

LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

A Stalinist Meeting In Chicago

Chicago.—After months of campaigning, at mass meetings and in print, by the Left Opposition, the local German Stalinists have finally been made aware of the Fascist danger in Germany. At last they got to the point of calling a protest meeting. But how? The anti-Fascist meeting held by the "Chicago Arbeiter Club" at the Social Turnhalle on March 5 gave new evidence of the false evaluation of the present events in Germany on part of the CP comrades. Instead of appearing as a brother organization of the KPD—that is, as Communists—they are hiding behind the mantle of the Arbeiter Club.

After a short speech in German, an English speech was made by comrade N. Blattner. It was an aggregate of platitudes often culminating in statements which had to be retracted immediately after loud guffaws from the audience. One of these gems was the contention that only recently "the Spanish Fascists and their king were chased out with machine guns" and that the same is bound to happen elsewhere. Asked who it was that chased out the Spanish Fascists and who it is that is standing at the head of the government in their place, the speaker was puzzled, but like a good Stalinist he quickly recovered to retort: "It was the Republicans and the social Fascists, who are only slightly different from the other Fascists."

Another such clumsy turn of speech was the assertion that the "capitalist system has broken down everywhere except in the Soviet Union". That was meant of course for the Nazis present, who were profuse in their applause on this point. It was not at all surprising therefore when after the many questions asked, the speaker got sick at heart and instead of giving a factual answer to the question, replied with the well-known muddling method to many of the questions.

The Leninist application of the united front in the Kornilov period in Petersburg, cited by the Left Opposition, was painted as a Trotskyist lie by him. Lenin could not have given the instructions—because he was not in Petersburg! The demand of the Opposition for a united front with the social democratic party and the trade unions (from top to bottom) was distorted by the speaker in his reply as if the "Trotskyists" wanted to build an unconditional bloc with the social democracy. In his tirade against "counter-revolutionary Trotskyism" Blattner did not achieve anything new. His frenzy did not help him any either. The workers present listened attentively to the arguments presented and did not allow themselves to be swayed by the lynching spirit. In the discussion that followed our comrades Giganti, Mashow, Martin, Satir, Bornstein, etc., participated. The views of the Left Opposition were as adequately presented as is possible in the five minutes that are granted.

A resolution was proposed by comrade Martin and accepted by the meeting, demanding that the Arbeiter Club send out an appeal to ALL workers organizations for the purpose of forming a united front against Fascism. The Stalinists showed how they proposed to fight Fascism by a resolution which called merely for a telegram of protest against the Fascist terror to be sent to the German embassy in Washington! Literature and Militants were sold and discussion held long after the meeting was over. —F. M.

Oehler Meeting In St. Louis

St. Louis.—The two meetings arranged for comrade Oehler in St. Louis were well attended and the workers present were attentive and sympathetic to our viewpoint on the German question. The Militant as well as other literature was eagerly reached for.

In the next room, adjoining the hall where our meeting was held—on the South side—four or five Stalinists were in session. The purpose of their meeting was the formation of a "literary club", which evidently was a flop because no workers attended to hear the Stalinist interpretation of literature. They were invited to attend our meeting. They came in, sat down for about five minutes and then returned to their retreat to

Stalinists Merge With Balbontin

Important news! The Spanish C. P., which numbers two to three thousand members, has just "taken to its bosom" the Socialist Revolutionary Party... which numbers fully 8,000.

Let us call things by their name; the C. P. of Spain has gone from crisis to crisis, it has driven from its midst the Left Opposition, it separated from Maurin's Right wing group. Finally, on orders from Moscow, it expelled its entire Political Bureau (Bullejos-Adame Trilla). It has just taken a new step by merging with Balbontin's Socialist Revolutionary Party.

This "party", led by those who are called in Spain Jabalías (Bloody) Balbontin and Company, is supported partly by the radical bourgeoisie, partly by the poverty-stricken layers of the peasantry and the anarchist circles. It disseminates a sheet with quite a large circulation. La Tierra—a truly demagogic piece of confusion! Mr. Balbontin, its leader, a notorious adventurer, is a deputy. He was, it seems, won over by

continue their literary discussion. It is significant that the leader of this group is Sernich, the Stalinist who is most active in expelling Left Oppositionists from the ILD in St. Louis.

