

YOUNG MILITANT



ORGAN OF
SPARTACUS
YOUTH CLUBS
DECEMBER

1933

PRICE 2¢

Recognition of the Soviet Union

The recognition of the Soviet Union by the U.S.A., long desired by the Soviet Government, has been achieved. This action, of tremendous importance to the S.U. has been brought about not by the strength of the S.U., not by the pressure of the U.S. workers on the Roosevelt government but simply because Roosevelt found it opportune to make a business deal favorable to the class he represents and to the politics he is playing. About the nature of the Stalinist policies which allowed him to play his game, more will be said below; here we can state at the outset that the act of recognition is to be welcomed. It is evident that \$500,000,000 worth of orders means that hundreds of thousands of U.S. workers will gain employment. In the S.U., industrialization will be aided by the necessary manufactured goods that the U.S.A. can supply.

And precisely because it is in the most vital interests of the international proletariat, recognition of the S.U. should have been made a working class issue around which to advance against the Roosevelt government -- a step forward in the great drive that must be made against the consolidation of the forces of the ruling class.

When we enquire into the cause of the passivity of the American working class, we can see that it is just another manifestation of the backwardness of the labor movement as a whole. A huge proletariat, engaging in bitter class struggle in the field of strikes yet lacks the power to force its will upon the boss class because it is without its vanguard -- its leader -- The Communist Party. Internationally, and especially in this country of the most powerful capital, there is no party whose guiding force is revolutionary internationalism -- Marxism. The official Communist Parties, all over the whole world

have been stifled, disorganized, by Stalinism -- and as a result, the international working class is stumbling about from retreat to retreat.

Thus U.S. recognition of the S.U. comes about only because the Roosevelt class sees this as a step forward in the cause of its imperialism -- a new market means a strengthening of the U.S. position in world affairs.

Did the Soviet Union merely make concessions to the American bourgeoisie or has Stalinism once more revealed, not only to the Marxists, but to the bourgeoisie itself, that it holds nothing in common with revolutionary principles? For an answer, a mere "yes" or "no" would not suffice -- let us examine two of the terms of the agreement.

3. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group -- which makes claim to be the government of or makes attempt upon the territorial integrity of, the United States, its territories or possessions; not to form, subsidize, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aim of armed struggle against the United States, its territories or possessions, and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organization and groups.

4. Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group -- and to prevent the activity of its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives

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The "YOUNG MILITANT", organ of the Spartacus Youth Club, has been issued until now under the name of the "OCTOBER YOUTH". The change in name has been influenced by the change in nature of the SYC; the SYC no longer considers itself a faction of the YCL, but is itself the task of becoming the revolutionary youth organization. It has been suggested that the words "October Youth" carried little meaning for the average young worker and that some name more generally appreciated would be preferable.

The Editorial board feels certain that the old readers of the "October Youth" will find their way to the "YOUNG MILITANT" without any trouble; they confidently expect that the new change will make our paper more available to other young workers.

EDITORIAL

To the Young Worker

Most of you, young workers, going out into the industrial world from school, realize, to a greater or less extent, that what you were taught about that world, its opportunities and the prospects it offers you, does not approach reality.

How do the things you are taught differ from reality? You are taught that those who learn well, apply themselves diligently to the work they get, watch carefully their own individual interests, will "succeed", live in comfort and perhaps rise to heights of management or ownership in industry or commerce. In short, if they work hard for their employers a great future faces them and if they do not climb in social scale it is their own fault.

Is this the actual state of affairs? A glance at the positions of millions of young workers throughout the world dispels any illusion that we had on that score. In the first place, the query, "What will I be?" soon becomes, "What job can I get?" Hundreds of thousands, millions, of young workers cannot get jobs of any kind. Thousands in the U.S. and Canada have gone "on the road" in search of jobs -- a fruitless search. Those who do get jobs find that long hours, miserably low wages, and nothing better in sight is their lot. Holding their jobs, and becomes the problem. The lot of the young worker is a hard one, driven on the job, bullied, and all for a thin envelope, on Saturday, that does not last the week. The unemployed young worker gets less consideration from the relief authorities than the adult, and he gets a real raw deal. The unemployed young worker is forced to go to the road camps, to go on the road, or to become a burden on his parents. This is what the present system has to offer.

Some labouring completely under the illusions that are taught in the schools and universities and spread by the pulpit, the press, the radio, the movies and so on, support the present system. They have much to learn.

Others accept the present state of affairs as normal and unchanging with perhaps a grumble against their own individual position. They, too, have much to learn. Others, more far-sighted than the majority, realize that poverty is a product of capitalism, and that capitalism can, and must, be abolished by the working class.

The Reichstag Fire

We do not think it necessary at this time to go into the details of the Nazi Frameups and the Reichstag Fire. It has already been established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the G.P. of Germany had nothing whatever to do with the fire, and that the charge of arson should fall on the real incendiaries, the Nazi leaders. These have been the findings of the counter-court of international jurists set up in London. Enough material to prove the innocence of the accused Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Teneff and the guilt of Goering, has already been published in the "Brown Book".

