the weather.

We do not want any "closed for the summer" signs on our branch doors. Through our serious political work coupled with wholesome, healthy activities and popular methods, let us show that we have no interests separate or apart from the needs and interests of the American young people.

•

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

UNCLE TOM'S CHILDREN. By Richard Wright. Harper & Brothers. Price \$2.50.

Reviewed by ANGELO HERNDON

Richard Wright has made a great contribution to Negro life and literature in America. He has cut straight through all the barriers and limitations which stifle the creative and literary abilities of the Negro. He has accomplished a job unequalled by any other writer on the Negro of today.

Uncle Tom's Children is a clear, simple exposition of Negro life in America. It depicts the tragedies, the sorrows, and hopes of the Negro for a brighter day. The deep love for life and happiness, even in a world of black injustice, is portrayed with great impact. Graphic in its description, forceful and compelling in its exposé of what it means to be a Negro—*Uncle Tom's Children* is not only the symbol of the new Negro rising up to assert his manhood—it is a challenge to the southern system of feudalism.

Written popularly and simply as fiction, it is the kind of writing that is more than fiction. Most writers who write fiction invariably lead their readers into a world of all sorts of abstractions and mysticisms. But Richard Wright does just the opposite. From beginning to the end of the book, you get the feeling that he uses the fiction form only to be more tangible and realistic in dealing with his subject matter. He masters his material perfectly, with organization and dispatch. There is a freshness of realism running throughout the book. There is no extraneous matter to interrupt the pathos and burning passion as you anxiously wait for the inevitability of the plot of each of the four stories. Each story sets your heart aflame with expecta-

tions of great excitement.

You will be seized by a deep inner feeling of guilt. You will ask yourself: "What can I do to help my poor black brothers of the South? How long will they be victims of the terrible injustice of lynch terror and Jim Crowism?" You will burn inside. You will curse with all your might. Every American should read this book. He simply can not to afford to miss it if he wants to be informed about Negro life in our country.

As Richard Wright correctly says: "Uncle Tom Is Dead!" The new Negro is forging ahead, fighting against great difficulties, but gradually coming forward, stronger, more powerful. The last story ends on a high note of hope for *Uncle Tom's Children*. A bright ray of sun light is focused on a demonstration of Negro and white workers fighting for bread. The Reverend Taylor who has for years been an Uncle Tom, now sees the light of day.

"A baptism of clean joy swept over Taylor. He kept his eyes on the sea of black and white faces. The song swelled louder and vibrated through him. This is the way! he thought. Gawd ain no lie! He ain no lie! His eyes grew wet with tears, blurring his vision: the sky trembled; the buildings wavered as if about to topple; and the earth shook. . . . He mumbled out loud, exultingly:

"Freedom belongs to the strong!"

America needs more writers like Richard Wright. In a world of economic chaos, wars of aggression upon weaker peoples and national minorities, such a book is more than necessary.

Proud of the fact that a young workingclass writer has won the Federal Writers Project \$500 prize, we are doubly proud that he is one of ours.



RICHARD WRIGHT

TRAITORS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Earl Browder. Workers Library Publishers. 5c.

TRAITORS ON TRIAL, the Testimony in the Bukharin-Rykov-Yagoda Trial in Moscow. International Publishers. 75c.

To begin with, this is hardly a review of both the pamphlet and the book. Only a better man than I could condense his opinions on these two pieces of literature in the short space that the *Review* provides.

These two works, each one of them a unified entity, can very well be read together.

One, the 32 page pamphlet by Earl Browder deals with aspects of treachery in American history brought to mind by the revelations of the Soviet trials.

This little pamphlet contains more important American history than you might find in a dozen tomes. It details a period in American life when our Republic was no older than the Soviet Republic is today. And it is the great contribution of Comrade Browder that he has brought this phase of American history to the attention of the Communist Party, first of all, and of the public generally.

