

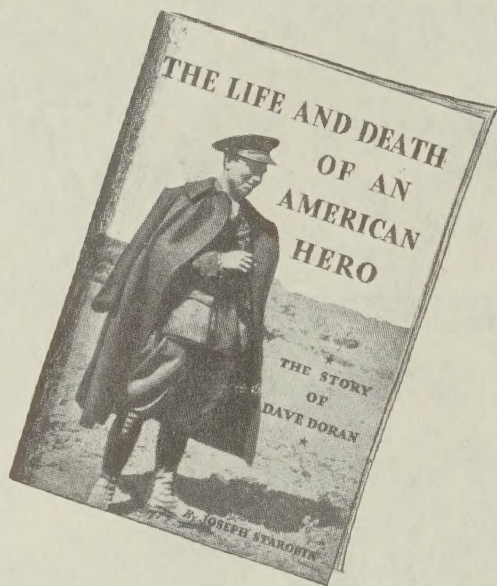
SEPTEMBER, 1938

TEN CENTS

YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW

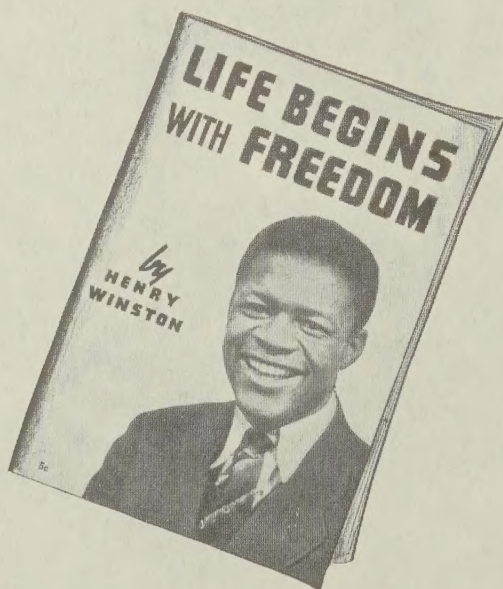


YANG
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page 7



The exciting and personal adventure of the young Negro boy who found the answers to his own problems and those of his people, in the ranks of the Communist movement . . . the story of a mid-west Negro young worker who became the Administrative Secretary of the Young Communist League.

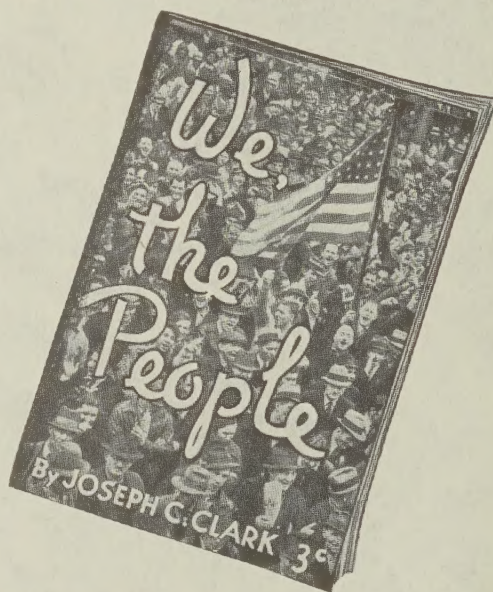
Life Begins With Freedom, by Henry Winston 5c



40,000 COPIES

of this outstanding pamphlet have been sold to date, a tribute to the memory of Dave Doran, a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League, who died that Democracy might not perish. . . . A midsummer best-seller, that will keep the picture of Dave Doran in your mind, long after Franco is a bitter memory to the human race. Have you seen and read this pamphlet? Have you passed a few around to your friends?

The Life and Death of an American Hero, the story of Dave Doran by Joseph Starobin 5c



Another classic in the library of every young progressive, the pamphlet which re-interprets American history in the light of the developments within the last three years. The pamphlet which reveals how the original dream of Jefferson and Lincoln was destroyed by industrial capitalism . . . but, like John Brown's Body, the dream goes marching on in the struggle of the modern workingclass against the Tories of 1938.

We, the People, by Joseph Clark 3c

NEW AGE PUBLISHERS
P. O. Box 28, Station D
New York City

World Youth Speaks for Peace

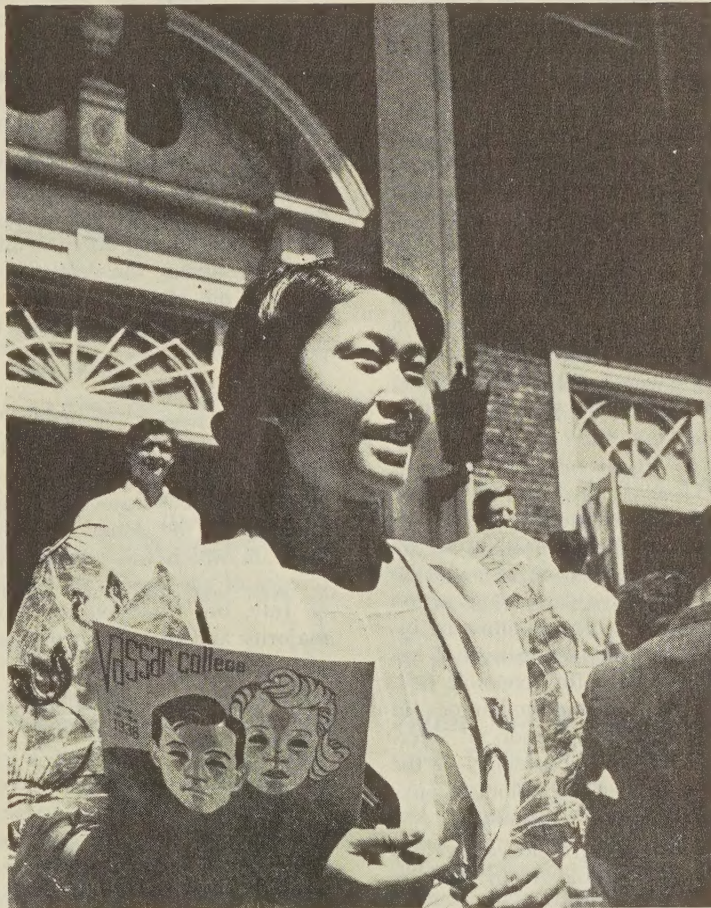
HOW shall world peace be achieved? This was the crucial question which occupied the 500 delegates from 54 countries at the Second World Youth Congress, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York during the week of August 16th.

It is the essential estimate of this Congress that the question of how world peace can be achieved was answered to the satisfaction of the delegates. Answered, not only for the delegates alone, but for the great millions of young people that followed their deliberations at Vassar, for the millions of American people who followed the Congress through its excellent reception in the press, the radio and the movies.

And the Vassar Peace Pact, the final summary of the will of the Congress, the essence of its decisions, is truly a document that expresses the desire for peace among the millions of young and old in concrete, clear, and acceptable terms.

First of all, the Congress was the most representative united front gathering in the history of the world youth movement, and a substantial advance in this respect over the first congress at Geneva, in 1936. Every conceivable shade of non-fascist opinion was gathered here; every trend of pacifist, religious, and political opinion despite the fact the Young Socialist International was represented only through an observer, and the official Catholic youth movements stayed away.

But there were young Socialists at Vassar from the major European countries, and the United States, and



A Report and An Estimate of the Second World Congress

By Dave Grant

This diversity of opinion gave the Congress its strength, and the interchange of opinion, the clash and resolution of different points of view was precisely the great value of the gathering. Because it must be clear, that the World Youth Congress is not another membership organization, not a movement to which individuals ought affiliate.

The value and meaning of the Congress lies in the fact that it is, and must continue to be on a deeper and more comprehensive scale, *the collaborating center of the non-fascist youth organizations of the whole world.*

The importance of such collaboration will be clear to everyone. And the latitude of this collaboration makes possible that every different type of youth organization can unite around the general program of opposition to war,

over 35 delegates were members of the Catholic church. The American Catholics, while officially absent, were very much concerned with the Congress in their press. Members of the Church were seen observing the commission on the religious and philosophical bases of peace, and the whole tone of the Catholic press attack upon the Congress was forced into a very defensive position by the time the Congress adjourned.

The Catholics must now explain to their members just why the Congress received such recognition; why Mayor LaGuardia greeted its opening meeting at Randall's Island; why Mrs. Roosevelt attended its sessions and spoke at the initial reception; why, indeed, many Catholics from Ireland, Czechoslovakia, and the Latin American countries thought it worth while to attend.

sympathy for the victims of war, and the need for the democratic solution of world problems.

By now, everyone is familiar with the way the Congress was organized into four main commissions, concerned with the political and economic organization of peace, the international role of youth, the religious and philosophical bases of peace, and the economic and cultural status of youth in relation to peace.

The work of the Congress really went on in these four commissions. And the findings of these commissions express the sum total of the opinions expressed in each commission rather than the hard and fast resolutions by which all organizations are expected to abide.

Let the democratic nature of the this procedure be understood. For it is this characteristic of the organization of the Congress which gives it precisely the character of a *collaboration center* that the World Youth Congress movement is. Every shade of opinion was expressed at these commissions, and the final reports from the commissions reflect those opinions.

COLLECTIVE ACTION

This does not mean that the Congress did not declare itself clearly on several important problems. Not at all. Almost without exception, the delegates from 54 countries underlined the importance of collective democratic action against the aggressor nations; the need for maintaining international law; the urgency of helping the victims of aggression in Spain and China; the need for economic help to the victimized nations and economic embargoes in money and raw materials upon the transgressors of international law; the need for defending the integrity of the small nations and the independence of the colonial countries against imperialist penetration and domination.

Every criss-cross of interest and background emerged in these general principles. Young people from Britain, France, the Latin American countries, the smaller nations of Europe whose internal policies are frequently semi-fascist . . . all of these groups united around declaration in favor of collective security, collective respect for international law, and active support for the victims of aggression.

Each different national delegation saw some elements of its own national interests represented in the findings of the commissions. Except for the fascist leaders, the youth of all countries today can unite around a program of collective security.

ISOLATIONISTS UNITE

And the delegates from the colonial countries likewise understood that the main danger of imperialist domination comes today comes from the fascist axis. At the same time, the clearest road to national liberation lies in unity with the youth of America, England, and France to conduct a struggle against the reactionary interests in these countries who support fascist policies in the colonies.

For us, in the United States, the great value of the Congress was precisely educational. And no group underwent more education than the American delegation. Everyone knows the traditional split in the American youth move-

ment over the policy of a concerted program for peace. Everybody knows that the Young Socialists have succeeded in the past in maintaining divisions in the American youth movement by sponsoring a futile, isolationist position, often on pseudo-revolutionary grounds.

The American delegation, comprised representatives from 60 national youth organizations, probably as broad a united front as has ever been seen in American youth life.

When the time came for the American delegation to agree on some fundamental program, the three years of disunity came to the surface. But while the American delegation was arguing about a united program to the World Youth Congress, the delegates to the Congress itself were speaking out in unmistakable terms against the "appeasement" of the aggressors, and for collective safeguards of peace.

COLONIAL ATTITUDE

Fourteen of the "isolationist" groups united in a bloc, determined to present their program to the Congress despite whatever embarrassment it might cause them. The great majority of the American delegates favored the kind of program which was worked out at the Berea, Ohio conference of the American Youth Congress over the Fourth of July, but hesitated to create a situation in which a majority and minority group would come before the Congress floor.

At this point, a resolution was introduced to reconcile all points of view, and unite around the seven points of Secretary Hull's speech of Tuesday, August 16th. Readers will remember this speech as coming on the same day that the World Youth Congress opened, and created a great impression upon the foreign delegates, since once again, a prominent American statesman declared in favor of maintaining international law, abiding by international treaties, and conventions against the bombardment of civilian populations in time of war.

A schism appeared among the minority group of the American delegation, with the representatives of some pacifist and other religious groups tending to break away from the Y.P.S.L. on this question. Even the Young Socialists were forced into statements and attitudes which Norman Thomas might fume against. After another day of deadlock, the American delegation finally united upon a seven point program, substantially embodying the principles of Secretary Hull.

On the implementation of point six, the delegation agreed to disagree, permitting the minority to make a declaration on the floor of the Congress. Clearly, the entire delegation was united on the principles of collective security and abidance by international law. What remained were unclarities about the application of these principles.

But as the official statement of the Congress press bureau indicated, the essential thing about the agreement around Hull's seven points is that for the first time in over three years, there was unity in the American youth movement

(Continued on Page 27)

YOUNG COMMUNIST REVIEW

EDITOR *Joseph Starobin*

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Gil Green, Angelo Herndon, Carl
Ross, Celeste Strack, Henry Winston*

Volume III, Number 7,

September, 1938

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*The official publication of the National Council of the
Young Communist League, U.S.A.—35 East 12th Street,
New York City.*

International Youth Day

• DURING the first week in September, young people throughout the world will hold meetings and parades to commemorate the 23rd anniversary of International Youth Day.

This historic day originated in the midst of the World War as an expression of the desire of youth for peace. At the initiative of the Swiss Young Socialist League, a call was issued for a conference to unite the young people against the war. On April 5 and 6, 1915, youth leaders from many European countries convened at Berne, Switzerland. This conference was called over the heads of the leadership of the Young Socialist International which had declared that nothing could be done during the war and closed its doors in Vienna. But under the initiative of such outstanding fighters against war as Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, a program of militant action was formulated. One of the results of the conference was the

setting aside of the first week in September as International Youth Week when the youth of the world were to voice their opposition against the slaughter that was going on at the time.

While the guns thundered at the war fronts, the first International Youth Day was held in many countries in Europe and in the United States.

This year, International Youth Day is again being held while guns are thundering. In China, in Spain, the fascists have thrown every weapon of destruction they possess against the people. Throughout the world, young people are gathering their forces in the struggle against the fascist war-makers. Through the medium of the *Vassar Peace Pact* signed at the World Youth Congress, millions of youth have shown their determination to stop war before it spreads to engulf the whole world.

In the center of the struggle for peace is the need to give more and more aid to the Spanish and Chinese people who are heroically fighting international fascism.

International Youth Day for us in the United States means that we must mobilize wider sections of American youth to aid the people of Spain and China. First and foremost, this means that we must do all in our power to get the government to lift the embargo on Loyalist Spain. More money, more food, more medical equipment must be raised and sent to Spain.

By such activities on the part of American youth, the great traditions and ideals of International Youth Day will be preserved in America.

After the World Youth Congress

• THE Second World Youth Congress is over and the *Review* devotes space elsewhere to the consideration of its achievements. As all our readers know, the Congress was extremely well-publicized, and served to bring before the public eye, the spectacle of living internationalism among the youth of the world.

The delegates are on their way home now, returning to the seven corners of the world, full of the pride and sense of accomplishment which this Congress conveyed even to the casual visitor. In an editorial in our August issue, we made quite clear that the Second World Youth Congress was not communist-inspired. The events during the Congress itself showed that efforts of even the most ridiculous red-baiters, such as the gentlemen of the Dies Committee, could not obscure the essential and important fact: while the Congress was not Communist-dominated, it refused to participate in red-baiting on its own.

We have much to learn from the resolutions, the proceedings, the very character of this great gathering of youth. There is much that we, as young Communists, can do to help carry out some of the Congress decisions.

First of all, the decisions of the Congress must be made known very widely. The *Vassar Peace Pact*, reprinted on another page, must be studied as the unity-document of the representatives of youth organizations from 53 countries. It must be disseminated, spread among the widest sections of young people, and particularly, among the young people of the Y's, the churches, the unions, whose

national representatives were present at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie.

At the very same time, the Young Communists in every part of the country, have a great responsibility in helping to make the tours of some delegations a great success.

As is known, the members of Chinese, Spanish, and Czech delegations are departing for a national tour to raise funds and spread the message of their democratic peoples along the length and breadth of the land.

These tours are not organized under our auspices, but it is our job to do everything we can to make them successful. But we must be careful not to try to do the job alone. There would be little value in a tour of Chinese, Czech, and Spanish young people to which the Y.C.L. alone responded.

The essential job is to see that much larger sections of American youth, from the churches, settlement houses, trade unions, factories, and schools, take an active part in supporting these delegations, and rallying to their message.

