

THE

CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

Make the YOUTH VOTE into a SOCIALIST vote in '36

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JULY, 1936

Three Cents

YOUTH ACT CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Socialists, Youth Congress Ask Aid for Young

3,000 MEET AT YOUTH CONGRESS

CLEVELAND—Three thousand delegates, an average of two to a participating organization, are expected to attend the Third American Youth Congress on July 3 to 5, to decide the fate of the congress. Awaiting their decisions will be scores of thousands of youth, in organizations nominally affiliated to the Congress, but who have never been drawn into joint activity; and hundreds of thousands more, whose delegates will be present, but who may be reserved for the same destiny.

Even more important than the delegates will be the official observers, who will represent the millions of young people in organizations awaiting the outcome of the Congress before deciding whether to affiliate. Among these will be the representatives of the National Council of Methodist Youth, an organization of 1,500,000 members.

Expect Differences
Among the most important problems confronting the delegates will be the question of scrapping the Declaration of Rights of America Youth, adopted at the last Congress, the question of limiting the Congress to activities for the American Youth Act, and the ways and means of extending the struggle for the Act.

Member and potential member organizations object to the Declaration of Rights because it commits the Congress to a program ideologically and tends to limit its size and effectiveness. They see in the American Youth Act, on the other hand, both a purpose and a means to unite all youth organizations for an immediate and important demand of young people.

Two Line-Ups
These organizations, the "united front group," which include the Young Socialists, also favor the elimination of publications, membership clubs, and programmatic declarations of any sort of the Congress, wishing it to be a medium for uniting the efforts of existing organizations, institutions, and opinions rather than a substitute for them.

Another group, including some liberals and the Young Communists, who have largely scrapped the united front idea for the "people's front" in accordance with their "new line," wish to make of the Congress an involved organization, which would achieve "acceptability" not by avoiding programmatic commitments but by submerging left wing ideology under a liberal philosophy acceptable to a larger

(Continued on Page 2)



"HIS YOUTHFUL SPIRIT makes him one of us." Norman Thomas addresses striking, sleeping strikers at the great New York youth strike last September.

Thomas, Nelson to Run on Platform Endorsing Youth-Help Act

CLEVELAND—For Thomas, Nelson, and the American Youth Act!

After a series of nominating and seconding speeches marked by appeals to youth, a wildly demonstrative Socialist convention here nominated Norman Matson Thomas, veteran Socialist candidate, and George A. Nelson, farm leader, to run for president and vice president on what turned out to be the only platform supporting the American Youth Act as opposed to the wage-cutting National Youth Administration.

Making the original nomination, Harry, W. Laidler of New York declared, "We need as our nominee this year an inspirer of American youth, bewildered, discouraged, before our chaotic civilization. I know of few men in America who are influencing as powerfully as is our comrade, the thinking youth in the institutions of higher learning and in the ranks of labor."

CONVENTION GETS RID OF OLD GUARD

In addition to choosing a platform and candidates, the Socialist Party convention—

Refused to recognize the reformist and bureaucratic New York "old guards" as part of the Party.

Substituted Delson, Raskin, and Rhodes for O Neal, Graham, and Krzycki on the national executive committee.

Voted for a membership workers' legal defense organization.

Declared refusal to support any war; against collective security; for turning war into revolution.

Gave qualified support to a labor party.

Voted to submit question of united front to membership referendum.

A discussion article on the convention will appear next issue.

Seconding speeches indicated that youth and the South would be the two main emphasis in the campaign. One of the longest and most important was made by Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League, who said of Thomas that "his youthful spirit makes us regard him as one of our generation"

Full text of Erber's Speech on page 8

(Thomas is 52). Erber called youth "a generation unwanted in America industry and commerce. Capitalism has produced a surplus generation of wage slaves along with its surpluses of other commodities."

"Can't Rely on Youth"
Harlow of Massachusetts also devoted his seconding speech to the plight of youth. "Recently," he declared, "a chairman of the Republican National Committee made the statement that the old parties no longer rely on the young people coming out of our schools and colleges to support them. Thank God that they cannot! And if there is one man responsible for that above all others, he is our candidate for the presidency—Norman Thomas."

Students Unemployed

Ansell of Virginia, in seconding Thoma's nomination, declared, "In the solid south we have a vat army of unemployed, not only of workers but of students—men and women who have graduated from high school and college and have no place to apply their knowledge. We have a working army of young men and women who do not know what the future be for them. * * * I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination, as a true inspiration to the youth of the land."

SOCIALIST YOUTH PLANK

We propose the passage of the American Youth Act to meet the immediate educational and economic needs of young people;

Adequate Federal appropriations for public schools and free city colleges with a view to making possible a full education for all young people.

We oppose the CCC, the National Youth Administration, and other governmental agencies dealing with the youth problem which threaten the wage and living standards of organized labor.

Party Platform Stresses Youth

CHICAGO — The Socialist Party—party of youth.

Signifying the common interests of labor, which it represents, with those of the masses of youth, the Socialist Party's campaign platform might be called a declaration of the demands of young people.

A special youth plank is contained in the platform. Its central demand is the passage of the American Youth Act, a youth aid bill which has the expressed support of an actual majority of the youth population of the country, voiced by their organizations.

The Youth Act is endorsed as opposed to the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Youth Administration, which "threaten the living standards of organized labor."

Another point in the youth plank calls for sufficient federal appropriations to make possible enough schools and city colleges for a free education for every young person in America.

Against ROTC

Of particular interest to young people, elsewhere in the platform. (Continued on Page 3)

Nelson on His Farm



CLOSE TO THE SOIL, Nelson takes care of his farm as well as his responsibilities as a farm leader.

Youth Congress Meets

(Continued from Page 1)
group than the radicals can offer.

The left wing, represented by the Socialists, is putting up a kick inside the Congress against the imposition of a rival philosophy upon it; while the largest liberal youth organizations, whose liberalism is of the non-committal sort, remain outside and refuse to become involved in the Congress's varied activities or to accept even the program formulated to appeal to them.

Days Crowded

During and between deliberations the delegates will have plenty to occupy them. In addition to the purpose and organization of the Youth Congress, the delegates will devote much of their time to discussion on the fight for the Youth Act, omnibus bill to provide employment, student aid, and vocational training for youth. Round table discussions will be held on the relation of the Act to young workers, students, and unemployed.

Other round tables tentatively scheduled, but which the "united front group" will oppose holding, will be on the programmatic questions of war, fascism, and racial minorities.

Leaders to Talk

Youth leaders in every field will address the Congress. These will include national chairmen, secretaries, and executives board members of leading organizations, William Hinckley speaking for the Congress, Hayes Beall for the Methodist Youth Council, George Edwards for the American Student Union, Edward Mitchell for the youth section of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Rose Troiano and Marion Carrel for the YWCA industrial and professional councils respectively, Ben Fischer for the Young People's Socialist League, Martin Harvey for the North American Christian Youth Conference, and Gilbert Green for the Young Communist League.

A public symposium on "What My Party Has to Offer Youth" will feature Robert A. Taft, Republican; Stanley High, Democrat; Earl Browder, Communist; Howard Y. Williams, Farmer-Laborite; and Roy E. Burt, national organizer for the Socialist Party.

Sessions will be held at the public auditorium.

Began as "Foundling"

The American Youth Congress had its origin as a "foundling left on the doorstep of the progressive elements" by the pro-Fascist Viola Ilma, after they thwarted her plans to make it a youth-for-Roosevelt movement, two years ago. They attempted to adapt it for their use and adopted a rather liberal program.

It failed to gain the support of the large youth organizations, and an effort was made to correct this by watering down the program at the Second Congress last year. The Second Congress, disappointed over this failure, also provided that the Congress could only justify its existence if it gained such support, and gave its national council until January of this year to accomplish this.

The January meeting of the national council found that it indeed beginning to win widespread support, but only in its campaign for the American Youth Act and thereupon decided to concentrate on its strong point, a decision which resulted in several signal successes.

Youth Act Brings Success

The Youth Act was drafted by the National Council following the Second Congress, and proved its lifesaver. Its provisions made Washington recognize the Youth Congress as the semi-official spokesman for youth on the field of government relief legislation. In January it was introduced in both houses of Congress. In March representatives of over 4 million youth came, under the leadership of the Congress, to testify at a spectacular, three-day Senate hearing on the Act.

With the progress of the Youth Act, at first ridiculed by youth leaders, the Congress received more and more notice from large youth organizations.

Youth's Crime

Youth and enthusiasm are characteristics of many of the most active of the newly organized workers in the mass-production industries.

These younger leaders of labor are eager to learn from older and more experienced unionists. But who shall blame them if they resent frequent admonitions from some of the oldsters that "It can't be done."

When older leaders hold their youth against them as if it were a crime, and criticize them for hoping to succeed by more modern and intelligent methods where their elders have failed, young and ambitious organizers may count up to a hundred to hold their tempers; or they might try repeating the following answer made by the English statement Pitt to an opponent who accused him of the crime of youth:

"The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny; but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of their experience."

—Union News Service.

Soviet Wings

More goods and mail are carried in planes of the USSR than in those of any other country. In 1935, Soviet planes carried 15,800 tons of goods and mail and the figure for 1936 promises to reach 23,500.

Are You One of These?



IF SO, you are one of the young people on whom the government IS spending money, and plenty for it. You are getting very expensive vocational training, ON HOW TO KILL, and you are assured of a job in the same line, if you care for it.

The government is spending plenty on youth, not to help them live, but to help them die.

NYA Used Against Anti-War Students

NEW YORK—(YNS)—Several years ago a storm of criticism shook New York's public school system, when it was revealed that some educators had been holding simultaneously two, three and even four positions.

One of those under attack at time was Dr. Henry H. Hein, principal of James Monroe High School and instructor at the City College evening session. The protests of jobless teachers and college students have died down, but Dr. Hein's name once more hit newspaper headlines, this time through unusually repressive measures against High School students who took part in the April 22 nation-wide student peace strike.

More than 300,000 college and high school students throughout the nation took part in the strikes which were, in many cases, endorsed by the authorities. But New York officials said

"No!" Dr. Hein proceeded to refuse diplomas to two of the participants in the strike at his school, who would not apologize for striking against war.

While the action in itself is exceptionally severe, another action by the zealous Dr. Hein is a more widespread resentment. He ordered the names of fifteen James Monroe High School students dropped from the relief rolls of the National Youth Administration as an aftermath of the strike, but "all but two or three" have been restored. Students who apply for NYA aid must certify that they are in need of the money for lunches and carfares. Real hardship attended the revoking of the small relief fund which reaches a maximum of \$6 monthly.

The principal insisted the pacifist views of the students had nothing to do with the case.

SECTION OF CONVENTION DEMONSTRATION



F. D. Vetoes "Sissy" Junior Ace Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the orders of President Roosevelt, the War Department is drawing up an Air Reserve Training Corps plan for more thoroughgoing and comprehensive than that the Chief Executive recently vetoed.

The new plan, it was learned, will be introduced in bill form at the next session of Congress by Rep. John McSwain, author of the vetoed measure.

President Roosevelt killed McSwain's original bill not because of any pacifistic motives, as his veto statement gave the public to believe, but according to several liberal Congressmen, because:

1. He did not consider it technically perfect or militaristic enough.
2. He wished to have it replaced by the bill he has asked the War Department to draw up.
3. He is of the opinion that the War Department will not have adequate facilities for the program provided by either bill for another year or so.
4. He wants the War Department to concentrate at present on immediate war preparations.
5. He is afraid that McSwain's bill would, if put into effect at present, alienate the November votes of the large number of peace-minded Americans.
6. He considers next year a far more appropriate time, from the point of view of discreet politics and sound war preparations, for the setting up of an Air Reserve Training Corps.