Browder shows how conspiracy in high places simply ate into the fabric of American politics in the early years of the 19th century. He brings quotations from eminent historians to prove that dozens of men, who had led the American colonies to, and through, their War of Independence from England were later involved in conspiracies with that power to dismember the American Republic. For instance, Browder quotes from a letter by a British Minister, one Merry, to a friend of his, Lord Harrowly, dated August 6, 1804:

"I have just received an offer from Mr. Burr, the actual Vice President of the United States to lend his assistance to his Majesty's government in any manner they may think to employ him, particularly in endeavoring to effect a

separation of the western part of the U. S. from that which lies between the Atlantic and the mountains . . . ”

Henry Adams, the historian, remarks, “Burr’s conspiracy, like that of Pickering and Griswold had no deep roots in society, but was mostly confined to a circle of well-born, well-bred and well-educated individuals . . . ” (History of the United States, Vol. III, p. 441.)

Now it is the unique thing about Browder’s pamphlet that it makes more clear and understandable, not merely these obscure elements in American history, but also the history of the Trotskyist-Bukharinist conspiracy in the Soviet Union . . . another land, another language, another century, another world-epoch!

And when you read the verbatim report of the latest trial, (and I recommend that you read these 800 pages at night when the lights are low and the hour is late) the whole story of just how the traitors to the Soviet people plotted to overthrow the government of the Soviet Union and restore capitalism . . . all becomes clear.

It is in itself both a fascinating story and an important political document. For here it is, word for word, the sordid tale of spies and wreckers; agents of the class-enemy, of the fascist powers.

You can see them cringe, and writhe in the witness stall. You can hear them quarrel, bicker, deny, recant. But the facts are there, and the facts stand out. The indisputable facts, established by Soviet court procedure, proves these men to have done what they have now paid for with their lives.

The pamphlet by Comrade Browder however does not concern itself only with the comparison of Trotskyism and the conspiracies in early American history. Within its limited pages, Browder analyzes the degeneration of Norman Thomas under Trotskyist influence, bringing some interesting quotations from Thomas’ writings back in 1932.

One of the most telling of these quotations is taken from the New Leader of the latter part of February, 1932, in which Norman Thomas writes:

“Certainly I do not agree with Senator Borah that economic embargoes mean war. Properly handled, it might

be the alternative to war. . . . I still think that it would be well to see a frank conference with both the League of Nations and Russia, on united moral and economic pressure against an aggressor nation.”

To paraphrase Lenin: How well did Norman Thomas write over six years ago!

For those people who feel that the Soviet Union is far away: a strange, new country, with strange new ways, and cannot understand the justice which the Soviet people meted out to the traitors, I recommend they read both the book and the pamphlet together.

Each one stands alone: indispensable contributions to the understanding of Trotskyism, arming us to defeat it wherever it penetrates. Together, they are not merely light weapons against the Trotskyites. They are heavy artillery.

STUDENTS UNDER ARMS: Education in Republican Spain. By *Nancy Bedford-Jones*. *North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy*. Price 5 cents.

In the recent cabinet changes of the Loyalist Government, Jesus Hernandez, of the Spanish Communist Party, was appointed political commissar in charge of the Republican Army.

Indalecio Prieto, the former War Minister, had persuaded the cabinet to limit the powers of the commissars. Thus the morale of the soldiers in face of the reinvigorated fascist offensive was threatened. This change implies more than a shift in personalities, more than a demonstration of faith in the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party. For Jesus Hernandez had been Minister of Education for over a year. Through his work, the Spanish people came to learn the decisive importance of organized education in the political and military struggle against the fascist invader.

Students Under Arms, published by Youth Division of the Medical Bureau and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, written by Nancy Bedford-Jones, summarizes the educational achievements of the Spanish Republic. This pamphlet documents

the cultural counter-offensive on the battlefronts and behind the lines, less spectacular than the military resistance of the people, but equally decisive.

More interesting is the description of the Militias of Culture, the teachers in the trenches, who are charged with the systematic education of recruits. These Militias of Culture were organized early in 1937. For their work, the government issued an Anti-Fascist reader, in a million copies, for the schools. A postcard was inserted in each textbook, this card to be filled out by the soldier or the peasant and sent to the Ministry of Education as soon as he has overcome his illiteracy. Thousands of such postcards, giving concrete evidence of the educational advance, have been received.

From May to December, 1937, 2,047 trench schools and 167 soldiers’ homes and reading rooms had been organized behind the lines. There is record of more than 4,000 wall newspapers and more than half a million collective study classes.

