

FOR A NEW REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH INTERNATIONAL!

CALL TO ACTION

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SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE

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ORGAN OF
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

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CALL TO ACTION

Organ of the

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

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MAY DAY GREETINGS!

GREETINGS TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION FROM UNIT I, N.Y. RWL	GREETINGS TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION FROM CHICAGO Y.W.L.
GREETINGS TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION FROM UNIT II N.Y. RWL	GREETINGS TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION FROM DETROIT Y.W.L.
REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS FROM A MEMBER	GREETINGS TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION FROM DETROIT UNIT RWL
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GREETINGS FROM MANHATTAN UNIT YWL	MAY DAY GREETINGS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNIT YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
GREETINGS TO THE MAY DAY CALL TO ACTION FROM: Bessie Shapiro Rose Koster J. Lorenz Paul Jackson A Friend Bill Young Leonard Lewis Larry Cohen A Retail Clerk Syd Okin Tom Gunta Blackwell Frances Drake Ernst Wechsler Solemon Neddie ----- A member of WPA 1621 A comrade from State College Sympathizer from State College	GREETINGS TO THE MAY DAY CALL TO ACTION FROM PHIL.: David Shay Harry Gordon Jack Carson Charles Anthony Lewis Swift Paul Richman Frank Drake John Brummel Sam Marshal

E D I T O R I A LM A Y D A Y - 1 9 3 6

May Day is a day of struggle. But it is also a day upon which every worker must stop to reflect on the development of the movement for his emancipation since the last May Day. The drawing up of such a balance sheet this year will reveal a situation which should electrify every worker into action.

The outstanding debit for the workers is the ever-increasing danger of war. The tramping feet of Mussolini's troops in Ethiopia, the bristling of the monster Japanese imperialism on the border of Mongolia, the reentry of Hitler's troops into the Rhineland, the feverish armament race between the leading imperialist powers, the struggle between British and American imperialism in the Americas, the hiding of the biggest war monger, the United States, behind a cloak of "neutrality" - all these factors point in only one direction - a swiftly approaching new world slaughter.

In the past year, the Roosevelt regime has shown itself even more clearly in its true color. Mass unemployment, miserable relief increased war expenditures have been the contributions of Roosevelt to the well-being of the workers. With the coming of the new election campaign, the bag of tricks and promises will once again be pulled out by bourgeois demagogues. But this time the workers should be more prepared to see behind the promises.

The youth have become more disillusioned with the system which has transferred them into a "lost generation". Being unable to obtain work, lacking the means of getting an education, being forced by dire poverty to take to the box-cars, the young workers are beginning to look for a way out.

But the increasing attacks on the part of the capitalist class has not been answered by a sufficiently organized workingclass. In the ranks of labor the disintegration and demoralization has in-

creased. The Stalinists have gone openly into the ranks of the imperialists, have pledged themselves to the support of the "good" democratic capitalist governments against the "bad" fascist governments. The YCL has announced its proposed liquidation before this year ends. In the ranks of the Socialist movement generally, the same story is true. The International has announced that it will repeat its betrayal of 1914. Although the American SP has split, the Militant leadership has failed to carry on any political struggle against the Old Guard, has compromised and capitulated on all political questions, finally splitting on organizational questions. The student field has seen fusion between the student organizations into the American Student Union, on a program which is thoroughly social-pacifist. The last year has also seen the final liquidation of the international Trotsky groups into the Second International, and of the Workers Party into the Socialist Party in this country.

The one hopeful development in the revolutionary movement has been the organization of the Revolutionary Workers League and the Young Workers League. This has shown that the revolutionists are determined not to give up the work of reorganizing and reintegrating the working-class movement.

This picture is not a very bright one for the workers. The tasks that lie ahead now are tremendous. The danger of war and fascism are increasing. There is today only one movement which can lead the workers in a struggle against capitalism, only one move-

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" S A F E T Y . . . O N . . . T H E . . . S E A S "

The youth of this country have for years been told about the romance of the seas, the attractiveness of a sea-faring life, the spirit and courage of the captains and men of American vessels. This beautiful picture had at last been shattered. We are now able to look behind the scene and see the real conditions existing in this, one of the greatest of American industries.

When the crew of the steamship "California" went out on strike in San Francisco, Secretary of Commerce Roper suddenly became very concerned with safety on the seas. His answer was to dig up 800 cases of "insubordination" and bring these workers up for an investigation.

The fact that the seamen live and work under the most miserable conditions - the "California" is lovingly called the "consumption ship" - ingeniously escapes all consideration from the pillars of our state. Two hundred delegates of striking seamen visited both Roper and Perkins on April 21. But it seems that Roper, for a man so concerned over safety at sea, knows very little and cares less about the conditions existing on American vessels. They told Roper some things about ships which were not pleasant to his delicate ears. Inspectors who condemn ships are switched to other districts. Lifeboats have worthless pulley apparatus. Fire-fighting apparatus is not replaced. The sailors' sleeping and eating quarters are kept in a filthy condition and so on along that line.

Frances Perkins has been played up as a supporter of the strike. But that same delegation charged that Perkins had broken a promise of no discrimination against members of the crew of the "California". But as the "N.Y. Times" put it: "Miss Perkins denied having made such a promise and explained she had only pledged the good offices of her department to get the men

new jobs in the event that they were fired. She told the group she would do what she could to have them reinstated and the strike terminated". (The strike is being continued in N.Y. in answer to discrimination). All of which shows . . . to what extent the workers can depend on the liberals. . . .

This of course, hardly surprises anyone. Ships are kept in an unsafe condition for the same reason that wages of seamen. Capitalism must extract profits. The passenger be damned! The sailor better behave, or else! When a disaster does occur, some poor radical or militant seaman will be blamed for the catastrophe. Wise statesmen will shed crocodile tears and nod their heads and shout: "Labor trouble".

An interesting feature of the visit of this delegation, which was led by the Stalinist-Republican man-of-all-trades, Marcantonio, was their open attack on the so-called "foreigner". As a matter of fact, the line that ran through the whole interview was the fact that the government allowed foreigners and non-registered sailors to work on American ships. Will the next move of the Marcantonio-led Stalinists be to raise the demand to keep all foreigners out of American industry?

Capitalism shows itself in its true colors. First drought, floods, tornadoes, all possible to prevent or counteract scientifically. Now it's the seas. These seamen must be given our full support in their struggle for better and safer conditions on the ships.