These delegates will not only bring the story of the World Youth Congress to the American people, nor even the story of their own embattled peoples. Above all, they will help the democratic people of the United States finally influence the American government so that the scandalous embargo upon Spain will be lifted, the neutrality acts applied in China's favor, and the weight of American prestige thrown in the balance for peace in Central Europe.

Since September, 1935

● **I**N September, 1935 the leading Young Communists of the world gathered at the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International at Moscow. This month we observe the third anniversary of this historic gathering, and for the members of the YCL in America, most of whom had not yet joined in September, 1935, this anniversary is peculiarly significant.

Inspired by Dimitroff's magnificent report to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, the sixth congress of the union of world young communists spoke out in clear terms for the unity of youth against the threat of fascism and war.

The decisions of this body were in response to new conditions, conditions which emerged as a result of the defeat of the German people, the aggressive designs of Hitler, the world economic crisis, and the threat of imminent war, as against the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

The policies of the Sixth Congress have been our constant guide in the last three years. Our experience in this country in many broad movements of the youth for security and democracy have confirmed the correctness and deepened our understanding of the the Sixth World Congress line. Indeed, if our YCL, still a small organization of 20,000 members, has worked with some measure of success as an integral part of these progressive movements, it is a tribute to the accuracy of the Sixth World Congress decisions. And if the decisions of our own

Eighth Convention, in May 1937, are bearing fruit, it is likewise due in no small measure to the steadfast example and leadership of the Young Communist International, personified in Comrade Raymond Guyot, who has become better known to us through his recent visit here.

A policy is tested in its application. Three years of applying the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Y.C.I. under most diverse circumstances have proven their correctness. For example, the unity of the workingclass youth of Spain, in their Unified Socialist Youth League of 500,000 members, tempered in the heat of armed resistance against invasion, is tribute to the decisions of the Sixth Congress.

The work of the World Youth Congress, whose second world assembly just concluded with such remarkable results, confirms the vision of our International which called for the unity of all non-fascist youth against their enemies three years ago.

In our own country, many activities of young people, on the economic, cultural, and political field, bring home, even to the newest recruit of the League, the vision and clarity of the Sixth World Congress. By keeping true to this course, and really fathoming its yet unexplored possibilities, we will help build the American democratic front, and win the youth for a mass Y.C.L., dedicated to the cause of peace, freedom, and Socialism.

The Headlines Tremble

● **T**HE international situation is so critical that it is almost impossible to editorialize in a monthly magazine. Between the lines of this morning's newspaper one can see the actual preparations for war in Central Europe. Hitler visits his Nazi fortifications on the Swiss frontier, and the headlines tremble. Chamberlain hastily convenes his cabinet, while Nazi editorials insist that nothing less than the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia will satisfy them.

President Roosevelt breaks a late-summer holiday to meet with Secretary Hull on the European situation just as Secretary Morgenthau returns from a significant visit to France.

Peace totters in Central Europe, and the world watches as it waits. But it would be very mistaken to be hypnotized by these developments into an attitude of hopelessness and despair.

Certain things have been happening on three important world peace fronts which have a definite and important influence on fascist policy . . . and these are the continued victories of the Spanish Republican Army, the remarkable resistance of the Chinese people against Japan, and the fashion in which the Soviet Union handled the Japanese provocation on the Manchurian frontier.

It is true that the lights are flickering in Europe, and one must never underestimate the gravity and fragility of the situation. But the Spanish Republican attack on the Ebro front, which diverted the Franco threat to Valencia, and the advances on the Southern front near the Almaden mercury mines is a quiet and less publicized drama that



Our cover photo this month, by George Heyer, portrays a young girl who has been called one of China's true heroines.

She is Miss Yang Hui-Min, a Chinese Girl Guide, delegate to the recent World Youth Congress. Miss Yang was the one who carried the Chinese banner to the embattled "dare to die" battalions defending Shanghai against the Japanese last October. Making her way through shrapnel and tottering buildings,

Miss Yang brought messages to the "suicide" battalions from the Chinese High Command, and finally led the soldiers, defiant to the last, to safety in the International Settlements. Miss Yang is touring the country with three other members of the Chinese delegation at the World Youth Congress to raise financial and moral support for her homeland.

is bound to affect the calculation of Hitler and his gangsters just as much as the resistance of the Czech people and the guarantees from France, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union to defend Czech integrity.

The same things goes for developments in China. Here, the Japanese are still threatening Hankow, mobilizing an unprecedented display of air forces, continuing the bombardment of open towns, and shipping more and more reserves up the Yangtze valley. But the guerrilla warfare in China has intensified; skirmishes along the Japanese flanks are harassing the invading troops while new defenses are strengthened for a pitched battle outside Hankow. Japan is treading on the eggs of imperialist conflict. With each step up the Yangtze valley, she embroils herself more fully with British and American interests, as the "Monocacy" incident reveals.

Lastly, the strength of the Soviet Union is being felt today as never before. The way in which the Soviet Union defeated the fascist trial-provocation at Changkufeng early in August, putting the Japanese in place with dispatch and sober efficiency, leaves no doubt about Soviet military power.

If it showed the fascist nations that the Soviets will stand for no monkey business, it also demonstrated to the smaller countries of Europe that the U.S.S.R. will stand behind international law and international treaties to the last man.

Meanwhile, it is perfectly clear that Chamberlain is trying to find new approaches to the problem of selling out Czechoslovakia. We can expect from the agile British minds a whole variety of manoeuvres in Chamberlain's cynical effort to appease Hitler at Czechoslovakia's expense.

But the peoples of the world, solidly behind a policy of collective safety by collective action against the aggressors, will yet have the last word, the British and American peoples not excepted.

Mickey Mouse Is Safe

• REMEMBER Litvinov's story about the man who was frightened by the barking dog. "Why be afraid of the barking dog?" a bystander inquired. "Don't you know that barking dogs don't bite?"

"I know that," the man replied. "But does the dog know it?"

Certainly, the Dies Committee revelations would have had us in stitches, but we are not sure that our enemy's sense of humor approaches our own. Because it is clear that the Dies Committee efforts are a serious attempt to damage the unity of the progressive forces. Aiming at the Communists, Rep. Dies really hopes to smash the democratic front around New Deal issues and New Deal candidates in the coming elections.

It was the evidence about Shirley Temple which floored us all. To many young people, Shirley always seemed a bit boring. It remained for the Dies Committee to reveal that she was "boring from within." In any case, we have all underestimated her political development. She seems to have been applying the line of the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International in her own inimitable way. But her performance in *The Littlest Rebel* shows a bad trend toward "infantile Leftism." She needs more opportunity for fundamental study, and the *Review* hereby nominates her for the National Training School.

It strikes us that maybe the Dies Committee ought to investigate other cadres of the youth movement in Hollywood. Charlie McCarthy's impersonation of Bukharin at the recent Moscow trials, seems to have fooled everyone, except Eugene Lyons. Moreover nothing seems to keep Charlie from his subversive backtalk to Eddie Bergen. Maybe, if Charlie testified at Washington, he might tell Martin Dies to be himself, rather than a Charlie McCarthy for the Republican Party.

Similar considerations obtain about Donald Duck, Pluto the Pup, as well as Snow White and her seven dupes.

But Mickey Mouse, that well-known contributor to the *Young Communist Review*, had us all worried. It seems that some Trotskyite telegraphed Colonel Frey, offering a list of party names under which Mickey Mouse operates. These were: Michel Souri, Miguel Raton, and Mike Maus.

Happily, there is nothing to worry about now. Comrade Mickey, is safe and sound in the Kremlin partaking of Litvinov's choice cheddar. Actually, Mickey had a narrow escape from Mr. Dies, and was forced to stowaway in Douglas Corrigan's plane. You will all remember, dear readers, that Corrigan was going to fly to California, but landed in Ireland.

Our resourceful agent, Ivan Moussevitch (guess who?) attended to all that. He fixed the controls of the Corrigan crate, finally reaching Ireland, just an overnight hike to Moscow for our trusty Ivan.

Corrigan became famous, as a front organization for Ivan Moussevitch. Let Corrigan be famous, says we, so long as Moussevitch is safe.

A Communist Discusses Christianity

I AM very glad to find here a number of prominent members of Christian organizations who took part in the Third Commission at Geneva. The Third Commission is called Commission C here, but its work is the same.

Terrible evils—above all, war—are threatening and already ravaging mankind. In face of these, Young Communists throughout the world have shown a spirit of understanding which has won praise. Neither denying nor underestimating that which may or does divide us, we have nevertheless placed in the foreground that which may unite us, and through this we have made it possible to carry on joint activity to save mankind from the shame of retrogression and destruction.

The experience of two years has been conclusive. Life has given an affirmative answer to the statement that “it is impossible to reduce these positions to a common ideology. But that does not prevent youth of all opinions from collaborating for the defense of peace.” (*Report of Geneva Congress—IIIrd Commission, p. 186*).

The religious world and, I may add, the leaders of the Church in ever growing numbers, are henceforth convinced of the sincerity of the Communists when they offer their cooperation in face of the common danger.

Thus our sincerity, our loyalty, our efforts to reach an understanding authorize us to put a question in our turn, a question that might be formulated in this way:

“Does not the refusal to take the hand stretched out by the Communists mean in reality acquiescence in the triumph of violence and war in the world?”

I fell sure that the doubts and confusion are going to disappear once and for all, and that cooperation is going

The Address to the Commission on Religious and Philosophical Bases of Peace at the Second World Youth Congress

by Raymond Guyot

to make still more decisive progress. And the reply that we shall give to the issues raised at this Congress will depend a great deal on this point of view. I would like now to make my modest contribution to this noble cause.

We think that the highest good, demanding the ultimate loyalty of all human beings, consists in the happiness of mankind. The Communists affirm that the happiness of mankind is identified with the collective building of a peaceful life which will allow the free and far-reaching development of the individual personality. Such a life is possible only in a society where there is no exploitation of man by man. For the Communists, the happiness of mankind is a *conquest*, demanding sacrifices that mankind is forced to make in a war of conquest. Our heroism is of a very different nature from the so-called heroism of the warmakers.

Man's happiness and the means of attaining it have been the goal to which all that is best and most progressive in mankind has aspired.

In our day, too, progressive individuals and groups are striving after the happiness of mankind and, under one form or another, identifying this ideal with the highest good. *This should be considered as a very important position shared by Communists and by other progressive forces in the world today.*

The aggressions unleashed by those who may be called the instigators of war constitutes the gravest attack upon the welfare of mankind, not only as regards its immediate results, but also as regards its future.

The World War of 1914-18 did not contribute anything to the happiness of mankind. On the contrary, it destroyed ten million human lives, ravaged whole countries and swallowed up immense riches.

With regard to the question of patriotism, we should draw a distinction: there is a so-called patriotism, one of the ideological forms of fascism, which preaches war in



order to bring other countries under its yoke. We call this "false patriotism"—chauvinism. In reality, there is only one patriotism which is true and healthy and which, established on the rights of nations to independence, will tolerate no attack on the independence of its people. Chauvinism turns its back on the happiness of mankind. For chauvinism there is no highest good "common to all human beings." The chauvinism of our day places in opposition to the moral principle of human happiness certain sub-human principles: brute force as "the absolute good," and racial theory as "the only truth."

In the name of these principles chauvinism "which has now found a crude form in fascism" is trying to create a war psychology among the younger generation whom it influences by "educating it" to scorn all that is not "my race" and "my war strength."

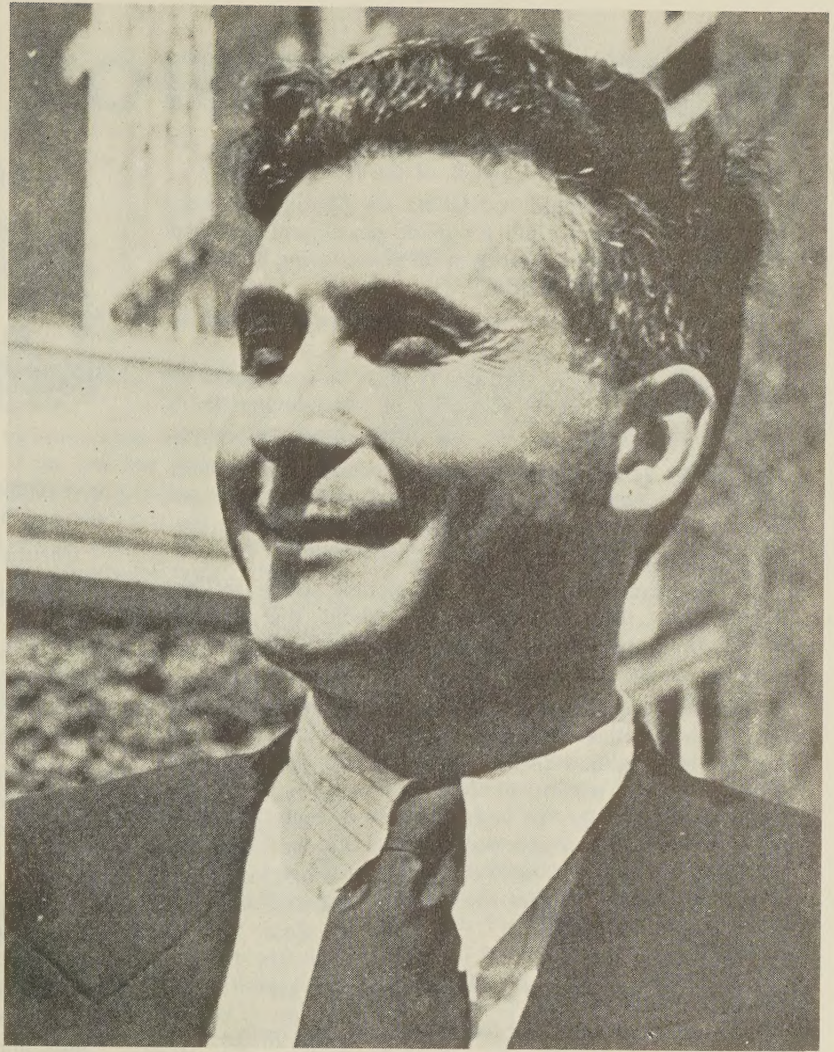
The healthy sentiment of patriotism "which has nothing in common with chauvinism" may—under certain circumstances—condition the action of nations and individuals. Has a country threatened by or subjected to aggression the right to mobilize the resistance of the people on the basis of patriotic feeling? Clearly it has the right. And in using this right it is not betraying its loyalty to the highest good, but on the contrary affirming this loyalty. In defending their national independence, the Ethiopians, the Spanish and the Chinese, filled with love of their country, are working for the happiness of mankind. Indeed, in these cases the happiness of mankind is threatened with annihilation for the Ethiopians, the Spanish and the Chinese,—that is to say, for a considerable part of mankind. While those who are seeking to annihilate it are those very persons who believe that force in its most brutish form and pride of race in its most repulsive aspect, constitute the highest good.

In summary:

- a) A highest good—the happiness of mankind—unites all progressive forces, whatever their religion.
- b) Chauvinism cannot govern the action of individuals without destroying loyalty to the highest good, which consists in the happiness of mankind.
- c) The healthy sentiment of patriotism, when a nation defends itself from aggression, is in accord with loyalty to the highest good.

Solidarity, devotion to the common welfare of humanity, is interpreted by us as the old rule of human solidarity—all for one and one for all.

The youth cannot remain indifferent to the fact that in consequence of the war policy of Germany, Italy and Japan, hundreds and thousands of people are shedding their blood in Spain and China, and among them large



numbers of young men and women. Youth must know for whose benefit the war is being waged. Is this war being waged for the benefit of progress and culture, in the name of the emancipation of the human personality, in the name of a new life of happiness for all human society?

No, this war is being waged in the name of an imperialist policy. War is taking place because fascist Germany, Italy and Japan are seeking to conquer new colonies and to enslave more free nations. The Catholic youth will realize that this is true when considering the occupation of Austria, to which fascism has brought nothing but servitude and oppression. They will realize it in considering the words of the fascist leaders themselves.

What have the wars in Spain, Abyssinia and China brought? *The wars have brought death to peoples and the massacre of defenseless women and children.*

This war has brought outrage to the human personality.

War destroys culture and all the progressive achievements of mankind.

In spurning all notions of freedom of thought and faith, of the sacred traditions of mankind, the fascist aggressors

are destroying everything that human culture and progress have built up. They do not even hesitate to make use of churches for their ends.

The war carried on by the fascist aggressors brings extermination of the highest good, of the free personality.