The "inadequate" vetoed bill, passed Congress without a single dissenting vote, after illegal closed hearings on it in committee. The proposed Air Reserve Training Corps was to have been for youths of 17 to 24. After graduation, the members were to "be available on shortest notice for service in the national defense in the event of a national emergency."

A companion bill authorized the Secretary of War to buy 1,800 new planes for the projected AOTC.

GUNFEED CLUB No. 576 IS HERE

LeROY, NY—Squadron number 576 of the Sons of Veterans of the American Legion has been organized here. Thirty-five young men joined immediately and elected various officers including a chaplain.

In addition to organizing their sons as prospective cannon fodder, Legionnaires also direct several thousand troops of Boy Scouts, each sponsored by a local Legion post, the Friends of Workers' Children, sponsoring organization of the Red Falcons of America, claims.

A vote for Thomas is a vote for the Youth Act!

The Challenge of Youth

Official Monthly Organ of the Young People's Socialist League of America

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Melos Most, Managing Editor
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Fight to Save Negro Cotton Striker from Lynching Extradition



SHARECROPPERS' FAMILIES evicted for harboring strikers, in area from which Bennett fled.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Because he participated in the strike of sharecroppers in Arkansas, Sam Bennett, a Negro member of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, is being held by the state of Illinois for extradition to Arkansas, where a lynch mob awaits him.

Bennett, for many years, has worked in the cotton fields near Forrest City, Arkansas. When the STFU members voted to strike for higher wages and better conditions, Bennett went out on strike as a loyal union member.

According to reports, an overseer visited Bennett and tried to coerce him to return to work. When Bennett refused, the overseer drew a gun meaningfully, got into his car and left with a threat that he would return.

Knowing too well of the scores of strikers that had been beaten, shot, and killed, and knowing how the planters controlled the local authorities, Bennett left his home in order to save himself. He dragged himself through miles of swamps and at last reached Memphis. From there he made his way to Chicago where he had relatives and friends. The Arkansas detectives armed with extradition papers traced him to Chicago where he was arrested.

H. L. Mitchell, national secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union immediately wired the Workers' Rights League, headed by Norman Thomas, for aid, and Meyer Myer was appointed to handle the case.

A writ of Habeas Corpus was obtained preventing immediate

extradition, and the hearing on the case was postponed until July 14, following a meeting with Governor Horner which was arranged by the Workers' Rights League.

The WRL is demanding that the Governor suspend his warrant since Bennett's return to Arkansas will be the signal for a mob attack on him. He is accused of an "assault with intent to kill" on the overseer who had attempted to force him to go back to work while the strike was in progress.

PLAN ORGANIZING THOMAS, NELSON YOUTH COMMITTEE

PLATFORM EMPHASIS ON YOUTH

(Continued from Page 1) form, are demands for passage of the child labor amendment, for no military training in the schools, and for educational scholarships for young men and women.

Other planks in the platform are:

Constitution. Workers' Rights Amendment (which will, among other things, guarantee constitutionality for measures like the Youth Act); Child Labor Amendment; an amendment to make amending easier.

Social Ownership, and unionization, of all key industries.

Relief, etc. Frazier-Lundeen bill (which guarantees work for all at union wages, and work for youth by pensions retiring older workers from the labor market); free medical care.

Labor. 30 hour week (increasing labor market); no injunctions; ban on company unions, spies, and guards; no military intervention in strikes.

Civil liberties. Free speech, press, assembly, and combination, for labor; social equality for Negroes and other racial minorities; abolition of Jim Crow; anti-lynching laws.

War. Abolition of ROTC; cessation of economic and military imperialism; friendly relations with Soviet Union; no war credits or armaments; "unconditional opposition to any war engaged in by the American government."

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"The organization of a large Youth Committee for Thomas and Nelson sponsored by scores of the most influential youth leaders in the country will be an important factor in the Socialist presidential campaign this year," announced Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee and chairman of the national campaign committee of the Socialist Party at its recent meeting here.

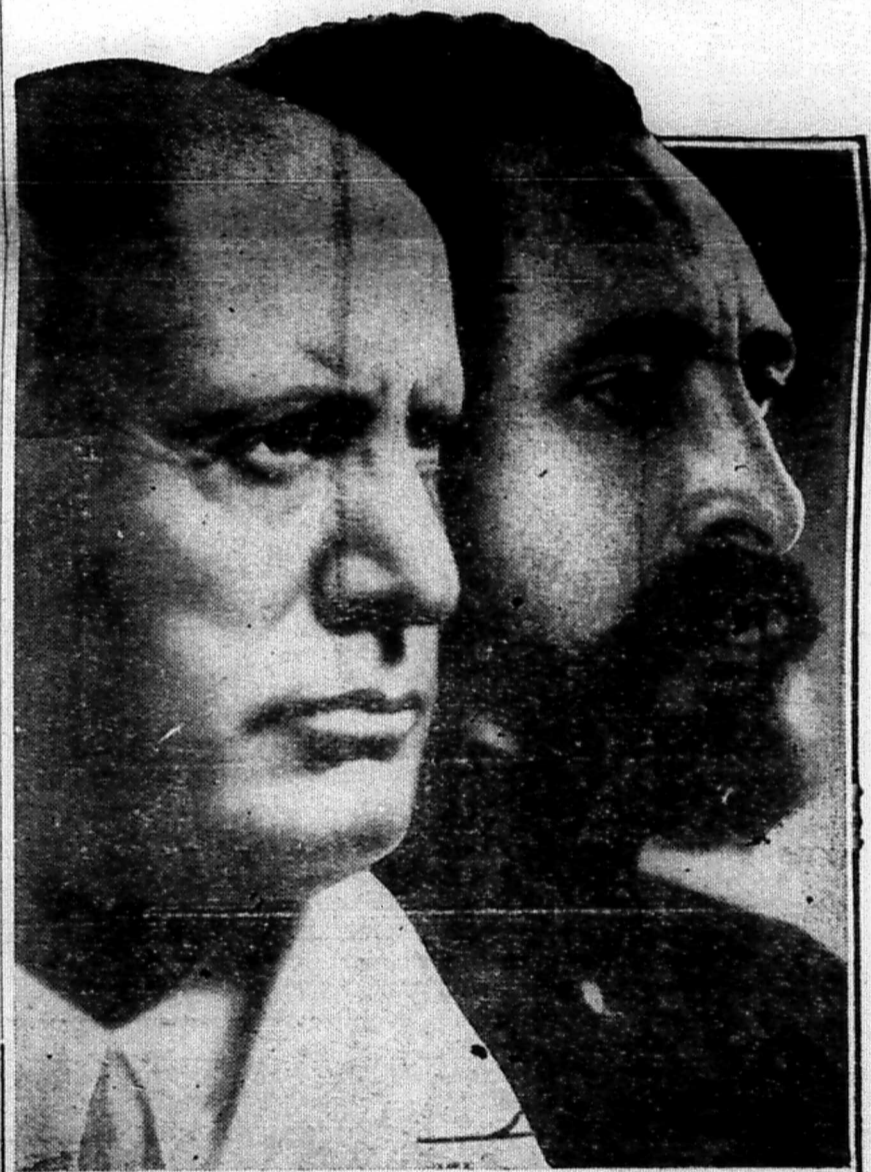
Plans for youth participation in the campaign also include the organization of Thomas for President Clubs in hundreds of schools and in all the large national youth organizations in the United States. These clubs will see to it that presidential straw polls are held in a multitude of schools, colleges and large youth organizations. They will also have the official bodies of the various schools and organizations initiate mock presidential campaigns.

Two sets of pamphlets will be printed in the campaign for distribution among youth, one on specific issues in the campaign such as the American Youth Act, academic freedom, military training, etc., and another appealing to various groups on specific issues of direct interest to them. Another publication that will be used extensively in the campaign is the Challenge of Youth, whose character during the coming months will be that of a popular propaganda organ.

To further stimulate the campaign in its closing months, an organizers' training school will be held in Chicago from July 20 to August 20, which will prepare between twenty and thirty young men and women to take the field as organizers.

The campaign committee also announced plans for the organization of Farmer, Labor and Church Committee for Thomas and Nelson.

Deserter Haile Blasts League; Double-Crossed



GENEVA, Switzerland — A "mellerdrummer" at the old "opery" house here attracted a good deal of attention, but didn't do much else.

Principals in the cast were: THE HERO—Haile Selassie, Scampering Lion of Judah, Ethiopia's deserter number one. After having failed in an attempt to sell out his country to Standard Oil in order to save his crown, he allowed thousands of his fellow countrymen to fight a heroic struggle for colonial independence, but kept his own hide safe. Promised to "lead the troops personally on a white charger at the battlefront," but conveniently forgot about it.

When the fall of Addis Ababa was imminent, it was taken for granted that he would establish a new capital at Gore,

in the inaccessible Southwest mountains near the protection of British territory. Instead he decamped in dignified haste, with the country's treasury. Pathetic figure.

HIS FRIENDS — Anthony Eden, whose country made a great show at befriending "the colonial peopuls" while brutally suppressing revolts in Egypt and Northern India. Talked big but backed out because his government was more afraid of a colonial victory than a rival imperialist one.

Pierre Laval—Not present at the final. His country secretly allied to Italy but so anxious to preserve its war loot that it was afraid of Italy's disturbing the status quo by new conquests. Backed out when it was seen that trying to stop Italy would

(Continued on page 4)

Bills Prepared for War Dictatorship



Secretary of War Dorn

WASHINGTON—(YNS)—Will present youthful members of America's great anti-war movement find themselves jailed, exiled or killed when armed conflict breaks out?

That is the question being asked in Washington and in every part of the country where the youth movement has grown in recent years, as leaders study the latest report of the senate munitions investigating committee. The prospects look gloomy.

Plans for a military dictatorship more rigid than this country has yet seen, and comparable to the most reactionary regimes of Fascist Europe, lie in the shelves of the War Department, the Nye committee charges. Seven bills are prepared, ready for enactment the moment war is declared, which will allow war profiteers to make a harvest as bountiful as in 1917 and 1918, while at the same time it cracks down on all opposition.

Senate bill 1717 gives the president "control over industry, the power to fix wages and prices" and to "suspend laws." Senate bill 1721 is a "universal draft bill for all male citizens above the age of 18 and placing under military law all persons who are called during and also six months after the emergency," the munitions probe committee asserts.

The Challenge is a weapon. Use it!

COURT'S "FREEDOM" MEANS SLAVERY TO LAUNDRY GIRLS

NEW YORK—(YNS)—Free to work long hours at starvation wages!

That is the condition of young women and girls in the laundry industry and others where sweatshop wages are the prevailing rate of pay, in the opinion of liberal and labor leaders as they studied the wreckage left by the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the New York Minimum Wage Law.

From New York come reports less than two days after the nine gentlemen's decision, of hours lengthened from 40 to 48

a week, with pay being slashed from the old minimum standard of \$12.40 down to \$10 and even less a week. With competition as stiff as it is in the laundry industry, an increasing number of young workers face the possibility of even more drastic exploitation than they have known in the past.

Labor observers have pointed out that if the Workers' Rights Amendment, embodied in the campaign platform of the Socialist Party, were part of the constitution, the Supreme Court would not have had the power to make its ruling.

French Workers Strike; People's Front Stalls

PARIS—One million workers of France took temporary possession of the factories they had built—and let them go again.