* * *

READ - FIGHTING WORKER
organ of the
Revolutionary Workers League

THE PARADOX IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The ever-increasing danger of war and the hypocrisy of the imperialist nations is graphically illustrated in the maneuverings of the League of Nations in the recent period.

Mussolini's troops are seriously menacing Lake Tana and British interests in that section. The British are demanding League sanctions against the "aggressor". At the same time, Hitler is tearing to shreds what's left of the Versailles Treaty, and has militarized the Rhine district. The interests of the imperialist gang of France are thereby endangered. Hence, they likewise call for the all-healing sanctions of the League of Nations against the "treaty breaker", Germany.

But the interests of Great Britain are opposed to any policy which will alienate Hitler. It needs Hitler's support for the eventual conflict it will have to carry on with the United States. For this support it is willing to grant Hitler support in his plans for an attack on the Soviet Union. Hence it cannot grant to France the support against Hitler which France is asking.

But what is sauce for the goose seems to be castor oil for the gander. For on the other hand France is unwilling to grant support to Britain for further sanctions against Italy. It does not want to lose Italy's support and it has strong financial investments in Italy. Both the British and French imperialists use the exact same arguments to bolster up their respective cases.

The 2nd International, in a specially-convened congress, did another service to the imperialists by translating the imperialist policies into labor terms and serving it to the workers. The statements of the leaders of the 2nd International were hardly distinguishable from the statements of the British

* * * *

statesmen. Thus the next betrayal is being prepared.

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

MAY 30th - - - - -SPECIAL PRINTED ISSUE!!!

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Some articles have been omitted because of the special character of this issue. They will appear in future issues -

Editor

M A Y D A Y - 1 9 3 6
(continued from page 1)

ment which can assure victory for the workingclass - the movement for the Fourth International. We must dedicate ourselves on this May Day to raising high the banners of the Fourth International. We call upon the young workers to celebrate this May Day in the only effective way possible - by building the new revolutionary youth international; in the U.S., by joining and building the Y.W.L.

YOUNG COMMUNISTS OF THE SOVIET UNION PREPARE TO LIQUIDATE

The movement toward liquidation that has been progressing rapidly in the Young Communist International has now been brought into the strongest and largest section of the International - the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union (Comsomols). In a speech to the Congress of the Comsomols delivered a few days ago, André Andreieff, secretary of the central committee, announced, according to a dispatch in the New York Times of April 22, that there was now only one class in the Soviet Union - the workers. This simplifies matters greatly. Hence the YCL can now become a "broad organization" without any limitation on admittance into its ranks.

These people have gone from ¹⁾ the tragic to the ridiculous. After announcing that it was possible to build socialism in one country, it did not take long before they concluded that they had already arrived at socialism. After having arrived at socialism, they now have a classless society. One has but to look at the Soviet Union today, with its still-restricted economic development, with its strongly-intrenched state, to see that they are as far from socialism as Stalin is from an understanding of Marxism. Have we not been taught that in a classless society the state and party will wither away, because there won't be any economic base for it? Is such a thing even possible in the Soviet Union today? Can such a thing be attained in one economically backward country, surrounded by imperialist enemies on all sides? Have we not been taught that under socialism the productive power of the country is developed to the highest level ever reached? Is this true of the Soviet Union today?

The leaders of the YCL magnanimously take cognizance of the "fact" that they are living in a "classless society". Although they don't "feel like" letting the state wither away, they will grant some recognition to the classless society by broadening the YCL. In reality, for the Stalinists today, there is a classless society not only in the Soviet Union, but even in the capitalist world. Have we not been told in the recent period that there are good capitalists, who will defend the Soviet Union,

and bad capitalists, who wish to attack it. Have we not been told to get into a "Peoples's Front" with all classes except the wicked fascists (who have become a class by themselves and not a product of capitalism, as they have been hitherto)? Obviously, this world no longer consists of classes, but of people - good people and bad people, and you differentiate them by their attitude to Stalin and the Soviet Union.

What this step actually means is that the pressure of the alien class forces in the Soviet Union, represented through Stalinism, is making itself felt more and more. The election "reforms" were one step, the broadening of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party (it was recently announced that for the first time in three years, the CP was opening its books to new members) to include non-members, is another step. Who knows what the next step will be!

This broadening-out process is spreading like wild fire in the entire Young Communist International. In each instance, it means the liquidation of the YCL's. In this country it has already been announced that the YCL is to be liquidated before the end of the year, and that the first step will be taken on May 30th with the transformation of the official organ, the "Young Worker", into a "united youth paper". In other countries this process is progressing, depending on how fast the YCL can obtain a "neutral" organization to cover it up.

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THE ORIGIN OF MAY DAY

May Day, International Labor Day, was born out of the struggles of the American Working Class for the 8-hour day.

At the founding convention of the National Labor Union, August 20, 1866, a resolution was adopted for a struggle for the 8-hour day, at the same time expressing itself against "capitalist slavery". As a result of the agitation of the NLU, 8-hour Leagues were formed, and through their political activity, several state governments adopted the 8-hour day on public works, and the U.S. Congress enacted a similar law in 1868.

With the depression of 1873, the movement for a shorter work day was strengthened by unemployment and consequent suffering of the workers. The year 1877 saw the first mass action of American workers on a national scale in the strikes of railroad and steel workers. Although defeated in these strikes, the workers began to understand the necessity of solidarity and the nature of their position in society as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class.

Using the slogan of the 8-hour day as a rallying cry, the AFofL called on the Knights of Labor to support this struggle. The leadership of the K of L sabotaged this fight but in spite of that, the membership of both organizations were ready and eager to participate in this struggle. The entire labor movement underwent a surge of enthusiasm through the ever increasing numbers and activity of the 8-hour leagues.

Over 500,000 workers were involved in the fight for the 8-hour day. The strike movement spread from the center in Chicago to many other important industrial centers, with over 50% of the strikers winning their demand and many others gaining considerable reductions in their workday.

The center of the movement,

Chicago, saw the largest demonstration ever experienced by the labor movement on May first. As an outcome of May First, a demonstration was held against the brutal attacks of the police on striking workers of the McCormick Reaper Workers (where six workers had been killed and many wounded, May 3) at Haymarket Square in Chicago. A bomb was thrown into the peaceful assembly, killing a policeman. In the battle that followed seven policemen and four workers were killed. This event has gone down in history as the Haymarket Riot.

The bosses used this incident as a rallying point to arouse the nation against the labor struggles. A concentrated attack by the bosses and their newspapers was made against the workers and the 8-hour day movement. Two years later the AFofL again set May First as the date for a nation-wide strike for the shorter day.