All this has taken place under the withering fire of the fascist bombers, at unsparing expense, which the Republic before the rebellion could not afford.

Miss Bedford-Jones has written this account in a clear and readable style, as attractive as the subject matter she describes.

J. S.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF the Young Communist League include a very attractive and substantial journal of the Eastern Pennsylvania District. The April issue, called the *YCL Star*, is an 18 page, mimeographed booklet between two heavy covers, bound with a spiral binding.

What the girls in the South Philadelphia, Kensington, and Strawberry Mansion branches are doing strikes us as worth re-telling for the benefit of the League as a whole:

In these branches the girls have decided to:

1. form a group to knit blankets for the boys in Spain.
2. form a political study group.
3. establish a class in hygiene.
4. establish a class in cosmetics.
5. plan a fashion show demonstrating substitute wear for silk.

CLIPPINGS OF THE DAY

Party

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spain's Foreign Minister, is a man of his word.

In the early days of April, after the fascist armies had reached the Mediterranean coast, foreigners freely predicted an immediate Franco victory. Senor Alvarez del Vayo calmly remarked, "It is April 7. I invite you all to come here at noon, May 7, to drink a glass of sherry with me."

On May 7th, del Vayo kept his promise.

Re-affirming his faith in the future of Republican Spain, as well as offering hope for future sherry-parties in Barcelona, he declared, "The situation will be better and better on June 7, July 7, and August 7 and will end only in victory for Loyalist Spain."

Poll

The returns of *The Nation's* foreign policy poll have finally been tabulated. The results are a striking affirmation of the widespread desire of the American people for peace through collective action.

Of the total of 9,263 signed returned ballots, 83.9% favored "a policy of co-operation with other nations in defense of peace," and only 16.1% favored isolation.

A majority of 65% favored "measures of economic non-intercourse to protect us from war" rather than a large increase in the army and navy.

6,713 desired collaboration with major non-aggressive powers, and similar majorities upheld economic measures directed against offending powers, and economic support for the victims of aggression.

Sixty per cent of those tabulated declared that failure, up to now, of the democratic powers to halt the aggressions of Germany, Japan and Italy had not weakened their faith in the possibility of collective action.

An overwhelming majority (80%)

INVITATION

Readers of the REVIEW are invited to clip interesting items from the news of the day and send them to the Editorial oBard of the magazine. Clip anything you think will have general interest for the membership of the TCL, of a scientific or political character, from the newspapers, magazines and publications that you follow. Humorous bits will be particularly appreciated.

endorsed popular boycotts on goods from aggressor nations, and a smaller majority vetoed the desirability of a referendum on the question of a declaration of war by the United States.

In practically every issue, majority opinion endorsed methods of peace action which are at present embodied in the proposed O'Connell Amendment to the Neutrality Act.

The significance of the poll is thus summed up editorially by *The Nation*:

"It does . . . indicate that there is a surprising unity in liberal opinion throughout the country on the necessity for some form of concerted action to check the drift toward war. It suggests that isolationism, if it was ever as strong as its advocates insisted, is definitely on the wane. And it provides a reassuring demonstration of faith in the feasibility of achieving peace through non-military means."

Tax-Exempt Bonds

Wealthy corporations and individuals enjoyed an income of nearly two billion dollars last year without paying a single cent in taxes to the federal government. The source of the income? Tax-exempt bonds.

According to an estimate made by Mr. Godfrey Nelson for the *New York Times*, the amount of tax-exempt bonds for 1937, totals not less than \$56,000,000,000 and provides an annual in-

come of \$1,860,000,000 for Wall St. banks and private individuals.

In order to make these huge sums available for taxation, and to lessen the need for taxing "him that hath not," President Roosevelt has suggested the abolition of the tax exemption on these bonds.

Big Business has long played battle-dore and shuttlecock with this technicality. Refusing to spend money on industry and business expansion, it has provided arm-chairs for a sit-down strike of its surplus capital. The arm-chairs are the tax-exempt bonds.

Reporter

The late Ring W. Lardner, sports commentator and short-story writer, was known and loved by the American people because he was one of them, and expressed their own thoughts and hopes in their own language.