But the establishment of the innocence of the heroic comrades will not save them from the Nazi axe. Let us not fool ourselves, as things stand at the present time, the accused are in the gravest danger of losing their heads.

The only way in which our four German comrades could be saved, the only way to aid our fellow workers living under the shadow of Fascism, is by the international action of the working-class.

In answer to the farcical trial of the German Communists the workers of the world must be organised to demonstrate against Fascism and the transport workers to strike against moving of German goods.

But so far there has been no conscious leadership to organise and develop the spontaneous movements that are even now taking place. The dock workers of several countries have protested against the oppression of the German working class by refusing to unload boats flying the Swastika.

The I.L.O. has not the forces to initiate alone the organisation of this world wide demonstration against Fascism; the only organisation capable of organising a mass protest on an international scale is the Third International. But already we have seen that we can not expect the leadership to come from this source.

The Soviet Union, the stronghold of the working-class, is silent; the bureaucracy has gagged the powerful voice of the Russian workers. Nowhere in the S.U. has there been any demonstration like those seen at the time of the Sacco and Vanzetti frameup.

Bela Kun, the leader of the Hungarian C.P. whose life was endangered by the counter revolution, was saved by the threat of the S.U. to kill every Hungarian they could lay their hands on, if the Communist leaders were harmed. In contrast, today, we have the feeble protest of "Pravda" against the exclusion of two reporters from the court-room.

Workers! is this enough? You must fight to have your mass organisations, Trade Unions, and parties, enter into a united front to fight Fascism.

Fight for the liberation of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Teneff!

Organise to protest the shipping of German goods!

ELEMENTARY MARXISM

1- The Class Struggle

The youth who come from worker homes, where the father is still working and supporting the family, providing shoes, and sending his children to school well-nourished-- unless they go to work--experience the struggle of classes in society only indirectly when they come into contact with glaring social contrasts. Even then they do not recognize the stern and universal reality because of the way they think about social actualities. We say that such people are not class-conscious. They have not taken sides in the great struggle that is always going on over the whole world between the capitalists and the workers, between the rich and the poor. They have not declared themselves as workers who recognize that they are enslaved by the system that exploits: that pays the worker only what his ability to work is worth (the barest necessities of life) and takes away the surplus produced by him to pamper parasites who provide nothing useful or beautiful for humanity; this system that even at the best of times requires an army of unemployed to act as a reserve and allow it to function while at the worst as at present, it helplessly swells the ranks of the unemployed to huge and unprecedented proportions, condemning great masses of workers to horrible poverty and degradation; a system that in every country erects a huge political structure called the state, which gives jobs to millions of individuals (police, judges, bureaucratic officials) who are not workers but who govern and regulate the day-to-day functioning of the apparatus of oppression of the people; a system that spends millions, all of which come from the surplus produced by the workers,

to collect armaments, to build war-ships, to prepare for the robber wars that the capitalists have to wage at certain junctures in order to redistribute the world.

The worker youth who are not class-conscious are influenced by the schools, the churches, the newspapers and the movies, to think in a manner that blurs and distorts the truth about the social world in which they live. These as well as many other institutions are controlled by sections of society (i.e. the capitalist class and its henchmen) who plainly have something to gain by teaching the youth that there are no classes in society; that wealth is accumulated by initiative and thrift and not by exploitation; that social struggle is artificially fomented by agitators, by Moscow gold etc. This influence forces its way into the attitudes of even the worker youth who face unemployment, the search for a job, and the misery and demoralization of poverty in the home. The masses of the youth who experience the class struggle directly are in the vast majority, yet they too do not clearly know the truth and are swayed by the demagoguery of capitalist education.

Marxism, the teachings of the Internationalist Communist is a sharp weapon to tear away the trash and rubbish of capitalist education and to reveal for the workers of the whole world where they stand and what to do. Marxism is a guide to action; action that is desperately needed by the workers. Marxism at the same time teaches them to understand and to be guided by their understanding.

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N. R. A.



In the past development of capitalism in the U.S.A., the long period of the westward expansion of the frontier enabled the worker to escape from his class by either entering a profession or becoming a farmer. As a result the worker became imbued with the petty-bourgeois ideology that there was equal opportunity for all in the U.S. and considered himself a potential capitalist. This ideology effectively prevented the rise of any militant working class movement. With the coming of the present depression, the proletariat found itself poorly organized, a political factor of no consequence. However the serious economic condition of the country made it necessary to launch a new and more intensive attack on the world market; and also the seventeen million unemployed constituted a potential menace to the ruling class. Therefore the American capitalists were driven to use methods entirely new to American politics, in order to solve this unprecedented economic crisis. These methods resulted in the National Recovery Act.