The peoples of Spain and China are fighting not only for their independence but for world peace, and the need for the international solidarity of all peace-loving humanity becomes daily more evident.

The principle of solidarity must therefore be applied in the interests of peace and justice.

Solidarity cannot be abstract. It must be concretized in action. Today the active solidarity of peace-loving youth towards the victims of the war must have two aims:

- 1) Bring pressure to bear on the governments in order to bring to an end the injustice which deprives Republican Spain (victim of the Italo-German oppression) of the possibility of procuring means for her defense.

- 2) Humanitarian aid for the victims whose lot has aroused the deepest emotion throughout the civilized world: the women and children. (Sending of milk, medical supplies, warm clothing, shoes, etc.)

What we Communists call solidarity corresponds more or less with what Christianity calls charity. We do not wish to enter upon a critical discussion with the Christians on the different content of the two principles, but on the contrary to find out the basis common to both. Christian charity, for instance, goes out to the weak, to the victims of injustice, to the persecuted. This is sufficient to draw Christian charity towards the Spanish people, the people of China and Abyssinia.

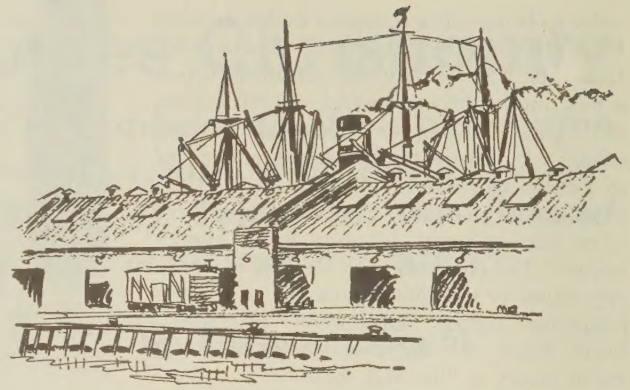
THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The report of the IIIrd Commission of the Geneva Congress affirmed that "moral standards must regulate the relations between nations" (*Report of the Congress*, p. 187)

We agree with the Christian youth that moral standards must regulate the relations between individuals and between peoples. In the moral doctrine of Christianity we find a whole number of principles that we Communists not only accept but are constantly endeavoring to carry out. The heroes of our movement who are making enormous sacrifices for their opinions, who are stoically supporting the most terrible persecutions and defending in face of the ferocious tribunals of fascism, in face of torture and death, their convictions, are the living symbol of Communism. Since the persecutions of the Christians of old, no movement has suffered such terrible persecution nor borne them with such stoicism as the revolutionary working-class movement. Everyone must acknowledge this moral firmness and endurance, this absolute self-abnegation, this moral greatness in the martyrs of our movement.

Christianity preaches the freedom and dignity of the human personality.

We Communists unreservedly accept this principle and consider as one of our highest tasks to defend the liberty



and dignity of the human personality against all oppression, servitude or outrage.

Christianity preaches equality of all men in God's sight.

We Communists are fighting for the equal rights of all men and all peoples, for their right to freedom of thought and faith, for a social regime which will guarantee equal possibilities of development for everyone, regardless of their origin, sex, or nationality.

Christianity preaches love of one's neighbor.

We Communists believe in love of our fellow-men and are fighting for it, for such a love tends to ensure the maximum happiness for the maximum number of persons. We mean by the term happiness not only material welfare but also the joy of labor, a far-reaching education, the development of every capacity, cultivation of the arts and sciences, the pursuit of noble human aims, the sentiment of collectivity and the knowledge of filling the right post and of contributing to the common good. We Communists encourage that solidarity which lifts man out of his own "self" and binds him to give effective help to his brothers in distress.

Christianity demands that all should aspire to moral perfection.

We Communists are fighting for the perfection of the human race, against the oppression and humiliation of the human personality under capitalism, against the stupefying, degenerating effects of poverty and servitude, of race hatred and persecution between peoples, of the deep-rooted immorality of ruling society. We strive to lay the foundations of a harmonious and far-reaching development of the human race, of a world in which man's social qualities will vanquish his brutish instincts.

And so we reply affirmatively to the question: "Is it possible to establish a common moral basis which will offer a solid foundation for international law?" We find that the moral principles of our movement and the numerous moral demands of Christianity have something in common which can offer a solid foundation for international law. In face of fascist barbarism and the imminent danger of war it is necessary in our opinion to develop everything that is common to us and to put aside all that divides us.

AMERICA'S YOUTH PROBLEM

A Discussion of Some of the Special Youth Angles in the Coming Election Campaign

Illustrations from the Maryland Study of the American Youth Commission

THIS coming election campaign takes place on the heels of the development of a new economic crisis. From that single fact, we have to draw a number of more far-reaching conclusions than we have drawn up to now.

Let's not forget one thing—that in the youth movement, the progressive camp had the initiative; the progressive camp organized itself first, thereby forestalling any considerable success on the part of the bourgeoisie. The ideas, the proposals, the slogans of the progressive youth camp were issued on a wide-spread scale before the reactionaries had a full opportunity to develop their counter-offensive.

It was only toward the conclusion of the last crisis that the reactionaries began on any large scale to unfold their attack, to develop their slogans, to put forward the ideas by which they hoped to disperse the progressive youth movement and to lay the basis for a reactionary youth movement.

In this election campaign, the objective of the fascist-minded sections of the bourgeoisie, has been made clear in our resolutions, in the report of Comrade Browder. It is to destroy the New Deal, the camp of progress, the labor unions and all democratic movements.

THE ATTACK ON YOUTH

We have a tendency to forget sometimes that one of the sections of this democratic movement which the reactionaries have set out to destroy, is the broad progressive youth movement that has been created over the last number of years. Whereas, the spokesmen of the reactionaries stopped discussing the problems of the youth for a while, with the little upturn in industry, with the slight easing of the problem of the youth, they are now beginning once

by **MAC WEISS**

again to sum up the lessons and experiences of the last five years of development of the progressive youth movement. They are once again beginning to trot out in a refurnished, dressed-up form the arguments which they had been developing for a number of years, in an attempt to discredit and disperse the youth movement and to lay the ideological basis for a reactionary and possibly fascist youth movement in the United States.

What are some of the things which are today being said as the crisis develops, as the struggles of the youth sharpen, and as the participation of the youth in the fight for democracy increases? From an examination of what is today being put forward, I think we must draw a number of very practical conclusions for the formulation of the election platform of the Y.C.L. and for the working out of those central issues around which all progressives will develop their campaign in order to rally the youth.

IS THERE A YOUTH QUESTION?

In the first place, they are once more bringing forth on a widespread scale their own particular analysis of the youth question to the effect that there simply is no special youth question. The argument is: the youth have always been with us; what we consider to be a youth question is the same thing with which our parents before us, and our grandparents before them were also confronted.

What is the practical importance of this argument? The practical significance of this argument consists in the intention of the reactionaries to destroy one of the biggest achievements of the progressive youth movement to date.

In the course of the past few years, as a result of the struggles of the youth the proposition has become widely accepted that the problems of the youth are a special problem requiring special legislative action by the federal and state governments.

The drive of the reactionaries is directed toward discrediting this proposition. The drive of the reactionaries is to re-establish the old principle that no special attention need be paid to the youth. This means that the whole program of the C.C.C., N.Y.A., etc., is in danger. It means that, in the course of our election campaign, in our platform, we must put forward very prominently as one of the major demands of the progressive movement the following: to establish as a fundamental principle incorporated into the very structure of our government what has been partially won in the past few years, namely, that the problems of the youth are of special concern to the federal and state governments. This means we must fight to put into effect the proposals of the President's Advisory Committee on Education which would establish as a federal department a special youth agency to coordinate the various sections of the federal government which are now, in a haphazard way, concerned with to the needs of the youth.

ARE YOUTH PEOPLE?

What is the second idea put forth by the spokesmen for reaction? In speaking of the youth movement, they try to explain the growth of this movement and its prominence by saying that it is merely "the prolongation of infancy."

What do they mean by this? They say that the development of civilization brings about changed conceptions of infancy and maturity, changed concep-

tions of social dependence and independence. Thus, in early times, young people played outstanding roles in history; worlds were conquered by young people; frontiers were opened by young people. The names of Alexander of Greece, the explorers of the new world, the fathers of our country are given as cases in point. However, runs the argument, with the development of civilization, our conception of maturity changes. Today, our conception of infancy is a more extended one than that entertained in early times. Our conception of infancy is today more and more inclusive of those ages which in former times were included in our conception of maturity. Perhaps, four or five hundred years ago, a man of twenty was considered ripe to do a man's work; today we leave a man's work to be done by people of a higher age bracket. Young people of twenty are just emerging from infancy, from our new conception of infancy. This prolongation of our conception of infancy creates the problem of attention to a new age class which is now encompassed among those age classes taken by society to be still dependent. Just as we previously had problems of social legislation for infants or dependents of 10, 11, or 12 years, so now we have problems of social legislation for "infants" of 17, 18, or 19 years. Thus a youth problem arises.

Of course, there is a good side to this theory, inasmuch as it establishes the principle of social responsibility for the conditions of the youth. In that sense, of course, we can accept it. However, if we look at it more closely, we find that it is a purely idealistic outlook on the youth question. It completely leaves out of the picture this very important fact:—that attention to the youth does not come about as a result of some mysterious idea which suddenly entered the minds of more civilized people today as compared with 200, 300, or 400 years ago, but rather that attention to the youth arises from certain material changes in economic and social conditions. The role which young people played through their struggles in bringing that question to the attention of the federal and state governments and the whole progressive movement is a reflex of that change in conditions.

This conception, fully developed, has the result of minimizing the active role which young people must play in all economic and social questions. If you proceed from the premise that the youth question is merely an instance of "the prolongation of infancy," you must draw the necessary conclusions, namely, that young people must act as infants and children act. This means—take the youth out of the labor market, out of politics, out of the social struggle. That is essentially a reactionary outlook and a reactionary interpretation of the youth question.

WILL WE TAKE IT?

I might mention also, that an old attitude that we noted some time ago is being re-cultivated. You remember, when the C.C.C. camps were first established the slogan was: We can take it! In what period was that slogan put out? It was thrown out in the darkest days of the last crisis when the bourgeoisie was actually hopeless as to the prospects for the youth. It, therefore, tried to develop an attitude of resignation, of "fortitude" in the face of inescapable hardship, designed primarily to discourage and destroy all organized efforts on the part of the youth to struggle for better conditions.

I was interested a few days ago to read an editorial in the *New York Times* which had exactly that as its

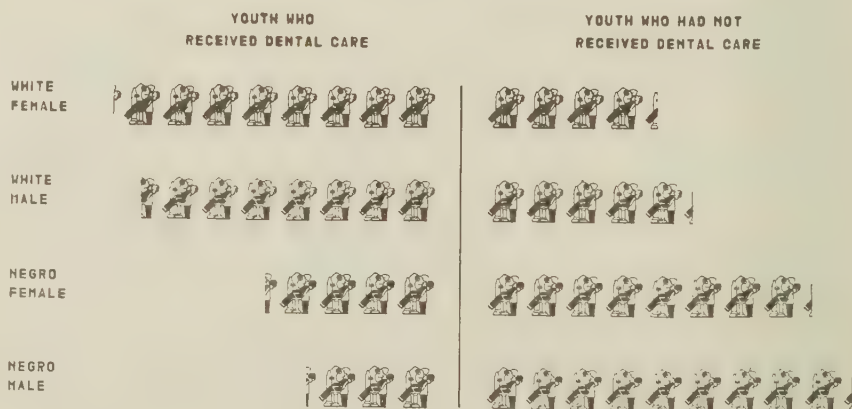
theme. Once more the reactionary capitalists are confronted with the graduation into the labor market of another generation of youth, under conditions in which factories are closing down, mines are closing down, mills are closing down. Consequently, the false optimism which they built up in the period of the last year and a half now comes back to haunt them. They must at all costs disabuse the youth of any unrealizable ambitions and hopes. And so we have the attitude once more deliberately cultivated that the only thing young people can do is to take it on the chin, to wait twenty years or so until conditions have changed and until others who are now working have given up their jobs. As far as the young people are concerned, their utopian ideals are still on the other side of the rainbow.

This imposes certain practical tasks on us. This election campaign cannot be purely an electoral struggle, a question of votes. We must participate in and help stimulate the widest mass struggles of the youth for jobs and for better conditions for the youth generally.

THE POPULATION THEORY

There is also a third approach. We find a whole school today developing a population theory of the youth ques-

EXTENT TO WHICH YOUTH HAVE RECEIVED DENTAL CARE DURING PAST YEAR



EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 8% OF EACH SEX-RACE GROUP

tion. What is that theory? It is based on certain real facts, that over the last number of decades the birth rate in the United States has been declining; that the proportion of young people under the age of 25 in the United States to older people is declining.

What conclusions do they draw from this? They draw the conclusion that the youth problem is a result of changes in the age composition of the population; that the whole unemployment problem is due to the fact that with the decline in the relative number of young people and with the increase in the relative number of older people, intense competition developed in the struggle for jobs between the young and old people. There are more older people who must be given jobs today, therefore, the youth can't get them. That is why there is such a big youth question before us.

There are two things we should say about this. First, while accepting the facts, we must completely reject those conclusions. Such conclusions lead to the development of a fatalist attitude on the part of the youth. This is the intention of those reactionaries who advance that interpretation. What can you do about the fact that the population is changing? Can you fight against that? We reject such conclusions. That is not the reason why the young people find it difficult to get jobs today. There is another reason. All of us know that reason and we know what can be done to eliminate it.

YOUTH VERSUS AGE

But there are increasing attempts to stimulate a hostile feeling between the generations. If it is true that there is a youth problem because the interests of the youth are at a variance with those of the adults, then a struggle must develop between the two and there are certain facts and conditions today which create a fertile field for the development of such a struggle. Examine the question of seniority and its effect on unemployment of young people. Doesn't the resentment of the young people who don't understand the significance and meaning of seniority invite action against adults? Examine the discriminations on relief, on W.P.A.

IS RELIEF A PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT ?

YES



NO



NO
OPINION



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 500 YOUTH

Doesn't this create a fertile field for a spirit among the young people based on this theory? If we understand that the fascists in Germany also rallied the young people on the basis of such an outlook, then we can see the full significance of what it means.

The second conclusion the reactionaries draw is that because of the decline in the number of young people, youth will play less and less of a role in the economic, social and political life of America. That can have only one result. It means that less and less attention has to be paid to the young people; the youth movements have no significance and will gradually die out.

Finally, the conclusion is drawn that with the decline in the number of young people the peak of public school enrollment has passed. It is no longer necessary for the federal, state or local governments to make increased appropriations for education. Now it's necessary to concentrate not so much on the quantity of students but on the quality of education they receive. Thus we find reactionary schools of thought like that of Hutchins in Chicago. We find statements of Conant, who also brings forward proposals for limitation of education. From this one fundamental approach by the reactionaries, a series of reactionary proposals are drawn.

LET YOUTH MARRY!

We cannot dispute the facts of population change, but we have to make those facts and our conclusions the basis for our approach to the struggle for youth, the basis for our approach to the election campaign and the election platform. We have to bring to the attention of the entire population that America is becoming a nation of old people. Originally America was a nation of young people; today America is becoming a nation of old people. The reason for it is simple. The economic conditions which the young people face today make it impossible for them to marry, to raise families. I think that we have to raise boldly, in addition to our other slogans for jobs, the demand that there be federal legislation which will extend financial assistance to young people to enable them to marry and raise families. We have to become the champions of a rejuvenated America!

Here, then, are some of the theoretical considerations that lie behind our analysis of the needs of the youth movement. Our program for the democratic front cannot ignore the current attitudes of capitalist thinkers on the youth problem. On the contrary, it is our job to refute these thinkers theoretically, and incorporate this refutation in our practical slogans.

WHAT THE LOVESTONITES OFFER YOUNG WORKERS

by Joe Clark

THE August 13 issue of the "United Automobile Worker," official paper of that union, contains an article entitled, "Labor Unionism and Youth's Needs." It purports to be "an attempt to outline a fundamental approach to youth problems," according to the editor. But it turns out to be additional proof of the conspiracy of the Lovestonite wire pullers in the union, to destroy and wreck the UAW. We must examine the "stand" of the Lovestonites on the youth question, in light of the revelations which show how Jay Lovestone managed to establish his personal dictatorship in the UAW.

