YOUTH REBEL AGAINST POVERTY

Help Sustain “Spartacus”

We were compelled to skip three months of YOUTH SPARTA-
CUTS. On a number of occasions we have put the matter frankly before our read-
ers. Despite our ridiculously small expen-
ses we have not been able to cover them.

The New York comrades were, as us-
ual, the first to come across. We were able to get out a special Columbus Day
and Fearnot theme for New York. Chicago
sent in a few lines which helped get out the present number.

But do we have to continue in this fashion? You undoubtedly know that the
value of our paper is decreased with such in-
frequency, irregular issues. Our branches are seriously handicapped by their
work. Subscriptions cannot be obtained unless we can get out the paper each month.

Many problems arise which can be best
handled only by a youth press. Reports from various cities and groups of youth
come to us of how YOUNG SPAR-
TAS is beginning to hit the mark.

Now we saw before a big turn in our
movement. The fusion of the Communist League and the American Youth Party
into a new revolutionary party means that we must assume greater tasks, as-
semble the forces for a new revolu-
tionary youth league.

The press is an indispensable instru-
ment. Branches have been assigned monthly quotas. These should be fulfilled
regularly. Our readers can help us by
sending in donations, sales or order sub-
scriptions.

Publishing a youth paper in the midst of
the present poverty is a great job. We
can do it only if all chip in. Let us put it across!

Cops Help Fascists

New York City—Police cooperated
with Italian Fascists last week in
brutally dispersing peaceful, anti-Fascist pickets in front of the Academy of Music
on 14th St., where Mussolini’s Blackshirt Band was giving a performance. This
was done by order of Commissioner Val-
etine, Mayor La Guardia’s newest ap-
pointee. Many young workers were hurt
by the cops.

Pickets were armed for disorderly
conduct. Although none of the Fascists
ran away, and they even gave their
names and addresses openly to reporters,
one single Fascist was arrested. All of
these facts are confirmed by the reporter of the conservative New York Times.

YOUTH REBEL AGAINST POVERTY

Help Sustain “Spartacus”

Young boys and girls were the most
militant fighters in the last textile strike. These very same workers, many of
them have never seen the inside of a mill. Yet they courageously fought the armed
thugs of the textile operators in one town
after another.

Dirty snow, mud, broken pieces of glass in their eyes, did not frighten them.
They knew they were within the right, unmistakably fought side by side
with their parents, instinctively felt
that only militant struggle could better
their conditions.

Desperately poor strikers, seeing
no other road open to them. For years,
able and ready to go into the mills, they
could find no employment. Too much
food, too much wool, too much silk was
being worn, too much waste was taken.
Yet clothes were rags.

No help wanted; they heard week after
week, month after month, year after
year. Yet they wanted help, they wanted
work, they needed food, clothing and
shelter. But it was not forthcoming.

Equality for all, they sang in the
schools, was the rule in democratic
United States. But they saw their
fathers and mothers toiling and living
in poverty, while the mill hands and their
children were living in luxury, not work-
ing but enjoying life.

Democracy meant that when their par-
ents went on strike against the intense
exploitation of the textile owners, for
higher wages and better working conditions,
their children were not taught the same
lessons, but the local government with its
police, the state government and its na-
tional guards, the courts and prisons,
were all on the side of the bosses.

“The average girl of this age ex-
pects in normal times to go into the mills
and pass on to matrimony. There is no
work for her, and who among the boys
she knows can afford to marry her, or
who among the girls he knows wants
Walt Irwin, a feature writer for the
New York Sun.

Those were the feelings of the boys
and girls who fought at Sayville and
Woodbridge, Rhode Island. Growing
sections of youth throughout the country
are beginning to share in these moody
things, things which has to be done; we must
fight.

The majority of them, following their
parents, have looked to Franklin D.
Rossevelt as their savior. He was to give
them a new deal. But Roosevelt has been
president for two and a half years, given plenty of promises, promises,
promises, promises.

Has not Roosevelt abandoned child
labor in the textile mills without pre-
viding for the maintenance of the kids
thrown out of work? And when then
parents struck for better living condi-
tions, for more wages so as to provide
the needs of their children were not
the National Guards of the various states
called out to break up the strike? Did
Roosevelt "the friend of labor" interfere?
Yes, but not with the bloody work of the
National Guard, but rather by helping
them break the strike!

Will Roosevelt continue his hold over
the youth, over the working class? Al-
though some show signs of class recognization, for
high
wages and better working conditions,
the youth is not quick enough to
understand the concept of this "revolution". The recent poll of
the New School for Social
Digest, in which numerous working class
people, indicates that the tide is
turning against him. Other signs will
appear in the coming elections through-
out the country.