At the North side meeting, Orville Smith, a young Stalinist fanatic, constantly made notes on a very large sheet of paper. Every one present noticed him thought he was making notes for a short speech on Germany from the Stalinist viewpoint. When he was finally given the floor for ten minutes (which was extended to fifteen) imagine our surprise when the only remark he made about Germany was that he knew nothing about it! The bankruptcy of this individual was further exposed by his admission that not only did he know nothing about Germany but that he knew nothing about anything else except St. Louis. This, from a representative of the political party of the world's greatest internationalist, Lenin! His entire fifteen minutes were devoted to the slander of the local members of the Opposition, particularly Roberts and Payer who have been active in party auxiliary organizations.

Other Stalinists also had their say. One of them asked the hoary question, "If Trotsky is a friend of the workers why was he called from the Soviet Union, the Workers Republic?" A German Stalinist remarked, that being a German, no one could tell him anything about the German situation! This individual walked out of the meeting in feigned disgust, evidently hoping that others would follow. His rise failed as the other workers sat eagerly by waiting for comrade Oehler's reply. The reply was brief, because of lack of time, but nevertheless to the point—dealing crushing blows to the lies and slanders of the political bankrupts who call themselves Communists. At their complaint of lack of time to present their viewpoint (!) we offered them plenty of time if they would meet us in debate at some near date. This proposal left them stunned and wordless, and they walked out of the meeting considerably crestfallen.

A United Front from the Top?

At the first session of the Congress Organization Committee of the N. Y. Free Tom Mooney Conference, in which Stalinists have the control, a serious discussion arose over the question of the united front. The question arose in connection with the problem of broadening the conference.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the Committee that the crux of the problem was the approach to the SP and A F of L. It was proposed to send a delegation to the SP City Central Committee and the AF of L Central Trades and Labor Alliance to invite them into the work of the conference. To bring them in, it was proposed to offer them a number of places on the Congress Organization Committee equal to the number held by any other single group. It was further proposed that the invitation specify that all participants agreed in advance not to "attack" other organizations. Nessin was elected to this delegation.

The Left Opposition which is represented on the Committee proposed that the Committee issue a leaflet to the Socialist and A F of L workers asking them to raise in their organizations the questions of why their organizations did not participate in the Conference and asking them to demand that they participate as organizations. This was voted down. The vote was one for; all the others against.

Following the rejection of our proposal, Winter proposed an open letter to the SP and A F of L embodying the proposal of the delegation. A lively passage of arms took place over this proposition between Nessin and Winter. Nessin was opposed to the open letter. He argued that we must give the appearance of sincerity to our proposal to the SP and AF of L. He was afraid that an open letter would frighten them away.

The Left Opposition proposed an open letter to the SP and AF of L asking them to appoint committees to meet with a sub-committee of the Congress Committee to work out the means of drawing them into the work of the conference. The motion was defeated. Winter's carried.

As it stands now the party is swinging to the Right. The people

Stalin and is preparing to take a trip to the USSR. So the die is cast.

who but yesterday thundered that the united front from below was the simon-pure Marxian version, are today beginning to tread in the steps of the Anglo-Russian Committee policy. From the united front below the Stalinist zigzag is moving toward the united front from the top. Therein lies the danger.

Bureaucratic Centrism cannot consistently carry out a correct policy. In the process of oscillating from the extreme of ultra-Leftism to the extreme of Right opportunism Stalinism strikes a point at which it appears to coincide with the Marxian policy of the Left Opposition. The Left Opposition strives with all its influence to hold the policy to the correct line. But the nature of bureaucratic Centrism makes this impossible for the Stalinists. They continue their course.

At the present the direction is toward the united front from the top. Left Oppositionists must be on guard. —T. STAMM.

The Opposition in Bethlehem

Allentown-Bethlehem Pa. — We workers of this vicinity are fortunate enough to have been "educated" and "organized" by the 14th "organizer" sent to us since 1929 from the District office of the C. P. in Philadelphia. Each of these organizers—or rather disorganizers—claims that the previous one made all the blunders and mistakes, but that he (the present one) has the right pattern for the solution of all the workers' troubles. Let us see what comrade Powers—on orders from above—is doing.

In January 1933 the local branch of the Allentown S. P. issued a call for a united front conference. The conference was held in the same month, with the participation of 35 delegates representing about 25 organizations. Among them were also organizations controlled by the C. P., mostly unemployeé councils and fraternal organizations.

The purpose of the conference was to protest against the rapacious, commissary plan of Governor Pritchard, which intends to reduce the relief of adult workers to \$41 a week and \$27 for children. The demand was: cash relief of \$7.00 per week and an additional \$1.00 for each dependent, and other demands for relief.