It is not difficult to discover the reason for the tremendous interest in youth problems in the ranks of the UAW. It is the same reason which helped build such a glorious union. The overwhelming support by the rank and file for the militant policies of the CIO, is what stands out more than anything else in the current crisis within the union. That is why locals comprising 80% of the total membership have expressed condemnation of President Martin's ruin and rule policy. And that is why the membership is behind the five officers suspended and expelled by Homer Martin.

In view of the youthfulness and militancy of the UAW members; the desire has been expressed time and again for the raising of special youth demands and the development of activities which will interest youth. This explains the widespread sport, social and educational activities. But all despite the fact that Martin has appointed people to head such activities who have no connection with the auto industry and whose sole recommendation has been a telegram or long distance phone call from Jay Lovestone, saying, "OK."

YOUTH CONFERENCE

Keen interest in the special problems of youth led to the formation of an active youth club in the West Side local of the UAW; a club which is playing no small part in helping to promote union consciousness among the young members. And it was the terrible plight of the youth of Michi-

gan, as well as the desire to promote youth activities, which led to the calling of a "Jobs for Youth" conference by the union for August 20. At this writing the deliberations and results of this conference are not yet known. But the above mentioned article on youth was supposed to outline a policy for the conference and it therefore warrants close examination.

The article reveals that the same gang of General Motors operatives, the Lovestonites, are attempting to inject their "theories" into the youth conference and youth activities. As with many of the *expressed* views of the Lovestonites and Trotskyites (the most idyllic unity has been achieved between both groups in Michigan) they make some very "radical" sounding proposals on the youth problem. Its all very simple to the Lovestonite who wrote the anonymous article in the UAW paper. At this point it is necessary to inform those who may not yet know, that the editor of the paper, William Munger, is a member of the Lovestonite National Committee.

The "ideas" expressed in the article can be summarized as follows:

1. The youth problem is nothing more nor less than the general social problem.
2. The fascists gain control of the youth because they can make better promises to the youth than the unions can.
3. Partial demands and reforms are unimportant. More than that, they are harmful because in Germany, such partial gains helped bring about fascism.
4. Only "drastic social change" (what type is not mentioned) can solve the youth problem.

This is the Lovestonite youth program offered on the eve of a "jobs for youth" conference. This is the program offered to the tens of thousands of unemployed youth who are members of the UAW. This is offered to the thou-

sands of youth who can't get on WPA. This is offered to the single men who are forced to support entire families on the \$60 monthly WPA wage because of the regulation which prevents more than one member of a family from getting on WPA. This is the program offered to high school and college students who cannot continue their studies because of lack of funds.

But the Lovestonites reckon without their host. They forget the auto workers who stormed General Motors and Chrysler and now move on Ford. As a matter of fact, at conferences held preliminary to the August 20 meeting, young union members came forward with programs and projects to provide jobs for youth, remarkable for their clarity and practicality. These youth see the benefits that can be secured from NYA and from the *extension* of the National Youth Administration. They see the value of partial demands relative to increased relief for single men and women; for more WPA jobs; for special projects for youth; for a state survey of conditions of youth; for support to Governor Murphy in his efforts to bring gains and reforms of benefit to the young men and women of Michigan. They see the value of union struggles in behalf of youth; they see the value of union contracts which provide for seniority to start after only a short time in the shop.

LOVESTONITE PLOTS

One of the most sinister aspects of the Lovestonite preparations for the youth conference has been their attempt to keep out any support for Governor Murphy and other progressive candidates in the 1938 elections. But here too their efforts are fruitless. The UAW members are solidly behind the most progressive governor Michigan has ever had. They know that he is a constant friend of the National Youth Administration. They know that he favors special youth projects to provide jobs for youth. The UAW members very easily see through the efforts of the Lovestonite-Trotskyites, to "keep politics out of the conference."

To really understand the finagling of the Lovestonites on the youth question, their betrayal of youth demands, their "radical" opposition to immediate demands which means surrender to the

auto barons, their attempts to sabotage the campaign for Murphy, it is only necessary to examine the documents which Maurice Sugar, attorney for the suspended officers, has recently revealed.

What did the documents reveal? They showed that Jay Lovestone dictated every move of Homer Martin.

"Dear Jay" a Lovestonite agent writes from Detroit, *shall we allow Homer to sign a petition for the lifting of the embargo against Spain?* And simultaneously, the stool pigeon writing the letter offers his own 'umble opinion that Homer should not sign the petition.

"Dear Jay" *whom shall we appoint as educational director?*

"Dear Jay," *what office girl shall we hire today and what girl shall we fire?*

"Dear Jay" the situation in Flint is bad. Why, just imagine, the men there insist on electing auto workers to leadership; not only that, but they want to elect the militants to fought General Motors and organized the union. The situation is intolerable. Please wire or phone (we'll foot the bill, Homer spends \$80 a day on expenses, its alright) and tell us how to fire the strike leaders and union organizers. Then send us Irving and Jack and anybody else who happens to hang around the office in New York. We'll get Martin to appoint them, never fear, he also hates strike leaders.

Who is "Dear Jay"? Who is this Edgar Bergen who pulls the strings for the "leaping parson"? Again and again it is necessary to inform the youth especially about the role of Jay Lovestone and of the Trotskyites.

Jay Lovestone is an international agent of fascism. He was linked with Bucharin, who confessed in Moscow to organizing a plot to overthrow the Soviet government with the aid of German and Italian fascism. He was connected with the international ring which organized the uprising in Barcelona against the Spanish government, an uprising which cost the lives of over 900 people. He is the eternal factionalist who tries to worm his operatives into labor and youth organizations with but one aim: to create discord, to divide and rule (ruin). He directs



The Man of the Week—HOMER MARTIN

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, is the man of this week. Stung, prodded, goaded and bedeviled by Communists who sought to break up his union, Homer Martin called the turn, exposed the Communist plot and demanded that the union clean house.

Once a Baptist minister, Homer Martin entered the labor movement because he saw it as a source of good. Homer Martin now is forced to fumigate the U.A.W. because it has become a source of evil.

In Washington, to spur C.I.O. Chief John L. Lewis to action in the union's Communist crisis, Martin declared that the Communist party of America has been attempting to seize control of the auto workers. This is a startling statement. But it is the same statement made by SOCIAL JUSTICE nearly two years ago.

Martin said that officers of the Communist movement had been in Detroit, attempting to wrest control of the union. He blamed the Communists—as did SOCIAL JUSTICE months ago—for wildcat

strikes, sporadic sit-downs, and needless violence. And he expressed his determination to clean house within the union when he said:

"I'm against any movement within our union which leads to the support of Stalinism. I don't intend the U.A.W. to be used as a tool to assist or comfort the interests of an alien dictatorship. I have no more use for a Stalinism dictatorship than I have for a Hitler or a Mussolini dictatorship, which is the same."

"Homer Martin has led the fight against Communism in the C.I.O. as has no other officer of that union system. As terrific odds, with his back to the wall at times, Martin has demanded stoutly that the reds be quelled. SOCIAL JUSTICE warned against membership in the C.I.O. for the very reason Homer Martin states, and was ridiculed for its effort. Now the president of the C.I.O.'s second-largest affiliate backs up the assertion publicly.

Homer Martin is a Christian American. May he be successful in his fight for Christianity and Americanism in labor.

the splitting efforts in the CIO in California, in New York as well as in Michigan. He is the man who put in that imitation of a man, Francis Henson, as Homer Martin's executive Secretary. And this is the Henson who tries to steer the UAW youth conference along the lines desired by his master, "Dear Jay."

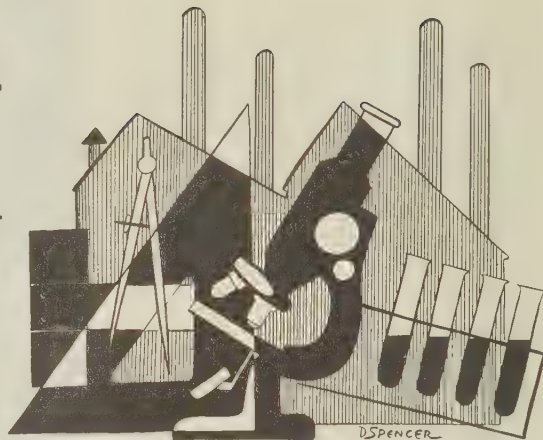
The labor movement of the entire country has many lessons to learn from the bitter experience of the auto situation. Who now will have the slightest doubts about the international role of the Trotskyites and Bucharinites? Some sincere but naive people asked questions during the trials of these agents of fascism who were

caught red-handed in Moscow. How is it possible, they asked, that former members of the Bolshevik Party turned out to be fascists? But they might also have asked how a disciple of Christ could betray *Him* for 30 pieces of silver. Now they can also ask how a man who once pretended to be a Communist works hand in hand with General Motors; writes contracts for his puppet Martin to weaken the union, and works to smash a labor organization built of the sweat and sacrifice of 375,000 workers. But the "Dear Jay" correspondence has proved beyond shadow of doubt that he is dear to no one but the auto companies and their creatures.

Science and Marxism

Truth Is Partisan and Sides Today With the Revolutionary Working Class

by Francis Franklin



RISING capitalism is especially interested in studying what has been loosely called the “physical universe,” the inanimate world. It needed physics, chemistry, astronomy and geology in order to carry on mining, manufacturing and navigation. It began to develop biology in the interest of agriculture and medicine. Psychology promised to be of some service in advertising and in introducing the rationalization of labor.

Capitalism, however, has never had any burning interest in social science. In fact, it has always been somewhat afraid of the study of human society. First of all, the study of social science does not so directly aid in the amassing of profit. Secondly, the industrial and financial barons have always been afraid that too much investigation of human society would, by uncovering the exact methods of capitalist exploitation, show how to change it.

SOCIOLOGY IGNORED

Social science was not altogether neglected by the early capitalists. As a result of explorations and trade, there occurred an immense accumulation of facts concerning the peoples of the most far flung regions. Such fact-gathering is necessary for the development of any science. In this way the capitalist penetration of the most distant lands prepared the way for a scientific sociology. Nevertheless, the mere accumulation of information by itself will never produce a science. In order to establish a study on a scientific basis, it is necessary to discover the relationships among facts, to discover the laws in accordance with which the movements relating them take place.

The early merchant capitalists made some beginnings in the study of the laws of human society. These merchants did find it to their advantage to know something of the laws of economics in order the more easily to accumulate wealth. Thus, in the 18th Century, Adam Smith wrote his *Wealth of Nations* as an analysis of the economic laws of mercantile capitalism, an aid to the British capitalists in the accumulation of wealth. In this work and in the economic theories of David Ricardo, mercantile capitalism laid the foundations for political economy. Adam Smith and David Ricardo were genuine social scientists, but capitalist political economy never advanced beyond the positions they achieved. Marx and Engels always spoke of these “classical political economists” of Great Britain with respect but all who followed are usually referred to by Marx as “vulgar economists.” And even within the writings of Smith and Ricardo, “vulgar economy” alternates with scientific or classical economy.

THEORY OF VALUE

The highest point reached by the political economy of Smith and Ricardo was in the development of the *labor theory of value*. Beyond this, capitalist economics could not go. The next genuinely scientific advance in the realm of economics was made by Marx and Engels, whose economics was rejected completely by the capitalist class, although eagerly embraced by the foremost representatives of the working class. When political economy advanced beyond the labor theory of value, it ceased to be capitalist science, became

working-class science. This was because, at this point, political economy began to reveal the laws of capitalist exploitation and thus indicated the way to the overthrow of capitalist rule.

There are those who ask how a science, which is supposed to discover truth, can find the truth and still be partisan, the science of a particular class. Can a theory be both true and partisan at the same time? The answer to this question can be given in the form of a very simple comparison. If one is in a dark woods and is robbed, who is it that wishes to discover the truth? Clearly the robber wishes to hide the truth in every possible way, in order to avoid detection, while the man who is robbed wishes to discover the exact and simple truth—no more and no less—in order that he may regain his property. Is it not clear that in this case truth itself gives aid to the one who has been robbed and harms the thief? In other words, truth itself is partisan. In the same way, those who exploit the people seek by every possible means to obscure the truth concerning their exploitation; while those who suffer from it seek to learn the simple truth, in order that they may know how to achieve their emancipation. That is why any genuinely scientific analysis of human society is rejected by exploiting classes and why it is therefore, the science of the oppressed and exploited.

Although capitalist economists developed the *labor theory of value* (namely that all exchange value is produced by the socially necessary time required to produce commodities), no capitalist economist could advance

beyond this. No capitalist scientist could give a correct answer to the question as to how *wages* are determined because the answer to that question reveals the secret of capitalist exploitation. The scientific answer to this question was given by Marx in the interests of the working class.

The Utopian socialists had also tried to base their theories on the labor theory of value. They said that if labor produces all value, the laborers "ought" to own all the products of their labor. They embraced this theory, as a scientific law and jumped off into the realm of *morals* and *Utopia*. If the law means the workers "ought" to own their products; then, since the workers do *not* own them, the law must not be true, must be only something which "ought" to be true. But science knows nothing whatsoever of "ought" or "should"; science knows only what *is*. Anyone may say that anything ought to be in accordance with any individual changing fancy. But facts are hard and stubborn things, and whoever wishes to change the world must study these *existing facts*, as they are, and cannot substitute for that hard task the study of mere wishes, or of what he thinks ought to be. Therefore, Marx heaped much ridicule on the Utopian socialists and directed the attention of socialists to the scientific analysis of stubborn existing conditions. Only by learning the laws of the actual society in which we live—and not the laws of something which merely "ought to be"—can we ever learn how to control and guide human society in the same way as physics and chemistry enable us, within limits, to guide and control inanimate nature. The scientist, like the good historian, must "neither weep nor laugh, but understand." Thus, Marx turned the socialists of his day away from the blind alley of moral exhortation and gave to socialism a firm scientific basis.

One may read the three huge volumes of *Capital* from beginning to end, and nowhere will he find a program or a description of socialist society. Instead he will find only the most painstaking analysis of the laws of the existing capitalist society in which we live. But by the time the reader has finished, even if he has never read the communist program itself, he will be able to see, the major outlines of that pro-

gram; because Marx shows clearly that capitalism is not a fixed and static entity, but an historical "moment" in the movement of human society, which has grown out of feudalism and many preceding social systems. Its own internal laws of motion, which contradict the possibility of its ever remaining for a moment as it is, are impelling it relentlessly toward its own decisive transformation into a totally new and socialist form of society. The Communist program, therefore, like the program of any engineer or manufacturer for constructing a dam or producing rayon, grows out of the study and analysis of existing conditions, and is not the product of any man's fancy.

He who devises in his mind a picture of a perfect society and then tries to force it on the world will never be more successful than was Don Quixote in his fight with the windmills. The windmills just would not become giants in spite of Don Quixote. Neither will the world ever follow the pattern of any man's mere dream. Man must first ascertain the true movements of the world, and then his knowledge of these actual movements will give him relative freedom to guide, but never to oppose them.

AGAINST UTOPIAS

Thus Marxism reveals that capitalism itself *forces* the working-class to move toward socialism. He who would help build socialism must recognize this objective fact and throw himself into the task of helping to organize and guide this *existing movement*. He will never accomplish anything if he attempts to ignore this reality and seeks to establish socialism through any other channel, such as, for example, by organizing intellectuals alone for the creation of a ready-made socialism to be handed the masses as a free gift on a legislative platter. History does not move that way. The intellectuals do not possess and will never possess such a legislative platter. Human society moves through class conflicts even as the mountains are formed through the stresses and strains to be found within the rocks.

Through his analysis of capitalist society in particular, Marx discovered the laws of historical movement in general, as set forth in the theories of historical

materialism and the class struggle. Sociology was at last put on a scientific basis, as a revolutionary weapon against capitalism, just as the "physical" science of rising capitalism had arisen as a revolutionary weapon against feudalism.

SOCIETY MADE SCIENTIFIC

All of modern natural science, therefore, is a product of struggle. The capitalist thinkers developed science up to a certain point beyond which they could not go. The great realm of human society remains for them largely outside the scope of scientific investigation. Thus it is impossible for them to achieve a thoroughly scientific world view. Superstitious doctrines concerning human society continue to flourish. Capitalism has tried to prevent scientific investigation of this realm but Marxist social science has been developed as a revolutionary form of struggle against capitalism. The development of Marxist social science has meant that the last remaining great realm of the world, kept largely outside the scope of scientific study, has now been subjected to such investigation. Marxist social science has consequently made it possible to achieve a thoroughly scientific world-view.