The boys and girls who are lost tied
by old traditions and habits will demand,
are already beginning to demand as the

Franz Bobzien Murdered by Nazis

The young militant anti-Fascist fighter of Socialists Workers Party of Germany, is
Franz Bobzien is reported to have died
in a Hamburg Nazi prison. Tortured,
starved or shot? There is no official re-
port of the cause of his death. But what-
ever the exact means used is it murder
at the hands of the Fascists.

Conrad Heiden was one of the four
German youth interviewed by the New York
international, Bobzien and his
brother were turned over to the Nazis
by the so-called democratic Holland gov-
ernment.

Recently Bobzien was sentenced to
four years imprisonment. But every
New York sponge means death. This young
militant, who was a member of the So-
cialist Youth League, connected with
the latest of the list of victims of
municipal Fascism.

Numerous tens of thousands linger in
the concentration camps. Others await sentence that is death! Several mem-
bers of the Socialist Workers Party were
recently arrested. The names are few
"traitors." The whereabouts of Tolger are
unknown. The loss of Bobzien’s com-
rades are in danger.

Are these anti-Fascist fighters to re-
mend defenses? Are we going to per-
mit the Fascists to increase their hold?
Now our own defense in their defense
have been smashed. The memory of young
Franklin D. Roosevelt always seems so.
He gave his life for the freedom of the world
who is to tell the story of this
generation. The struggle of the man-
many anti-Fascists is our struggle.

Let us exert all energy to build a pow-
ful united front movement for the de-
feat of the anti-Fascist prisoners. Let us
multiply our efforts a hundred-fold to
rush Fascism and wage war-

On Anti-Militarism

"We are conscious of the role which
militarism plays under capitalism; and,
adverse, we have not the remotest idea of
setting militarism above capitalism or
on a level with it because it constitutes
only a part of capitalism; it is, moreover,
scarcely a pecuniary and dangerous life manifestation of
capitalism. Our whole agitation against militarism is directed against
the life manifestations of capitalism in which it appears in many
guises. We can indicate the domain of the anti-militarist fight to a
specific extent as something alongside the trade-union struggle or even along-
side the co-operative and educational struggle if you will. In other words, we
are anti-militarists as anti-capitalists,"

Karl Liebknecht, 1917.
Student Notes

Anti-Fascism In the Schools

The arrival of 350 students from Fascist Italy is a serious warning. In both Italy and Germany the Fascists have been among the first to rally under the Fascist ban-
ner. This is the beginning of a new era in student life. The movement is not only a threat to the absence of a revolutionary party that will serve the students of America, but also to the very existence of democratic standards and the right to the democratic struggle of a party that offered a "release" from the hopeless political situations. The Fascists, therefore, cannot be accepted as a solution, but rather a dissolution—of life, culture, and freedom. Already, several schools and colleges in Los Angeles, have seen the organization of Fascist nuclei. In New York and other large cities, the Fascists have marched in full dress through the streets. The Los Angeles Federation of Teachers has called for the legal prohibition of the militant student groups.

Unfortunately, the student movement is at present governed by Fascists. In Italy, Mussolini went through two years: one as a member of the government and three years later as a member of the Fascist party. In California, many young men have been expelled from schools and universities because they were suspected of being Fascists. In the University of California, a number of the students have joined the Communist Party; among them is the well-known student organizer, Dr. Harold Kolb, who has been in residence in Italy this year. His work has been highly successful, and he has attracted a large following of students. He is now in residence in Los Angeles, where he has established a secret headquarters for his activities. He is known to have a large following of students, and he has attracted a large following of students. He is now in residence in Los Angeles, where he has established a secret headquarters for his activities. He is known to have a large following of students, and he has attracted a large following of students. He is now in residence in Los Angeles, where he has established a secret headquarters for his activities. He is known to have a large following of students, and he has attracted a large following of students. He is now in residence in Los Angeles, where he has established a secret headquarters for his activities. He is known to have a large following of students, and he has attracted a large following of students.

するに至るが、それは学生たちのためのものではない。彼らの目的は、社会的と精神的な問題を解決することであり、これを達成するために、学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生たちが協力することが重要である。学生た
STRIKE: WAVE SHOWS THE NEED FOR A LEFT WING

Month after month, the United States continues to be wracked by a strike wave that threatens to spread across the entire country. From the coast to coast, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, from the factory floor to the number class battlescens. Although the NRA has had its base on life extended now for months, it has not been able to stop the causes which make workers everywhere feel that they are being exploited. It has increased their resolve to continue the strike.
With the World Militant Youth Movement

International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth

Since the Luxembourg world youth conference, the International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth has been involved in a number of activities related to the Young Spartacists. The Bureau has held several conferences and workshops in various countries, including Germany, to discuss the struggle against fascism with the trade unions and political parties. The Bureau is a key player in the international network of militant youth movements.