To counteract the effect of May Day, and in an attempt to weaken its influence the reactionary labor leaders arbitrarily set the first Monday in September as Labor Day. Started on a local scale, it later was accepted by many state governments as an antidote to May Day.

In 1889 the 2nd International decided to hold demonstrations on an international scale on May 1. Since that time more workers in more and more countries have participated in demonstrations on this day.

Even during the war period (May, 1919) over 20,000 workers paraded in Cleveland with thousands more joining at the general meeting in a protest against imperialist war. They were attacked by the police and two more workers lost their lives in carrying out the traditions of May Day.

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THE AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

It was in August, 1934, that a conference of all youth organizations was called together by a certain Viola Ilma, an arch-reactionary, for the purpose of discussing the problems of youth. The general disillusionment in the policies and panaceas of the Roosevelt regime, that was prevalent among the assembled delegates, made it a fairly easy task for the YCL and YPSL forces to take the control of this conference away from the reactionaries.

Having taken control of this potentially revolutionary movement the leadership of the two organizations had to do something with it. They proceeded to establish a permanent organization, the modest task of which would be to fight for all the immediate demands of the youth. Both the YCL and YPSL had not been successful in mobilizing the youth by themselves. They hoped that through this camouflage they would be more successful.

The Congress then set itself down to the gridding task of issuing manifestos on holiday occasions, or whenever it was so instructed by its chiefs from the YCL and YPSL. But its real "big" day would be on May 30, when it was graciously handed the task of mobilizing the "hundreds of thousands of youth in the struggle against war". It would then rally not the hundreds of thousands of youth - that was secondary - but hundreds of priests, rabbis, social-service workers, old ladies' peace associations, and other similar quack politicians, with which this country is so infested. After this occasion, it would go back to a quiet existence, until it would once more be resurrected by its chiefs. And so the American Youth Congress managed to eke out a miserable existence in the first period.

It is true that at one time the YPSL was a bit wary about its associations with this outfit. It

was, to all practical intents and purposes, a united front with the YCL, and Waldman would get palpitations of the heart over it, while Thomas would have to nurse him with assurances that he really was against the united front. Consequently, the relations between the YPSL and the AYC were very distant at one time. But the YCL was much more practical. After all, it was moving toward opportunism, and when Stalin begins to move toward opportunism, there is no telling how far he will go. So maybe the AYC would some day come in handy.

But then two things happened which were like a blood transfusion for the American Youth Congress. The first was the split in the Socialist Party. The Yipsels lost their fear of Waldman and the united front. "Through the American Youth Congress we might be able to reach much more youth than we have through our own efforts", reasoned the newly-arrived leaders. The second fact was the arrival of the Stalinists at their logical conclusion. If the main purpose of international Stalinism ~~at~~ was to be that of acting as an agent for the imperialist governments in the name of the defense of the Soviet Union, then the erstwhile revolutionary youth organization, known as the YCL, was no longer necessary - the AYC, or another organization with the AYC playing the main role could carry out this purpose much more effectively. From this moment on the American Youth Congress gained a new lease on life.

It proceeded to draw up an American Youth Act, the purpose of which was to fulfill "all the needs and demands of the youth" (modesty was never an outstanding virtue of these people). They then organized a pilgrimage to Washington to "present Congress with facts and figures as to why this bill should be passed". This was followed by a shamefully-con-

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THREE GROUPS DISCUSS FUSION

In the past few months, three groups, coming from three different directions in the labor movement, have been negotiating to discover whether there existed a basis for fusion. The three groups are the Revolutionary Workers League (to which the Young Workers League is politically subordinate), the League for a Revolutionary Workers Party (Field Group), and the International Left Fraction of Communism (Bordighist Group).

The Revolutionary Workers League is an outgrowth of the left wing of the Workers' Party, which broke from the latter organization last November. For years in the ranks of the Workers Party these forces fought against the capitulationism of Trotsky and Cannon to the Second International. When the Revolutionary Workers League was formed, it set itself as the main task that of participating in the class struggle with the purpose of building the new revolutionary workers' party.

The Field group broke from the Communist League of America (which later fused into the Workers Party) about three years ago. Unlike the RWL, which split from Trotsky, on a firm political basis the Field group broke away due to disagreements over trade union policies and communist discipline. Instead of setting itself the task of active participation in the class struggle as the main line for building the new party, the Field group, considered its outstanding task as that of bringing together various groups into one party (the concept of the "New Zimmerwald"). When Trotsky came out with his new orientation, i.e., "French turn", the Field group for a long time gave it objective support before it finally came out against it. But thruout this period, the group was moving to the left from the centrist position which it had occupied.

The Bordighist group consists of the adherents of the Bordighist International group. For a long time it has occupied an ultra-left position. Recently it has been moving toward Marxism, un-

til today it occupies a position which makes discussion for fusion possible.

The discussions have been proceeding on a comradely basis. The recent convention of the Revolutionary Workers League decided that there existed principled agreement between these groups. Many tactical differences still remain to be settled before fusion can be consummated. Although the final success is far from assured, if the discussions continue in the same spirit as heretofore, it is certain that every attempt will be made to arrive at agreement.

The Revolutionary Workers League has throughout the period of negotiations involved its membership in the task of hammering out a Marxist program for the new organization. In the future it will be necessary to involve the membership of all three organizations in individual discussions and joint discussions (a few of which have already been held). It is also important that through the press of these organizations the working class be informed of the progress of the negotiations, and be involved in the discussion on program.

Due to the fact that the memberships of the Field and Bordighist groups are largely limited to New York City, most of the discussions have been held in New York. The RWL has recognized that the success or failure of the negotiations will have a strong effect on the building of the Young Workers League. Consequently, it has involved the New York YWL membership in the discussions. YWL members have been allowed to attend the RWL and joint discussion meetings,

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

(cont. from p. 6)

ducted parliamentary campaign, to send petitions to the local congressmen demanding the passage of this bill. Once again the leaders of the YPSL and YCL succeeded in diverting a potentially revolutionary movement of the youth into harmless channels.

With the coming of May 30, the American Youth Congress will once again be handed the task of leading the fight against war. Once again, but this time to a greater extent, the struggle against war will be channeled into a "peace" movement along the social-patriotic policies of the two internationals to which the American YCL and YPSL are affiliated.

Even the capitalist class is beginning to realize that they can utilize this American Youth Congress to save the "lost generation" for capitalism. Hence the publicity it has been receiving in the capitalist press. In the New York Times of April 12, the magazine section contained two full pages playing up the American Youth Congress. Undoubtedly, the leaders will claim this as a sign of their growing strength. To us it is a sign of the type of organization it is.