The working-class needs all the physical sciences produced by capitalism even more than the capitalists have needed them. Therefore, Marxism accepts all the physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology and psychology produced under capitalism—insofar as their theories are truly scientific and with the recognition that many of them are subject to constant revision. Not being believers in private property, Marxists claim this capitalist science as their own, while adding to it their own distinctive social science. It is this synthesis of the sciences which makes possible the world-view of Marxism.

There are essentially two methods of viewing the world as a whole, materialism and idealism, although there are many varieties of the two and many efforts to combine or reject both of them. Marxism takes the position that a scientific view of the world must base itself squarely upon a materialist philosophy and that idealism is the philosophy of all non-scientific viewpoints.



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The Vassar Peace Pact

THE delegations of youth from 53 countries present at the Second World Youth Congress.

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Convinced that war and militarism are inherently brutalizing forces, destructive of all that is valuable in civilization and human personality;

Confident that war is not inevitable if the law between nations can be upheld and justice for the peoples established in accordance with the peaceful and democratic will of the peoples in each nation;

Hopeful that they many contribute their share to the preservation of peace which is existing, to the restoration of peace where it has been shattered by aggression and to the laying of the foundation for a universal and enduring peace;

Certain that the World Youth Congress movement has proved the profound desire of youth, regardless of nations, race and creed, to cooperate for peace, and has demonstrated that agreement on practical measures of common action can be achieved while differences of conviction are fully respected—

Have decided, on the tenth anniversary of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, to conclude this solemn agreement:

ARTICLE I.—We swear to develop a spirit of fraternity and collaboration between the youth of all nations, to help unite the youth of our own nations and to work for unity with young people of all other countries without distinction of race, creed or opinion under the leadership of the World Youth Congress Movement.

ARTICLE II
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ARTICLE II
our power to
countries never
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ARTICLE I
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YOUTH UNITES FOR PEACE —

Second World Youth Congress

Left: Claudia Jones and Winston of the Young Communist League. Middle Left: Cabello and Manuel Az of Spain. Corner Left: is listening to an address. Upper center: Margarita 14-year old delegate from and under her, Mrs. Roosevelt attending the sessions.



We solemnly condemn any war of aggression and against the political independence or administrative integrity of any nation.

We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to guarantee that the youth of our nations participate in any war of aggression.

We agree to bring pressure to bear upon our governments to take the necessary concerted action to bring it to an end and to bring it to an end to the victims of



treaty violations and aggression and to refrain from participation in any aggression whether in the form of supply of essential war material or of financial assistance.

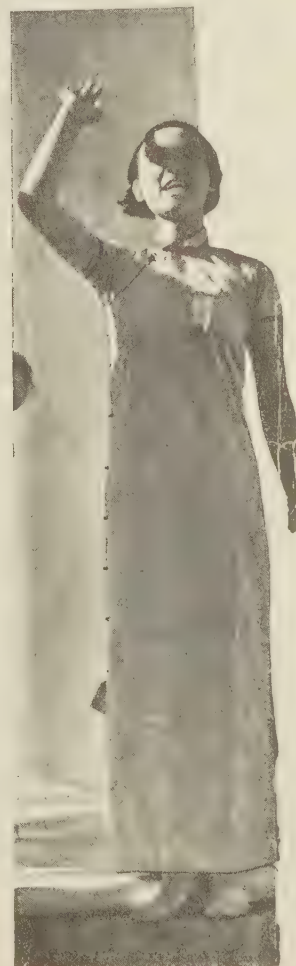
ARTICLE V.—We solemnly declare that the bombardment of open towns and civilian populations constitutes a violation of the canons of humanity and the rule of conduct among nations and undertake to mobilize the forces of world opinion to condemn any such action and to give aid for the relief of the victims.

ARTICLE VI.—We, recognizing that there can be no permanent peace without justice between nations and within nations, or without their recognition of the right to self-determination of countries and colonies seeking their freedom, undertake in a peaceful manner to set right injustices against peoples, regardless of race, creed or opinion, to establish political and social justice within our own countries and advocate that international machinery be immediately instituted to solve differences between nations in a peaceful way.

Signed by the representatives of youth organizations from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Eire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Holland, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Liberia, Nicaragua, Lithuania, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Porto Rico, Rumania, Salvador, Union of South Africa, Gold Coast of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, United States, British West Indies, and Yugoslavia.



Above: August Schramm of Czechoslovakia with his arm around Ernst Jungmann, an exile from Hitler Germany. Below: Miss Loh Tsei, of China; and in the upper center: a view of Student's Hall, on the Vassar Campus.



UNTIL the day in November when the people cast their ballots, the elections will be the primary concern of the whole country. Campaign speeches, radio programs, posters, leaflets and every form of high pressure propaganda will be directed towards the young voters.



What is the principle issue in these congressional and state elections?

John D. M. Hamilton, National Chairman of the Republican Party, told the so-called "Cornfield Conference" the other day that his Party's purpose is "electing Republicans to Congress and to state and local offices this Fall was a preparatory step to electing a Republican President in 1940" in order "to recapture the American government two years hence."

And that's fairly accurate. On the basis of an anti-New Deal program, the reactionaries in America are gathering their forces around the Republican Party to "recapture" government in the interests of Big Business. They also have their friends in the Democratic Party, the "copperheads" of the type of Garner and O'Connor who broke their pledges to their own Party and have together with the Republicans opposed every progressive measure proposed by Roosevelt. This alliance of Tories of both Parties, gathering around the Republican Party as the main reactionary center, represents the small minority of American people. They are trying to block the will of the vast majority who desire progressive measures such as the Wages and Hours Bill, the NLRB, old age pensions unemployment insurance, Federal Housing, health insurance, extension of

the NYA and CCC programs and of PWA and WPA, the reform of the Supreme Court, reorganization of the government apparatus on a more efficient basis, and the peace program for quarantining the war-makers advocated by Roosevelt and Hull.

A Congress of reactionary Republicans and "copperhead" Democrats of the O'Connor type would try to halt every step in carrying out and extending this program. The young men and women of America would pay heavily in lost opportunity, in needless waste of young talent through unemployment and lack of education.

But Mr. Hamilton and his friends are far too smart to let the cat out of the bag by broadcasting their real program. To put it across they need a smoke screen. That smoke screen is being conveniently arranged by Mr. Dies' "investigating" Committee and by all others who raise similar false issues.

The tactic is simple. The reactionaries know that the Communist Party is a small Party and that only a small minority of people are for Communism. They believe that if they can only convince the people that the New Deal is Communism, and that Roosevelt, John L. Lewis and others are really "dupes" for the "Reds," then the great majority of people who support the New Deal policies today can be shattered. And naturally to make the story even more convincing Communist influence must be exaggerated, their program must be grossly misrepresented and their real aims distorted. Elementary indeed.

The same purpose inspired the stupid and vicious campaign against the World Youth Congress. The reac-

tionaries hoped that by smearing this movement with false charges of Communist domination they could disperse and scatter the progressive forces unified in it. They failed because the truth is so obvious that the World Youth Congress is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated. It should be just as obvious that the "red-baiting" anti-Communist drive, the current vicious attack on trade unions, is all intended to help pave the way for a reactionary victory in the elections by preventing the democratic unity of labor and the people.

THE major issue before the people and therefore the youth in every state is essentially the same—the line up of the forces of progress against the forces of reaction, as Roosevelt said, between "liberals" and "conservatives." It follows that the duty of every progressive individual and organization, including the Young Communist League, is to *unite the workers, farmers, small business men, young voters, and their organizations, regardless of party affiliation behind one progressive candidate for each office.*

This will be made easier because of the growing mass progressive movement of young people. Unity of youth for progress, for peace, security, and democracy has been extended by the building of the trade unions, farm and student organizations; by the development of movements like Christian Youth Building a New World, the American Youth Congress and World Youth Congress; and by the fact that young people are joining political organizations such as the American Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the Farmer-Labor Juniors of

Minnesota, the Washington Commonwealth Federation Youth Section, and New Deal Democratic Clubs.

The young people, awakened and moved into action in these movements, can be won for the Democratic Front. In every state and community it is possible to organize their support for one progressive candidate for each office.

LET'S glance at how this is being done so that we can learn from a few experiences how to work properly everywhere.

A) *In order to successfully convince young people for the support of progressive candidates, the election issues must be connected up with everyday "bread and butter" problems.*

Detroit, where unemployment is the biggest problem, shows us how this principle can be applied. To help meet the desperate needs of unemployed young auto workers, a United Automobile Workers youth conference for jobs was held on August 20.

Nineteen of the largest local unions of the U.A.W. and about six Women's and W.P.A. Auxiliaries were represented by 60 delegates. The conference was small in numbers since no local was allowed more than four delegates and locals up to 10,000 were limited to two. Laying aside factional differences, the conference gave united support to a practical program of fighting for jobs and relief. But more than that, the entire conference accepted the principle that a real fight for jobs required support of the candidates in the elections who would work to provide jobs. A permanent committee of 14 was elected to carry on the work. The main points of the adopted program are:

- 1) *Support for the re-election of Murphy, the present new deal governor of Michigan.*
- 2) *Organization of a special youth division in the united Labor Day Parade of A.F. of L. and C.I.O. unions.*
- 3) *Support to the special session of the state legislature called by Murphy and the sending of a youth delegation there.*
- 4) *Endorsement of the American Youth Act, expansion of the C.C.C. etc.*
- 5) *A series of concrete proposals for*

projects to give jobs to youth under W.P.A. and N.Y.A.

- 6) *Greetings to the World Youth Congress.*
- 7) *Endorsement of Labor's Non-Partisan League.*
- 8) *Support to Roosevelt's health program and the special health conference called by Murphy.*
- 9) *Opposition to all forms of discrimination against Negroes.*

Surely this experience in one union in one city can be applied in other unions, in other communities or neighborhoods with equal success in accordance with the particular local situation.

B) *Young voters should be organized for "non-partisan" support to progressive candidates regardless of party affiliations.*

In Duluth, Minnesota, young progressives interested in the re-election of Governor Benson and Congressman Bernard are setting of the "BBB'S" (Benson, Bernard Boosters to you). Young men and women in clubs, in Y's and other groups who are not necessarily members of the Farmer-Labor Association will be asked to join the "Boosters." Many young people who for some reason don't want join a political party but nevertheless want to elect progressives to office regardless of their party affiliation will support the movement. It will serve to unite organized Farmer-Labor youth and masses of progressive young people for common action.

There is a place for similar non-partisan committees elsewhere.

C) *Convincing young and first voters to register and vote is an important aspect of building the Democratic Front.*

In Seattle, through the efforts of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, the greatest number of voters in the history of the city have registered. One "Young Voters Club" has been established and others are being built, and of course the Youth Section of the Commonwealth Federation and the progressive Young Democratic who cooperate with them are in the thick of the campaign. A bigger progressive vote is being assured. We also learn that the Minnesota Youth Assembly has voted

to conduct a state-wide campaign to get out the youth vote.

Every youth organization, whether political or not, should be encouraged to conduct this type of activity.

D) *The Young Communist League must be prepared for the maximum participation in the election campaign.*

Cleveland has taken the first steps in planning Y.C.L. election activity. Where more than one branch exists in a ward its activity for the elections will be co-ordinated. In every ward where there are members of the Y.C.L. a "ward leader" to direct the campaign has been selected. League members are urged to become active members of the progressive political organizations in their own neighborhoods such as Labor's Non-Partisan League Clubs. The emphasis is on planning well so that the League will be a vital force in "house to house" canvassing in the precincts and in the mass distribution of progressive and Communist literature.

While the same form of organization may not hold everywhere, the principle is a good one. *The maximum amount of political activity from the Y.C.L. and its members is needed directly in their own communities and neighborhoods.*

Naturally the first step is a thorough discussion on exactly what the election issues are, who the candidates are, and why we should participate in the elections. Then comes the planning of the campaign for each branch in terms of literature, mass meetings, programs, and the hundred and one things that can be done by a live branch and by its members wherever they are, in unions, Y's, schools, or just in the neighborhood.

A hundred thousand copies of an attractive pamphlet issued by the Y.C.L. on the election issues is the national perspective for bringing our message to the farthest corners of the country. Distribution of a special Y.C.L. edition of the Communist Party election platform in thousands of copies is also being planned.

We are entering a period of intense activity. This election campaign will mark new forward steps in building the Democratic Front among the youth. There is no time to be lost.



Dave Doran As War Commissar

*An Appreciation of Doran's Military
Qualities from a Comrade that Fought
With Him in Spain*

by Bob Thompson

LAST March Dave Doran gave his life in the cause to which he had already so richly contributed. No physical hurt could leave a wound so lastingly painful as the loss of this splendid comrade has left in the hearts of those who knew him personally. But Dave's death has been something incomparably greater than a painful blow to those few thousands who called him friend and comrade. Dave's name looms large on that brilliant page which has been added to American history by the cross-section of democratic America battling in the ranks of the Spanish army.

Dave's life and death symbolizes the heights of that spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice which love of humanity and of progress can inspire, and on which the hope for the future of humanity rests. Dave's contributions to the cause of the Spanish people were equally blows in the defense of the American people and of all progressive humanity. They were blows of such telling worth as to place him on the honor role of American heroes. Time can only serve to make this more firmly a fact in the eyes of the American people.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION

For seven of the most critical months of the Spanish War Comrade Dave Doran held the post of war Commissar of the 15th Brigade. These were months when the heaviest and most gruelling actions of the war crowded one on the heels of the other. For the army this was a period of epic transformation in which the unparalleled heroism and self-sacrifice of its soldiers was supplemented with a degree of iron discipline and military technique superior even to the vaunted legions of Hitler and Mussolini. It is this transformation that makes it possible for the Spanish People's Army to stand today as an impregnable barrier halting the drive of the entire fascist war machine.

The merit of Dave's work in Spain lies in the substantial contributions he made to this transformation. It was under

his political leadership that the 15th Brigade, in the midst of the terrific stress and strain of this period—when questions of morale, of clear perspective, and of political steadfastness assumed paramount importance—developed to its highest level of military efficiency and political stability.

NEW STRUGGLES AND LEADERS

The 15th Brigade, together with the entire anti-fascist movement, has been left a rich heritage. One aspect of that heritage is a model of a new type of leader in the struggle against fascism—the military political leader. Spain is a fore-runner of a historically new type of struggle on a world scale between the forces of reaction and people's democracy. At the same time, Spain is an important model to the democratic forces of the world in the conduct of that struggle. In a like manner the Spanish phase of Comrade Dave's career is both a fore-runner and a model for a new type of democratic leader who combines the qualities of mature political leadership with a shrewd knowledge of military affairs.

It is this aspect of the heritage left us by Comrade Dave that I want to speak about. There is no better way of doing this than to relate briefly Dave's development from a private to the highest ranking political officer among the American volunteers; to mention briefly some of the qualities that make him a model for the many who will be called on to perform similar heroic services, in the future.

JOINED AS A PRIVATE

Dave's handiwork can be seen in every question pertaining. He came as a Communist, possessing the qualities of Party loyalty, political steadfastness, and clear sound judgement that made him a recognized working class and youth leader in the States. These qualities enabled him even during his first months in Spain, to fit himself for the role he later played.

Dave came to Spain in June, 1937. The first decision he was called on to make throws a bright light on his character. Because of his record in the labor movement Dave had the possibility of going directly into political work in some leading capacity. He rejected this idea, and by his own insistence started off as an ordinary private. It was no false modesty that caused him to take this course. During his first days in Spain Dave grasped the fundamental fact that the armed democratic struggle against fascism requires leadership cadres trained in the specific problems of that struggle. This quality of grasping what was fundamental in a problem and of immediately so suiting his actions are characteristics than ran like a connecting thread through all Dave's work.

Dave joined the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion in training. He was assigned as a regular private to Co. No. 1, which was then under my military command. At once he set himself to the task of mastering those things, elementary and basic to a good soldier or officer in a people's army. After the intensive 10 hour schedule of regular training,

it was customary to find Dave practicing the breaking down and assembling of a machine gun, studying further the principles of topography or perhaps discussing and analyzing past maneuvers, with a group. As a result of such hard work and due to his really unusual ability to absorb and apply military knowledge, Dave was capable of being used, within a month's time, to teach new recruits the technical and elementary tactical use of the machine gun.