Let us examine the act to see what it actually gives the masses. By means of one of its clauses, big business is now enabled to consolidate its great trusts legally at the expense of the small capitalists where formerly it was hampered by the Sherman Anti-Trust laws.

The socialists have welcomed the act as an advance towards socialism, but on analysis it is discovered that the N.R.A. accelerates the concentration of wealth and means of production into fewer hands than before. It is found that the N.R.A. helps re-establish profits, it attempts to put American capitalism on a stronger basis for imperialist expansion and war preparation.

This concentration of wealth will permit quick and efficient action against any resistance by the working class. At the same time by granting fake wage increases in isolated instances, they try to lull the suspicions of the working class, and give the impression that the government stands above classes. Although wages have gone up in a few instances, it is practically nowhere in proportion to the increased cost of goods. Nor has the number of workers employed increased in anything like the same proportion. The Act is an attempt of the bourgeoisie to retain the living conditions of the crisis and make them the permanent standard of living.

In our criticism of the N.R.A. we must consider certain positive results which are bound to occur and are occurring. The right to organize which the act gives has been the stimulus for large masses sweeping into the reactionary A.F. of L. unions, that they might get the full benefits they think the N.R.A. offers them. These new masses who believe sincerely in the N.R.A., and can only learn by experience what it means are causing great embarrassment to the government by striking on behalf of the N.R.A. against code violators.

The A.F. of L. in these struggles does its best to sabotage, to collaborate with the employers and to harness labor on behalf of the N.R.A. But with the failure of the Act will come disillusionment, the desire for struggle and to rely on their own organization and strength. The trade union, which was held out to them as a sop--as a means of quieting their voice--will become a source of strength, a means of struggle. The government will then throw all its weight against the union and

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On Lynchings

During the last few weeks, "public opinion" has been raised against the recurrence of an old evil -- lynchings. Two instances of mob violence have occurred within a few days of each other, the one giving the impetus to the second. As usual the southern states were the scenes of the tragedies, a negro the victim of one, two white kidnapers the victims of the other. The bourgeois press has protested the lynchings -- they fail to point out, however, that these are merely particularly obvious blemishes marring the face of history and are caused by a more serious disease, capitalism.

The victims of the first lynching were T.H. Thurmond and J. Holmes kidnapers of a rich young business man of San Jose, California. Though it might be of interest to determine in passing exactly what effect the murdered man's wealth made on the psychology of the mob (for undoubtedly the great sums of money involved caused the case to attain unusual publicity) the centre of interest in this affair was the statement later made by the governor of the state. Governor Rolph put an official stamp of approval on the lynching when he proclaimed that "California had shown the whole world a lesson"

It had -- a lesson that a mob of Missouri villagers applied the very next day. The second lynching was a traditional one -- a mob stormed the county jail and lynched a 19-year old negro, Lloyd Warner, imprisoned on the charge of rape of a white girl.

Particularly menacing at this time is Governor Rolph's statement. With the present retrial of the Scottsboro boys, again comes the frightful possibility that an inflamed mob will end their lives. The

danger is especially acute as the "democratic" court of Alabama has refused to provide the hitherto given guard. With the south livid with its age-old hatred, the boys for whom the international proletariat have demonstrated, protested and fought for, are in danger of a disastrous end. To the bourgeoisie, the lynching of the Scottsboro boys would be a boon. The case has proven to be a rallying-point for workers in many countries and it was only mass protest that kept the boys alive. Taking the responsibility for their death out of the hands of the court would be a fine solution for the bourgeoisie.

Lynchings and pogroms have a definite use in a class society where their value has long been recognized by the ruling classes who instigate them. They are an expression of the discontent of the oppressed class who seek to find a cure for their economic ills. The boss-class cleverly presents the minority colour or religion as the cause of all the evils, thus obscuring the real root of the trouble.

We, the young workers of all countries must clearly understand that the peoples of the world are not divided by colour or creed -- the division is that of worker against capitalist, proletariat against bourgeoisie. We must resist insidious propaganda in the schools and papers, realizing that only working class unity will help the fight to improve our conditions. Lynchings and pogroms are the methods not only of Fascists but also of the democratic bourgeois states; they are necessary parts of a cancerous system which with ever-increasing fury seeks ways and means of hiding the class-composition of society.

--J.B.--

Organisational

S.Y.C. Expands -

The S.Y.C. though little more than a year old, is rapidly expanding. Through the efforts of members of the Toronto Branch combined with valuable assistance from the L.O. the establishment of the Montreal Branch has been followed by the formation of a Spartacus Youth Club in Mount Dennis.

The formation of this club is additional evidence of the fact that the ideas of the L.O. are penetrating into the ranks of the workers and the working class youth.

Anniversary of October -

On Nov. 2nd, the comrades and sympathizers of the L.O. assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution. Com. McDonald who was acting as chairman opened the proceedings with the disappointing news that Com. Shachtman, editor of the Militant, who was to have been the guest of honour and the principal speaker on this occasion had been detained by the Immigration authorities when crossing the border and told if he ever attempted to come into the country again, dire results would follow.