"Ring" has a worthy successor in the person of his 23-year old son, James P. Lardner. Young Lardner, who spent three weeks in Spain as the war correspondent of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, resigned his post to join an artillery unit of the International Brigade.

"I think something has to be done by somebody," said Mr. Lardner. "I've seen the front and I know what I'm going into. This is a fight that will have to be won sooner or later, and I'm in favor of doing it here and now. If the fascists are not driven out of Spain this year, it will mean much bloodshed ahead."

Graveyard Revolt

The President's Reorganization Bill, recently defeated in Congress, was evidently so shockingly dictatorial as to provoke attack not only from patriotic citizens, but also from dead patriotic citizens, and even non-existent people who came into being just long enough to send hundreds of identical telegrams

to their Congressmen opposing the bill.

This remarkable state of affairs was revealed first by Rep. Bulwinkle (Dem., N. C.), who asserted that of 500 replies he wrote to messages attacking the measure from people in his district, fully half came back with the Postoffice Department notations, "Cannot find," "No such address," "no such person at this address," and the like. Rep. Merritt (Dem., N. Y.), another supporter of the bill, had a similar experience.

Rep. Dunn (Dem., Pa.) got many lots of fifty or more identical opposition telegrams, sent at about the same time from the same offices.

The defeat of the President's Reorganization Bill is simply another instance of false "popular pressure" trumped up by the kept press to defeat progressive legislation. It is well known, and was strikingly illustrated in the last presidential election, that the nation's press has little in common with the nation's opinion.

The answer to this tactic is to redouble real popular pressure in the fight for progressive legislation, and to extend the influence of the real people's press—the Communist dailies of America.

It would seem as though the highly-touted "popular revolt" against Reorganization was largely a graveyard revolt. There is strong reason to believe that even the corpses were not consulted.

Anschluss

Two thousand Jews have committed suicide and at least 12,000 others have been arrested since Austro-German Anschluss. Persecution of the Jews is even more violent than in the first days of the Nazi regime. Virtually all their leaders have been imprisoned, and Jewish community offices are still closed.

To complete the grim picture, the Jews of Austria have been completely isolated from all sources of information. German Jewish newspapers are "verboten" in Austria and Austrian Jewish papers have been completely prohibited.

The fate of the 12,000 arrested is veiled in mystery. Lorries driven by

Nazi Storm troopers frequently unload sealed and unidentified coffins in the Jewish cemetery.

Approximately 80,000 Jews have been fired from their jobs. Jews are still being forcibly drafted for street-cleaning and floor-scrubbing duty.

In Burgenland, a province of Eastern Austria, the Jewish population has been virtually uprooted. Three thousand Jews, ordered to evacuate the province, have been turned into miserable refugees, trying to escape over the border, living illegally or on temporary permits in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Jugoslavia.

USA

When Americans began to boycott "Made in Japan" goods, the Japanese renamed one of their towns "USA." They stamp a big "Made in USA" on products made there—toothbrushes, for example—and put the required "Japan" in tiny letters, thus fooling the casual shopper.

Automobile

A radio-driven, electrically-powered, fool-proof automobile of the future was pictured by William A. Van Duzer, director of vehicles and traffic for the District of Columbia, at a dinner of the Institute of Traffic Engineers at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Mr. Van Duzer predicted automobiles with electrically operated motors, drawing their power by air waves from dynamos driven by water power. He envisaged the use of photo-electric cells

to prevent cars from passing red lights or stop signs.

"It may be possible," he remarked, "by similar methods, to control the speed, to coordinate the movement of vehicles on a street where the traffic lights are arranged for progressive control, and to warn drivers when they cross or get too close to the center line on hill crests."

Mr. Van Duzer visualized rear-end engines, to provide greater visibility, three wheels for ninety degree turns, and depressible skegs or blades to grip the pavement and prevent skidding. He also spoke of headlights of unlimited power for operation on one-way streets, and polarized or non-glare windshield glass.

According to Mr. Van Duzer, the principal highway development of the future would be in open country, with "express roads" and segregation of trucks, busses and passenger cars.

Immigrants

Several hundred dignified and well-starched delegates of the ultra-patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution heard themselves addressed as "immigrants" and "revolutionists" a few weeks ago, in Constitution Hall, Washington. The speaker was President Roosevelt.