What is the attitude of the Young Workers League to this set-up? We say what Lenin long ago said - the struggle against capitalist war and for immediate demands is part and parcel of the struggle against capitalism and for workingclass power. This struggle can be led only by the revolutionary party and revolutionary youth league, and not by a Farmer-Labor Party or "united youth league", or any other two-class set-up. To hand over the task of fighting against war and for the immediate demands of the youth to any other body means not only to deny the role of the revolutionary youth league, but will result in beheading this struggle.

The immediate task with ref-

THE ORIGIN OF MAY DAY

(continued from page 5)

Language groups in America and the Socialist Parties in many countries celebrated May Day as a day of picnics and entertainment, removing entirely the concept of struggle which is May Day's heritage. Even this May First the Old Guard and the Trade Unions under their influence, are holding their New York May Day celebration in the Polo Grounds instead of leading the workers in demonstration in the streets. But for the revolutionists, May Day is celebrated in the streets!

May Day is a day of political strike. Its demands and significance are not limited to immediate demands. Since its inception, the political aspects of May Day have grown - until today May Day means -

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF THE
WORKINGCLASS -

A FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR
FOR THE OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM

YCL PREPARES TO LIQUIDATE
(cont. from p. 4)

The recent congress of the YCL in the Soviet Union has been notable once again for its unanimity and for its lack of discussion. A new constitution was adopted, written by Stalin, which guaranteed the "new character of the League". Thus another nail has been driven into the coffin containing the Young Communist International.

reference to the American Youth Congress is to transform it into a correct united front, organized for a specific purpose and for a specific time. Our broader aim is to build the mass revolutionary youth international; in this country, the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

* * *

ORGANIZATION NOTES

It did not take long for the Young Workers League to get down to translating into practice the decisions of its first national convention. Although it is only a little over a month since we began our three-month plan of action, we are well-advanced on the road towards its completion.

* * *

Comrade Streeter, national secretary, has already left for Chicago to prepare the basis for the transference of the national center. On the way he will speak at meetings and assist the local comrades in the work of building the League in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Youngstown, and Fort Wayne. Upon arriving in Chicago, the task of beginning our concentration in the industrial Great Lakes area will become a concentration-point.

* * *

The entire national organization is now preparing to issue a PRINTED issue of the "Call To Action" for mass distribution on May 30th. This is of tremendous significance for our organization - it will be the first printed issue of our official organ, heralding a brilliant future for this paper, in the work of mobilizing the young workers and students for the struggle against capitalism. We are expecting to issue 2000 copies, and although it will be a great strain on our financial resources, we are confident of its success.

* * *

A series of five national tours are being arranged in the period between now and July 8, to culminate in Chicago on that date for the plenum of the National Executive Committee, and for a conference of active functionaries. These tours will cover the whole eastern section of the country, and will serve to strengthen the base for a mass youth league. The Plenum will discuss the lessons and accomplishments of the three-months plan of action, and will lay down a new plan to cover the period to

the next plenum. It will also lay plans for active participation of our organization in the coming election campaign.

* * *

On Sunday, April 19, a few comrades took a trip covering Newark, Trenton, New Brunswick, Camden and Philadelphia. Good contact and organizational work was done. On Sunday, April 26, comrade Stevens, acting National Secretary, is going to Washington, D.C. for a meeting. This is further proof of the fact that the YWL recognized field work as an all-important task.

* * *

Through active participation in the student strikes wherever the YWL had any forces, we have made ourselves an active force on the campus. It shows what the possibilities are when an organization presents the correct Marxist position on war, against the social patriotism and capitulation of the ASU. In New York we participated in the City College, New Lots Evening High, Hunter, Brooklyn College; in Jefferson High, we led a strike, against the decisions of the ASU. A total of 2000 leaflets presenting in simple words what war is and what we can do about it, were distributed at these places. For over four weeks, prior to the strike, our comrades in Jefferson propagandized for a strike in numerous open-air meetings and leaflets. Outside of New York our comrades participated in Philadelphia, State College, Ohio State, and in Chicago. Detailed reports of the results in these centers are not yet available.

* * *

Beginning with the May 30th issue of the "Call To Action" our national organ will be published in Chicago, instead of in New York. This is one of the steps toward the transference of the base of our activities toward that area.

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O...R...G...A...N...I...C ..U...N...I...T...Y I...N S...P...A...I...N

On March 25, 1936, a delegation of Young Socialists and Young Stalinists arrived in Madrid from Moscow. They were greeted by enthusiastic crowds of youth, cheering and shouting. They were cheering for what they ~~thought~~ thought was revolutionary unity of the basis of Marxism. They were shouting for united struggle for the final fight against Spanish capitalism. But those youth who have not already been disillusioned are due for a sad disappointment. What their delegates brought back was unity on the basis of social-patriotism and the Peoples Front.

The program of the United Youth League, as stated in the "Instructions For Attaining Unity" issued to all local branches, is a clear exposure of the organic unity league. It states three principles as the whole basis for the organization: participation in daily struggles, organization of the youth, against capitalism and for Socialism. This program is supposed to be an answer to the revolvers and bayonets of Gil Robles and the Catholic reactionaries.

The new organization makes the claim that it upholds the traditions of October, 1934, when the workers of Asturias revolted against the capitalist government and set up workers' rule. But the keynote of the workers' October was the struggle for the forceful overthrow of the capitalist government - for revolution - of which the United Youth League program says not a word.

The YCL and YPSL both had paper planks to this effect in their platforms before the fusion; why did they drop even the word revolution? The program goes on to explain this. The unity is to "forge a broad organization of the new type, as was described in the Sixth Congress of the YCI".

The new organization, like the "United Youth League" being planned by the Stalinists in the U.S., is to be a "broad, all-inclusive" organization of all the youth. It must be able to draw in the liberal middle class and Protestant Youth. And any mention of how to struggle for Socialism, any mention of revolu

tion might antagonize them.

The new youth league in Spain will not be the heir of the October insurrection. It will not be the organizer and leader of the workingclass youth of Spain in their struggle against Gil Robles and the Fascists, for a workers' state. Adopting the social-patriotic line of the YCI and affiliating to it as a sympathizing organization, makes the struggle against imperialist war impossible. It stands as one of the organizations backing Azana's Peoples Front government - which threatens to use troops to keep the peasants from dividing up the estates. It is not the revolutionary unity desired by the working youth of Spain; it is unity for betrayal.