Spain

A few weeks before the recent Spanish election, the Young Spartacists in Spain were considering a break with the Labor and Socialist (Second) International. The Spanish Young Spartacists ultimately decided to remain with the International, but their decision was a significant challenge to the Young Spartacists in other countries.

France

Our French Young Spartacists have broken with the Socialist party to join the Young Communist League. This decision was taken in response to the policies of the Socialist party, which the Young Spartacists feel are insufficient to address the needs of the working class.

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Book Review

Fontanella by Ignazio Silone

Fontanella, by Ignazio Silone, is a compelling novel that explores the struggles of the Italian working class during the fascist era. The story follows the life of Fontanella, a young man from the countryside who becomes involved in the fascist movement.

Fontanella's story is a powerful reminder of the dangers of fascism and the importance of fighting for democracy and freedom.

With the World Militant Youth Movement
The Lessons of the Spanish Revolt

The Spanish workers who heroically fought against reaction for the time being have made the revolution an international fact. We must now turn our attention to these brave fighters; to understand their struggle and to defend their comrades who are fighting in Spain, to help them recognize their fighting task.

The Spanish events give us an opportunity to discuss the question of the "peaceful revolution". Did we not read of the Spanish "democratic revolution" which would show a new road different from the Russian Bolshevik path? By peaceful and legal means, we told the workers of Spain that they would achieve their ends.

In the early days of the republic the Socialist party participated in the national government, in the cabinet with capitalist parties. Soon the illusions of "the democratic road" were cleared away. But the Bolshevik alternative was not yet accepted.

The Socialist workers were definitely moving to this program when the open struggle began.

What caused the struggle? What were the organizations of the workers, their strength and weakness?

The recent conflict broke loose when three fascists were accepted into the national government. The Fascist movement in Spain, particularly in its reactionary Catholic form, has grown into a strong movement as a result of the wave of reaction which followed the victory of Fascism in Germany and later in Austria.

The United Front

The lessons of the German and Austrian events did not fail to affect the Spanish workers. Local united fronts (Workers' Alliances) were formed in various parts of Spain. Only in the provinces of Barcelona and Oviedo did the Fascists operate alone. They included the Socialist party, the trade unions, the Anarchists and the Communist Left ("Trotskyites"). The Communist party (Stalinists) refused to join until the last minute. When the Anarchists and the Communist Left for a national workers' alliance was rejected by the leaders of the Socialist party.

During the armed struggle it was precisely those sections where workers' alliances had worked for some time, as in Catalunya and Asturias, that the workers were best organized and put up the greatest amount of resistance.

From this we can learn the lesson which was taught by the German events in a different form: a united front of all workers' organizations is needed to crush Fascism.

Further, the general strike called by the Socialist party was not prepared by previous struggles. The Spanish Socialists had rejected any struggles for partial economic or political demands. While they openly proclaimed for the dictatorship of the working class, a workers' republic which would crush all capitalist resistance to achieving socialism, they did not lead up to this decisive struggle through fighting for the partial gains of the workers (economic demands—freedom of press, speech, organization).

The Russian Bolsheviks, the only workers' party which successfully led a revolution, systematically defended the smallest needs of the workers and peasants, thereby arousing the most backward sections for revolutionary struggle.

A revolutionary general strike cannot be successful unless it occurs as a culmination of a series of mass struggles and strikes on the basis of partial demands. This is the lesson taught long ago by Lenin and Luxemburg and once again confirmed by the Spanish events.

The struggle between the revolutionary workers and reaction also revealed weaknesses in work among the peasants and soldiers. Here are two fields in which the Socialists of all countries have particularly failed. We have learned from the Spanish events the need of educating these masses in the aims and methods of the revolution.

Without them a successful Socialist revolution is not possible. Spain has again confirmed this view.

The Need for a Revolutionary Party

Above all, what was lacking in Spain was the clear cut Marxist revolutionary leadership which had always been the experience of the Bolsheviks under the conditions of the struggle in the past decade. It is only such a party which could have forged an effective fighting national united front, conducted partial struggles, won the peasants and the soldiers for the revolution.

To build such a party is the main task of the militant Spanish workers. The Communist Left ("Trotskyites") are in the forefront of the movement for the new revolutionary party. Their tasks have been seriously affected by arrests and imprisonment.