The President, in what was undoubtedly a tongue-in-the-cheek mood, reminded the delegates that they were "descended from immigrants and revolutionists." He stressed "the importance of keeping alive the spirit of American democracy . . . that has led us to meet the great problems of the past."

Referring to the youth movement of the D.A.R., President Roosevelt made a plea for democratic and even revolutionary youth education. His words, which must have fallen like bombshells upon the ears of these venerable female reactionaries were, in part:

"We can do better by inculcating boys and girls with the underlying fundamentals that brought our immigrant ancestors to this country and the reasons that impelled our revolutionary ancestors to throw off the fascist yoke."



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

"Is it true, as some people have told me, that Earl Browder said he would support a war against Japan in a recent pamphlet?"
H. G.

Several people have asked this question in one form or another. The best way to answer it is to turn to the pamphlet which the comrade H. G. has in mind, the recent pamphlet by Earl Browder called *Concerted Action Or Isolation—Which Is The Road To Peace?* This pamphlet was printed serially in the *New Masses* and Comrade Browder answered questions that were sent in by readers in response to his series. We reprint from p. 61 of that pamphlet, both the question and the answer:

Q. Assuming that war between Japan and the United States arises out of the situation in China, as illustrated by the Panay incident, would the Communists support the Roosevelt Administration in such a war?

A. All of our proposals are directed toward creating such a relation of forces as to prevent war and to rectify wrongs without resort to war. If in spite of all our efforts to this end, war between Japan and the United States arises out of the present world situation, it is our firm conviction that the cause of progress and democracy everywhere would demand the defeat of Japan. We would support the American government in such a war to the extent that its policies and methods contributed toward the national independence of China, and the protection of democracy and progressive policies at home and abroad. We reject the slogan of defeating "our own government" as the main orientation in the present world situation, in which the American government is clearly not aggressive nor moving to subject other peoples.

"How do you expect to achieve collective security when it is clear that the Chamberlain government in England is helping Hitler?"

This is a problem that confuses many people. Our call for joint action against the aggressor nations is addressed to the major democratic countries, to England, France and the United States, in particular. It has been shown time and again that if these great powers, together with the Soviet Union, undertook economic action against the fascist states, the fascists could be brought to their knees, since the main source of their support, economically, comes from the democratic countries. Today, it is certain that the Chamberlain government is committing itself to a policy of open appeasement of the fascist countries. There-

fore, the fight for collective action against war, in England, demands the defeat of the Tory government, the mobilization of the British people at the polls, as well as in the plants, for action to oust the Tory government as quickly as possible. Naturally, the main emphasis of the proponents of collective security shifts now to an effort to get the American government to take the initiative against the fascist block. Such an action, which we favor through our support of the O'Connell amendment, etc., would have a greater effect than merely to stop munitions, oil, etc. from flowing to the fascist states. It would tend to make the Chamberlain government weaker than it is; it would give heart to the progressive forces throughout the world, in France as well as Spain. It would be a prelude to real collective security.

"Can you tell me where I can find facts to prove that the Communists do not favor force and violence?"
ALBERT B.

You will find it if you examine every case of force and violence in a strike, a picket line, an eviction, etc., that the force and violence never comes from the workingpeople, but from the bosses, the employers. The police, the National Guard, the militia, etc. have always been used against the workers in situations where the employers controlled the local or state government.

Furthermore, if you study what took place in Spain in 1936, and what is taking place in Mexico today, you will see that the threat of force and violence does not come from the people, but rather from a small clique of reactionaries and fascists. These groups will not abide by democratic procedure when that procedure shows the people are against them. They always jump to arms and bloodshed if they possibly can.

In this connection, you might read the Constitution of the Communist Party prepared for its Tenth Convention which took place at the end of May in which the Party makes the following statement:

"The Communist Party of the U.S.A. upholds the democratic achievements of the American people. It opposes with all its power any clique, group, circle, faction, or party, which conspires or acts to subvert, undermine, weaken or overthrow, any or all institutions of American democracy whereby the majority of the American people have obtained power to determine their own destiny in any degree. The Communist Party of the U.S.A., standing unqualifiedly for the right of the majority to direct the destinies of our country, will fight with all its strength against any and every effort, whether it comes from abroad or from within, to impose upon our people the arbitrary will of any selfish minority group or party or clique or conspiracy.