After the chairman's address which told of the heroic days of celebration of the Russian Revolution, the programme of the evening was carried out in singing, refreshments, music and dramatics.

Com. Spector spoke in place of Com. Shachtman giving a brilliant survey of the international labor movement, through the early days of the Second International, its subsequent treachery and betrayal of working class interests, down to the Comintern's departure from the traditions of the founder and teacher, Lenin.

Sixteen years after the thunder of the Russian Revolution had echoed round the world, reviving in the hearts of the working class now hopes of breaking the fetters of capitalism, the Bolshevik-Leninists, the standard bearers of the principles of Marx, Engels and Lenin were compelled by the events of the past ten years to announce to the workers of the world that Stalinism was bankrupt and to pay allegiance to it was to further weaken the working class. Surveying the fatal mistakes of Stalinism in China, 1926-27, England, 1926, and culminating in the handing over of the defenceless working class of Germany to Fascism in 1933, Com. Spector concluded that Stalinism was not communism but a revision of the principles of internationalism.

Today when the Soviet Union stands in peril from the international class enemy the celebration of the victory of October is accompanied by thoughts of how best to defend the First Worker's State. This can only be done by the strengthening of the working class of the world and the attainment of the world revolution.

Activities

A Letter from a Young Worker in the Queen City Paper Factory

FACTORY CONDITIONS

A few weeks ago I was fired from the Queen City Paper Co. for organizational work in the factory. The 65 workers at the Queen City, mostly boys and girls, have the honour of working for the great philanthropists M. and J. I. Oelbaum, executives of many Jewish Charity organizations. And these high-souled and benevolent bosses, who only recently gave \$3000.00 to the Hebrew Schools, for "educational" purposes, pay no more than \$5 and \$6 to start; and those who have been employed for years get no more than \$7. Indeed married men are working for less than \$6 per week!

At the end of the week, during which you are subjected to the terrific, nerve-shattering noise of 12 paper bag machines, in addition to the brutal treatment of the hated inside boss, young C. Oelbaum, you get your \$6 per envelope, on the back of which it says you should put your surplus wages in the bank! Some of the girls walk home after work, a distance of 5 miles because they can't afford cars. But this should be said: if you can't get along by working for J.I. Oelbaum for \$6--then you might try and see the treasurer (?) of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies--J.I. Oelbaum and he will surely help you. It is in his interest you see, that his "hands" should live through from week to week. They are as indispensable to him as his machines. But the machines are well looked after!

Very intense is the exploitation. As a machine tender I was getting exactly 14 for 5 minutes, running 3 machines. In the 5 minutes the bosses make at least \$3 clear profit. With 12 machines (and night shifts) you can see what dizzy profits they make at the expense of the sweat and blood of young workers.

Throughout Canada young workers, who are not yet in slave camps--but are lucky enough to get jobs, are brutally exploited by the blood-sucking capitalists--and getting as low as \$8 and \$9 a week. In Ontario there is a \$12.50 minimum wage law (really maximum) for girls. But most of the bosses evade this law and the M.W.B., Board--an agency of the boss government takes no pains to enforce at least the legal robbery. But in the case of the Queen City Co., because of frequent complaints, the M.W.B., alarmed that everywhere workers were organizing themselves, stepped in to reprove the Oelbaum bosses. The M.W.B. "lady" visited the homes of the girls. Then our "big" bosses began to frequent the factory and to question the girls. Some girls were given dollar raises. Meanwhile it was exceedingly busy, new help taken on, and when two boys were assigned to learn the work that the girls always do--this precipitated a sort of crisis in the factory. The girls were faced with

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Lessons of Stratford

The strike of the Stratford workers has given the Canadian people something to think about: the Canadian bourgeoisie may well be disturbed by it--and the Canadian workers may well draw encouragement from it.

The Stratford strike can be regarded as the crust of a movement that began to appear about the spring of this year. There was the strike of the miners in Alberta, the strike of the lumber-workers in northern Ontario, the Mercury Mills strike, the Hallman and Sable strike, the Chesterfield workers strike and many other smaller ones. In normal times strikes occur in a sporadic manner and have value almost entirely as individual economic struggles. A strike wave, on the other hand, as it grows in intensity appears more and more definitely as an organic process--a growing movement of the masses, and in the same measure it begins to assume a constantly more definite political character. The development of each strike can be connected with the series of strikes that preceded and the moral effects of each strike can be traced in all the strikes that follow.