It was also decided by the conference to hold a demonstration on Feb. 7, at which no other banners were to be displayed but those calling for relief. This was instigated by the S. P. delegation. This same delegation perpetrated another shameful deed upon the conference, by the move that thanks be extended to a gentleman, supposed to be from the chain stores, for his donation of \$45.00 for leaflets. It was just a simple trick, for the money was never given. On Feb. 7 the demonstration started, on the basis of the united front, with a mass meeting in the Trainmen's Hall. On the platform was the S. P. organizer, Leary Heimbach and the C. P. organizer Powers. A resolution committee was elected. After this, someone from the crowd of about 1200, moved that the Tom Mooney banner, which was displayed in the hall by Communist sympathizers, be removed and not be carried to the Court House where the resolutions committee was to present its demands to the county commissioners. (About 2000 people demonstrated at the court house.) This motion was seconded and a general melee began. A vote was finally taken, not against the Mooney banner but for Powers to get off the platform. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. The writer of these lines voted with the rest of the comrades against the removal of Powers. But we remained in the minority and Powers had to step down from the stage. This was defeat number one.

At the same time I had collected all available copies of the Militant and distributed them in and outside of the hall. A few days later, the Slovak Rovnost Luda (a Stalinist daily) wrote the usual "and not for the first time—slander against me, recommending that I be expelled from the Slovak Workers Club because of my 'counter-revolutionary activities'". At the instigation of Powers, they shamelessly called me "stool pigeon" and similar epithets. At the SWC in Allentown they, together with a few misled and fanatical workers, decided to expel me from the Slovak Workers Home for the simple reason that I distributed a few copies of the Militant.

After the Feb. 7 incident in the Trainmen's Hall, Powers decided to break with the united front, issuing a mimeographed leaflet calling the local leaders of the S. P. traitors to the Mooney cause. Simultaneously, he issued another leaflet calling the workers of Allentown to another demonstration at the Court House on Feb. 14th. About a half a dozen of us showed up! Defeat Number Two.

And now as a result of this stupid act of Powers the united front is completely smashed and the workers look at each others as enemies.

With the best of intentions and in a comradely spirit I called Powers' attention to the mistakes committed. But to no avail—the same epithets were hurled against me as previously.

After a few unemployed councils were formed, one was also organized in our township with our participation. Delegates were elected on Feb. 25 to the hunger march on Harrisburg on March 1. The delegates returned on March 4 and made a report in the Bethlehem Hungarian Hall. About 400 workers, mostly youngsters—the new recruits of the Stalinist machine—educated on orders from above—turned out to listen to the delegates. It was torture to listen to the "reports". We pity those young enthusiasts whom we regard as victims

International Workers' School

AMERICAN HISTORY
A Series of Lectures, by JACK WEBER
Given Every Monday, at 8 P. M.

- April 3. European Background of American History
- April 10. The Period of Colonization
- April 17. The American Revolution
- April 24. The Bourgeois coup d'Etat—the Constitution
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- May 8. The Frontier and Its Influence
- May 15. The Civil War—the Conflict between Opposed Economic Systems
- May 22. The Reconstruction Period
- May 29. Agrarian Movements
- June 5. The Early Labor Movement
- June 12. The Modern Labor Movement
- June 19. American Imperialism

Outlines of each lecture and references will be given to all students.
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A Series of Lectures by Max Shahtman, Editor of the Militant
Four sessions have already been held on the following topics: The Fight for Party Democracy; "The New Course" by Leon Trotsky. The Defeat of the German Revolution, 1923—"The Lessons of October" by Leon Trotsky. The Opposition Program for Industrialization. The Left Opposition Program for Collectivization. The Anglo-Russian Committee. The Chinese Revolution of 1925-1927.
The sessions are held on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 P. M.

The May Day Conference

(Continued from page 1)

between these two faces of the Stalinist Janus which took place in the resolutions committee of the May Day Conference.

Here, again, as in the Mooney Committee session, Nessin leans far to the Right. Winter's position is not as clear. He appears to stand half-way between the ultra-Leftist position of yesterday and the Right wing position of Nessin. No doubt further developments will make the picture clearer.

In the days when the Left Opposition was hammering on the gates of the Stalinist conferences organized under the ultra-Leftist sign of the united front from below, the difference between our position on the united front question and the Lovestonite position was not as clear to the Communist workers as a whole as it is becoming today. This great advantage for us is an indirect result of the party's half turn on the united front question.