This organic unity has been expected for some time back. In a pamphlet issued last year the Young Socialists had declared their agreement with the line of the Young Communist International on all political questions; their sole disagreement was over the authority of the International to make decisions for the national sections.

A large part of the blame for the organic unity in Spain lies on shoulders of the international Trotskyite organization. At one time, the Spanish Young Socialists were moving to the left; they broke with the Young Socialist International, and a considerable number voted for the Fourth International. But following the entry of Trotsky into the Social-Democracy, the YPSL, just broken from the 2nd International, were driven back - to Stalinism. Only the youth section of a Fourth International party can organize the working youth for revolution.

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LESSONS OF THE STUDENT STRIKE, 1936

"Students in the nation's high schools and colleges raised their voices yesterday in prayer for peace". The N.Y. Times in its report of the April 22nd student "strike" has hit the nail right on the head. No better description of this affair could be desired. Nowhere was the voice of militant protest raised, nowhere was opposition to imperialist war or its causes discussed in the clear ringing tones of revolutionary Marxism. The policy pursued by the American Student Union was absolutely indistinguishable from that of the liberals and fake pacifists. At a time when every capitalist demagogue talks peace, the greatest task is to expose these fakers. But the ASU very neatly played into their hands by climbing on the bandwagon and joining in the chorus.

If the ASU had deliberately tried, it couldn't have planned a more complete vindication of our position. The students organizing in the ASU and demonstrating under its leadership have had their peace assemblies. Have they learned anything? Are they in any way better prepared to meet the next imperialist war? Has the strike really organized a militant anti-war sentiment? The students have been prepared to think that when war does break out, all they have to do is hold a few peace assemblies, take the Oxford pledge, write a few friendly letters to the president, and the war will be stopped thru their "moral" pressure.

Had the strike been in the hand of a revolutionary workingclass leadership, the students perhaps might have learned that world events are not the reflections of the good or bad wills of different individuals. They might have learned that there is a class struggle going on, that another imperialist war is inevitable, that the only way to stop the destruction of society is to organize workers to fight for an end to all wars, the establishment of a socialist society. Whether they would have drawn the ultimate conclusion or not, they would have at least learned a lesson, they would have been given an inkling of how to fight war, and who is with them and who is against them in this fight. They would have learned that the school administrations are but part and parcel of the state apparatus.

But this was not the purpose of the ASU. To retain the "good will" of the college president, they

were willing to sacrifice the progressive movement of the students away from the capitalist class. The so-called "militancy" of this strike was expressed in the taking of the Oxford Pledge. Thus has the ASU built its "wall of stone against war" - a thoroughly pacifist oath. The fact that there was such a thing as imperialist war and a class war, that the former must be fought and the latter supported, that the imperialist war must be turned into a civil war of the workers against the bosses in their own country - all this was not even mentioned by the ASU. No attempt was made to bring this whole movement under the leadership of the workingclass (the only way it could really be effective). Except for the few places where the Young Workers League participated and raised these points, the whole April 22 strike can be put down as a minus for the struggle against imperialist war.

ORGANIZATIONAL NOTES
(cont. from p 9)

The entire national organization is now preparing to participate in the May Day parades. Through our banners and literature, we will be able to reach many young workers with our position. And when the voice of Marxism reaches the young workers the response is prompt. This can be shown by the numerous new recruits that have joined our organization even since the last issue of the Call To Action. More, many more, will con

THE STUDENT STRIKE AT JEFFERSON HIGH

On April 22, at 11:00 A.M., a militant strike against imperialist war, the only one conducted in New York City, took place at Jefferson High School, Brooklyn. The strike, which was under the leadership of the Young Workers League, pulled out a large crowd of students and workers from the neighborhood. In spite of the administration, which stationed squads of instructors at every exit, about 25 students walked out, while more students joined the demonstration later.

The Young Workers League had carried on agitation for several weeks prior to the strike, holding open-air meetings and distributing numerous leaflets explaining the importance of strike.

The American Student Union and Young "Communist" League supported the "peace assembly" prepared by the school administration. The morning of April 22nd, the ASU had students stationed on the corners urging students not to strike and to support the peace assembly. The Young Stalinists put out a leaflet also urging the students not to strike.

The militant students who eluded the school authorities and struck gave the correct answer to these strikebreaking tactics. The "peace assembly", although addressed by such luminaries as Celeste Strack, national high-school director of the ASU, was a complete failure. Its spirit was one of complete submission to the school authorities.

The strike meeting continued from 11 to 12, when the "peace assembly" ended, and the strikers formed a mass picket line, calling on the students still inside to walk out and join the strike. Following this, the strikers returned to the speakers' platform to continue the strike. Featured in the strike and on the picket line were the slogans, "The Enemy Is At Home", "Fight Against Imperialist War", etc.

At this point, the Young Communist League carried its strikebreaking tactics a step further.

It attempted to break up the strike by establishing a rival meeting next to it. The YCL section organizer shouted the praises of the peace assembly and attacked the militant strike.

But after a few minutes of trying to shout the Young Workers League speakers down, the YCLers were forced to withdraw with their tails between their legs, to conclude their scab meeting at another corner. They took with them a pitifully small group of their own stooges, and were followed by yells of "Strikebreakers", "Scabs", "Friends of the School Board" from the crowd.

The Young Peoples Socialist League, which had been vacillating on the question of strike from the beginning, did not take a position as an organization wither for or against. Its members participated in the strike as individuals, as did several YCL members. The Yipsels aided in the demonstration and the picketing, but were unable to absolve their organization for taking no part in organizing the strike.

The capitalist press was forced to include in its review of the strikes, references to the Jefferson High strike and the Young Workers League. The World-Telegram admitted that the only force calling for a strike in Jefferson was the Y.W.L.

In contrast to the militant strike at Jefferson was the ASU-led strike at New Lots Evening High, where the largest placard was, "Thou Shalt Not Kill", and the YCLer who had tried to break up the morning strike was one of the leaders.

REVIEW - "IDIOT'S DELIGHT"

The sixth and last production of this year by the Theatre Guild, "Idiot's Delight", is now on the stage of the Shubert Theatre, starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontain. Both for the Theatre Guild and for the Stars, this type of play is somewhat different from what they have been accustomed to.