The Tenth Party Convention

(Continued from Page 19)

their immediate economic and political demands, as well as a realization among substantial sections of the masses that only our full program—the socialist reorganization of society—can lead to a full and secure solution of the basic problems facing the American people.

"THE outstanding achievement of our Party since the 9th Convention," Stachel continued, "has been its growing contribution towards the developing democratic front of the people against fascism and war. Naturally this includes our Party's contribution towards the building and strengthening of the trade-unions, the organization of the farmers, the youth and the Negro people, all part of the gathering of the democratic forces. The growth of our Party, during the period since the last convention, the launching of two new daily newspapers devoted to the cause of the people, these are our further and direct contributions to the building of the common front of the forces of democracy."

I am a statistically-minded fellow, and was anxious to get some facts and figures into the interview, so I countered: "How large a convention do you expect, and what can you say about its composition, representation, and so forth?"

"THERE will be 530 regular delegates in all, from every state and there will be 230 alternates.

"This is how the regular delegates will divide up:

Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire	15	Alabama	6
New York State	218	Wisconsin	12
Pennsylvania (Eastern)	23	Colorado	3
Kansas	3	Texas	5
Pennsylvania (Western)	15	Missouri	5
Ohio	26	West Virginia	2
Michigan	14	Kentucky	1
Illinois	45	Louisiana	7
Minnesota	14	Florida	4
Nebraska	1	South Dakota	2
North Dakota	1	Michigan (Upper)	3
Washington	23	Indiana	3
California	46	Virginia	1
New Jersey	11	Montana	1
Connecticut	9	Oklahoma	3
North Carolina	1	Iowa	1
Utah	1	Tennessee	2
		Maryland	8

"The alternates will be divided in proportion. The fraternal delegates will come from large and influential mass organizations—fraternal societies, trade unions, clubs, co-operatives, huge factories. The visitors will pour in from everywhere, with the Eastern states, because of cost, most heavily represented."

Looking at my watch, I saw that I had time for just another question, maybe two.

"What," I asked, "do you consider the chief problems confronting our Party at the present time?"

"FOR five days these delegates will wrestle with the problems before the nation and the world. They will try to arrive at the correct answers for the whole people, and not only for the Communists. This will be the agenda (in the rough):

"1) What is the situation before America and the world? What must America's answer be to fascism, at home and abroad? How can the Communists aid the broad movement of the people for jobs, security, democracy and peace?

"2) How can we further World Peace? How can we contribute to keeping the United States out of war? How can we further the restoration of peace in Spain and China? How can we aid in stopping the fascist aggressor nations?

"3) What should our platform be for the Congressional elections of this year? How can we further the unity of all progressive forces in a common effort to defeat the reactionaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties? How can we unite the people for a progressive election victory, for progressive social legislation? How through these activities can we further the mass desire for Socialism?

"4) How must we improve our own Party constitution to give greater initiative to our members, to extend our inner-Party democracy, to once and for all disarm those reactionaries who make false and slanderous charges against us as Communists?

"5) Who should lead our Party? Who should be elected to the National Committee? To the Executive offices? Who from our ranks can best contribute toward the furtherance of our program of the unity of the democratic, anti-fascist forces? Who, in the work of today, can best carry the people forward into the struggle for Socialism?"

"AND what is your message to the Young Communist League," I asked as I rose to leave. Comrade Stachel rose with me, and spoke as he walked me to the door:

"The 10th Convention will mobilize the entire Party for greater understanding and support of the developing youth movement. The youth movement as represented by the emergence of the American Youth Congress represents one of the most important and promising developments for the building of the democratic front for jobs, security, democracy and peace. By centering attention on the necessity of adopting special measures to win the Catholic masses to the democratic front, we will help the youth movement to overcome one of its major weaknesses. By taking steps to strengthen the work of the Party in helping to build the Young Communist League, the Party convention will contribute towards bringing more clarity and solidity to the whole youth movement, of which the YCL is an integral and essential part."