All workers' organizations, particularly the Socialist party, have suffered from the reaction. Largo Caballero, leader of the S. P. and Zamenof, president of the Socialist Youth League are in the bands of the Fascist murderers.

All Power to the Spanish Workers!

For their defense a mighty united front movement must be built. The more seriously and fundamentally we understand the Spanish events the better we will be able to help our comrades reconstitute their fighting front; the more capable will we be to fight our struggle in this country.

The Spanish workers have been temporarily defeated. They will arise again, inspired by their recent struggle, learning its lessons, more mighty than ever. All power to the workers!

Joe Carter

The Y.P.S.L. at the Crossroads

The Young People's Socialist League is at its crossroads. It has broken from Socialist reformism but has not yet adopted a clear-cut revolutionary program. It is too much under the influence of the pacifists, who are trying to keep it from turning its back on the Russian Bolsheviks. The Y.P.S.L. under the leadership of the Hilleys is definitely swelling toward revolutionary Socialism, reads an editorial in the official organ of the Y.P.S.L. (Challenge—October, 1934). But what is this revolutionary Socialism? Is it a definite move in the right direction? Is it, as a matter of fact, a realistic understanding of the need for a revolutionary party? Unfortunately, not.

The National Committee of the Y.P.S.L. as well as the majority of its members accept the meaningless but Radical sounding declaration of pacifists adopted at the Detroit Convention of the Socialist Party. In other words, they believe that there is more than one road to Socialism. Not only can capitalism be overthrown by freewheel and violent means but it is possible to achieve a consumer society peacefully.

Does this "revolutionary Socialism" mean the reform of the Second International of Vandervelde, the Belgian king's loyal servant, and Henderson, the British Labor Party's chairman of the "imperialist disarmament" conference? Apparently it does.

With what pride do the American Y.P.S.L. point to the militant Spanish Young Socialists? Today these brave comrades are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against their Spanish exploiters and for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For months they have been seriously considering the basic problems of the revolution. At the last national convention of the ministerially opposed the Fourth Internation. Only a few weeks before the outbreak of the revolution the Spanish young Socialists were planning to call an international conference of the Belgian, Swiss, Dutch and French young Socialists. To consider a united world organization of the Socialist International and the Second International. They undoubtedly fought for the expulsion of the right wing from the Socialist party and for the revolutionary epoch is power. They combined active struggle against the Fascist leaders with serious discussions of the needs of the revolutionary movement.

In a word, they made constant efforts—explicitly expressed—to follow the examples set by the Russian Bolshevik Lenin and Trotsky; and the German Spartacists, Liebknecht and Luxembourg.

The American Y.P.S.U. today have the choice of traveling along this road with increased speed or destroying their militant into non-revolutionary channels. Activity in the class struggle is indispensable but it must be guided by a Marxist program if it is to be progressive and revolutionary effective. The Y.P.S.U. have in recent times been very active in the class struggle, but with what results? Alongside of their good work they played the grim role of the conservative American Federation leaders. For example: the recent great textile strike.

Here they helped organize the workers, formed militant picket lines and gave support to the newly organized. However, when General and McMillan, supported by the Socialist Bierce, shamefully called after the strike of the bourgeois government's reformist editorials, "to the limits of their possibilities"

To the textile workers and in the working classes as a whole, who tomorrow, if not today, will recognize the miserable character of the "settlement", the militant Y.P.S.U. will appear as tools of the geniuses and McMillan. This despite their best intentions. The United States is the only country where such a program is possible. The Y.P.S.U. are in the midst of an revolutionary organization and a program even more sharply. Trade union problems, the struggle against Fascism, the struggle against militarism and imperialistic wars, all require definite, unanimous policies. The Y.P.S.U., not only has not such policies today but, if it follows the centrist leadership of the Socialist party, it will never have them.

How long will this floundering continue? One thing is certain: it cannot last for long. Class struggle events are moving too fast in the United States and abroad. Only the strongest on the fundamental problems of the revolution can push the Y.P.S.U. forward in a genuinely revolutionary direction. Clarity is obtained by careful study of the teachings of the revolutionary masters, the experiences of the workers' movements in all countries, and active participation in the daily battles of the working class.

The growing demand for the expulsion of the traitors to socialism and the American patriots like General McMillan, Kuhl, Anschutz, and Jasper McLevy, gives witness to the growing recognition by young Socialists of the need of a revolutionary party. The genuinely revolutionary elements in the Y.P.S.U. are moving toward the Fourth International. The leading young Socialists in France have recently joined the Fourth International. We have, in the United States, a great deal to contribute to clarifying some of the problems of the revolution in the minds of sections of the Y.P.S.U. The Spartacist Youth League has played a leading role in the fight of the united social human revolutionists against the radical pacifists and the anti-youth leagues. We have a small but growing body of all difficulties, to play an active role in the struggles of the youth, wherever possible, in spite of the difficulties with the young Fascist Y.P.S.U.