DORAN PROMOTED

After a few weeks, Dave became, in the eyes of both the Battalion Staff and the men, a model soldier. He was promoted to the post of political commissar of Co. No. 1. In this capacity he contributed much to the training of Co. No. 1, which was considered the crack company of the Battalion, and to the political work in the entire battalion.

A few days before the opening of the Aragon offensive, with the victorious capture of Quinto and Belchite, Dave was called to the front to serve as adjutant Brigade Commissar under Steve Nelson. Comrade Nelson had been wounded during the capture of Belchite, and Dave became War Commissar of the Brigade, entrusted with the heavy responsibility of carrying on and further developing the fine work done by Steve.

ROLE OF COMMISSARS

Dave's handiwork can be seen in every question pertaining to the transformation of the 15th Brigade into a disciplined regular army unit. Particularly great in this connection were his contributions towards clarifying and placing on a solid basis the political work of the Brigade.

Looking back to the confused and vague conception of the tasks of political commissars prevalent during the early days of the Brigade, one cannot help but be somewhat amused. Yet the overcoming of this confusion and its replacement by clearly defined and well organized political work required months of intensive pioneering work.

Dave pioneered in the campaign to integrate the Brigade and particularly the Internationals into each specific stage of the struggle of the Spanish people. Language difficulties and the press of military tasks tended to develop a certain isolation from the swiftly changing political scene. Yet it was precisely these developments (growing unity within the Trade Unions and parties of the Popular Front, elimination of POUM and other Franco agents from army and government posts, etc.) that were conditioning every task in the development of the army. Dave placed as the key obligation of every commissar, big and small, that he be well informed of the political developments within the country and that his every step be determined by the specific requirements of the government in each stage of its struggle.

AGAINST ABSTRACTIONS

Dave fought against every conception of abstract political work and for the breaking down of certain artificial barriers between political and military leadership. Under his leadership the principle was established that

political leadership in the army was impossible unless it was based on a knowledge of the specific problems of the army and on a working knowledge of military affairs. This principle underlies most of the improvements in political work and in promotion of political cadres under Dave's leadership.

The other side of the question, equally far-reaching in importance, was the principle that no military officer in the armed struggle against fascism can isolate himself from the political problems of that struggle. Dave worked tirelessly and successfully to infuse in the military officers of the Brigade the understanding that military leadership down to its last detail is inextricably linked up with and determined by the social character of the war.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADERSHIP

Perhaps the outstanding feature characterizing Dave's leadership in the Brigade was his ability to single out the central key questions amongst a maze of problems and to organize the entire political work of the Brigade around them.

Dave came to Spain at a time when the government was preparing to go over to the offensive—on the eve of the great drives on the central and Aragon fronts. Such large scale offensives necessitate a much higher level of discipline and military efficiency than earlier, mainly defensive actions, required. Dave grasped this fact and made it the central point of the entire political work of the Brigade. Army discipline and military procedure replaced slipshod "leftist" nonsense regarding ranks, respect for officers, rigid training schedules, etc. Organized training of personnel for the technical units such as mappers, observers, transmission men, snipers, etc. became an established feature of Brigade work. Carefully selected classes for non-commissioned officers began and played an important part in strengthening this weakest link in the Brigade structure. On every front of the Brigade's work, Dave, together with Brigade Commander Comrade Copic, led the fight to transform the Brigade into a disciplined and efficient army unit.

CHANGING ROLE OF BRIGADE

Dave, more quickly and more fully than most other comrades, understood the implications of the changing role of the International Brigades. With the rapid development and maturity of the Spanish People's Army, the International Brigades have for some time played a progressively smaller role in the various actions. Increasingly they have devoted themselves to aiding in the development of the People's Army to higher levels of military efficiency. Dave, guided by this understanding, launched the slogan that the 15th Brigade should become a school for Spanish officers. Under Dave's political leadership the Brigade actually became a training a body of capable Spanish officers, many of whom are serving now in other units. Characteristically, Dave set the example for this personally by adopting as his adjutant and training a young Spanish comrade, Jose Mario, now Commissar

of a Division. Dave fought incessantly against all false chauvinistic conceptions of Spanish inferiority and one of his greatest contributions has been the strengthening of the bonds of unity between the Spanish and International comrades.

INTERNATIONAL UNITY

Dave guarded and treasured the love and esteem of the Spanish people for the Brigade as the most precious possession of the Internationals. No crime was so great in his eyes as any careless or malicious action on the part of any International that might harm the Brigade's relations with the Spanish people. Dave took the initiative in organizing fetes for the people and gifts for the children in such towns as Quinto after it had been captured from the fascists, helping to demonstrate in this way the true role of the Internationals as friends of the Spanish people.

Dave was a brilliant organizer. He fully understood the proposition that precisely in an army where you have most complete adherence to the principle of single command, you must have also most fully developed its complement of collective work. Dave used every issue facing the Brigade, and every political campaign carried out in the Brigade to build and strengthen the Brigade's political apparatus from top to bottom. Particularly, he concerned himself with every man showing potentialities of leadership. Dave knew how to appreciate every loyal and capable cadre and the number that he personally took a hand in developing runs into the hundreds.

INVALUABLE MILITARY LEADER

Over and above his political leadership in the Brigade, Dave was an invaluable aid to the military staff in every action. At Quinto and at Belchite he led special hand grenade squads in bombing raids. At Batea, he was in full command of the Brigade for a two day period. At Gandesa, he was line commander of an entire sector of the front and successfully organized its whole defenses. In the words of Johnny Gates, present Brigade Commissar, Comrade Dave was one of those rare commissars who are as good military commanders as they are commissars.

* * *

The fascists killed Dave at a time when his career as a truly great working class leader was only beginning to flower. That fact we all deeply mourn. Yet the results of Dave's political leadership are being felt by the fascists even today in the hammer blows which they are being dealt by the 15th Brigade, on the banks of the Ebro. Our comrades in the Brigade are showing the youth and Communist movement of the States, which gave so much to Dave, how in turn we can be worthy of him. Let us in our work show the same great love for the people and the same fierce hatred toward the enemies of the people, the fascists and the Trotskyite traitors! Let us fill the gap left by Dave's death by building the Young Communist League and training the thousands of potential Dorans of our generation to carry forward the struggle for democracy and Socialism!

THERE'S BEAUTY IN THE Y.C.L.

by Dave Clancey

A BEAUTIFUL blonde, blue-eyed lass has turned the heads of New York YCLers. And from the reports that are coming in from the rest of the country, it looks like the same thing is happening everywhere.

We're talking about Etta Jaye, the winner of the beauty contest held at the Mother Bloor picnic, back on July 31st, in New York.

Etta was graduated from Evander Childs High School early last February and lost no time joining the Young Communist League. Why? She first became interested in the Y.C.L. because it was active in aiding American youth. When she found out more about the organization, she joined up.

Sixteen years ago, while her parents were enroute to the U.S.A. from Russia, Etta was born. The place she picked out for this important event happened to be Belgium. From a tiny tot, she's risen in her 16 years until she now stands 5 feet 8 inches upward. She never worries about her weight which at the moment happens to be 129 lbs. and sports keep her in trim. She likes swimming, and basketball is her favorite sport.

Oh, yes . . . before we leave her beautiful figure we might as well disclose the rest . . .

She's a fiend when it comes to eating ham sandwiches and it's ice cream for dessert. She sleeps with the windows wide open and in the pants part of her pajamas (we blush) only. She claims that she doesn't snore and is not fidgety in bed. We'll have to take her word for it!

"She's the kind of girl my mother used to be . . ." Doesn't smoke and doesn't drink and doesn't pet . . . and we'll swear she doesn't swear either . . .

She's had a few crushes, now and then, but hasn't been thinking of acquiring a boy friends yet . . . not yet.

She's a soft-spoken young lady, Etta is. And she has the nasty habit of forming a frank opinion of people. (Mr. Hearst better stick to Marion Davies.)



From left to right: Etta Jaye, Mother Bloor, and Lucy Rosen

Her favorite author is John Dos Passos. On the silver screen, her favorites are Louise Rainer and Paul Muni.

Etta intends to become a Lab Technician. But her ambition is to follow in the footsteps of Mother Bloor.

Etta Jaye is a member of the Victor Barron branch of the Y.C.L. in New York.

Did someone say: "What a break for the branch?"

That's nothing yet. Listen to this:

Etta Jaye didn't run away with the beauty contest! She had a hard tussle before she won—and the runner-up is also a member of the Victor Barron branch!

Now go ahead and say it: "What a break for the Branch!"

Lucy Rosen, the second most beautiful girl at the beauty contest was born in good old New York in 1919. She graduated from Washington Irving High School. (Now don't say you knew her when—it's not a co-ed school.)

Lucy is a brunette with hazel eyes. She reaches up to a height of 5 feet 7 inches and weighs 120 lbs. Like Etta, Lucy finds the family soap good enough for her complexion. A weekly shampoo for her hair and five-and-ten lipstick and she joins Etta to do her Y.C.L. chores.

Her favorite sport is indoor baseball, but she likes swimming almost as much. And both sports keep her figure trim.

If you happen to take her out, a

cream cheese-walnut sandwich is her dish. She'll condescend to eat chocolate pudding for dessert even if you don't insist.

She sleeps in her (own) pajamas with the windows wide open. She doesn't know whether she snores because she can't hear when she is asleep. But she does (a tip-off to her b.f.) tussle around when she sleeps.

She doesn't smoke, doesn't swear, doesn't pet, doesn't . . . (oh, I beg your pardon!) she does drink "once in a blue moon . . ." Her parents are Communist Party members and she was practically weaned on the Communist Manifesto. She teethed on "Das Kapital."

Her favorite movie stars are Gary Cooper and Louise Rainer. Lucy adores La Passionaria, Romain Rolland's books are her favorites and Lucy still thrills when she thinks of Jean-Christophe.

Her ambition is to become a Fashion Artist . . . and it's nice work if you can get it.

Lucy has a boy friend and expects to marry when she's "oh, about 24 . . ."

Both girls enjoy music . . . mostly classical. They sit for hours sometimes, listening to opera or classical numbers. But don't get the wrong idea about these girls . . . can they shag!!!

And is the Victor Barron branch proud to have them? You ask? It's written all over their faces.

THE IRISH CAN BE PROUD

by Miles McPartland

THE name of William Thompson is known to few people. It is a significant illustration of how much Irish history is still unknown, even among the Irish people themselves. Yet a reading of James Connolly's pamphlet "Labor in Irish History" reveals that he was an Irish forerunner of Karl Marx who contributed much to socialist thought.

Reaction which is constantly defaming Marx, his teachings and his followers as foreign to all traditions of the Irish people, is now faced with a harder task. William Thompson of Clonkeen, Roscarberry, County Cork decried "the social and political subjection of labor as the worst evil of society" 23 years before the *Communist Manifesto* and 43 years before *Das Kapital* appeared.

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, there prevailed among the ruling class in Ireland, as in all of Europe, an intense hatred of popular reforms and organization. Anxious to insure unbridled rule, the ruling class ruthlessly attacked the people and drove its organizations underground.

UTOPIAN SOCIALISTS

In England, France, and Germany social philosophers sprang up, each with his plan of how society should be regenerated. They were more concerned with complaints and evils resulting from the social system than the social system itself. By and large, they felt that the governing and possessing classes would renounce their privileges voluntarily and undertake the new order once its advantages were made logically clear.

Permitting their thoughts to run in this vein, the criticism of social thinkers of this era resolved into an analysis of the effects of competition upon buyer and seller rather than the relation between the laborer as the producer and the proprietor as the appropriator. Historical development was ignored and they felt that the recognition of the class struggle would make impossible the institution of a new

order. Eventually the degenerated into reactionaries, opposing every forward step of labor.

THOMPSON'S IDEAS

It was during this period and in the midst of such "utopian socialists" that Thompson came forward. Believing that Socialism could be realized by forming cooperatives along the lines set forth by Robert Owen, he urged that they be built by labor rather than by the governing class. He taught that the wealth of the ruling class was gained by the plunder of labor, and urged as a pre-requisite of Socialism the conquest of political representation on the basis of adult suffrage of both sexes. Not conceiving state as the basis for Socialism, Thompson insisted on using every political weapon to destroy class privilege and to clear away all other obstacles in the path of his socialist communities.

A better understanding of Thompson can be gained by quoting sections of his "An Inquiry Into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth Most Conductive to Human Happiness as Applied to the Newly Proposed System of the Voluntary Equality of Wealth." (Third edition, published 1824).

"What then is the most accurate idea of capital?" he writes. "It is that portion of the product of labor which, whether of permanent nature or not, is capable of being made the instrument of profit. Such seems to be the real circumstances which mark out one portion of the products of labor as capital."

ATTITUDE ON RELIGION

Thompson advocated free education for all and, in this, was about three generations ahead of his time, particularly as affects Ireland. When bigots cried that religion would perish without state support he replied:

"Not only has experience proved that religion can exist without interfering with the natural laws but it has increased and flourished during centuries in Ireland and in Greece under, and in spite of, the forced abstraction of its own

resources from its own communicants, to enrich a rival and hatred priesthood, or to feed the force which chained it."

While Owen and fellow socialists pleaded with the ruling class of the time, appealing to their 'humanitarian' feelings, Thompson wrote as follows (in substance):

"The unoccupied rich are without any active pursuit: an object in life is wanting to them. . . The pleasures of power are still to be attained. How shall they acquire the power? . . First by direct influence of their wealth, and the hopes and fears it engenders, then, when these means are exhausted, or to make these means more effectual, they endeavor everywhere to cease or to monopolize the powers of government."

Or again: "As long as a class of mere capitalists exists, society must remain in a diseased state."

CONNOLLY'S ESTIMATE

The books Thompson wrote were known only on the continent. Connolly summarizes his contributions as being "midway between the Utopianism of the early idealist and the historical materialism of Marx."

Although himself a "beneficiary of monopoly," declaring in 1827 that for about 12 years he had been "living on what is called rent, the produce of the labors of others," Thompson recognized the class war as a fact in the evolution of society toward freedom.

Despite several shortcomings, Thompson's relation to Marx, in the opinion of Connolly is "best comparable to the historical relations of the pre-Darwinian evolutionists to Darwin: since Darwin systematized all the theories of his predecessors and gave a lifetime to the accumulation of the facts required to establish his and their position. . ."

Let the Irish be proud of the fact one of their own rekindled the lamp of learning in Europe following the downfall of the Roman Empire; that one of their own again was among the first to pierce through the darkness and point out the condition of the toilers' enslavement and the essential pre-requisites for their emancipation.

Seven Points on Which American Delegation to 2nd World Youth Congress United

EACH day's developments make more and more clear the fact that our situation is profoundly affected by what happens elsewhere in the world.

Whatever may be our own wishes, we cannot when there is trouble elsewhere expect to remain unaffected. When destruction, impoverishment and starvation afflict other areas, we cannot no matter how hard we try, escape impairment of our own economic well-being.

When freedom is destroyed over increasing areas elsewhere, our ideals of individual liberty, our most cherished political and social institutions are jeopardized.

When the dignity of the human soul is denied in great parts of the world, and when that denial is made a slogan under which propaganda is set in motion and armies take the field, no one of us can be sure that his country or even his home is safe. We well know, of course, that a condition of complete chaos will not develop overnight; but it is clear that the present trend is in that direction and the longer this drift continues the greater becomes the danger that the whole world may be sucked into a maelstrom of unregulated and savage economic, political, and military competition and conflict.

To reverse the present ominous drift toward international anarchy and armed conflict, we propose the following program:

1. Limitation and progressive reduction of armaments.
2. Economic reconstruction with the assurance of justice to all peoples as the basis of international well-being and stability.
3. Adherence to the basic principles of international law and the guiding and governing rules of conduct among nations.

Respect for and observance of treaties freely entered into. Modification of treaties by orderly processes when the nations concerned feel the need arises.

Respect for treaties should not however become the basis for freezing the status quo. Nations must undertake to evolve a new code of international law based on the principle of dealing out justice to all peoples.

4. Abstention from the use of force in pursuit of national policies and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
5. Collaboration in the freest possible intellectual exchange between and among nations.