In Canada, the political character of the wave was brought brightly into the open by the intervention of the militia in Stratford. It is some time since the bourgeoisie has had to cope with anything like the Stratford strike. To begin with, the workers were almost entirely British and Canadian--so that they couldn't run headline scares about "uncivilized foreigners". In the second place, these civilized Britishers--many of them returned soldiers--displayed just as much fighting spirit on the picket line as even the most "uncivilized foreigners" could have. In the third place, the entire working-class

population of this Christian-Canadian town and a great part of the entire Canadian working-class, expressed their solidarity with the strike and helped along as best they could. When the city council suggested that the volunteer militia be called upon, they discovered that even the militia men were out on the line with the strikers. This is a lesson that the workers of Canada should not forget. From a workers' militia the workers have little to fear; when there is a strike in Stratford they are able to import soldiers from some other centre--but if there should arise a situation in which the entire Canadian working class joins in a political offensive, it can be expected that, just as the Stratford militia refused to be used against the Stratford strikers, the Canadian militia will refuse to be used against the Canadian working class.

The intervention of the troops gave the workers a demonstration that they will never forget, of exactly what democracy means and in whose interests it is maintained. Seven hundred wretchedly exploited persons, fighting for an increase in wages that were so low that it was necessary to supplement them with city relief, found that they had to fight more than their bosses, that the entire apparatus of the democratic state was turned against them. This realization was expressed in one of the slogans the workers carried on parade.

**"SIX PEOPLE AFTER PROFITS GET PROTECTION.....
4000 PEOPLE AFTER FOOD GO UNPROTECTED....."**

WHY?"

The government was willing to spend several thousand dollars a week to protect bourgeois property,

TO THE YOUNG WORKER

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They realize that only the unreal and distorted teachings of the servants of capitalism can lead workers, young and old, to believe that this crazy capitalist world is normal. Industry can supply everybody with far more than the bare necessities of life, and it does not do so, because a capitalist class interested only in profits, stands in the way. Your problem is, how to better your social position. Can this be done by individual effort? No! It can be done only by the determined effort of an organized working class to overthrow this system of poverty. Capitalism is decaying--greater distress than ever before faces the worker in the coming period; war is looming in Europe and in the Far East, and you must endure the misery; you will be prepared as cannon fodder to serve the interests of a parasitic ruling class, unless capitalism

but to improve relief conditions or aid the strike fund--not a penny.

Especially rousing was the show of workers' solidarity evoked by the strike. The A.F. of L. locals in Stratford, despite the red herring that Moore and others tried to frighten them away with, formed a united front with the strikers. Tremendous parades and demonstrations were staged at one of which 8,000 people--half the town's population--attended. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, from almost every city in Canada, contributions and expressions of solidarity from workers came pouring in.

Another page has been written in the history of the Canadian class struggle.

Another heroic struggle--encouraging others to struggle--has been won.

goes. The capitalist class realizes that to hold its position it must deceive the workers. For the young workers it has its church clubs, its social clubs, sports clubs, Y.M.C.A. and so on, through which it tries to hold you. Through the militia it organizes the young workers for war--and attracts him with free beer and camps and so forth.

You must learn that it is in your interest to break with these organizations of capitalism and to support a genuine working class organization. There are special tasks facing you. Fighting against your miserably low pay, freed on you because you are "inexperienced", or have at home; fighting against discrimination by relief authorities; fighting against the attempts of the capitalists to prepare you for war.

The capitalist class intends to maintain its power, if it can, and it will use every means that it can to do so, it will stop at nothing. The workers must exert all their power to free themselves from bondage to an outworn, decaying, vicious system. Young workers! Capitalism has nothing to offer you but misery. Struggle for you if you are to get a decent livelihood. To stay out of this fight is to betray your own interests. To get into this fight is to struggle for the interests of the masses, for your own interests. On you a great deal of the burden will fall. Prove yourselves worthy of the tasks that lie before you!

**"Proceed but slowly! We have not fled we are not beaten.....
We are here, and here we remain
And the victory will be ours.
For Spartacus means fire and spirit
For Spartacus means soul and heart
For Spartacus means Socialism
And World Revolution!"**

-- Karl Liebknecht --

flag—even though it was employed by a naphtha firm belonging to a Soviet trust. No wonder the captains complained to reporters that they do such things better in Leningrad where he flew his filthy rag unmolested for nine days!

Farther on in the same note, the worker columnist glibly says that "The Trotskyites at least have the consolation that their views are accepted by the tosse' press." When? Where?..... Whenever and wherever the bourgeois press has had occasion to compare Stalin to Trotsky or the Stalin regime to the regime of Lenin, they have invariably concluded that the Stalin regime is the lesser evil and that Stalin is a greater, a more practical, more sensible, etc.... person, than Lenin or Trotsky.

Bourgeois press writings must never be accepted at face value; but no one will deny that they have meaning for revolutionaries in as much as they express, "the sentiment, opinions and aims of the bourgeoisie itself. When the bourgeoisie expresses a preference for the Stalin regime, workers cannot help but wonder whether, after all, "there isn't something wrong in the Soviet Union."

--A few quotations to prove our case.

London Morning Post, 1925. "In the interests of European civilization, it is perhaps a satisfaction to learn at last definitely that the triumvirate has won out; for Trotsky..... in those diabolical qualities which lure men to destruction, is infinitely superior to the clique..... which has replaced him."