The stay-in strike was a spontaneous move which captured the imagination of the workers and spread like wildfire. Even though frowned upon by working-



class "leaders" it left the owning class helpless and paralyzed the much vaunted Fascist movement here. Nothing could stop it, except—

Their working-class independence smashed by their having identified their interests with those of the "liberal"

capitalists when they called for government sanctions against Italy, the established political and economic working class organizations were incapable of taking the offensive against capitalism.

Although the workers did not accept their leadership when they went out on strike, habit was too strong, and they finally allowed their strike "demands" to be formulated by the very leaders who had opposed the strike.

The Communist Party feared the strike because it would interfere with the national defense, and the Socialist Party leaders feared it because it would disturb their peaceful administration of the capitalist state.

(Continued from page 3)

disturb the status quo more than letting bad enough alone.

Maxim Litvinoff — A member of the Soviet Bureaucracy, which was so anxious to preserve its own status quo that it took the international status quo under its wing also, debolshevized the Communist International, and allied itself with French imperialism. Sold oil, wheat, and grain to Italy, and voted for the partitioning of Ethiopia, before sanctions were "applied." Used to be revolutionary.

THE VILLAIN — Mussolini, the only character to live up to his description. After smashing the workers' organizations and rights in his country so as to be able to protect capitalism and break down the working class standard of living, he had to divert attention from the misery at home and rally support around him by a gory-ous adventure. Sanctions came to him as a Godsend in his efforts for "national unity." Ate wedding rings.

THE ARENA—The League of Nations, which is never more than an arena. Revealed itself clearly as simply a tool of the big imperialist powers, and a reflection of, instead of an obstacle to their current conflicts when it did nothing about Japan which was invading China at the same time Mussolini was advancing in Ethiopia.

HERNDON GETS 2 MOS. RESPITE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Angelo Herndon has been granted a sixty-day stay of execution in the case which has made him famous.

The outstanding Young Negro Communist again faces a conviction to 20 years on a chain gang, which he has been fighting for four years.

Herndon was arrested in 1932 for leading a demonstration of Negro and white unemployed before the Atlanta city hall. He was convicted under a pre-Civil War statute never before invoked, which condemns to death or the chain gang those who incite "slaves, Negroes, or free persons of color" to "insurrection."

An appellate court set aside the verdict on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, but the Georgia Supreme Court has just reversed this and upheld the original sentence. The present stay of execution will enable a further appeal to be taken.

Herndon is a member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League. His case has aroused mass indignation throughout the country.

"GIVES AWAY" WILSON

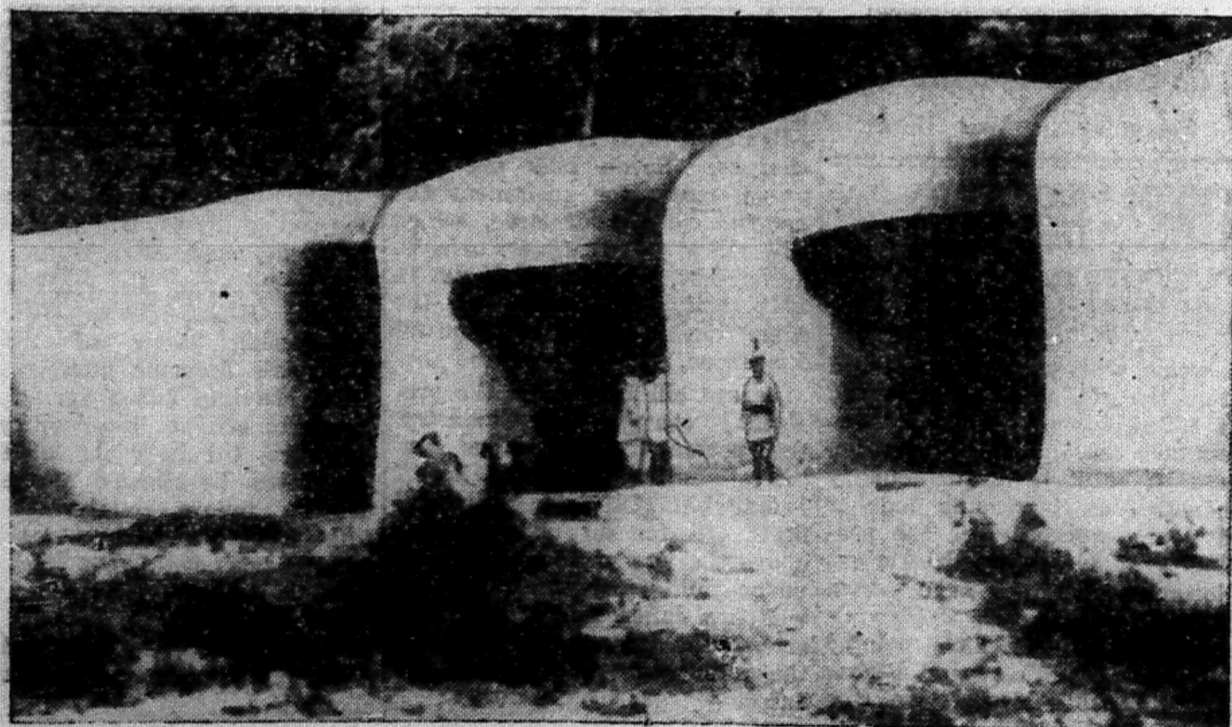
CHICAGO—Woodrow Wilson expected war in 1915!

In an address at the University of Chicago, William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, disclosed a conversation he had had with the President in 1915 and which has never been published.

"In August 1915," he said, "Wilson said to me that 'with all the troubles we have, and they are enormous, it begins to look as if a single European power would dominate the whole of Europe. If that happens we are bound to intervene. Pacifist as I am, world peace is vital.'"

Dodd added that had this conversation been known at the time Wilson was running for president in 1916 on a peace platform, Wilson could not have been elected.

Fortress Is Inverted Sky Scraper



FRANCE'S NATIONAL DEFENSES, which the People's Front is worried about. This fort, part of the Maginot line, has

below it eight floors of ammunition, soldiers' quarters, and an underground railroad. It cost a quarter billion dollars.

Christian Youth Throw Vote to Socialist Party

LAKESIDE, O.—(Special)—"Christian Youth Building a New World!"

This was the slogan which brought five hundred delegates, representing five to ten million protestant youth in a score of denominations, to this spot to attend the Christian Youth Conference of North America.

In confirmation of the conference's rallying cry, the delegates voted overwhelmingly their opposition to war, the profit system, and capitalism; and for the Socialist Party, the trade unions, and the cooperative movement as the means of achieving their goal.

They also favored united front action on specific issues with other organizations to further their activities.

Denominations represented included the Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Evangelical Reformed, Disciples, Brethren, Episcopalians, Southern Presbyterians, African Methodist Episcopalians, Lutherans, Southern Methodists, Dutch Reformed, Church of Christ, and smaller sects.

Various commissions were elected to consider the conference's problems. The economics commission decided to conduct a plebiscite in which the significant positions of the delegates was expressed.

On the question of war the delegates defeated by 495 to 1 an expression of willingness to support any war undertaken by the government, and upheld by 317 to 66 a refusal to support any such war. Opposition to the use of the National Guard in strikes was carried by 290 to 33, and to compulsory ROTC by 378 to 7.

Vote Socialist

The delegates went on record by a vote of 425 to 9 as opposed to the profit system, and by 394 to 106 in favor of abolishing capitalism as against reforming it.

On the question of which party could achieve their purpose, 133 of those opposed to capitalism voted for the Socialist Party, 62 for the Republican, 45 for a

new Farmer-Labor Party, 3 for the Communist Party, and 89 were in doubt. Those favoring reform voted 83 for the Republicans and 23 for the Democrats.

The conference also favored trade unionism by 295 to 46, and consumers' cooperation by 391 to 18, as aids in attaining the new economic order.

Federated Body

Organizationally, the conference established itself as a true federation by deciding that its decisions "represent the judgment of individuals" and could represent its member organizations only "so far as those agencies, by express vote or established policy, approve them."

Wishing not to set itself up as a super-organization competitive to its parts, it decided to "recommend certain specific objectives and program materials, procedure, and organization to local groups, but these local groups bear the responsibility for developing and carrying forward the program within their areas."

United Fronts

The conference voted that "we believe that cooperative relationships with other groups may take place on specific issues, not on long range programs. Such united action on this basis will not interfere with the presentation of our complete Christian program and ideals."

The Conference is under the auspices of the Joint Committee for a United Youth Program, and represents what it known as the protestant "United Youth Movement" for "Christian Youth Building a New World."

It is headed by a Christian Youth Council, of which Martin L. Harvey is president.

Unseat Church Youth Leaders

CHICAGO—Age struck a blow at youth in the Methodist church here.

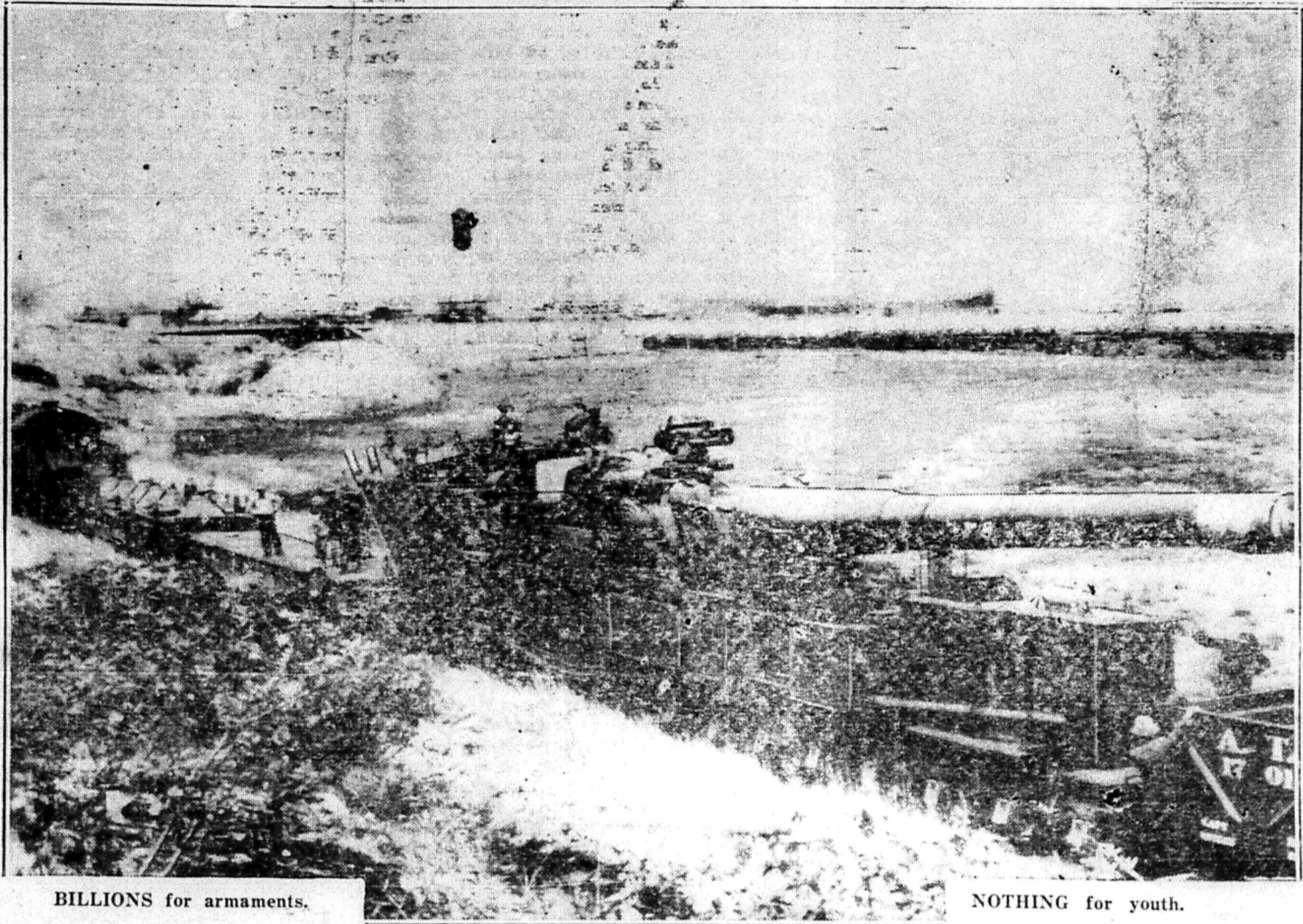
Charged with radicalism, Owen M. Geer and Dr. Blaine E. Kirk-

patrick, known to represent the opinion of the membership of the National Council of Methodist Youth, were removed from their posts as youth secretaries of the adult church by a 40 to 1 vote of the Methodist Episcopal board of education.