6. Support of international cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable and which will advance and not contradict the program.

7. The equality of all peoples and races is basic to the securing of a peaceful world order. Eco-

World Youth Speaks For Peace

(Continued from Page 4)

around a program which declares clearly in favor of the maintenance of international law.

Of course, after cogitations and anxieties, the minority group denied the next morning that unity had been reached. One representative of the minority group went so far as to declare that he favored "collective security," but not "concerted action for peace!" But it was clear to all observers that the split in the American youth movement is on the way toward healing. It is necessary now to press for concrete activities in implementing the American delegation platform, and an intensified educational campaign to show certain of the religious and pacifist leaders among American youth that collective security embraces exactly their generation-old desire for international cooperation, their deep-felt desire for international law and order; that collective security today is in no sense a new form of "power politics," and far from leading to war, is the only guarantee against it.

Another significant achievement of this Congress was the work of the commission on the religious and philosophical bases of peace. One gets just an idea of the character of its discussions from Raymond Guyot's speech which is reprinted elsewhere in the *Review*. Suffice it to say, that the discussion in this commission, if properly extended can become the means by which to establish a basis for the unity of all religious organizations, including the Catholics. The Congress proved beyond question that the charge of "irreligion" equals in the "red" charge in falsehood.

Clearly, there is much work to be done in preparation for the Third World Youth Congress. As the delegates themselves agreed in the closing sessions, there is need for bringing the message of the Congress to the youth of all lands. There is need for inviting and winning the national and international Catholic organizations for cooperation with the rest of the progressive youth forces.

There is need for broadening the representation at the Congress to include more elements from the trade union and workingclass youth than were here represented. There is need for winning all of the young Socialists of the world for cooperation in this movement. And lastly, the message of this Congress must be brought into the fascist countries themselves, for the youth of the fascist countries will recognize in the *Vassar Peace Pact* the international solidarity on which they can rely in their own struggle.

conomic, cultural and political rights should be guaranteed to racial, religious and political minorities within nations to lessen war tension. Subject nations and colonies should be started on the road to self-determination through the introduction of educational opportunities, abolition of oppressive tax laws, discriminatory employment laws, segregation legislation, and through the establishment of universal democratic suffrage.

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

THE PERIL OF FASCISM: *The Crisis of American Democracy*, by A. B. Magil and Henry Stevens, International publishers. \$2.00.

Here is a timely Marxist analysis of the fundamental danger of our decade, the menace of fascism. Timely, because the key to the defense of the American democratic heritage lies in an understanding of how fascism originates and operates. Timely also, because the elections of 1938, with which the entire political consciousness of the nation is now concerned, can best be understood in terms of the running struggle between fascist and democratic forces that has come to the surface of American politics in the last five years.

Magil and Stevens' analysis of the crisis of American democracy enlarges our understanding of four cardinal problems. First, that the fascist threat, from within and without, is a planned, organized, and conscious development whose class aim is to maintain the rule of a desperate and socially vicious capitalism at all costs.

Externally, there is no longer any doubt, after the arrest of the Nazi spy ring in this country, as well as the revelations of the Moscow trials that fascism, from without, represents a conscious and organized menace. And while fascist demagogues in this country from Huey Long to William Dudley Pelley seem to arise spontaneously in American soil, there can be no question that the hard-faced men who guide American capitalist destinies, no matter what their temporary disagreements, are united in an understanding of what fascism means for them, and how it shall be brought about.

The second significant idea in this valuable book is that fascism in America will come in the guise of a defense of the traditional rights of the American citizens. That is, the very movement which seeks to undermine Ame-

rican liberty and destroy the American ideal, will seek to come to power wrapped in the folds of the American flag. The President stated as much in his recent rebuke to Mayor Hague. Cleverly, the Dies Committee calls itself a "committee for the investigation of un-American activities," and everywhere the attack upon the democratic forces of the people proceeds in the name of true patriotism, and true Americanism.

The third and distinctive contribution of this volume is its analysis of the transformation of the New Deal from an instrument that was preparing the road to fascism back in 1933 to the general platform of the progressive movement, which the New Deal represents today. The fulcrum of American politics lies in that remarkable transformation, and it is the merit of this book that it analyses in detail

just how the popular forces of workers organization changed the course of the New Deal and produced the progressive peoples movement of today.

Fourthly, this book discusses the meaning of our fight for the democratic front against fascism in terms of our larger fight for Socialism. Just why, many people still ask, does the Communist Party defend democracy today? Just what is the relation between the defense of democracy today, and the fight for Socialism tomorrow? It is on the shoals of the misunderstanding of this problem that the Socialists in this country foundered, and were overrun by the pirates of Trotskyism.

In the illumination of these four ideas lies the value of this book.

After the first four chapters of incisive political survey of the major trends in American life since the revolutionary war, the authors devote an equal space to a factual illumination of just what the bidders for fascist power look like.

In detail, they analyse the growth of such movements as the Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Share the Wealth addicts, the Black Legion and the National Union for Social Justice.

These four chapters, in distinction to the more generalized and theoretical nature of the first four, are chockful of names, dates, places, and incidents that reveal the potential fascist groups in America in lucid outline.

Buttressed by a world of fact, drawn from the newspapers, periodicals, and books of a whole decade, and supported by the experience of working-class on five continents, the *Peril of Fascism* is "must" reading for the fall season. But it is not a seasonal work. It is a summary and reference book for the fullest analysis of fascism which any American authors have made to date.

JOSEPH STAROBIN



BOOKS RECEIVED
YOUTH TELL THEIR STORY, *the Maryland Study*, American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C.

A NEW DEAL FOR YOUTH: *The story of the National Youth Administration, by Betty and Ernest K. Lindley. Published by the Viking Press. \$3.*

THERE is a lack of information about the National Youth Administration that plays into the hands of the reactionary elements in our national life. In their efforts to win the youth away from the New Deal, our modern Tories use this condition in attacking every progressive act of the government. The publication of this book, therefore, comes at an opportune time. The facts and figures gathered together and the testimony of the young NYA workers themselves, give a full picture of the positive accomplishments of the NYA that completely takes the wind out of the reactionary sails.

The history and evolution of the NYA is portrayed by means of photos, statistics, graphic descriptions of the numerous projects, letters written by NYA workers and thumb-nail biographical sketches of only a few of the thousands who have received NYA aid.

About 21,000,000 or one-sixth of the entire population consists of youth between the ages of 16 and 24. According to the figures furnished by the book, approximately one-third of these are either unemployed or working only part of the time. (In drawing generalizations the Lindleys lean toward a conservative estimate.) The majority of these young people come from families that are on relief or from homes not far above relief standards.

In June, 1935 President Roosevelt established the NYA by executive order and allotted \$50,000,000 of relief funds to it. The object of the NYA was to give immediate aid to unemployed youth and to increase their employability by giving them some work-experience, by teaching them at least the rudiments of various useful occupations. The actual working out of the plan was left to the initiative of the state and local supervisors, and to the NYA youth themselves.

The NYA developed slowly and unevenly. It varied from state to state, from section to section. The main divisions of its work grew out of the

combined experience of the many projects until today they cover the problems of part-time work for unemployed youth on relief, occupational training and leisure-time study, vocational guidance and placement, student aid and, the latest experiment, residential educational centers.

The part-time work supplied by NYA is primarily a program of construction. Thousands of boys, from coast to coast, are building community centers, repairing rural schools, creating and improving parks and play-grounds. In many cities and towns, workshops have been established so that they can repair and produce equipment for schools, libraries, play-grounds and other public institutions. The NYA makes definite provisions, however,

abled to earn enough to cover laboratory and incidental fees and expenses. The maximum they can earn is \$20 a month, though some exceptions may be made. Provisions have also been made for needy graduate students.

The latest experiment on the part of the NYA is known as the Resident Educational Centers. Young people from relief families live for several months in dormitories on college grounds or on state owned land. They do maintenance and other types of work and study vocational subjects at the same time. By forming a cooperative and sharing expenses, they support themselves and are able to save a small part of their wages at the end of their period of employment.

It is obvious, however, that NYA aid

A New Deal For Youth is a summation of the experiences and accomplishments of the NYA. As such, it should be read and studied by every member of the Young Communist League. The appendix contains valuable source material that can be utilized for branch lectures and study groups. Buy at your local bookshop, for your own use or your Y.C.L. library—Viking Press, \$3.00.

that the work they undertake must in no case be of such a nature that older workers might be displaced.

After working out their required time, many of these boys come back to the workshops to study the various trades on their own time or to make things for themselves. On sewing projects, for example, girls come back on their own time and make clothes for themselves or for members of their families. Boys come back to carpentry shops and make useful objects for their homes. The Administration does not provide funds for this phase of NYA activity, but many supervisors and instructors help on their own time. Local civic organizations, state, county, municipal agencies, YWCA and YMCA and many individuals cooperate, and the WPA assigns teachers to conduct classes on various subjects related to the type of work the boys and girls do.

In the schools and colleges, NYA has given much-needed aid to students who would have dropped out under ordinary circumstances. By doing useful work in the schools, students are en-

at present is insufficient and though it is a progressive step forward, it is not a complete solution to the immediate needs of the youth. Job-placement has become an important complementary phase of NYA aid. The Junior Placement Division of the state employment service, under the direction of the NYA, has in the last two years interviewed more than a quarter million young people and has placed in employment over 100,000 of them.

It is to the credit of the authors that in spite of the tremendous accomplishments of the NYA, they do not lose sight of the fact that funds allotted to it are insufficient. As the Lindleys describe and evaluate the numerous activities of the NYA, the book accumulates a punch that makes the reader realize that the NYA has only scratched the surface. It has served to expose the existence of the greater need among the youth of America. NYA extension is imperative. The need for the immediate passage of the American Youth Act cannot be over stressed.

JOSEPH GREENE

A YCL'ER TALKS THINGS OVER WITH HIS PUBLIC

Partly A Soliloquy, Partly A Street Corner Speech, About Some Young Communists and Their YCL Branch

"There goes a Communist" said my 'know it all' pal, with conviction.

I stared curiously at the person passing by, looked at my friend, and asked him what stood out in the features or what was there about the person referred to that made him look *so intelligent*. (Yep, I'm a YCLer.)

"And anyway," I said, "if you didn't know, I belong to the Young Communist League. Would you say the same thing about me? Do I look like a Communist?"

"No, Dave. You—you're different." (Does that sound familiar to you and you?)

Thus, I became a rugged individualist—and in the YCL.

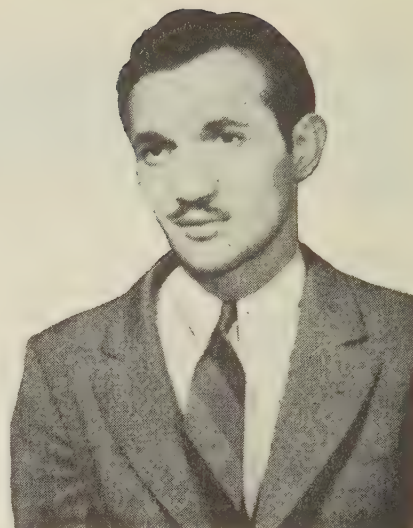
There's an old saying, which says something about getting as much fun and happiness out of life as you can, because you'll never, never get out of it alive anyway. And the group of young people—"Communists"—to whose meeting I brought my friend, were doing their darndest to live up to it. You see, their folks are only part of the 120 million who helped build this country—without *too* much profit. Neither do they belong to the social register. But I think they're rich with a purposeful life, rich with the sense of accomplishment, of making a contribution to the cause of progress, rich with not how much they have as how much they've given, and rich with so many other things about which I'd like to tell you a little further on.

You laugh, (not out loud, perhaps, because you're polite) and say, "But what are they getting out of it? Let's be practical. They want Socialism, but that's a gamble for the future. We're living under a capitalist state now. They need money. What are they doing about it?"

I agree with you there, and I think I can answer that, too, if you'll bear with me a little while. But before I do, I'd like you to watch a minute movie of some people on the other side—our biggest "successes."



By DAVE SLOAN



Dave Fishman, Ocean Hill Branch President

One of them is about an old, old man, whom science kept living for years, even though it must have been torture for him, and whose life had been as narrow as the gasoline pipe-line through which he pumped several billions of dollars. And if you happen to see some blood running through the gas, John D. would tell you it was a special mixture which helped bring down the price of gasoline. Oh, he was a hard man, was John D. He must have been, because we see him smashing and squashing thousands of others. And then we see some of those untold hardships he put upon tens of thousands of people. But you say, he couldn't have been so very bad, because look at all the good he did, with his money; all the hospitals he built. Well, I guess he figured he should, in all decency, bandage up at least some of those he has wounded (besides that, he saved some tax money). He owned a big piece of this world. It must have been pretty lonely, though, to walk in it all alone. When the time came for him to go, all his money couldn't stop it. Here the picture stops, and two words are flashed upon the screen, "THE END."

Now, the second "success" didn't get it in the end yet. To the contrary, he's living and watching 100,000 workers slaving for him, because the more Henry drags out of their tired and aching bodies, the more profit he makes. And Henry also believes money spells success, and he wants to be the most successful man in the world. He listens to his workers cry out their hates for him. He may feel a twinge of conscience, but he justifies himself, for isn't he living under a system where all his competitors are doing the same? When the slaves try to free themselves, they get beaten and tortured by Henry's hired monstrosities. The picture closes with Henry fighting against the Wages and Hours bill, the Surplus Tax bill, and any bill which may help the employed or even the unemployed, for, as Henry says, "It's undemocratic and un-American." In my mind, the picture closes with H. winding up like the old Model T—— in the hot places.

To get back to my friend, who was waiting for the meeting to begin.

"What," he kidded, "no long haircuts?"

"Why," I said, "don't they, too, look like Communists? They all are, you know. And if you look a little closer, you'll find your identical type of haircut on some of us here. And as for Zeke, over there, he has very little hair at all. Yes, they're all quite level headed." (No pun intended.)

Not to digress or go into particulars, since the meeting is about to start, my friend saw a group of young people who looked exactly like the boys and girls at the neighborhood candy store, except that here, their faces seemed, as he said, "more wide awake." They appeared to be "interested" and not just "killing time."

The red-baiters, reactionaries, and war-makers, are always speaking about and raising a "red scare." Here, for once, I agree with them. There is a "red scare" for them. They're frightened. They see the Y.C.L. enlightening the workers and taking action against those who would threaten their security. Realizing that the Communists are cementing the progressive movement into an increasingly powerful force against reaction, they try to split the ranks of labor and progressive movements by raising the "red" issue. That they haven't succeeded, we can judge by the phenomenal growth of the party and of the progressive movements today. (You can't dissociate them.)

At this meeting, the reasons for the "red scare" are very apparent. The branch is taking up the World Youth Congress, and the tag day for help to the people of Republican Spain. While Dave Fishman, our President, is connecting both with peace (which sounds like the death knell to the munitions makers), I'd like to introduce you to some of my comrades and friends. I want you to meet them because you young people (I'm a kid, too) who do not belong to the Y.C.L., will feel, perhaps, a little closer to us; will see that we're all alike, and compare us with your crowd.

When the Y.C.L. was formed, it was built upon the solid foundation of "Dave Fishmans." In his work in the various branches, we find that throughout all of their struggles (and there were plenty of them), when guidance was needed and when problems had to be overcome, there was always a Dave Fishman to give them the correct answer.

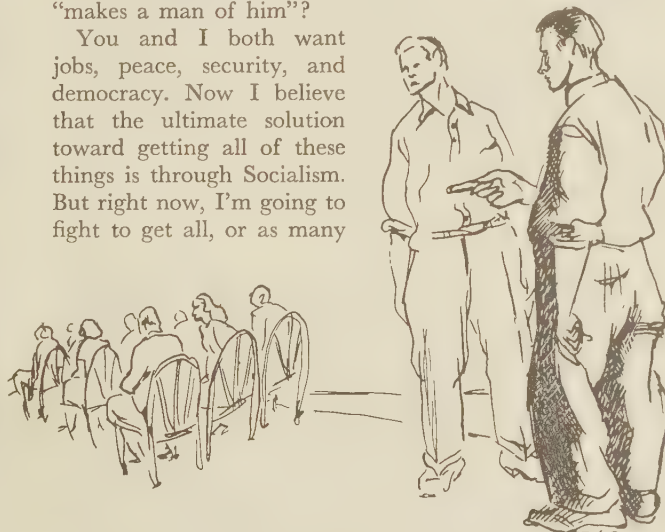
Then, there's Florrie and Adele. We are in a concentration branch, and every fellow (including my friend) is "concentrating" on these girls. These kids are certainly an eyeful, entirely lovely jitterbugs, with a Marxist touch (again, no pun intended). And don't you know a hot-headed guy, who flares up in unreasonable anger sometimes, and who's always ready to throw a chip off someone's shoulder? Well, I say that it gives you a good feeling to have Brick on your side. In the book of life of our branch (Ocean Hill—the best in the country), Sherry will be given honors. Being married (too bad), Sherry combines the plan of working for a cause, and the happiness of a home. I could continue like this for volumes.