Heretofore, we had to fight for admission to the conference. That is how we won the respect of the party membership.

Today we are all seated. We utilize the opportunity and the beginnings of worker's democracy accorded the Left Opposition to explain our conception of the united front, to elucidate our policy of face to the party, and to throw our weight into the scale to broaden the conference from the point of view of strengthening Communism. The Lovestonites pursue a different policy. They fill their conception of the united front with a content manifestly hostile to the party and sympathetic to the social democracy. As a result, they antagonize the conferences they attend. In this negative way, they differentiate themselves from us and help us make clearer the differences on this point among the three wings in the Communist movement.

The resolutions adopted by the conference were not satisfactory. The main resolution on May Day gave a false perspective of the war danger; it was Hathaway's. The Resolutions Committee voted down our motions to include demands for the six hour day and long term credits for the Soviet Union. The latter demand was simply ignored. In rejecting the first Winter explained that we have to distinguish our demands from those of the demagogic AF of L leadership! The special resolution on Fascism avoided most of the errors of Hathaway's speech but was an abstract protest. The Committee rejected our proposal to demand a united front of all working class organizations in Germany against Fascism.

The conference decided to issue an open letter to the Socialist party and A. F. of L. inviting them to participate in the organization of one united May Day demonstration. The conference agreed to allow all organizations participating in the demonstrations to march under their own banners. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets will be printed calling on all workers and workers' organizations to unite for a gigantic demonstration. The Left Opposition will do its utmost to achieve this aim. —T. STAMM.

INTERNATIONAL WOMANS DAY IN DAVENPORT

Davenport, Iowa.—International Women's Day was observed in Davenport, Iowa, by members of the Workers Educational Forum, sponsored by the Communist League of America (Opposition). A meeting was held, with about 50 workers in attendance. Comrade Papoun, organizer, called the meeting to order and introduced the speaker, comrade Jessie Behr, who spoke on the subject, "Shall women work in factories?" This followed by questions and discussions—a few of the other comrades supporting the positive side of the topic.

Let us hope that this International Women's Day will have rallied more women comrades to the work of Communism. —J. E. B.

of Stalinist miseducation. These youngsters will be excellent material provided the party is in the hands of the membership, with workers democracy as its guiding internal principle. All this should be with the goal in view to raise their political level, which in turn will induce independent thinking from which springs the much needed initiative that is so sadly lacking today. —O. D.

Bank Holiday & Concentration

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is only half of the process. At the same time they must reorganize and improve production at home in order to undersell the other capitalists on the world market. The liquidation of the internal debt is a major part of this. And the move the imperialists are making now with the banking structure is the key to this necessary change through a graduated plan of attack upon the lesser exploiters and the working class.

The banking crisis brought another factor to the surface that we have always pointed out. Now the evidence is clearer. We have rejected the theory current in the American Communist movement that the American imperialists were one bloc against the other sections and classes. We know that when it comes to a struggle against the working class or other imperialist nations their unity can be obtained in the fight because the interests of the groups of financiers run parallel. However, we also know that a constant fight between the groups of financiers to gain hegemony of the whole at the expense and elimination of the other sections of the American financiers is a point of elementary understanding to the Marxists, if it is not to many Stalinists.

To point out to the workers in the election campaign that Hoover and Roosevelt are heads and tails of the same coin is correct, but to stop at this point, as the Stalinists do, is to leave unanswered another important problem. Imperialists support both Hoover and Roosevelt but different groups of American financiers cast their lot with each office boy. It is true that in the main they are united against the industrialist, the middle class and the workers. This is natural. While they have this united front against the other lesser, exploiters and the workers, clearly revealed in their program, it is also true that the different groups of financiers have their struggle for domination. And at this point, we find the advantage of one group of financiers' candidate, Roosevelt, against the other group of financiers' candidate, Hoover. Roosevelt can talk against the "money interest", the "Wall Street crowd" and line up the support of the confused workers and the middle-class middle class and reformers. That is how the war lords in China "fight" imperialism and that is how the capitalist politicians from Roosevelt on down to the socialists fight "Wall Street".

It looks as though Mitchell is with the "wrong" group of financiers. Now there is a movement on foot to "draft" Pole as Controller. La Salle Street supports Pole against the Wall Street man, Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve. The truth is that it is not La Salle Street vs. Wall Street. The groups of financiers struggling for domination have their connections all the way down the banking structure.