Their supreme competence for the work they were performing was never questioned. As even the reactionary Chicago Tribune admitted, "Foes of the ousted secretaries joined with their friends in praising their abilities. The form of youth organization set up under their leadership is widely acclaimed as the present model for many denominations. Radicalism, it was stated, was the only issue involved."

Another reactionary step was seen in the election of Bishop Adna W. Leonard, Pittsburgh Tory and jingo, to the presidency of the board of education.

Labor youth leaders pointed to the meeting as a move by the wealthy trustees of the church to crack down on those questioning the social system which insures their security as parasites. They declared that members of the National Council of Methodist Youth should vigorously protest the action of the adult board.



BILLIONS for armaments.

NOTHING for youth.

Build the American Youth Congress!

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
Young People's Socialist League
representative on the New York
State American Youth Congress

YOUNG SOCIALISTS propose that the American Youth Congress should be the center for united action by the multitudes of youth organizations in the struggle to ameliorate the economic plight of youth. We see in the Youth Congress an answer to the most immediate economic demands of millions of youth upon the government. We do not believe that the American Youth Congress can, or should be, a young people's political party, with a program of its own on every problem confronting youth. Certain groups have termed this attitude a sectarian one. We have been told that we are "ultra-leftists," turning our backs upon the masses of youth, who are crying for a common solution to all the problems of youth," who want not united action but a common program.

Well, let us face the facts. There are some 10,000,000 young people organized in the Protestant youth movement. They represent a clear majority of organized youth. In addition, they are typical of the groups that the Youth Congress must reach if it is to become a real factor in the youth movement.

The YWCA Speaks

First let us note what the YWCA student division has to say on the question of cooperation with other groups. "Locally and nationally, Student YWCA's may take action with other organizations on specific items of program on which a policy has already been formed and may

participate in joint activities with other organizations where the methods are in harmony with those in which the Student YWCA's believe."

And further in a statement of the YWCA national board's responsibility made at the YWCA conference in Colorado Springs this year, "To base such cooperation both locally and nationally on specific issues in such a manner as to maintain the integrity of our educational work, activities and publications, so that this cooperation shall achieve united action on social questions without being construed to mean a compromise of the full program of the Association or an endorsement of the full program of any other organization by the Association."

The YWCA recognizes the need for maintaining its own integrity, organizationally and ideologically, because it believes in its organization and its work. Though we Young Socialists do not subscribe to the ideology of the YWCA as such, we can at least commend the integrity of an organization which stands by its beliefs.

Methodist Dilemma

Next let us discuss the National Council of Methodist Youth, one of the largest youth organizations in the country, with a membership of a million and a half. The National Council, in recent months, endorsed the American Youth Act but refused to endorse the Student Strike against War. We do not believe their policy in the latter respect was a correct one. Nevertheless, we believe that it would be criminal to exclude them from participation in the

American Youth Congress, just because they refused to be committed to the student strike. Every organization in favor of the American Youth Act must be brought, not merely into the AYC, but into actual participation in the struggle for the AYA.

Up to now, the National Council has declined to join the Youth Congress because of its heterogenous program. It is, at the present time, studying the advisability of joining the AYC. Many of its leading members feel that the AYC has a function and a purpose. They see that purpose in uniting youth organizations locally and na-

This article deals with the question of winning the Christian youth into the AYC, as a problem typical of those which have daunted the Congress in the past. The author suggests how it can be done.

tionally for action upon projects on which there is common agreement. Moreover the support received from many sources for the Youth Act has produced the feeling among them that the best approach to the problem of uniting youth organizations whose members may hold divergent points of view in around the problem of their economic needs as related to governmental program (i.e., American Youth Act). They see in the "Declaration of Rights of American Youth," however, a tendency to draft a program for the solution of all the problems of the world, and do not see how it is possible for the National Coun-

cil of Methodist Youth, with a program and philosophy of its own, to support the declaration. The different attitudes which exist among youth appear to them to make impossible a common program which would be anything more than a compromise program. The power of such a federation of youth organizations would tend to make some youth believe that a program—which is less than the best could solve their problems. This attitude on the AYC, moreover, seems likely to prevail in the entire National Council, and it appears clear that if we desire to have the Methodist youth in the AYC, we must convert it into a center for united action around the immediate economic demands of youth upon the government.

The Lakeside Parley

We come now to the Christian Youth Conference of North America, which has just completed a week's session at Lakeside, Ohio. This conference, representing over 5,000,000 young men and women, contains one of the most important sections of American youth. Among its five hundred delegates were representatives not only of the Methodist faith, but also of the Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Friends, Evangelist, Lutheran, Disciples, Dutch Reformed, Church of Christ, and many other religious denominations.

At this conference, the following statement was adopted (in the form of approval of a joint committee's report) in regard to united front activities: "That the committee stands specifically for Christian objectives and for

educational procedure. However, we believe that cooperative relationships with other groups should take place on specific issues, not on long range programs. Such united action on this basis will not interfere with the presentation of our complete Christian program and ideals." They also set up a social action committee to help Christian groups apply the statement of policy on cooperation with other groups and in specific social action projects. This committee will be present at the American Youth Congress in Cleveland to observe its proceedings.

A Right to Membership

These organizations have a right to be included in the American Youth Congress. They represent a decisive section of American youth, a section that the AYC has as yet failed to reach. They are entitled to their opinions and philosophy, and should not be forced to compromise them. So far as a Youth Congress which claims to be a united front is concerned, it must not encroach in any way upon these beliefs. Should the Youth Congress become a medium for destroying political or religious beliefs and convictions, it will be harmful to the interests of the great masses of young people.

If the American Youth Congress is to live and grow, it must be converted into the rallying point for united actions of the large national youth organizations on specific issues—of all groups which stand ready to work for the American Youth Act. This is its only hope of a harmonious, purposeful existence and healthy and rapid growth.



"YOUTH" or "What For"—a painting by Albert Jackson which will be widely used on posters and billboards during the emergency peace campaign.

A DIFFERENT KIND OF SCHOOL

By Nat Weinberg

CAPITALIST educational institutions vie with each other as to the number of their alumni listed in Who's Who. A labor school has different standards. When Brookwood Labor College sends out questionnaires to its grads, the information sought includes the number who have been arrested.

This is not because Brookwood is given to romanticizing or malodramatizing the class struggle. It realizes, however, that labor's fight is no cream puff and pink tea affair; that in democratic America a fight for living wages, humane conditions, or workers' rights is likely to terminate with the leaders behind bars. Brookwood trains its students for vigorous and militant labor action. That thirty-nine out of the first seventy-five graduates to reply to a recent questionnaire have been arrested for labor activity is as good a tribute as any to Brookwood's fulfillment of its purpose.

Among the clichés that appear most frequently in Brookwood publicity is "a non-factional labor school." The accuracy of this designation can be certified by reference to this year's student body in which five different workingclass political viewpoints—to say nothing of "pure and simple" trade unionism—are represented. The faculty too, would have a hard time coming to agreement on the question that divide workingclass radicals.

For Progressive Unionism

The non-factional nature of "America's foremost resident labor school" (another favorite phrase about Brookwood) should not be taken to mean that the school takes a wholly above-the-battle attitude. Matthew Woll

(reactionary labor leader) didn't think so when he waged a red-baiting campaign against it in 1929. For once Matty was right.

"A school for progressive labor education" is what Brookwood calls itself. When progressive is understood to mean what it signifies in the current battles within the American Federation of Labor, you get Brookwood's point of view. It stands with the forces which advocate industrial unionism and a labor party as steps toward a broad class consciousness as opposed to craft narrowness. It is no accident, therefore, that the three latest additions to Brookwood's Board of Directors should come from unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization. They are Abraham Miller, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Julius Hochman, International Ladies' Garment Workers; and Em'l Rieve, American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The last two represent unions which have announced their support for the formation of a labor party.

Brookwood Alumni

A recent address delivered by Tucker Smith, director of the school, entitled "Brookwood, No Longer an Experiment." A glance through the long list of important jobs held by Brookwood grads supplies more than sufficient justification for Comrade Smith's contention. Two vice-presidencies of the ILGWU head a long list of trade union posts held by Brookwooders. The cooperative movement is represented by the founder and president of one of the fastest growing organizations in the country. Heads of local labor colleges and directors of city and state WPA Workers' Education projects account for a sizeable number of alumni. A significant section of the labor press is written

Ben Fisher Reviews

"American Youth Acts"

By BEN FISCHER
National Secretary, Young
People's Socialist League

"American Youth Acts" is a short pamphlet written by William W. Hinckley, national chairman of the American Youth Congress. In many respects it reflects a greater clarification of the opinion of many youth leaders, especially those associated with the Youth Congress. But it falls short of grasping the basic elements involved in the creation of a medium for effective united action of youth organizations in terms of the realities of the problems effecting the great mass of American young people.

The first thing one notices about this pamphlet is the false picture of strength it points for the Youth Congress. No good is ever done by exaggeration of the success of any movement. Boasts do not make up for what has not been accomplished; instead such boasts merely give people the impression that success has been achieved where it actually has not been achieved.

The Youth Congress has accomplished enough, especially in the struggle for the American Youth Act, to be able to boast without claiming to represent more than a million young people. Any analysis of the delegates gathered at the Second American Youth Congress in Detroit last year will show clearly that the Congress cannot claim to be the spokesman for such a large number of young people. Even more important, any analysis of the number of young people who have been involved in the actual activities of the Youth Congress will demonstrate the falsehood of such a claim.

The process of substituting bold claims for actual accomplishment breeds disrespect for a movement in the eyes of those who know where the claims fall short and false hopes in the eyes of those who believe in these boasts.

The second notable thing in the pamphlet is a statement appearing on Page 10, and reflected in a strain throughout the pamphlet. "The basis of the Youth Congress idea is to submerge matters of disagreement and unite on points of agreement...."

Surely this concept cannot be upheld by the Youth Congress. True, there are elements in the Youth Congress, typified by

Hinckley, who seem to think that any differences of opinion are harmful and even disruptive. They merely see the Congress as unity growing out of the need for unity to meet common problems. They worship the word "unity" forgetting apparently that unity is one of the watchwords of Fascism—the slogan around which Hitler rallied his forces of destruction.