We're tall, fat, short, thin, medium, well-done, neither extremely good-looking (I'll be killed for this), nor are we the hardest people to gaze upon. We shout, cry, dance,

sing (not I), and don't pass picket lines. We've all got friends inside and outside of the league. We're not a segregated bunch. We don't indulge in too much midnight coffee, and when we do, we go to a place which has union help. Some of us work, many of us don't, most of us are in love, and it's hard for us to come to meetings on time. We all wash behind our ears (now, we're unusual). Race, creed, or color doesn't make any difference to us. In fact, what harms one of us, harms all of us. We do everything else you do, and a little more, and that's what I've been leading up to—to give you a cross-section of the YCLer—when he's different, but whom you can be like very easily, and we all hope you will.

Now that you've found out that the Young Communist is not better looking than you, nor of any different size or shape, what is there about him which (I think) makes him stand out in a crowd; makes him go to war to fight for democracy; makes him sacrifice life, worldly possessions, everything, for a cause; and which, in my opinion, "makes a man of him"?

You and I both want jobs, peace, security, and democracy. Now I believe that the ultimate solution toward getting all of these things is through Socialism. But right now, I'm going to fight to get all, or as many



of these as possible, under capitalism. And I'll tell you how we can. Do you think that if we stand still and wait for things to happen to us, that we will get peace? The war-makers are planning and drawing us closer to war. We see wars going on throughout the world, provoked by fascist powers. Or do you think that if we stand still and wait for Henry Fords, Morgans, Raskobs, or Duponts, that they will solve our unemployment problem? It is the very unemployment that enables them to get labor cheaper, and they are even now on a sit-down strike against progressive government. And if they did give us jobs, could we depend upon their benevolence and kind-hearts to keep us if they thought they could do without us? And don't you think we ought to try to uphold that democracy which our forefathers fought for?

You say that the revolutionary war has been over for the last 150 years, and that we have a Declaration of Independence. Well, Mr. Hague in Jersey City doesn't think so. Tom Girdler hasn't heard the Liberty Bell ring. The Civil War was supposed to have freed the Negroes, then why

did the reactionary Southern Senators defeat the anti-lynching Bill? My heart is crying because of what is happening to the Jewish people in Germany. And it hurts you, too, and you say, "Yes, we must help them." I agree with you, and we should. But for heaven's sake, we must keep this from happening here.

We see and understand these things, but I'll be darned if that's all I'm going to do about it. I'm going to fight for my rights, and yours, too, because that's the only way I'll keep mine. But I think you ought to help. I'm sure you aren't lazy, and I'm certain that if we do get together, we will achieve some measure of success in getting what we want. The measure will depend upon how united we are, and how many others we can get around us. Now, you, perhaps, don't think that we should have Socialism. Well, then, let's get together on the rest. Let's not "kill time." Let's kill "reaction."

My girl friend once told me that it was better to be hot and bothered than satisfied and worried. The Young Communist will never be satisfied until he gets rid of the causes for worry. And you and he did quite a lot for yourselves when you got together in the American Youth Congress. He's standing side by side with you in the labor unions, and in a dozen other places. That unity has been fruitful of better conditions for both of you—and if that's the case, there's no reason why you should not work harmoniously together, since you both want the same.

In the bloodstream of the entire Y.C.L. there is a tape-worm for knowledge. They're all hungry for an adequate theoretical base to answer all the question you ask of them. I often think that if you take the same trouble to question and look into Capitalism and Fascism, you would have been a Communist a long time ago, of your own volition. This knowledge, plus the practical lessons he sees all around him, of poverty, misery, slums—all bring on an understanding, and finally a clear insight which enables him to tackle the problem of life and of himself, and solve them by doing the right thing at the right time.

He believes, too, that all work and no play makes "Lefty" a dull boy, and so he devotes part of his time to any one of a dozen group activities in the League, either the ball team, or the dram group, or the choral (not me). So, you see, his branch life is pretty complete—what with RECREATION, EDUCATION, AND ACTION.

Well, I've been pleased to meet you, and you can find me in any branch of the Young Communist League, and I'd like to see you because I know that the best way to make friends and influence people is to bring them to the Y.C.L.

P. S.—My friend is now a member of the League.



Meet the Ocean Hill Branch Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y.

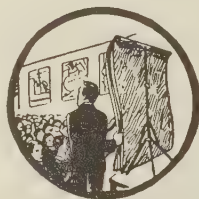
A lusty youngster (they hear him throughout the neighborhood) . . . at the ripe young age of 1½ months, he already threatens to surpass his parent Fair Play branch . . . a fifteen member baby at birth, has grown to thirty now. . . . Located on the borderline between Jewish and Italian neighborhoods—but has discovered that there is no borderline in the needs of both peoples . . . for jobs . . . security . . . peace . . . democracy . . . and the Ocean Hill branch is working at the present time for a united front of all in the neighborhood. . . .

Last week went out with "Fellowship Pages for the Youth Congress" into the Italian neighborhood . . . came back in two hours with book full of signatures and heart full of song . . . and heads full of ideas. . . .

Average attendance at new members class of 30 people . . . and seven already recruited . . . is fully aware that an interesting meeting makes the branch. . . . Right now needs money, furniture and more members to really start moving and build drama, sports, groups . . . etc.

When interviewed about these things, admitted that it will take some time for them to get started . . . "about two weeks—or less!"

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LETTERS TO OUR EDITORS

—What Our Readers Think and Say—

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Comrade Irving Keith was killed on the battlefield in Spain. The following letter written by a volunteer in Spain describes Keith's activity and self-sacrifice in the struggle against the fascist war-makers and the inspiration he was to all who came in contact with him.*

Dear:-

Today, I'm reading for the second time the statement of the National Committee of the Y.C.L. on the death of Irving Keith. The statement is so cold and formal that I wonder whether these guys really knew Irving. You, Jay and perhaps Jean too, know him from back home. I knew him a bit back home. But it was in Spain that I learned to know Keith. Back in the training base, I was surprised one day to see Irving. I later had more opportunity to really know him for the clear thinker, forceful convincer and good Communist that he was. Back home we knew him as being one of our leading trouble shooters. Here in Spain he carried on in the same way, fighting trouble with convincing arguments. I remember attending a meeting at which an act of Prieto's directed against the party was being discussed. The party members were enraged, difficult situations were developing. It was Irving Keith that showed us the road to follow. It was Keith that convinced some leading comrades what our policy must be toward this blow directed against us. Sitting at this meeting of leaders of the training base, I could not help comparing Keith to our own John Reed. His very personality and strong convictions worked miracles. I was sitting at a first meeting of army and polit leaders of a People's Front army, but what impressed me most was the clear-headedness of this young American Communist.

Then I remember how Irving, having no official position, became the respected leader not only of the American party members, but of all Americans. Workers from all parts of the country were anxious to discuss the progressive movement in the parts of the country where they came from. Irving had been in most of the struggles and could discuss dates and personalities with them. His recollection of names was marvelous as he discussed struggles of the past and their leaders. Yes, Irving had tobacco, his tobacco was for everybody. Altho a heavy smoker himself, he was always ready to give his ration to another guy.

Then we came up to meet the Battalion after the Caspe action. Organization was required. The Battalion needed a shot in the arm. Irving, by his sincerity and Communist conduct gave many of the comrades the spirit that was needed. He got into the work, the hardest work of all. He did not hang around as a big shot. He immediately became the trusted friend of most of the men. He became the political commissar of the first company. I've been in

the Battalion for several months. I know almost all our commissars well, but I'm afraid there aren't many guys like Keith. He was our contact with the world, with the party and with Spain about which we knew little at that time.

We here miss our comrade, Irving Keith; we will never forget him. Jay, someone must write the story of Irving Keith. Every Y.C.L.er must know the loss to both the Y.C.L. and party that Keith's murder is. Comrade "Komu's" biography must serve as an example to follow in writing the story of the life and death of the great American Bolshevik, Irving Keith.

Salud,

Hi

P. S.—It's hard to say how I feel about the death of Irving, but I'm sure you'll understand because you too knew the guy.

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor:

I am one of those YCLers who think that the rank-and-file should speak up when a good piece of work has been done. So I am writing this to say: "Hooray for the YCL and the Dave Doran pamphlet." After reading this pamphlet, I am more anxious to get our district behind its sale.

The first time I read it, I passed up my stop on the street-car before looking up to see where I was. Of course, being one of those fanatics with a "student" outlook, I couldn't help noticing a few grammatical mistakes here and there. But for beautiful description, and straight storytelling, it takes the well-known cake.

The abrupt ending, however, sort of let me down. So I have written the following epilogue, and by the simple device of imagining that it was actually written in the pamphlet, avoid the let-down feeling.

TO DAVE DORAN

But was Dave Doran lost? There is an old, popular expression that "the game ain't over 'till the last man is out."

Comrades!

To you, young boys and girls who work in factories,—who do things by whistles and clocks, and only become human beings again after you get home to your families, to your friends,—to you, who go home at the end of the week with your tiny, measly pay-check, and wonder what to do with it first,—to you, who toil in the hot sun, raise the cotton and have no chance to go to school,—to you who had ambitions once of graduating from a university and getting the kind of job you had set your heart and soul on; and to you who still have these ambitions,—to you, who

tramp the streets and find no work, and trudge to highways because home isn't what is used to be,—to you, young Jewish workers, students, trembling lest we become another Austria, another "province" of bloody, racketeering fascism,—to you, human beings with flesh and bones and human feelings, outraged by the shameful "embargo,"—to you, our comrades from next door and across the street, now fighting in Spain to prevent the world from falling under the black horror of fascism,—to you, who are members, comrades of the YCL, and to you who are about to join,—we say, and shall keep on saying, that Dave Doran IS NOT LOST!

He will be lost only if we allow the fascist scum to cover the earth with blood; lost if his life and death do not inspire us to annihilate these murderers, these torturers, these captains of chain-gangs.

Join the Young Communist League—now!

Join, to make your life worth living!

Join, so that Dave Doran will never be lost!

Comradely

GEORGE SOLOMON

Editor:

Although it's almost two years since I left the YCL to do Party work, I've always considered myself an unofficial YCLer and therefore I feel eligible to submit a few suggestions on the Review.

First of all, I think it's one of the best magazines, technically, published in the left-wing movement today; and its editorial level has been of the highest degree. The cover, art work, and the general layout are excellent. The articles are well written and very enlightening.

I do think, however, that to really make it the magazine of the Young Communist League, it should have more news, gossip and general information about the branches and individual YCLers. I also think that a column on the arts (books, movies, plays, etc.) pertaining to youth, would more evenly balance the magazine. A series of biographies of noted progressive and revolutionary youth leaders might prove profitable as well as entertaining. We need to know more about youth like Harry Sims, Joe York, Santiago Carillo, Raymond Guyot and many others like them.

Whether you change the magazine or not, you can be assured that I, for one, will look forward to reading it each month.

Comradely

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AMONG CONTRIBUTORS

Dave Grant is the state secretary of the Young Communist League for Massachusetts. . . . Raymond Guyot, is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, a delegate to the World Youth Congress, and secretary of the Young Communist International. . . . Mac Weiss is the Y.C.L. state secretary for Ohio.

Francis Franklin, the National Educational Director of the League, continues with his series in a forthcoming issue. . . . Joe Clark is the Y.C.L. organizer in Michigan. . . . Carl Ross, the National Executive Secretary, needs little introduction to *Review* readers, while Captain Bob Thompson, a National Council member, returned from Spain recently with the material on Dave Doran which we publish.

Dave Clancey is a member of the Victor Barron branch of the League in the Bronx. . . . Miles McPartland is proud to be Irish, and a member of the New York State Committee of the Y.C.L.

Dave Sloan comes from Brooklyn, and writes warmly about things he feels strongly, his Ocean Hill branch. Joe Green is managing editor of the *Review*, of which Joe Starobin is editor.

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Things Pick Up As The Temperature Drops

AS Mark Twain once declared: "Everybody complains about the weather, but nobody ever does anything about it. . . ." Like the Dies Committee, one way of outdoing the weather is simply to make fun of it. . . . All of which brings us around to September, the month when the leaves begin to brown and flutter, when the year begins to suspect its end is nearing. . . . September is the best month of the year to pep up on YCL activities, and above all, to begin pushing up the circulation of the Young Communist Review (by the way, have you filled out the questionnaire in the August issue yet?)

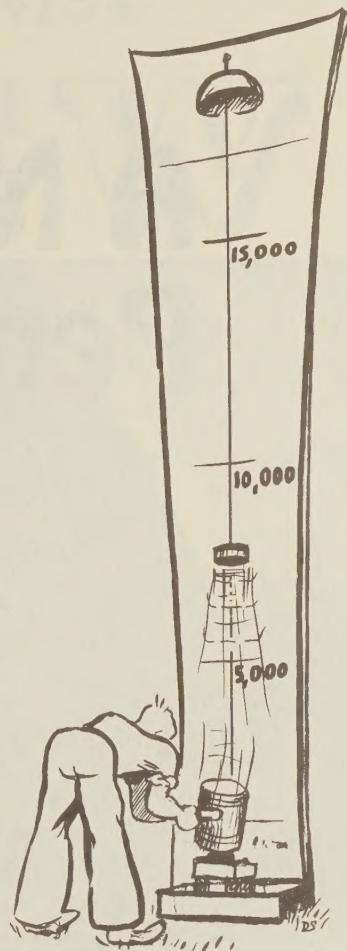
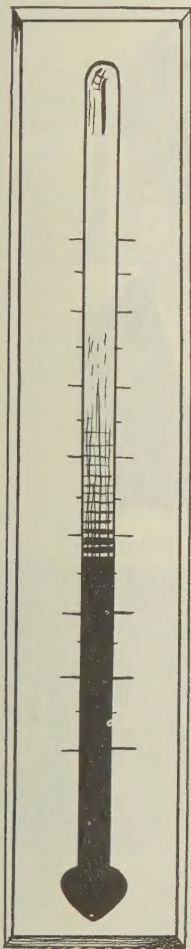
Building our circulation . . . that's the big job for the next six months.

The partial results of the questionnaire published last month show that most members think the Review is a pretty good magazine, but almost everyone wants to see more material on branch activities, articles that reflect what the League membership is doing. We are going to have such articles in the near future, and you can see that we have made a start with the September issue.

First of all, each branch must elect one of its best people as Literature Director. Among other things, his job is to get the magazines to the membership, keep accurate accounts of funds, see that the money flows back quickly to the State and National Office. Once you have the magazines, the job is to sell them, not only among the members of your branch, but out among those serious young people in the trade unions, political clubs, recreation centers, etc. who are looking for, and respect, the Communist message. See that such young people get a copy of the Review every month, or send their names to us, to the Review office, and we will see to it that they receive the magazine promptly.

Secondly, it is our conviction that if the leading comrades in the branch, county, and state committees discuss the magazine, use it in their daily work, refer to it constantly, the membership will also begin to inquire: "Say what is that magazine comrade so-and-so is talking about? I'll have to get a copy for myself."

Let's begin to build our circulation now!



A New Penny Pamphlet

by

CARL ROSS

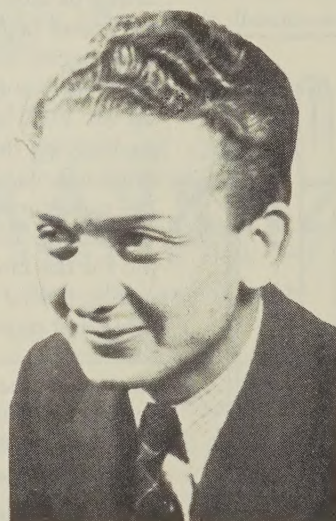
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