The era of "calm prosperity", during which the American theatre was too preoccupied with either the classics or the "ultra-modern" sex- and triangle-stories and had no time for social plays has now to some extent passed. On the one hand, the years of unprecedented crisis have forced upon the attention of the theatre producers the fact that there was such a thing as life outside the parlors and bedrooms of the bourgeoisie, and that this life offered greater artistic opportunities than ever dreamed of. On the other hand, the ever-increasing danger of war has also had its effect on the "world of art". The Theater Guild, being more liberal than the others in the sense that it is occasionally willing to try something new, has presented this play on the background of an impending world slaughter.

From this, one must not conclude that the play is an anti-war play. The stress in capitalist plays is still on the "star", the acting, and hardly the content of the play. And so it is with this one. But through various remarks and more by innuendo, the ridiculous aspects of war are brought out. Someone asks the "big general" whether he knows against whom the war is being declared (this being on the evening of the breaking-out of hostilities). He replies that no one knows yet, but there being many countries in Europe, his country will have a big choice. Certainly no one expects that the play give a Marxist evaluation of war, or even a true picture of the horrors of war. But it does succeed in raising a few doubts as to the much-ballyhooed idealism of the fatherlands and their wars.

The story is along the "Grand Hotel" type. In hotel in a border-

town in Italy there are gathered various characters: a scientist, a communist, the head of a munitions corporation and his accompanying White Russian mistress, an American song-and-dance man with his six "blond beauties", and a newly-married couple on their honeymoon trip. They are being kept there due to complications arising out of the fact that war is about to be declared. The play then revolves around the life-stories and the reactions of the various people to the impending war. During the course of the play, news is brought of the outbreak of war between Italy and France, an airplane attack by Italy on France, and in the final scene, an air-raid on Italy by France. The play ends with all the characters being released except the Russian (due to some passport difficulties). But the American returns, and while drinking and singing with the woman in a hysterical scene in a dimly lighted corner of the stage, the French airplanes are already spreading havoc and destruction.

We would like to know why the Communist is always portrayed as an impetuous "nuisance and crank". It is also interesting to note the war fever that catches hold of the various characters. The English couple, who a short time ago, were interested only in themselves, return to England for the male member to join the army. The German scientist, who was interested only in his experiments with rats to find a cure for cancer, a thorough humanitarian, returns to Germany to "help in the destruction of humanity". And so on.

As usual, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontain give brilliant performances. The former plays a role which is quite different (continued on page 15)

R. O. O. S. E. V. E. L. T. 'S. . . S. P. E. E. C. H

Roosevelt's campaign for re-election has opened with a bang. That ace of arch-demagogues started the ball rolling last Monday, April 13 with an appeal to the youth.

It is most significant that the campaign should open with an appeal to those who bear the brunt of this 7-year crisis. A new generation has come into maturity since 1929. The boss class has been unable to give them security. They have walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up. The past few years have taught bitter lessons to the youth. They are coming to question the old order of things. They are no longer willing to accept bourgeois explanations. This entire system of plunder is being questioned. Roosevelt is forced to admit that "it is clear that many of the old answers are not the right answers." Hence the special appeal to the youth.

Faced with the explosion of all of the capitalist claptrap about "prosperity around the corner" "return of 1928", etc, notice of complete bankruptcy is being given. "I know the simple fact that while production and profits were increasing in 1928 and 1929, unemployment was growing at an astounding rate". Does this look like much hope for the youth under capitalism?

"America is about back to the high point before the depression. Only a little over 80% as many human beings are engaged in turning out production". Roosevelt is not certain how to explain this fact nor can he solve the problem it creates. The key is the lust of the ruling class for super-profits. All technological improvements are channelized towards this end. Speed-up and the belt system, rationalization without regard for the workers, are brought into play so that American imperialism can compete with Euro-

pean and Japanese imperialisms for the world market. Capitalism in its decay stage means permanent unemployment for millions. None of its quack doctors, Roosevelt, in particular, can cure it.

The danger Roosevelt fears most is the deepening process of radicalization amongst the youth. His key task is to keep them from going over to militant action. He chooses the straw man of bourgeois monetary cure-alls and knocks that down. But he does not dare discuss the Marxist way out. To that he would have no answer. Youth must consciously direct itself toward putting this under the noses of the bloated plutocrats, and their representatives, brain-trusters and all others.

After running through the course of alphabetical contraption

- CCC, NRA, WPA, etc - Roosevelt wants to return to the NRA conditions. More patch work on the corpse! After shelving the child labor amendment, he comes ~~far~~ out for it now to bate votes. On the other hand, in line with this and faced with the fact that at 40 modern industry dumps one on the junk pile, he magnanimously proposes retirement at 65.

Roosevelt holds out to the youth the moth-eaten Babbitt ideal. Let's all get together - the classes must live in harmony - Let's not have class hatreds - The youth are sheep and must make their beds together with the wolves - Look back to all the past achievements of the bourgeois society. An honest living, health, amusement, rising above your class, etc, etc. All that is held out to the youth is speed-up and coolie wages, unemployment, freight cars, militarization in dollar-a-day camps. In return, they ask the youth to have faith and look backwards.

The youth will have none of this. Its road must be the road
(continued on page 15)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PHILA. VERSION OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT

Dear Comrade: Phila., Penna.

The Phila CP in its preliminary May Day conference and in a follow-up petition to Mayor Wilson, started off with a bang in the Stalinist race to a united front with the "democratic section" of the capitalist class.

The Stalinist bureaucrats did not even permit a sign of democratic discussion on slogans for the conference (a conglomeration of Stalinist stooge groups). In order to railroad through their farmer labor party slogan and the other "Peoples Front" slogans, for the first time in Phila. May Day history, no resolutions committee was allowed to be elected. A motion by a RWL delegate, Lou Roberts, for such a resolutions committee was defeated, receiving the support of only the RWL and YWL delegates and a handful of others. We were the only ones who came with copies of resolutions mimeographed for all of the conference delegates.

Roberts of the RWL and Nemeroff of the YWL went over to the Old Guard-controlled conference to present our resolutions. There also no resolutions committee had been elected. The chairman answered that we had broken SP discipline in the last May Day demonstration at Reyburn Plaza when Roberts told the SP marchers to stay behind for the CP demonstration.

The executive committee of the CP conference had come over to play up to the Old Guard for a united front at all costs. They were given the cold shoulder.

The Stalinists, however, had kept a final card up their sleeves to show how completely they had degenerated in the drive for a peoples front. They sent a petition to Mayor Wilson of Phila. asking that he make May Day a city holiday so "that the workers could have a chance to march on this American holiday". Thus the CP would rath-

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Dear Comrade: Phila., Penna.