COMMUNICATIONS

—what our readers think and say—

From an old friend and an honorary member of the Young Communist League we received the following letter:

Dear Comrades:

Have just been reading the *Young Communist Review* from cover to cover. It is really an achievement, and I believe has a future far above all our dreams. I can see, however, that practical, hard work must be done to make the magazine known to the great number of comrades and sympathizers.

I was astonished to learn that Philadelphia didn't have any copies on hand. I immediately raised a howl of protest. Knowing this now, I will pledge myself to do everything I possibly can to put this remarkable addition to our youth literature on the map.

I enclose a correction which you will please note:

In the Interview with Mother Bloor by Alma Lee: In speaking of the First May Day Parade I participated in, in the Soviet Union, she says, quoting Mother Bloor—"Five million peasant boys had been organized for the parade."

What I really said was this, "It was a very critical time in the Soviet Union at that time in 1921. The five million peasant boys returning from the successful fight against all the enemies of the Workers and Farmers Government, five million peasant boys who had been the mainstay, in fact, almost the entire Red Army, had just been demobilized, sent back home to the fields and factories to help build the Soviet Union. *Thousands* of these Red Army boys marched in Moscow that day."

Now comrades, let me pledge myself to spread the news of this valuable asset in mobilizing our own American youth, the *Young Communist Review*, I will mention it in every possible place.

Comradely with greetings to you all,

ELLA REEVE BLOOR

GRamercy 5-9132

KAVKAZ

OPEN AIR GARDEN RESTAURANT

332 EAST 14th STREET

N. Y. C.

Greetings from

CO-OPERATIVE DINING ROOMS

BANQUETS ARRANGED

2700 BRONX PARK EAST,

N. Y. C.

BUY AT 100 PER CENT UNION STATIONERS!

GENSUP STATIONERY CO., Inc.

Office and Mimeograph Supplies
(Formerly General Supply) — GRamercy 7-7211
Special Rates to Organizations

41 EAST 14th STREET

N. Y. C.

"Lisle's the Style"

LISLE MESH - \$2.00

per Box
of 3 Pairs

CHIFFON LISLES—\$1.65 Box

Special prices for Branch Members—buy 4 boxes or more

EASTERN HOSIERY CO.

303 Fifth Avenue at 31st Street

ALgonquin 4-6759

PROMPT SIGNS

Union Made

SPECIAL RATES TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

18 East 22nd Street

New York City

CHickering 4-9793

Open 10:30 A.M. to 1 A.M.

CHINESE VILLAGE RESTAURANT

CHINESE and AMERICAN

Specializing

REAL CHINESE FOOD

in

CANTONESE STYLE

141-5 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.
Opp. Pennsylvania Hotel

Entrance also on 34th St.
Thru Penn Arcade Bldg.

Education Made Easy

VISUAL-DISCUSSION CHARTS



With Lecture and Directions.

Pictures, maps, diagrams and graphic statistics. 50 x 44 inches. Single Chart \$1.00, four or more each 75 cents. *Start a Library and Speakers Bureau.*

LABOR UNIONISM (8)

- ☐ The Need for Unions
- ☐ How The Union Works
- ☐ Parliamentary Procedure
- ☐ Unionism and the Public
- ☐ Industrial Unionism
- ☐ Labor Unity
- ☐ Labor in War Time
- ☐ Women at Work

THE 1938 ELECTIONS (5)

- SOCIAL PROBLEMS (15)
- CURRENT HISTORY (5)
- AGRICULTURAL CRISIS (5)
- AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP (10)
- AMERICAN HISTORY (3)
- POLITICAL ECONOMY (11)
- IMPERIALISM (5)
- SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Write TODAY for free Catalog D52.

VISUAL EDUCATION PRESS

840 BROADWAY (at 13th) NEW YORK CITY
DISCUSSION CHARTS • POSTERS • PRESS FEATURES • FILM STRIPS

Please Mention The Review When Patronizing Advertisers

You can save, save, save on what you buy today!

If you shave or powder your nose, wear underwear or lisle stockings, eat tuna fish or catch colds, you'll save money and learn plenty with CONSUMERS UNION 1938 Buying Guide, and the C. U. monthly reports.

Your Cue: "Best Buy."