Le Temps, semi-official organ of the French government, Sept. 24, 1933. "The platonic hopes for the world revolution are being expressed among the ruling circles of the U.S.S.R.) all the more fervently, the more they are being renounced in practice." Since the removal

of Trotsky, who with his theory of the permanent revolution represented a genuine international danger, the Soviet rulers, headed by Stalin have adhered to the policy of building socialism in one country without awaiting the problematic revolution in the rest of the world."

New York Times, October 22, 1932

"One has only to compare the efforts made abroad by the Third International ten years ago and those made now to see that there has been a change. Doubtless Litvinoff will be ready to promise the change will become even more complete."

New York Tribune, October 25, 1933.

"President Roosevelt is dealing with a different Russian government from the Russian Government that President Wilson refused to recognize. The decisive difference has been brought about by the victory of Stalin and his doctrine of 'socialism in a single country' over Trotsky and those who held the doctrine that Communism cannot succeed in Russia unless there is a world revolution."

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and rally all opposing reactionary forces including the union leadership against it. Splits will take place among the unions themselves. Workers will be branded as "reds" if they wish to fight. Outlaw strikes will occur, which will need the moral and material support of the left-wing workers.

The growing membership of the reformist unions and the increasing influence of the labor-faking bureaucrats carry within themselves the perspectives of tremendous struggles within the unions. The only guarantee for the successful development of these struggles is the presence of a powerful ^{left} wing. The Stalinists, unless they forsake the criminal dual union policy, will find

Notes of the Month

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, over seven hundred workers turned out to hear comrade Jack MacDonald speak on "The Road for a Fourth International". Comrade MacDonald showed the hopelessness and blundering of the bureaucratic Comintern resulting from their theories of "social fascism" and "Socialism in one country".

He concluded his talk with an appeal to all workers to study the problems honestly and objectively, and said that then they would reach the same conclusion--that a Fourth International is imperative.

ON NOVEMBER 8th, Fenner Brockway, one of England's foremost labor leaders, gave an address at Mygica Hall, his subject being "Fascism--A Menace to Peace?". The speaker touched on the causes of Fascism both in Italy and Germany, pictured vividly the situation in Germany today, and analyzed fascism as one of the tendencies of capitalism. He ended in a burst of applause when he concluded with "There is only one alternative--socialism".

During the question period, Brockway definitely stated that he did not think socialism could be achieved through parliamentary means. Of interest was his analysis of the German defeat which he credited to the failure of the Communist Party to call for a real united front with the Social Democracy against the common enemy, Hitler. Brockway handed his subject fairly well but his failure to give a class analysis in some instances revealed that he has not completely oriented himself to the class-struggle.

Freedom of speech after, but not before, ascension to power, is evidently one of the planks in the C.C.F. platform, as, was clearly displayed at a meeting in Massey Hall held on November 14th. A delegate from the striking unemployed men on relief who had come to the meeting to present a resolution. He was ignored by the "emancipators" of the C.C.F., Macphail and Philpott who were too busy talking about free speech in the future to incorporate it in their own meetings, now. The meeting was unofficially advertised as a public cleansing of all Communists from the pure ranks of the C.C.F., "and this includes the Left Oppositionists, or Trotskyists too, who were kicked out because they were too radical for Stalin". The Macphail-Philpott orchestra played the usual strains of a "socialistic stock exchange", "centralized banks", everything to come gradually in a Canadian way, but the recital was a trifle disturbed by the workers in the audience who kept on insisting that the unemployed men's delegate be heard. The meeting concluded with "God Save the King", an appropriate finale for a meeting designed to delude and keep workers in the path of chauvinism, nationalism and parliamentarism.

ON NOVEMBER 8 Comrade J.P. Cannon spoke to an audience of 800 Toronto workers on the "Sixteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution". Comrade Cannon came to Toronto as a last minute speaker when it was learned that the advertised lecturer, Comrade Shahtman, had been ordered permanently deported from Canada.

Comrade Cannon outlined which revolution has made in spite of everything. He warned against the danger of intervention and stressed the necessity for defending the Soviet Union. He exposed the bankruptcy of the

NOTES OF THE MONTH

(continued)

He exposed the bankruptcy of the Stalin regime, its isolation from the workers, and the disorganising effect of its policies. "The only defense of the Soviet Union," he said, "is the organised force of the world proletariat".

So enthusiastic was the audience that Comrade MacDonald persuaded Comrade Cannon to stay over and address another meeting of workers that Sunday in the labour temple.

In this lecture his subject was "The Decay of Capitalism and the Crisis in the Labour Movement". In clear and forcible terms he described the economic breakdown of the capitalist system; the development and breakdown of various working class movements; the debacle in Germany and the bankruptcy of the C.P.G.—and the need for the creation of a Fourth International.

During the discussion period several Y.C.L.ers repeatedly attempted to interrupt by booing and hissing, but this was received with so much hostility by the audience that they soon forgot their hooligan tactics.