Unity in terms of the Youth Congress can be constructive if by unity is meant unity of action around specific points of agreement. And even in the course of such action, no effort should be made to submerge matters of disagreement. For instance, Young Socialists can join many diverse elements in the demand for the passage of the Youth Act. But even in the course of the expression of this demand, it is not harmful but rather instructive and healthy for the disagreement between those who believe the Youth Act to be an extension of the National Youth Administration and those like ourselves, who believe it to be inherently opposed to the basic nature and direction of the NYA, to come to light. It is out of conflict of opinion that clarification comes. It is out of the stultification of disagreements that intellectual stagnancy develops.

Probably the most significant statement in the pamphlet is one which appears on Page 8—"No one idea is wanted or allowed to dominate, nor one group to control—else the Youth Congress is defeated." This is significant especially in view of the efforts of some elements to maintain the semi-political nature of the Congress. We Young Socialists have seen the futility of trying to build the Youth Congress around a program of attitude toward present-day conditions. Such a program of necessity must be basically political in the broader sense of the term political. It must present a philosophy of life, an attitude toward how to meet the present day evils of society.

Necessarily, if the Youth Congress is to include radicals and liberals on the basis of such a program, the program will have to be a liberal one. Surely, liberals will not accept a radical program. But unfortunately many liberals, in the name of unity, went radicals to accept a liberal program. And still more unfortunately, some people in the radical camp, falling victim to the enchantment of the "unity"

cry, are willing to accept a liberal program in the name of finding a common basis of agreement.

Now surely, groups with different program cannot find a common program. And if the groups do not have different programs, then why do they exist independently? But groups with different programs can find common issues of agreement—things they can both work for in cooperation. The Youth Act has proved to be such an issue. This is why the YPSL maintains that in order to avoid "one idea dominating" (liberalism for instance) and still make it possible for effective cooperation, the Youth Congress at its meeting in Cleveland must decide definitely to scrap of the Declaration of the Rights of American Youth and to equip itself to serve as a united front of youth organizations to fight for specific issues (namely the American Youth Act and its local applications.)

After all, the Youth Congress is not really an outgrowth of the need for unity; that would be a superficial view. It is rather the outgrowth of the miserable economic conditions which youth has been afflicted with in the past few years far beyond conditions of the more distant past. It is the unconscious groping of a large portion of the locked out generation for strength to meet this situation. The Youth Act is an answer, in immediate minimum terms, of the economic misery of the mass of youth. Its passage is a central concern of the youth organizations of America who represent in any way the interests of the jobless generation. Let the Youth Congress fulfill an important and historic role, the unification of the fight for the Youth Act.

Hinckley's pamphlet points the way. It contains many conceptions with which Young Socialists disagree. It contains the general view that the Youth Congress is or can be the center for the solution of the ills that beset the youth. It is equivocal on the question of the direction which the Congress must take. But its recognition of the importance of the Youth Act and the necessity for no one idea dominating the Congress is a step toward a clarification which can lead toward a Youth Congress which will be able to arouse millions of young people around common efforts.

and edited by Brookwood grads. The president of one of the national organizations of the unemployed is another one who should be mentioned in a list which, if detailed, could extend for a couple of columns.

Among the Socialists who feel grateful to Brookwood for a good part of their training are Hy Fish, of the YPSL national executive committee; Jack Altman, executive secretary of Local New York of the Socialist Party and Murray Gross, complaint manager of the New York joint board of the Garment Worker's Union. This year's student body includes two members of the present YPSL NEC—Gloria Waldron and Tarmo Hannula; and three former national organizers for the League.

Life at Brookwood

Course at Brookwood are of two types. They are divided into background and practical. In the first category are American history, economics, labor history and orientation course on the world scene which deals with such questions as imperialism, fascism, and war. The second group includes labor pro-

blem and tactics, public speaking, parliamentary law, labor journalism, and labor dramatics. A series of lectures on particular phases of the subjects covered in regular class work are delivered by prominent individuals active in various aspects of the class struggle.

Regular class work lasts six months. During the last few weeks of that period all spare time—and there isn't too much of it—is utilized in preparing for the summer Chautauqua. Students become playwrights, stage carpenters, scene builders, lighting experts, stage costumers and actors in preparation for the day when they hit the road as the "Brookwood Players." Last year two troupes played to audiences totalling over 20,000 individuals in 90 cities, bringing to workers like themselves the message of the fight against war and fascism, for progressive unionism and a labor party.

The financial limitations incident to a school that relies on the labor movement for support make it necessary for the students to do a certain amount of work in return for the oppor-

tunities given them. Dishwashing, road building, plumbing, carpentry, electrical work, laundering and office work take about ten hours a week of each student's time.

About 40 miles north of New York, the Brookwood grounds consist of 52 acres in one of the most beautiful spots in Westchester County—paradoxically reputed to be the richest county in the country. The students, if they can find time, have facilities for swimming, skating, tennis, volley ball and other outdoor sports.

Though the oldest and best known resident labor college in the country, Brookwood is not anxious to hog the field. Though its extension department it is creating interest in and demand for workers' education in a large part of the industrial east. It looks forward to the day when a chain of resident labor colleges through the country will be able to take care of the needs of many times the thirty-five workers that Brookwood trains each year and stands ready to help in establishing and developing other labor educational institutions.



TWO VIEWS OF SANCTIONS

Left: A cartoon in an Egyptian paper exposing the hypocrisy of the British lion at it steps between Italy and Ethiopia—while remaining on Egypt's back. Below: An election poster of the Labor Party, whose "anti-war" plans included sanctions. The Conservatives advocated the same thing, and they kept their offices.

struggle against the government which is straining every sinew to win that war, especially when the Communists, Socialists and pacifists all together form such a small pitiful remnant. Communists in their hearts and mind know this to be true. That is why there is such confusion and hesitancy among them on this problem.

Is it true that communists support sanctions? Always when there is a discussion on the Oxford Pledge young Communists have a mental image of a military alliance with the USSR against Japan. We say this boldly because such a military alliance has been advocated to us privately by leaders of the Young Communist League. That is why they opposed including the previously quoted section on sanctions in the Oxford Pledge bulletin.

Why do not the Communists advocate such a military alliance openly? Because they know that the climate of opinion in the student in anti-war movement is such that they would quickly isolate themselves from that movement. Instead they attempt to divert the issue and say "PLEDGE O.K.—BUT NOT SUFFICIENT" (Young Worker, March 31, 1936.) "It says nothing about the present, because it is concerned with the future. It says nothing about positive action in the future because it is negative in character."

That is why young Socialists state that the Pledge not to support a war and the strike which will express that resistance to war are inseparable and are fighting most persistently to include the Pledge in the slogans of the strike. Nor has the student anti-war movement ignored the immediate struggle against war in terms of the fight against the ROTC, against the military budget, and disaffection bills. Students who take the Oxford Pledge are the most informed in the anti-war movement. They have no illusions concerning the character of the war for which the U.S. is preparing. Therefore, they are the most vigorous opponents of the present war preparations.

It is difficult to believe that Young Communists do not recognize these things, and are not attempting to conceal their own confusion by diverting the argument.

The Young Communists have been among the most heroic and industrious in building the student anti-war movement. But their present confusion and ambiguity must not be allowed to infiltrate this movement, the cornerstone of which is the Oxford Pledge. Let us be vigilant against a position that may make the student anti-war movement the outstanding veteran of a future war.

Supplement Oxford Oath

But young Socialists and the student anti-war movement have never maintained that the Oxford Pledge represented a complete program for the struggle against war. In a war crisis the Pledge has to be supplemented by organization and demonstration that can make the Pledge effective. That is the purpose of the anti-war strike.

Honor Pacifist

ST. LOUIS—NNS—A statue has been erected in Nevada, Missouri, to Senator Joel Stone of Missouri, who opposed and voted against the United States declaration of War. On it is inscribed an excerpt from one of his speeches in opposition to the government's war aims.

VETERANS OF FUTURE

SANCTIONS

THE TITLE is not ours. It was a gag of a very close and discerning friend of the Young Communist League during a discussion of the Communist position on sanctions. Although it was a gag it reflected the unuttered confused feelings of a good many young Communists that they may have to go off to war on behalf of sanctions against an aggressor.

Our belief that this was the case was strengthened by the following incident. The national office of the American Student Union was preparing a bulletin answering the objections to the Oxford Pledge. The bulletin in its original form contained the following statement:

"One final argument has been raised against the Oxford Pledge. Students want our country to be in a position to support sanctions of the League of Nations, yes, even military sanctions. It does not seem to us that resort to war is a way of preventing war and military sanctions are tantamount to war.

"This position would seem to violate the valid feelings of internationalism which animate the student anti-war movement. It seems utterly selfish and shortsighted to repudiate our share in the maintenance of collective security. But those who advocate the Oxford Pledge and especially the American Student Union do not repudiate this responsibility. There was no hesitation

By JOSEPH P. LASH
National Secretary, American Student Union

among us in condemning the Italian aggression against Ethiopia and initiating independent action by students and labor against Italy. "Would we be helping international peace if we entrusted the U. S. government, with its own war aim, to participate in the application of sanctions? Is it conceivable that any

The American Socialist Party distinguished itself in the last war when it alone was not taken in by Wilson's pre-war propaganda of "keeping us out of the war," or his war propaganda about "ending war" and "saving democracy." Today those slogans have returned under a different name: sanctions.

national administration would challenge the great isolationist sentiment in this country unless it had its own urgent imperialist reasons for applying sanctions? Support of military sanctions would play right into the hands of American imperialist interests which would need just such a moral smoke screen in order to "bump off" Japan. "No, true internationalism consists in fighting the war

plans of our own government. This should be our emphasis and perspective and not the support of military sanctions. The English labor movement, so much more powerful in relation to the state apparatus than our own peace and labor movements, has discovered that it cannot control its imperialist government in the application of sanctions. Even more would we, by such support, play right into the hands of our own imperialists."

Upon objection from members of the Young Communist League this section was dropped from the bulletin on the Oxford Pledge. These incidents are illuminating because they indicate the fundamental basis of YCL reservations on the Oxford Pledge. These gravitate around the problem of the defense on the Soviet Union. No one of us denies the dangers of attack upon the USSR. No one of us refuses to recognize the responsibility of Socialists and Communists in defending this first worker's state. What we disagree with and condemn is a form of defense which calls off the class struggle within the United States and delivers us into the hands of an imperialist government in a war crisis.

Pro-War, Pro-Government

Such are the consequences of the support of governmental sanctions. One cannot approve a war (precipitated by military sanctions) and then carry on a

CO-OP AIDS STUDENTS

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—A cooperative dormitory and buying club organized by 12 students at the Texas A & M Colleges here in 1932 has expanded today to an organization of 533 members. These members save themselves over \$80,000 annually and do a joint weekly business aggregating \$2,000. Manufacturers and merchants are begging for their account.

On this one campus more than a thousand students have been enabled to attend college because of the savings effected by the cooperative.

Spread the truth with the Challenge of Youth!

TELLS STUDENT CO-OP GAINS

By William H. Moore, Chairman National Committee on College Cooperatives

CHICAGO—Cooperatives have hit the campus, and hit it hard. Today 138 college cooperatives, most of which have sprung up within the last four years, serve more than 32,000 members on campus scattered all across the country. Together they do a business of well over \$2,750,000 annually.

College bookstores and established institutions on a score of American campuses. Co-operatives, cleaning and pressing establishments and other cooperative services are growing rapidly. The following data will give some idea of the accomplishments of these cooperatives.