On April 22, about 400 ASU members, including YCLers, Yipsels and some pacifist organizations, gathered at Reyburn Plaza, Phila. city center, to take the pacifist Oxford Oath. Our YWL members were there, distributing leaflets headed "Against Pacifism, Social-Patriotism - For Revolutionary Defeatism!", exposing the Oxford oath and the role of pacifism. Some of the YCLers attempted to revert to the hooliganism of the good old social-fascist days by trying to pull the leaflets and literature we were selling out of our hands.

However, when the time came to take the Oxford oath, they behaved like good little angelic pacifists and enthusiastically raised their hands for the oath. When those opposed to this oath were asked to raise their hands, the YWL members were the only ones who replied. By supporting this oath (refusing to support the U.S. in any war) the Phila YCLers have ascended from the ridiculous to the sublimely ridiculous. But the lack of sincerity even in their support of the oath can be seen in the fact that they have stated on various occasions that they will support the U.S. government in a war in which it is allied to the Soviet Union.

- A Phila. comrade.

Send in news of your shop, your union, or other mass organizations, labor activity in your district, to
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

er beg the capitalist class to make May Day a holiday than carry out the traditions of May Day - the day the workers take from the boss by strike! The CP belongs, not in the May Day workers' demonstration, but in the Labor Day boss parade.

WASHINGTON UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE - -

Class collaboration and bureaucratic control marked the Washington Unity Conference of the Workers Alliance held April 7-10 in Washington, D.C. Under the leadership of the "Militant" Socialists, Cannon-Muste faction of the SP, and the Stalinists, the unemployed organized into the WAA, NUL, and NUC were fused on a program which promptly turns them over to the AFofL labor skates and the New Deal relief administration.

The Lasser-Benjamin-Cannon bureaucracy have substituted parliamentary campaigns of lobbying for bills, for the militant action of the working class. The unemployed are told to become respectable and go hat in hand to their "representatives". The militant hunger marches and demonstrations at relief stations are now to be officially taboo.

The conference went on record in support of the "American Youth Act" to take care of the youth problems. This is in line with its whole policy of substituting militant mass action with parliamentary campaigns around bills introduced into Congress by bourgeois politicians.

The crowning achievement of this conference was the call for a Farmer-Labor Party. The cure-all for the workers after 7 years of capitalist crisis and bloody class conflicts is to be a petty bourgeois reformist party. This is just what the boss-class wants in this period: to harness the rising discontent of the workers with the existing social system.

Only two of the unemployed delegates, Hugo Oehler, who is secretary of the RWL, and Son Howley, member of the NEC YWL, representing locals from Illinois and Pennsylvania respectively, presented the line of a class struggle program. Their attempts to get the floor to speak on their resolutions were blocked by a steamroller which well rivaled Tammany Hall.

The conference succeeded in uniting all the unemployed organizations. But the class-collaborationist program it adopted spells the doom of this movement in advance. Class-collaborationist leaders cannot dissolve the class

struggle. The unemployed must organize a left wing on a militant class struggle program to fight these fakers.

REVIEW: "IDIOTS DELIGHT"
(cont. from page 13)

from his usual roles - that of an American song-and-dance man. He manages to bring all the hardness, disillusionment, devil-may-care attitude that one usually finds in these typically American products. The supporting cast cooperate by giving good performances - particularly the butler, who, even more in his appearance and his facial expressions than in the things he says, gives you a picture of the bewilderment of the average person at the sight of his country being plunged into a war, the cause and purpose of which he does not understand.

Although this play does not compare to "Bury The Dead", it does nevertheless provide an entertaining evening on a subject that is much closer to one's heart than the relative success of John or James in winning the hand and fortune of Mary.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH
(Cont from p 14)

The youth will have none of this. Its road is the road of militant struggles. No patchwork can save this tottering system of plunder and destruction. The day for peaceful solutions is at an end. Behind the mask of pacific formulas of Roosevelt stands the grim war machine (For the first time
(continued on page 19)

A S T H E Y S E E T H I N G S

.....Assemblyman McCampbell of New Jersey tells unemployed, ".....You are a lot of paupers, because you have been getting money you didn't work for"..... Don't you mean bosses, Mr. McCampbell?

.....U.S. to use rubber tires on heavy artillery in next war.
.....All the comforts of home.
.....For the guns, anyway.....

.....McAdoo For Court To Try Judges - N.Y. Times.....Now all we need is somebody to arrest the cops.

.....Continental Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution meets in solemn conclave.
.....Assails A.S.U. - Links it to youth movement and calls it Red.....A vicious amalgam.....

D.A.R. also urges members to buy only American-made American flags.....It's getting so a boss can't make a dishonest living out of patriotism, any more.....

....."Students of Poznan (Poland)...have decided to begin study...by means of a period of practical experience in the work shops" - N.Y. Times.....Might as well, boys - you won't get into any workshops after you're out of school.....

....."The Oxford Pludge is a patriotic oath because it states the patriotic conviction that another war would destroy everything worthwhile in American civilization" - the Beacon, Brooklyn College paper.....Yes, it's patriotic, all right, but haven't you got the reasons twisted?

"Twas the middle of April,
Scarcely a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous
day and year."

The dawn was breaking slowly over the New England hills. The sheep bleated sleepily in a nearby pasture and the spring air lay soft and cool over the drowsy meadows. Suddenly the quiet was broken by pounding hoofs; by a shout; the half-articulate voice of a man who has yelled much and who is tired.

The farmer started from his sleep. "Hannah", he called quietly "What's that noise?" She shook her head. Someone pounded the door heavily; the farmer picked up his squirrel rifle and opened the latch cautiously. He saw a dusty, travel-stained figure, a huge, panting horse, and he threw up his gun.

Easy there, neighbor," said the stranger, "It's a friend." He spoke quietly. "Rouse Lexington; tell everyone to get powder and ball ready. The British are coming!" The farmer nodded slowly, "Much obliged. We'll be ready." And he added, "Who are you, friend?" "The name is Revere", the stranger answered. "Just Paul Revere."

- Young Worker, April 21

"(Do young Communists love their country? This little poem, written by a member of the Young Communist League who lives in Colorado, answers that question). - Young Worker, poetry section.

Does anybody still say they don't?.....The poem is omitted here, due to widespread popular request.

* * * * *

MAY DAY POETRYMay Day In Moscow

A rift of wings and clouds around each sentried steepæ,
 Red flags licking like flames the gold of the great dome,
 Silence and sunlight and the bared heads of the people....
 The Red Army is coming home.