JAY LOVESTONE, former secretary of the C.P.U.S. and present American leader of the Brandebrite-Lovestone International (International Communist 'Opposition') recently lectured at the Labor Temple on Nov. 5 & 6th on topics of "Soviet Russia and the World Crisis", and "Lights out in Germany" respectively. The cat-calls and boos usually prevalent at the meetings of so-called "renegades" were noticeably absent, in fact, the Stalinists who were there listened very attentively, without interrupting the speaker. However when Comrade Jack MacDonald took the floor during the discussion period at the second meeting, a howl did let up.

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Both meetings were an

Section 98

As the crisis of capitalism becomes intensified the ruling class must resort to ever harsher methods of control; the restless and discontented working class must be kept firmly in check: this is the purpose of section 98. The origin of the section is to be found in the orders in council passed during the last war which were used to intimidate the Socialist Party and the pacifist societies. As a result of the orders in council, the IWW, the Socialist Party and a number of other working class organizations were outlawed.

The unrest and deepening of the class struggle that followed the war culminating in the Winnipeg strike, forced the bourgeoisie to amplify and incorporate these orders in council into the Criminal Code. No longer was it merely an emergency act -- the ruling class now had a permanent weapon for repression. This Section 98, put through by Arthur Meighan's government, evoked a great agitation within the labor movement. Delegations were sent to Ottawa by the Trade and Labor Congresses, but to no avail. This section is so elastic that it can be directed against any working class movement, whether revolutionary or reformist.

On five different occasions, the House of Commons has passed a motion for the withdrawal of Section 98 but on each occasion the Senate rejected the motion. This is a prime example of anti-labor legislation.

The first to be convicted under this section were the Communists in Ontario. R.B. Russell, Pritchard and Johns were not sentenced under Section 98 as is commonly supposed but under the general law of sedition. There

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THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(continued from Page 4)

It is necessary to understand clearly the nature of this world in which we live, a world divided territorially into nations which are inter-connected and interdependent economically, and are struggling each with the other for existence and supremacy. Some stand out as great powers--the U.S.A., England, France; others as oppressed and downtrodden colonial countries (China, India) held in slavery by the great powers. Contrasted with all these as utterly different and yet bound up with the others in the international chain of world economy--the Soviet Union, the first workers' state on earth. All this diverse, intricate world complex, composing mankind in the 20th century, is in ceaseless unceasing development, creative movement, struggle.

The young worker who picks up any capitalist paper must be struck by the turmoil, unrest and conflict that the world picture presents every day in the news--even in periods of calm, of "prosperity", of capitalist normalcy. This fact of ceaseless social struggle manifested in a multitude of forms, in strikes, in lockouts, in demonstrations, in riots, in wars, in parliament, in international diplomacy is a fundamental characteristic of capitalist society--it is inevitable and necessary under capitalism. This is because capitalism is what Marxists call a class system of society. Every capitalist country is divided socially into rich and poor, capitalist and worker. At the one pole are the few who own the means of production who constantly increase their capital, by buying the workers' ability to work, selling the goods produced and keeping the surplus that the worker produced over what he received as wages. At the other pole are the wide masses of workers who have nothing to sell but their ability to work for which they receive wages. They are at the mercy

of the gigantic crisis of capitalism which fling them out to starve--they are entirely insecure under capitalism--and they have nothing therefore to lose but their chains.

These two sections of the population of a capitalist country are the outstanding classes that distinguish capitalism--although they are not the entire population and in peasant or agricultural countries like China or India only a small proportion of the population. Capitalism is a world system and sets its stamp upon all countries in this epoch, whether they are highly developed or very backward. The young worker daily comes into contact with the fact that the few capitalists control the country and that the wide masses of workers and other oppressed are at the mercy of the evils of capitalism.

Necessarily these different classes have different interests and look upon their lot in different ways. The capitalists as a class instinctively and with desperate strength and skill clutch and retain their stranglehold on society. This domination they have developed and strengthened in the course of 200 years by means of the capitalist state, the armed forces of oppression. They are organized to rule by force in order to keep the wide masses disorganized and suppressed, which alone can allow them to squeeze their profits (necessary for their existence) from the workers.

The workers can look upon themselves only as a whole, not merely a national whole, but an international whole. The working class of the whole world is one class--united, to grow and to conquer; divided to fail, to suffer defeat and death. The workers as one international class, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, stand by their very natures as wage slaves in implacable and deadly opposition to their exploiters: threatening them at every step demanding first, jobs, better wages,

unemployment insurance, demanding the fruits of their toil and the benefits of civilization. And having learned through generations of struggle for better conditions, that they have nothing to lose but their chains, they are taught by their vanguard, the Marxists, that history has placed on their shoulders, on their organized strength the task of emancipation of all the oppressed from the horrors of capitalism.