Type of Co-op Members
21 Book Stores 23,149

18 Cafeterias	1,175
48 Dormitories	2,413
2 Cleaning, Pressing	2,000
4 Buying Pools	1,760
45 Miscellaneous	1,780
138	32,277
Business	Savings
\$1,874,300	10%
184,400	40%
286,500	40%
15,000	50-65%
288,000	10-20%
110,600	35%

\$2,758,200 Annually

The 138 cooperatives now have their own national organization, the National Committee on Student Cooperatives with headquarters at the Kimbark Cooperative, Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago.



Organize the Unemployed Union

By Milton Arons

THE PROBLEM which the army of unemployed youth presents to the labor movement today is a problem of organization. The largest age classification of workers on relief is composed of youth between the ages of 16 and 24. The answer to this problem is organization, and this answer stands as a special challenge to the Workers' Alliance of America which since the Unity Convention exists as the only powerful organization of unemployed in the country. However, the Workers' Alliance has barely scratched the surface in organizing youth.

Youth somehow has failed to rally to the organized unemployed movement. A young person finds the meetings of the Workers' Alliance dull and uninteresting. He may join the organization for whatever immediate relief gains he can achieve, but he will soon leave. There is nothing in the organization to retain his interest and encourage his activity. The reason for this condition is evident. In the past, the WAA has failed to include in its program the special demands of youth. Its activities have been purely adult activities and did not include cultural sports activity of a youth nature. The WAA has failed to take cognizance of two important factors in youth organization; (1) the special demands of youth as a locked-out generation, and (2) an inner life within the organization which features activity that will retain youth interest and participation.

Young people cannot be expected to sit through meetings which do not concern them. In organizing unemployed youth, we have to take into consideration the complex make-up of the army of unemployed youth. This army is not only composed of youth on relief—it has within its ranks millions of youth just out of school looking for jobs and a place in industry. Many of these youth are not on relief roles, but can be organized in the fight for the American Youth Act and security jobs from the government. It is to this great army of youth that we must make our appeal, and this appeal must be included in our approach to the unemployed working class as a whole.

Our program of organization, is two-fold. We organize youth directly into the ranks of the Workers Alliance as young unemployed workers demanding subsistence relief and jobs. Once organized, we offer activities to meet their social interests, activities of a sports cultural nature that will give them a normal, healthy inner life within the labor movement.

Our view of American youth from a sound labor viewpoint is as a section of the working class which because of its inexperience and its lack of a place in industry suffers especially from discrimination and exploitation. The great majority of potential young workers find the doors of industry shut tight against them with a sign hung out "No Help Wanted." These young people must turn to the government for aid only to find that just as they must suffer under the autocratically administered and inadequate NYA and CCC. Youth is forced to become submerged in the sea of marching unemployed. Their tread is no lighter than the millions of shuffling feet, their young voices are identified with the single cry for the right to live like human beings.

The Workers Alliance is a union of unemployed against their boss, the government. It

Convention Address of Ernest Erber

COMRADE CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

It is as the spokesman of the Young People's Socialist League and as probably the youngest delegate seated in this convention that I have been chosen to second the nomination of Norman Thomas on behalf of the Illinois delegation.

While I here voice the sentiments of the Socialist Youth of America, I cannot help but feel that I also give concrete expression to the as yet vague desires and hopes of the millions of young Americans in the factories, in the ranks of the jobless, and in the schools.

Most of our generation know of the so-called prosperity era only as a memory of childhood or early teen age. We received our first impressions of business and politics in the midst of the Babbitt philosophy of "get rich my son—honestly if you can." We were told that we were fortunate to be born in this land of opportunity where every boy could be president or at least get rich selling South American bonds.

A Generation Unneeded

We were preparing to make good under the prevailing boom time philosophy of "get what you can" without a fear that our normal course of development through childhood, school, work, and family life would be interrupted. But beginning with 1929 our world changed. All the medicine-man chants of Herbert Hoover about prosperity's being around the corner could not convince us that our future was secure. We soon realized that with the decline of American capitalism we were a generation unneeded in American industry and commerce. Capitalism had produced a sur-

plus generation of wage-slaves along with its surpluses of other commodities. Our numbers grew at a tremendous rate. Nearly two million students have yearly been graduated from schools and colleges into the ranks of the jobless since 1929. Those of our generation who are neither at work nor in school now number nearly eight million.

Youth "Discovered"

Several million of this generation will vote in the coming presidential campaign for the first time. The old-party politicians have suddenly discovered the locked-out generation of youth. It is not without significance that the President has opened his campaign for reelection with a speech to the Young Democrats and to the youth of the nation. Governor Landon, candidate for the Republican nomination, for the party of age and stark conservatism, has devoted a major speech to an appeal for the support of the youth of the nation.

I have risen to second the nomination of Norman Thomas not only because his youthful spirit makes us regard him as one of our generation, but also because Comrade Thomas, on the lecture platform and on the picket line, on the college campus and in the trade union hall, on the radio and on the courthouse steps of militarily ruled Terre Haute has succeeded in giving to American Socialism a new meaning, a new life, a new vigor and enthusiasm. It was in answer to his voice, to his manliness and courage, that thousands of us have flocked to the Socialist banner in the last six years. I second his nomination because I want his voice

separately from the adults and carry on independent activities. Such youth sections tend to recruit youth not primarily for unemployed struggle, but rather for the social activities conducted by the organization. Our Communist comrades argue that more youth could be attracted to an organization of this type catering to their social interests. They speak in terms of numbers, numbers, members, and fail to present a sound working class base on which youth can be organized in the class struggle. Such organization rallies youth around their social interests rather than their economic interests which cannot be looked upon separately from the economic interests of the working class as a whole. We agree on the necessity of considering the social interests of youth in our organization. However, we cannot see the difference in social interests between the youth and the adult as justifying separate organization. We work for the inclusion of youth activity in our organization life.

The Negro and other national minorities also present special social and economic problems. Do we organize them separately around these interests or do unite their struggles and as one, unified working class fight against a common enemy? Capitalism poisons the roots of our class by creating artificial divisions in our ranks. We do not encourage this tendency; we fight it bitterly and organize regardless of race, color and creed against it. In the same spirit, we do not segregate youth from the main stream of the class struggle. Rather do we integrate them into the ranks of the working class and rally adult and young workers around a common program of action.

It is to the detriment of the organized unemployed and the labor movement as

to ring out over the nation in the coming campaign, rallying new thousands of young people to the Socialist standard.

Cannon Fodder

We need the youth who are locked out by capitalist society and held in reserve as prospective cannon fodder. We need the youth to help us build up an understanding of the causes that make for war. We need the youth, for it is the aim of the Young Socialist movement to educate the youth of America so well that if the interests of Wall Street and their jingo propagandists again seek to send the young of the nation to die in the battlefields for capitalist profits, and again as in the past seek to win us for war with false slogans, if they will again raise the slogan of "remember our democratic traditions," let America youth answered.

"Yes, we will remember our democratic traditions, but we will also remember Terre Haute, the longshoremen of San Francisco who fell before your guns, Sacco and Vanzetti murdered by your courts, and a Tom Mooney imprisoned for twenty years in a living tomb."

If again the slogan is raised for collective security and a war to end war, let American youth answer:

"We refuse to fight in your wars. We have our own war, the war of the dispossessed masses of American workers and farmers to win back the nation they have built and to transform it into the planned economy of Socialism." (Prolonged Applause).

a whole to organize youth in autonomous youth sections. We do not follow this procedure in trade unions and we cannot follow this procedure in the Workers Alliance for the same reasons. It is suicide to divide the workers in the shop, union or anywhere in the industrial field according to age interests and classification. What would our position be on workers 40 years of age who are being turned from industry as unfit? Would they be organized into a separate section? They have special interests. The Negro and national minority has special interests. All of these various groupings, if we follow the logic of the proponents of a youth section, would have to be organized into separate sections.

Socialists in the trade unions work for the inclusion of youth in the union life and activity. We campaign especially for the organization of too often neglected unorganized unskilled youth in industry, i.e. apprentices, floor-boys, helpers, etc., directly into the trade unions where they can have an equal voice in determining the betterment of their conditions, and where they can lend their youthful strength and vitality to building a stronger and more progressive labor organization. We do not sap this energy from the labor movement.

We have before us the immediate task of organizing the fort we must rally our strength unemployed youth. To this effort we must rally our strength—to organized youth directly into the labor movement and not in any way apart from it. As young workers our interests lie with the working class and as one class, strong in our solidarity, we can hope to march on to the achievement of our common goal.

Citrus Workers "Old at 22"

By ART SHIELDS

(Youth News Service)

THE FLUSH OF YOUTH is in the golden orange you squeeze at breakfast time. Youth in Florida's groves, picking those oranges. Youth in the packing plants and citrus canneries of the Sunshine State.

I watched them work as I toured the citrus counties of Central Florida in between court sessions of the famous flogging trial at Bartow, where seven Tampa policemen, suspected to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, were facing a jury as accused kidnapers and floggers.

The citrus season was ending, but here and there squads of nimble fingered youngsters were reaping an overdue harvest of oranges or grape fruit.

Boys in their teens; young men in their early twenties. They dashed up ladders and picked with the speed of animated cartoon characters. I have never seen such speeding on any factory job.

Less than a second to an orange. One hand grips; another hand snips, with the tiny steel clippers, and all in the same motion flicks the fruit into a waist hung sack.

"It's a young man's game," I remarked to a picker, who stopped for a fifteen minute lunch in a grove near Haines City.

"I'll say so," he answered, wiping the sweat from his curly forehead. "It's a young man's game, and I'm getting too old for it."

"Too old!", I interrupted incredulously. "You're not twenty-three."

"Not quite twenty-two," he replied, "but I'm losing my speed already. I started at fifteen; worked up to my speed at eighteen, and now I'm commencing to fall off. Say, we pickers don't last no longer than a prize fighter."

Feet give out first, from standing on ladder rungs all day. Then the magic coordination of hand and eye, which the master picker needs, begins to slip. His big money days, when he made five, six, seven, eight and more dollars a day—once in a while—disappear, and he drops down to two and three dollars a day and less. The one dollar a day piece worker isn't wanted any more. He's in the way.

Speed kings lose their crown quickly. I talked to a man, who once picked 145 boxes of Valencia oranges, averaging 200 to the box, in one day. A total of 29,000 oranges in one day. Your eye could hardly follow him, climbing up and down hundreds of times to empty his sack and dashing from tree to tree with his 30-foot ladder.

He'll never do it again.

He told me his story as we sipped our beer in a rural dance hall one Saturday pay night and watched the dancers passing to and fro. Girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen whirled with their lads, happy in their escape from the grape fruit canneries, where they work soaking wet by the moving belt from 6 to 6 for their dollar a day.

A young folks' game. They have no union now. "They don't need a union, those fruit buzzards," a grove owner told me. "They make plenty of money now." But several fruit workers told me that they expect to organize A. F. of L. federal local unions before the next season opens.

"We had a union two years ago," said a young man at Lakeland, another citrus center. "But the Ku Klux Klan killed one of our leading members, Frank Norman. They took him for a ride and shot him. It scared a lot of the rest of the workers. But the Klan is going down now, and we are going to come up."

The American Youth Act

Youth vs. An Old World

FRESH vs. HOT AIR

"The youth movement in politics today is like a breath of fresh air in a stuffy, smelly room," Governor Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for President, told the graduating class of Attica High School in an address to them.