Working class or capitalist politics must find the key to open the lever that will pull the greatest number of factors for the class interest. The group of imperialists supporting Roosevelt was successful in its first major move along this line. Will it be able to keep it up? At least Hoover may take lessons from Roosevelt. The idea is—that whenever you hand the bankers a billion, or the navy a half billion just hand the worker a glass of beer or any other stop and the misleaders of labor will call it fifty-fifty. —H. OEHLER

PEEKSKILL MEETING

For the first time the viewpoint of the Left Opposition was presented at a mass meeting of the progressive school of Mohagan Colony, Peekskill, New York on Saturday, March 25. About 100 colonists heard comrade Carl Cowl analyze the German crisis and the urgent need of effecting a united front of workers organizations against Fascism. After considerable heated discussion, in which socialists, anarchists and Stalinists took issue, the speaker was invited to a debate or a symposium to be arranged in the near future, at which the position of the Left Opposition would again be presented.

MINNEAPOLIS MASS MEETING

A mass meeting against Fascist terror will be held in Minneapolis, Saturday, April 8, at 8 P. M. in the Mayor's Reception Room of the Court House. Comrades V. R. Dunne and Clem Forsen of the Communist League of America (Opposition) will be the speakers.

The American Capitalist Paradise

HOOVERVILLE

Continued from last issue

When months passed in constant fear of being thrown out of his shack by police, when his clothes and his shoes begin to wear out and his ambition and hope begin to fade, different psychological characteristics also appear in the resident of "Hooverville"; he starts drinking more heavily wherever and whenever he has a chance; he acquires a profound aversion to any activity; he develops a strange childish expectation that he may strike in some way, somehow, a tremendously promising opportunity. This is something like the alluring dream of marrying a millionaire's daughter. If this hope for opportunity were such that its realization might reasonably be expected he would start to battle anew for his life. Till he wins out. But if one asks him of what nature is the opportunity he expects to find, he answers that it may happen that he will by chance "find a roll" in the streets; or save a rich man's son from the East River; or he may find suddenly a very good job; or he may invent something; or he may inherit a big fortune; or—or....

Led by such faint hope—very faint, almost nothing in his mind, but strong enough in his sentiment—he strikes to his cabin, hammers and patches it inside and out, and goes out for his "kill". He has lost his ability to concentrate on anything sensible.

How can such psychological features, seemingly fatal to any man, be explained? Life is dark and hopeless for him; nothing is left of his ambition, except gloomy thoughts and memories. The hopeless hand-to-mouth existence into which he has been forced by the capitalist system, is of all things least conducive to organizational inclinations. Under the influence of capitalistic propaganda for "better times", he not only becomes incapable of united class action, but ceases to desire it even, preferring to remain by himself in the isolation that is his lot in this society—he becomes an anti-social animal.

But after all, the case cannot be hopeless for us, the class-conscious section of the workers of Hooverville. We should systematically be on the job of educating and organizing the others. They are at present knit together by notions of nationality, common customs and "jungle-feeling"; it is up to us to transform some of that into economic class consciousness. We should make that our goal.

If we could draw them into action, into the class struggle, their life with all its drawbacks would be worth while for all of them. They would have a purpose.

It is for the workers themselves to grasp the unwelcome opportunity placed in their hands by the capitalist class, to use their leisure time in sorting and arranging the values in their lives and direct it into collective mass action. The workers in Hooverville have a tremendous asset of non-work at their command. The realization of this exceptional opportunity depends mainly on the workers themselves, and partly on the revolutionary organizations, particularly unemployed councils. Their forced leisure is the most effective tool they could wish for, provided they will use it constructively.

Granted that the workers' self-expression must come mainly through his own initiative, what should the revolutionary organizations do to help them along? They should systematically in

form them of all revolutionary mass activities by supplying them with leaflets and papers and have a few comrades reside in the "village" for that purpose. They should encourage and promise to help to defend their meager dwellings against the city authorities when the time comes for such a task. There is a tendency on the part of most workers in Hooverville to become so psychologically adjusted to their physical and social surroundings that they experience a strong dissatisfaction when attempts are made to transfer them to a new environment. This state of mind should be utilized and organized into physical resistance when such action is taken by police.

The worker's mind today is in a restless state and needs a steady and vital element. The inspiring influence of mass demonstrations and action must reach these people, for whom the unemotional lecture hall and the printed page have little appeal. The unemployed councils should approach the settlement on this basis. The worker in Hooverville needs what every other worker needs—a satisfactory purpose in life apart from the business of making a mere living. The value of spare-time, constructively employed for the demands of immediate relief, should not be overlooked by the revolutionary worker.