The struggle of the working class is a revolutionary struggle, on an international scale against an international enemy. Its every independent act is revolutionary because when it stirs it shakes the foundation of capitalism. The working class is not afraid of struggle, of class-struggle, working class against capitalist class to the bitter end--because only through such struggle guided and led by a deep understanding of the daily movement of events over the whole world can the working class maintain itself and prepare itself to conquer.

--S.G.--

NOTES OF THE MONTH (Continued from Page 15)

Both meetings were an apology for the Stalinist blunders in Germany and elsewhere. To Lovestone the blunders of the C.P.G. consisted of "tactical errors" i.e. the theory of social-fascism, united front from below, and "pure revolutionary" trade unions, even though the C.P.G. "attall times had correct Communist principles". (What about Peoples Revolution?)

Lovestone's explanations were shallow and unconvincing--but the Stalinists swallowed them wholesale. Apparently they were willing to concede that there had been "tactical errors" -- (but not fundamental errors, God Forbid! Lovestone had no scruples about telling lies

SECTION 98 (Continued from P. 15)

are laws in all capitalist countries whereby active working class organizations can be outlawed, in the United States the criminal syndicalism laws and in Great Britain the common law of sedition suffices.

In Canada even though we know that the capitalists can find other weapons in their legal arsenal to use against working class leaders and organizations, yet repeal of this vicious section would mean a real victory--would hearten the workers and strengthen their ranks. In tearing away one of the instruments of force of the capitalist state, a strong blow will be dealt at capitalism.

--S.J.--

N.R.A. (Con'd. from Page 12)

themselves more and more isolated from the masses. Every militant class-conscious worker must join the union where the masses are -- keep constant contact with them and help to lead their struggles.

--J.S.--

STUDY CLASS
IN
MARXISM
210 BEVERLY ST.
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

--they are as much a part of his opportunist policy as they are of the centrist policy of Stalin. In a class society only Bolsheviks can "say what is". His apologies for the Stalinists and his slandering of the "Trotskyites" are parts of his bargaining program for re-entrance into the Stalinist camp.

--L.R.--

CONDITIONS IN QUEEN CITY PAPER

(cont. from page 8)

the prospect of losing their jobs

ATTEMPT AT ORGANIZATION **** ROLE OF THE STALINISTS

Now there was no time to lose. Though I had worked here for a few months only, I was in a position where I knew all details and the attitude of each worker in the factory. I prepared to call a first small factory meeting. Under the chairmanship of a member of the S.Y.C., who only recently organized the factory where he was working, the meeting was highly successful, with 9 workers (out of 10 invited) present, including a left wing sympathiser -- (a member of a Stalinist cultural organization) and all points in the factory being represented. We decided to hold our enlarged meeting (it was almost a week since the idea of organization had been broached), many expressed their enthusiasm for organization. At night, before arranging for the next day's meeting we were informed by a couple of workers that other people were around and said that the worker who took the initiative to organize and those associated with him were "bad" people with whom they should have nothing to do. Immediately we went up to the office of the W.U.L. where we spoke to a leading young Stalinite, who said he knew about our meeting--and that they had set a date to call a meeting of their own (ignoring us!). We pointed out that we wanted no splitting. We'll collaborate--call your meeting or we'll call ours. He could do nothing else but agree to this, especially since they had no footing in the factory, except for an uninfluential young worker who was new in the factory. The following day I

was to be notified who was to call the meeting. Instructed by them to go ahead and call the meeting, I did so with little time left now, in which to do it. And with 7 workers who were at the first meeting and discouraged by the Stalinites, staying away, only 7 were present now. Com. Spector was temporary chairman. The spokesman of the 3 representatives of the W.U.L. in true Stalinist fashion placed an ultimatum that their leadership should be recognized in advance. We pointed out we were not against the W.U.L. leadership--but that it was wrong to place such a demand at this stage before so small a meeting. Com. Spector offered them the chair if they wanted it. When the workers pointed out that for the present they were seriously interested in organizing the shop and later all the workers will have the opportunity to decide that they were the leaders if that would flatter them, the Stalinists withdrew their ultimatum. Later, lest there should be any misunderstanding, we told them privately again to assume full responsibility (and prove their leadership).

Meanwhile, the bosses, being on the alert, made the next move and I was fired. It was now necessary to act quickly--to make an issue of this in order to check the inquisition of the bosses and their attempt to terrorize the workers. Immediately I was fired I went up to the W.U.L. offices where I waited a couple of days--while the "leaders" could not think of one suggestion--and dismissed my suggestions with evasive pretexts and so did nothing. In view of their disruptive conduct as described above, one must come to the conclusion that they were not willing to put up a fight for a "Trotskyite" and one whom they had expelled from the YCL a few months ago. On the streets they tried to ignore me and when I made efforts to make appointments they failed to keep them. While the Stalinites did nothing, the MWB won a legal case for 10 girls, helping to keep the shop disorganized. Thus the Stalinites played a role that was detrimental to the young workers.