Youth wanting more than compliments nowadays, however, Landon offered by way of concrete proposals a statement that "we want no lost generation in America."

Kansas's efforts in this direction have been nothing short of remarkable. Of all the states in the Union, Kansas contributes the lowest proportion of its budget to the school fund, only one and a half per cent, while other states allot up to sixty per cent for education.

Hundreds of Kansas schools have closed down, while others are kept open by underpaid teachers receiving 25 dollars a month. Nor has this been due to heavy expenditures on unemployment relief; the state does not contribute a single cent toward the upkeep of its unemployed.

ARMY OF NO OCCUPATION

That the army serves, among other things, as a depository for youth who can find no other way of keeping alive, was revealed in a table of desertions in Secretary of War Dern's report for 1935.

The table shows that "run-outs" were numerous in years of prosperity, when there was a possibility of finding work, and declined rapidly with the depression:

Yr.	%	Yr.	%
1920	1.37	1928	5.81
1921	4.57	1929	5.20
1922	3.27	1930	4.78
1923	6.40	1931	3.03
1924	7.03	1932	1.83
1925	7.39	1933	1.82
1926	7.26	1934	2.33
1927	6.07	1935	1.83

3,076 deserted last year as compared to 3,857 the year before. The army had, however, greatly increased in size. Losses from all causes were 48,948, or almost a third of the total.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE STATE

One-fifth of the active applicants registered with the New York State Adult Employment Service are under 25 years old. Adding those under 21 registered with the Junior Placement Bureau, the percentage under 25 rises to 27.2.

Meanwhile a study of young people on relief in New York City by Ellen N. Matthews of the city Welfare Council reveals some disturbing facts.

The youth on relief, estimated at from 94,100 to 100,000 in the city, suffer from all the problems of unemployed youth generally, in a more aggravated form. They are the group out of work longest, have less education and training, and are more completely demoralized, Miss Matthews found.

Seventy per cent of the youth on relief families are "employables." They are able and eager to work, but have nowhere to turn. Able and willing—still. Prolonged subsistence-level existence will affect their health, prolonged dependency, their spirit, until they are neither able nor willing. And their numbers will grow.

An entire generation which can find no place in society, needs the American Youth Act. A society which can find no place for an entire generation needs Socialism.

ON THE OTHER HAND

Not all idle young people, nor all young dependents will find their condition a physical and moral danger—not even all those slated to be idle and dependent for their entire lives.

One of these exceptions in Gloria Vanderbilt, who is taking a \$4,250 vacation lasting just four weeks.

The budget was fixed by a New York judge for the \$4,000,000 child heiress's month with her mother. July is her mother's month with her, and the vacation is spent out of the child's money.

And there is going to be a lot of spending. The girl will spend \$250 a week on rent. "News-papers" are scheduled to cost half a dollar a day. An average of \$7.66 have been allotted for each of the 12-year-old girl's meals.

All this, the judge ruled, little Gloria Vanderbilt was entitled to. If she were on relief, she might be adjudged worthy of just enough food to slow up the wasting away of her body tissues. But do we pretend to a single standard of morality under capitalism?

A bill to provide vocational training and employment for youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five; to provide for full educational opportunities for high school college, and post-graduate students; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Section 1—Provision for Needy Youth

That the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Education are authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of vocational training and employment on public enterprises for the purpose of providing regular wages for youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five.

These regular wages shall be equal to the prevailing rate of wages for the work performed as established by the recognized organizations of labor in each community. In no case shall wages be less than \$15 per week plus \$3 for each dependent.

Section 2—Provision for High School Students.

The Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Education are further authorized and directed to provide for full payments of fees plus the average weekly living expenses of needy students in high schools and vocational schools: Provided, That such compensation, exclusive for all fees, shall in no case be less than \$15 per month.

These payments shall be come effective upon entrance into high school or vocational school and shall be made throughout the entire year.

Section 3—Provision for College Students

The Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Education are further authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of regular employment on college projects for the purposes of providing regular wages for needy undergraduate and graduate students in colleges. These projects shall be of academic nature in accordance with the educational purposes of the institutions of higher learning.

These regular wages shall be equal to the prevailing rate of wages for the work performed, determined in the same manner as under the terms of section 1 and/or by the local youth commission as hereinafter provided; but shall in no case be less than \$25 per month.

Employment on these projects shall be provided upon entrance into college and

shall be continued throughout the entire year.

Section 4—Cost of Living. Clause

The minimum compensation guaranteed by the terms of this Act shall be increased in conformity with the rise in the cost of living.

Section 5 — Administration and Control

This Act shall be administered and controlled, and the minimum compensation and condition of work shall be adjusted by youth commissions. These commissions shall determine eligibility for benefits under this Act on the principles herein provided.

In all administrative boards not less than one-third of the membership shall consist of the elected representatives of youth organizations not less one-third shall consist of the representatives of organized labor, and the remainder shall consist of representatives of local social service, education, and consumers' organizations.

Section 6—Character of Work

All works projects authorized under the terms of this Act shall be projects actually beneficial to the community, and no work projects so authorized shall be directly or indirectly of a military character or designed to subsidize any private profit-making enterprise.

Section 7—Anti-Discrimination Clause

The benefits of all sections of this Act shall be extended to all youth without discrimination because of nativity, sex, race, color, religious or political opinion or affiliation. No youth shall be disqualified from enjoying the benefit of this Act because of past or present participation in strikes or refusal to work in place of strikes, or refusal to work at less than average local trade-union wages, or under unsafe or unsanitary conditions or where hours are longer than prevailing union standards of a particular trade or locality or at an unreasonable distance from home, or at apprenticeship employment where for work equal to that of adults or other young workers equal wages are not received.

Section 8—Source of Funds

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, sums as may be necessary for the purposes herein enumerated. Further taxation necessary to provide funds for the purposes of this Act shall be levied on inheritances, gifts, and individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 a year or over.

Section 9—Name

This Act may be cited as the American Youth Act.

YOUTH WIN CAP STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Daily mass picket lines marked the fourteen day strike of 200 cap makers most of them in their teens, against the Soboroff-Rosenwald Company, largest cap manufacturers in the midwest. The strike was conducted victoriously by the International Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers Union.

Throughout the length of the struggle, the youthful strikers succeeded in keeping scabs out of the plant despite every effort made by the bosses.

Saboroff, one of the bosses, appeared in court to obtain an injunction against the strikers. In his testimony he characterized the strikers as "ignorant." The workers promptly took this up and wrote a derisive song asking "who's ignorant now?" The injunction was denied.

Members of the Young People's Socialist League were very active on the picket line and in the strike hall.

FREE, MAY JOIN YPSL

GILLESPIE, Ill.—James Cross, youth director of the Illinois Workers' Alliance who was recently released from jail after serving time for a framed charge arising from a minor traffic accident, has signified his intention of joining the Young People's Socialist League.

Cross was sentenced to four months imprisonment even though nobody had been injured in the accident and despite the fact that he had paid the full damages which amounted to \$7. Michael Seyfrit, state's attorney of Macoupin county, went out of his way to file charges against Cross and had him held on a \$1,500 bond until his conviction.

The case was reported in the April Challenge.

Are You a Challenger?
—See Page 11

At Random

by Memo

NEATEST TRICK OF THE REVOLUTION

When high officers of the Spanish army were planning a rightist coup d'etat, the army refused to go along and several of the ring-leaders were shot during the resulting disturbances, much to the embarrassment of their sympathizers who insisted the army was behind them.

Among those who lost their lives was a Captain Gisbert who was shot by four corporals. Undaunted, the Rightist press thereupon reported that the captain "had committed suicide by shooting himself three times through the heart and twice through the head."

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

By means that are none of your business, a "Report on May Day Parade and Mass Meeting of the United Front Sponsored by the Communist and Socialist Parties" made by an employee of the Chicago WPA espionage system came into the possession of this column.

Says the "Report:"

"...The paraders were orderly in conduct and the temper of the marchers was cheerful. The group was equally divided as to sexes, but predominantly youthful. The largest single representation was made by the Young Peoples Socialist League. There was no special grouping of W.P.A. workers in the parade.

"No mention of W.P.A. or its activities was made by the speakers at the open air meeting. Mingled cheers and jeers came from the crowd at mention of the National Youth Administration by McDowell, leader of the Young Peoples Socialist League." (at heart, anyway) "who asked approval of a message to be sent to the Administration, demanding passage of the National Youth Act. The boos were apparently for the National Youth Administration and the cheers for the National Youth Act."

He seems to have caught on.

MILLENIUM NOTE

Charles Render, 21-year-old Negro youth charged with assault by a white woman, was declared not guilty by a Birmingham, Alabama jury which deliberated exactly 40 minutes.

THE AMERICANSKI APPROACH

In this connection, if you can find any, there is the story of Sam LeBeau, a native of France. LeBeau was of Jewish extraction, and on immigrating to America, took up his residence on the Lower East Side of New York. There he was told of the need for adapting himself to his adopted country, particularly if he was to realize his ambition of becoming a lawyer.

LeBeau changed his name to one which is common enough in that part of America. Under this native label he was admitted to the bar and has since brought it considerable fame particularly in connection with the Scottsboro case.

For years now he has been known as Samuel Leibowitz.

PACIFIST TO A "T"

In Hungary the government prohibited a women's peace organization called Feministak Egyesulete, we can't help it, from instituting a questionnaire on war and peace.

It declared that "anti-war activities are forbidden; peace groups are limited to tea parties" (of the non-Boston variety) "and lectures."

The next step is to make the peace groups as discerning as the government.

DISARMING

We (that is, all of Memo) are opposed to the Socialist Party convention's resolution on insurrection. The resolution declares itself to be opposed to "armed insurrection by a minority against a stable state machinery." We consider that somewhat too qualified. Our proposal is to eliminate the word "armed."

FLY BY-RIGHT

The American Federation of Youths to Oppose Socialism, Communism and the New Deal got off to a flying start by expelling its temporary chairman and co-organizer of the movement.

Marvin Kratter, one co-organizer, opened the meeting of the AFOYTOSCATND, consisting of 100 Brooklyn College students (the meeting, not the Federation). When a question shot from the floor, asking how the organization had obtained the meeting room in the expensive Towers Hotel, the temporary chairman and co-organizer ruled the question out of order.

An uproar started, followed by the disastrous vote.

NO VACATIONS FOR SOCIALIST COLLEGIANS?

At the beginning of June, with examinations over, the Young Socialists engaged in student work will swing into a new phase of activity. Back home from colleges throughout the country, they will engage in an intensive drive in their home communities as a part of the Thomas-for-President campaign.

This year, in contrast to previous presidential campaigns, the members of the Young Peoples' Socialist League will take the initiative in electoral activity. In cities and towns they will work in conjunction with members of the Socialist Party toward an unprecedented Socialist vote in November's elections.

In the colleges the Young Socialists will take the initiative in organizing Thomas-for-President committees, placing their stress upon the election youth program of the Socialist Party.

During the summer, in schools where summer session will be held, Socialists will set up organized groups, plan lectures and study classes, and generally carry on the year-around-program of Socialist work.

Report Yipsels Win Foothold in Steel Industry

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Young People's Socialist League is organizing in steel.

In line with the organization drive in the steel industry being carried on by the Committee for Industrial Organization, the YPSL has established contacts with young workers in the Pittsburgh, Toledo, and Gary-Chicago districts, and is gaining membership in the industry.

This was revealed in a speech made by Ben Fischer, national secretary of the YPSL, before the City convention of the Chicago District of the Young People's Socialist League, June 27 and 28.