The great need of the moment is a new revolutionary party and youth league which will be an integral part of the Fourth International. The militant young Socialists of the Socialists must not lose heart toward the moment. From the statement that the foremost need within the Young People's Socialist League is a definitely organized Left wing group which strives in this direction. The Spartacist Youth have and will continue to do all that is possible to further this movement.
Proposed Amendments to Student Draft Resolution

(Superscribe for “2, 3, 4”)  

2. A separate organization for women students working in war work. This is necessary because women students have worked for decades in the war section of the student union, and have been active in the S.Y.L. in the various campaigns. The general methods of work include educational meetings, discussion groups, and active leadership in the campaigns. The women students are working on a variety of issues, including those of education, housing, and social justice. They are also involved in the local and national political movements. The proposed resolution will ensure that the voice of women students is heard within the student union.

3. The union of student organizations will be necessary in order to protect the interests of all students. This will involve the creation of a new organization, the Union of Student Organizations, which will be responsible for coordinating the activities of all student organizations. The proposed resolution will provide a framework for this organization, and will ensure that it is able to function effectively.

4. The national student organization is not only possible, but desirable. While its composition may change over time, its purpose remains to represent the interests of all students, and to protect their rights. The proposed resolution will provide a mechanism for the national student organization to be established, and will ensure that it is able to function effectively.

The proposed amendments to the student draft resolution are designed to ensure that the voice of all students is heard within the student union, and that the interests of all students are protected. These amendments will be discussed further in the upcoming meeting of the student union.
We regret below a letter of the National Committee of the Spartacus Youth League to the New York Times on the subject of the Young Peoples Socialist League and the latest anti-Fascist demonstration at the Y.P.S.L., New York.

The letter was written on the 20th of September, 1934, and we reproduce it in full below.

June 30, 1934

Dear Walter Deane,

We regret to learn that you are planning to write a column on the situation in the Soviet Union. As a result of your recent visit to the U.S.S.R., you have become aware of the great strides that have been made in that country. We are confident that your article will provide a valuable contribution to the understanding of this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Walter Deane

[Editor's Note: The letter was sent by a representative of the Young Communist League to the New York Times, expressing concern about the situation in the Soviet Union and its potential implications for the United States.]
The Spanish workers of field and factory were the first to feel, and one of the last to feel, the pinch of the economic crisis. The 1930s found them ‘out of work’ in Spain, as they had been throughout the world. They experienced the same desperate situation as they did the world over, food prices rising, breadline workers holding out, and unemployment rising. Workers and their families were forced to turn to the Salvation Army for help.

Governor Supports Reactions

For many months, the three-year-old Spanish Republic was in a state of political fermentation. The conservative government of Prime Minister Alvarado was constantly taking away from the workers and poor farmers, one after another of the palaces and estates they had won in the revolution of 1931. Workers’ organizations were suppressed, their leaders imprisoned and some killed. The government of the republic was unable to support any of the reactionary elements of the monarchy; the anti-republican forces of the king, in control of the military, took over. It was clear that a showdown would have to come sooner or later.

Meanwhile the Spanish workers, who are divided ideologically into many different groups - Socialists, Syndicalists, Anarchists, Stalinists, Trotskyists, etc., had been discussing and learning the important lessons of the German events of 1930. They realized that in Germany, Hitler had been able to amass a huge army of workers and poor farmers, and that the result was a tyranny of the most repressive, most vicious and most brutal kind. With the new government’s support, they would be able to crush the workers and peasants, and to establish a new form of slavery.

The Insurrection

On the night of October 25, 1931, the workers in Spain rose up in rebellion against the government. They did so by organizing a general strike and by seizing the police stations and stations of the train companies. They occupied the main railway stations, factories, schools, and government offices. They established a provisional government, called the “Popular Front,” which proclaimed the establishment of a workers’ and peasants’ republic.

The Insurrection lasted only a few days. The government of Alvarado was overthrown and the new government was installed. The workers had won a victory.

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Where it has done some excellent work in organizing the workers. Here the major motive is straightforward, a courageous field or- ganizing and attracted excellent militant workers. The re- sult has been the formation of the small but growing A.W.P. The new party, the Workers’ Revolutionary Party, will be a section of the Worker’s Alliance, and it will be a section of the Workers’ Alliance of America, which is a section of the Socialist International. The Workers’ Revolutionary Party will be a section of the Worker’s Alliance, and it will be a section of the Socialist International.