The actual work in the East River Hooverville where there are at present 250 workers in 80 shacks, has been so far of a purely propaganda nature on the part of one comrade. For a short period he represented a small section of more advanced workers in downtown unemployed councils, and was functioning there in its executive committee. He also led a body of workers in the "relief March" to the City Hall, last September. The unfortunate incident on the corner of 7th Street and Avenue A last summer where two workers were killed, spelled the end of his work; he was told, indirectly, not to hang around the "hall" any longer. That checked the work temporarily, but that incident should not stop the councils from selecting others for the work.

The Hoovervilles should be converted from what was first a mere geographical locality, to a real workers' stronghold. That is to say, a stronghold with sentiments, revolutionary spirit and a purpose of its own.

When the first man set off a piece of land and said "this is mine," the enslavement of the workers began, until we see now, in Roosevelt's words "man, born free, everywhere in chains." This cannot go on much longer, the future belongs to the proletariat, not to capitalists, the profiteers, the landlords and the inheritors.

The psychological character of the workers in Hooverville is extremely emotional, impulsive, violent, irreligious and extreme in action, displaying mainly the harsher emotions and the less refined sentiments.

This is just what is needed. Comrade Trotsky wrote once: "All efforts ought to be made to concentrate the bitterness, the anger, the protest, the rage, the hatred of the masses, to give those emotions a common language, a common goal, to unite, to solidify ALL THE PARTICLES OF THE MASSES... to summon all the revolutionary forces to simultaneous action."

UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS — PENETRATE INTO A NEW TERRITORY! —PAUL SCHWALBE.

The Youth United Front in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

policies of the Communist party which played into the hands of social democracy. All talk of fusion with the socialists was nonsense and false. He supported Joel's criticism of the Yipsel attitude towards the Conference and asked the Conference officially to criticize the Yipsels and again invite them to participate in the April 1 demonstration and the permanent committee of the Conference.

Resolutions on the defense of the Soviet Union, against the persecution of the Jews in Germany, for the release of all class war prisoners, and for the class war prisoners' demonstration against Fascism and for a resolution calling upon the Communist International, the Labor and Socialist International and the International Committee of Left Socialist parties to cement a united front against Fascism was passed.

Another resolution was introduced from the floor by the Lovestonites instructing the permanent committee to invite the YPSL to participate in the April 1 demonstration and elect a representative on the Committee. The Left Opposition introduced a counter-resolution which criticized the Yipsel boycott of the Conference and invited them to join the permanent committee and the April 1 demonstration. The Y. C. Lers refused to criticize the Yipsels!

At the conclusion of the first session the Rand School delegates withdrew because of the criticism of the socialists and the Yipsels. This despite the fact that they had opened the Conference with a criticism of both the social democrats and the Communists. Later, however, they returned to the Conference.

In the next day's session the Young Communist League made a statement on the previous session: The official reports were poor; there was too much political squab-

bling. The YCL was to make it clear that it will refrain from all attacks on the participating groups during the period of the united front unless any of them violate the minimum program accepted. This was a slap at comrade Joel of the Workers' School (that is, the Communist party) which clearly reveals the opportunist nature of the Comintern manifest's statement on not attacking the social democratic organizations—for even the Yipsels who had refused to join the Conference were not to be criticized!

In the discussion of preparations for the demonstration before the German consulate it was pointed out that the only paper which carried the call for the Conference was the Young Spartacus. Other groups pledged that their press would carry announcements of the demonstration. A resolution to boycott the Olympics to be held in Berlin carried a permanent committee of eleven was elected from the different political tendencies present. The Left Opposition has one comrade on the committee. The Committee was empowered to broaden its membership and particularly to draw in the Yipsels, the Rand School, the Young Circle League and the League for Industrial Democracy.

All are urged to participate in the mass demonstration before the German consulate. The demonstrators will gather at Whitehall and South Sts., Saturday, April 1 at 11:00 A. M. Members of the Spartacus Youth Club and sympathizers of the Left Opposition will meet at our headquarters at 126 E. 16th Street, 10:30 A. M.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

The next issue of the Militant will carry some highly important correspondences from Berlin which shed light on the true state of affairs there, as viewed by direct witnesses. In addition, there will be reports from other parts of Germany, as well.