- Arturo Giovannitti

Shame On You, Lenin!

What have you ~~done~~ to us poets, Lenin?
 You have left us nothing to say
 In the usual phrases we set men in
 Who have their day.

In this modern world, we know it is you
 Who grow above the rest,
 But what is a poet going to do?
 How can it be expressed?

Gandhi the heroic, Wilson the tragic,
 Coolidge the comic - but which
 of a poet's terms can tell your magic,
 O Vladimir Ilitch?

Romantic? Yes, beyond a doubt.
 And yet you issued tracts,
 And you turned humanity inside out
 By a strict regard for facts.

- Witter Bynner

The Barricades

I, the France of the Marseillaise,
 I would have none of the German thrall.
 Flaming, I fought at the Marne's red ways,
 Made of my breast a brazen wall,
 Bulwarked the Meuse lest Verdun fall,
 Proudly massing a million blades.
 Now I cry to you, rebels all:
 "Tear up stones for the barricades!"

I, the France of the brave, bright torch,
 I have been raped and have drunk of gall.
 Ruthless, the alien cannons scorch
 Forest and orchard, hovel, hall.
 Soldiers of kings and tyrants crawl,
 Serving their masters, down my glades.
 Freemen, answer with bomb and ball
 Tear up stones for the barricades!

I, the France of the rebel hope,
 I am defeated after all.
 Grimly, my shattered legions grope,
 Striving to pierce the battle's pall.

(continued on page 19)

MAY DAY POETRY

(continued from page)

You who would free a world in thrall,
Rally about your palisades!

Rally before I falter, fall!
Tear up stones for the barricades!

Comrades, rise at the bugle call,
Workers and dreamers, men and maids!
Crimson flggs to the wind for Gaul!
Tear up stones for the barricades!

- Walter Adolphe Roberts

The Kanawha Striker

Good God! Must I now meekly bend my head
And cringe back to that gloom I know so well?
Forget the wrongs my tongue may never tell,
Forget the plea they silenced with their lead,
Forget the hillside strewn with murdered dead
Where once they drove me - mocked me when I fell
All black and bloody by their holes of hell,
While all my loved ones wept uncomforted?

Is this the land my fathers fought to own -
Here where they curse me - beaten and alone?
But God, it's cold! My children sob and cry
Shall I go back into the mines and wait,
And lash the conflagration of my hate -
Or shall I stand and fight until I die!

- A Point Creek Miner

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

(cont. from p16)

in American political history, units of the armed forces of the capitalist state participated in the parade that accompanied Roosevelt's speech in Baltimore.) All the cunning of the ruling class is directed towards swallowing the toiling and unemployed youth in its net. Against the crumbling, rotting capitalist society we must raise the ideal of a workers' rule

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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

U.S. IMPERIALISM IN LIBERIA

On April 23, Captain William Nabors, United States military expert, arrived in Monrovia, capital of Liberia. It was announced that he had come to the so-called "independent" African republic to renovate the military forces.

The modernization of the Liberian army is for the purpose of making it effective "in case of invasion and to keep order within the country." In other words, its got to be more efficient when the "backward tribes" protest at being forced to labor for practically nothing on the Firestone plantations

MILITARISM BOOMED BY PRESIDENT BENES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

At a speech at the Prague War College President Eduard Benes shed the mask of "peace" under which Czechoslovakian diplomacy has been working. He openly made a super-patriotic appeal to nationalist feeling.

Following his long-winded praise of the nation's militarist traditions, Benes went on to say: "Behind the army stands the whole nation. Therefore our endeavors must be concentrated on making our nation socially and economically prosperous."

Translated into simple language, this means: Don't demand higher wages and shorter hours; you'll be sabotaging our glorious military traditions. Benes' speech marks another step in the open drive to militarize youth - especially the workingclass youth - in preparation for the coming world slaughter.

Benes was supported for President by both the Socialist and Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia

* * *

PORTO RICAN SOCIALISTS VS. INDEPENDENCE

A three-sided fight on the question of independence for Porto Rico is now on. The Roosevelt forces, fresh from their victory in the Phillipine situation, are preparing to carry out the same tactic in the Latin-American colony. Their purpose is to give an appearance of independence while keeping the decisive economic and military control.

Against this there is on the one side the reactionary bloc in Congress, which stands against even this fake "independence", for a "mailed fist" policy. On the other side, are the Nationalists, fighting for outright independence. Although fighting on the false basis that Porto Rico can become independent under capitalism, it is the only one of three containing any progressive elements.

But the Socialist Party of Porto Rico, a member of the coalition controlling the Assembly, stands against independence, for statehood. Iglesias, leader of the Porto Rican SP and Federation of Labor (connected with the AFL) and delegate to the U.S. Congress, is fighting against any sort of independence, in the name of "national unity".

So far, no protest from the S.P. U.S.

LABOR STRUGGLES IN MEXICO

In Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 4th Internationalists have participated actively in the formation and leadership of a militant book-blacks union. Until recently the union was part of a united front of labor organizations, controlled by the C.P. But recently the militant union was expelled by the Stalinists because of opposition to the Peoples Front that supports Cardenas!

M.O.R.E.....M.A.Y.....D.A.Y.....G.R.E.E.T.I.N.G.S..

<p>GREETINGS FROM THE PITTSBURGH PA. UNIT RWL to the MAY DAY CALL TO ACTION</p>	<p>GREETINGS FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL - from Newcastle, Pa. comrades</p>
<p>YOUNGSTOWN OHIO YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE UNIT GREET'S SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE OF THE CALL TO ACTION</p>	<p>GREETINGS FROM CLEVELAND OHIO REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE</p>
<p>REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS LONG LIVE THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE and REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE Dale Edwards Blanche</p>	<p>REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS from the COLUMBUS OHIO R.W.L. UNIT to the MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION</p>
<p>FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL GREETINGS TO THE SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE OF THE - - CALL TO ACTION - DAVENPORT UNIT, R.W. L. -</p>	<p>GREETINGS TO THE MAY DAY ISSUE FROM: H. Smith A sympathizer Abe Kruger</p>

GREETINGS FROM
Adar Floring
Al Sander

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS
to the
SPECIAL MAY FIRST ISSUE OF
The CALL TO ACTION

GREETINGS FROM
Ruthe Davis
Art Carr

f r o m -

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. REVOLUTIONARY
WORKERS LEAGUE

GREETINGS FROM ANN GRAY, NPLD MEMBER, TO THE MAY FIRST CALL TO ACTION