When 2c blades are found to shave as well, if not better, than other brands selling as 5c or more, the 2c blades are marked "Best Buy," and you save about \$5.40 yearly.

Skip "Not Acceptables."

When a 39c rayon stocking has been found to tear 'as they are put on for the first time' or 'abrade quickly when moist', going through at the heel and the toe, they are marked "Not Acceptable" and you needn't waste money trying them.

C. U.'s 1938 Buying Guide names over 2000 products as "Best Buys," "Also Acceptable," and "Not Acceptable." Whether you're buying cars, cameras, or cosmetics, you'll get your information, not from the ballyhoo of advertising copy writers, but based upon scientific tests and reliable unbiased expert opinion.

FREE, when you join.

CONSUMERS UNION 1938 Buying Guide is not for sale. A confidential publication for members of Consumers Union only, you can obtain the Guide as no extra cost by joining the C. U.

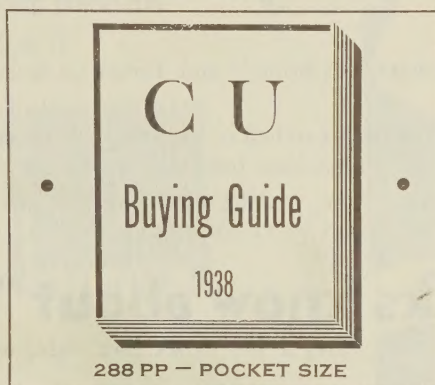
The annual membership fee in this nationwide, pro-labor, non profit making organization is only \$3.00 per year. This small sum brings you 12 issues of Consumers Union Reports (see box below for some of the consumer goods and services presented in recent months) and the indispensable Buying Guide.

If you want your information based upon unbiased technical analyses, if you want products that are fair to labor, and if you want to

make real and substantial savings, join Consumers Union today, by filling out and mailing the coupon below.

Consumers Union Buying Guide and Consumers Union Reports are honest, critical, and tested analyses of products you want to buy.

Don't buy blindly . . . buy through C. U.



Subscription to the REPORTS can be started with any of the issues listed below. Please check the issue or issues wanted.

- | | |
|--|---|
| [] NOV.—Life Insurance, Portable Typewriters, Anti-Freezes, Men's Hats. | [] FEB.—Ratings of 1938 Autos, Life Insurance, Vitamins, Home Building. |
| [] DEC.—Life Insurance, Radios, Cigars, Canned Salmon, Lipsticks, Electric Shavers. | [] MAR.—Coffee, Razors, Blades, Hair Removers, Women's Shorts, Insurance, Home Building. |
| [] JAN.—Lisle Stockings, Vitamins, Men's Underwear, Home Building, Life Insurance. | [] APR.—Mattresses, Chain Store Workers, Tuna Fish, Radio Aerials, Electric Ranges. |

To:
CONSUMERS UNION of U. S., Inc.
55 Vandam Street, New York, N. Y.

Send me the 1938 BUYING GUIDE and CONSUMERS UNION REPORTS for one year (12 issues) starting with the issue checked at left. I enclose \$3 for membership, \$2.50 of which is for subscription. I agree to keep confidential all material sent to me which is so designated.

Name

Street

City Occupation

YCR—1

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT ED?

who just came back...

ED...

who fought valiantly at Brunete and Teruel, as befits a member of the Lincoln Brigade.

who lived in mud, and marched in the rain, but whose heart was lightened time and time again, by a package from the "FRIENDS."

who is back home now, relating the bravery of his comrades over there . . . especially of many who won't come back.

Do your folks know about "ED"

who needs doctor's care, a job to set him right, and financial help for just a little while.

Do your folks know of other "EDS"

who are still fighting our fight in the front lines, still waiting, as Ed waited, for cigs and sweets: a package from the "FRIENDS."

DO YOU, YCL'ER, know that all the "EDS" want you, your folks, and everyone else to join the FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE. . .

**I WANT TO
HELP**

125 W. 45 Street, New York City

General Membership ☐
\$1.00 annually

Sustaining Membership ☐
\$5.00 — \$100

Name

Address

Your Branch

(Use this coupon to insure credit to your
branch and the REVIEW.)