Fischer's talk was made in connection with the presentation of a charter to the Indiana Harbor circle, latest addition to the Chicago District organization of the YPSL. Indiana Harbor is in the heart of the Gary-Chicago steel manufacturing center.

The convention unanimously returned Edith Neidorf as executive secretary and elected Philip Axelrod, local secretary of the Pocketbook Workers' Union, as city organizer.

COINS FOR SOCIALIST SCIENTIST

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congress voted to issue 25,000 special half-dollars in commemoration of Charles P. Steinmetz, late Socialist and "wizard of electricity," just before adjourning here. Steinmetz acquired fame by the genius he displayed in the General Electric experimental laboratories, where he made many discoveries of great importance.

A political refugee from Germany because of his activities in the Social Democratic movement, Steinmetz was a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party of America up to the time of his death.

He ran for various offices on the Socialist ticket, and was elected as a Socialist member of the school board of Schenectady, New York. A year before he died he was the Socialist candidate for state engineer in New York.

Reinstated

New York City—(YNS)—It pays to protest, decided student and teacher groups, when it was announced that Morris U. Schappes, English tutor at City College, will teach next term. Although "unsatisfactory work" was given as the reason for dismissal, protesting students and teachers charged curtailment of academic freedom. Mr. Schappes had received notice of dismissal 24 hours after speaking to the April 22 demonstration of student peace strikers.

Win Strike

IMPERIAL VALLEY, Cal.—Signal victories were won by the Federated Agricultural Unions of America, consisting of Japanese, Filipino and American Agricultural Unions in their recent strike here. Contracts with growers were signed providing for a minimum wage and recognition of the union.

Though there were many arrests, during the strike, prompt action by the Labor Defense Committee supported by the Los Angeles Central Labor Union, resulted in acquittals for practically all those arrested. Many members of the Young People's Socialist League were active on the picket line and counted among those arrested. One of them, Dorothy Resenstein, a union Yipsel, was given a thrashing by a policeman.

3 LABOR PLAYERS' TROUPES ON ROAD

By TUCKER P. SMITH
Director, Brookwood Labor College

KATONAH, N. Y.—"You mean that if our country goes to war you'll be against it?"

"I mean more than that. I mean that we're against it before it starts, and we're going to keep it from starting. If the profit seekers drag us into war, I'll still be against it, and I'll fight it every way I can," answers the hero of the play "Gun Cotton," presented to labor audiences in 150 cities by the Brookwood Labor Players for the Labor Division of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

The second day of the tour Mr. Hearst "discovered" a gigantic, new red plot to seize the country and favored the players with a widespread attack. With the usual stupidity of the

red-chasers, his stories carried long quotations from the most persuasive parts of this and two other anti-war plays on the program. The next day this troupe played to 1,700 workers in a small southern town, thanks to Mr. Hearst for his compliment and publicity.

There were three troupes on the road from April to June 10.

KATONAH—Members of the Young People's Socialist League figured prominently among the Brookwood Labor Players. These included Gloria Walron of Missouri and Tarmo Hannula of Massachusetts, both members of the Young Socialist national executive committee, Ruth Oxman former city secretary of the Greater New York Federation, and Nat Weinberg, former city organizer of the Philadelphia league.

Unemployment, eA1-eA2



After Graduation What?

FOR THE STUDENT who has laboriously and painstakingly, fought his way through the mass of perverted guidance which exists in the money-controlled universities and successfully achieved a degree of training and theory in his chosen profession there remains little but disillusionment.

He enters into a befuddled world which seems to have no use for his youth, his energies, his freshness of perspective, his hard-earned training. On every side he meets the supreme paradox of need in the midst of possible plenty.

Three out of four graduates jobless! A hard story to swallow but true! And of those who have jobs, are they following their professions? Not when they are working behind the counters of Macy's and an increasing number of department stores which pride themselves on an almost exclusive college personnel. Not when a union of gas-station employees in the midwest finds that 87% of its members are college graduates. Surely it is not for this type of menial labor that young men and women spend four hard years of study.

The truth of the severity of the unemployment situation is beyond dispute.

"We're not hiring any college graduates this year".... announcement of Bell Laboratories to college graduates of institutions of technology last commencement.

In the newspaper field... 8,000 unemployed, 5,000 forced into other jobs, with no computation of the number of graduates never placed.

As for artists.... "In professional art work it is probably safe to estimate that only one in ten will make a living and one in a hundred will make a name" announcement made by President Hoover's Research committee on "Recent Social Trends." And doctors find this.... Two out of three doctors, established in practice before the depression, earn little or nothing and spend the majority of their working hours serving in free clinics.

Prospective teachers face the fact that 200,000 previously employed teachers are now jobless. The atrocious salaries of those who are employed have been quoted previously. And where are the thousands who graduate every year to find hope of subsistence?

As for chemists and architects, only 45% of them are employed,

the majority on mere subsistence wages.

And only one of every four lawyers in the country is making a living wage.

Six million young people between the ages of 16 and 25 who would "normally" be employed or at school are jobless and stagnating! Three million more are living on farms where they have no function, where their labor is not needed!

And what are the effects? Thousands of transients, living in flop houses, riding the rods, aimless. Thousands in CCC camps under military discipline, being bred into one of the largest standing armies in the world. An estimated drop of eight hundred thousand in early marriages.

But alarming as these facts are, they are intensified a thousand fold in the case of minority groups, Negro and Jewish youth in particular. Discrimination against Negroes is so rampant that it would be futile to attempt to make a systematic statistical research into the field. As for Jewish youth, typical of the discrimination practised against them is the fact that there exists hardly one medical college in the United States which has not set a very low quota, usually under 20%, upon Jewish students.

School Scabs

PHILADELPHIA—(YNS)—From idealistic commencement addresses to face a picket line.

That was the experience of graduates of Temple University in Philadelphia, where the local building trades unions have charged non-union labor is being used in the construction of a new college building.

Football players at the university were drafted by the university to serve their Alma Mater by working for 40c an hour, instead of the customary 50c paid union men.

NEW YORK—(YNS)—Cartoonists can now afford to be humorous. They settled their strike against several magazines, including College Humor, with the publications agreeing to a minimum payment of \$15 for each cartoon. The editors still can't see the joke.

Help Build a Fortnightly Challenge

Union Educational Dep't Shows How

By MARK STARR
Educational Director, ILGWU

NEW YORK (UNS)—With over 350 regular weekly groups attended by 15,000 students, the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reports a banner year.

These groups are equally divided between study classes, on the one hand, and dramatics, athletics, gym and music groups on the other. The activities range from tap-dancing to intensive study of the economics of the garment industry.

The union has educational directors in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta, Houston, Boston, San Francisco, Toronto, and other places.

In New York City the union has a massed choir of 150 voices and an orchestra of 90 pieces which made their debut in the Town Hall and have been a distinctive feature in the great mass strike meetings in Madison Square Garden and in the May Day demonstrations. Recently a mass choir of 75 voices was started in Chicago.

In St. Louis the dramatics, singing and dancing groups presented a pageant in the Municipal Auditorium on June 13th showing the life story of the union.

Trade Union Training

One distinctive feature of the class program has been special courses in training-for-trade-union-service which have covered the practical problems of trade union organization and administration. The teachers in this course have been the union organizers and heads of departments, and their talks have been published in 25 mimeographed documents which have been made available to teachers and members of other unions as well as the ILGWU.

Lectures and talks given at membership business meetings, victrola records carrying 13 of the union songs, illustrated promotional leaflets and posters, the sound movie "Marching On," and tours to places of interest are among the services provided for the members.

In addition to its own 24 publications and outlines, the Educational Department distributes to its classes and directors a regular service of pamphlets.

Labor Sports

Notable advances have been made in labor sport. In New York City, a basketball league with eight teams has successfully carried through a season and Local 10 is now the proud possessor of the Julius Hochman trophy. Local 91 has proved to be the best of the eight girls' teams and has taken from South River, N. J., the Dubinsky Trophy.

During the summer, the Educational Department will run five training-for-trade-union-service institutes at Brookwood Labor College, which 250 members will attend. The union also maintains five students on scholarship during the regular Brookwood term.

The dramatics groups of Greater New York staged a festival, April 11-12 and 18, and prepared a revue, "Pins and Needles."

The fall plans include correspondence courses, a series of popular forums in connection with the social and educational centers run by the union, and also wide use of visual aids and movies to brighten the classes.

The Challenge Must Be Spread -Not Simply Read

RED FALCONS OF AMERICA HOLD GUIDES' CONVENTION

CLEVELAND, O.—Completed organization of the Red Falcons of America, Socialist and labor counterpart of the scout movement, was announced at a Falcon guides' convention held here simultaneously with the Socialist Party national confab.

The Chicago national office, set up by the Socialist Party to establish the Falcons as a coordinated national movement, has fulfilled this task, retiring secretary Elizabeth Most announced. The office has chartered virtually all existing flights, registered their guides, and enrolled the children. All local groups are in contact with the office, and guides' work has been coordinated by means of a fortnightly bulletin Falconry, accompanied by directives for all types of activity.

The convention made arrangements to extend the existing organization into new territories and supplement guides' material with material directly for the children themselves, particularly the Falcon Call, which appeared for the first time in print, and will be published monthly or bi-monthly in New York. Two administrative bodies, a National Educational Board, and a National Organization Board were recommended.

Approximately twenty-five hundred organized children are now under the jurisdiction of the RFA. In addition to groups, or flights throughout the country

there are five city guides' councils, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York, the two latter being the largest.

Fleischman New Secretary

CHICAGO — Clarence Senior, Socialist Party national secretary, announced the appointment of Harry Fleischman, Party and Yipsel organizer, as permanent national secretary of the Red Falcons of America and organizing secretary of the Friends of Workers' Children.

Fleischman will direct the work of building the strength and facilities of the Falcon movement. He is also undertaking the organization of parents' and sympathizers' groups in the Friends of Workers' Children to sponsor local Falcon flights wherever they exist.

Draft 14 Yr. Olds

BERLIN — Members of the class of 1922, 14 year old boys and girls graduating from German grammar schools, have been called to report at camps where they will serve their "land year." Designed to provide additional agricultural labor, the program will teach children that "every harvest must be earned by hard work." Participants will take a course in National Socialist ideology and during their service will wear the Hitler youth uniform.

Expelled as Agitators, Get Medals

MANAHAWKIN, N. J.—One week they are "rebels," "agitators" and "ingrates"—the next they are "heroes."

That's the ironic story of the boys stationed at the CCC camp here. After the tragic New Jersey forest fire which burned for more than four days and took the lives of five of their buddies, injuring many more, the boys felt they were entitled to some rest. When Lt. William J. White, in command of the camp, ordered them back to work after 24 hours of continuous fire fighting duty, 200 of the camp's 250 boys went on strike.

The boys reasoned that the fire had been extinguished and "cutting down dead trees could wait another day." Most of them were newly enrolled and unaccustomed to the difficult routine.

Thirty-three of the boys who refused to go to work after a state trooper had been called and each striker had been grilled separately, were expelled. The officers denounced the "rebellion" and threatened the boys with "dishonorable discharges."

At almost the same moment the boys were being hauled over the coals, Pres. Roosevelt authorized valor awards to be issued to the CCC boys who merit them for their part in fighting the fire. Lt. White and his assistant, Lt. Martin, will be forced to award medals and commendations for "meritorious action and valour" to many of the same boys who took part in what they called a "rebellion."

AYC vs. ROTC, Police vs. AYC in Free-for-All

NEW ORLEANS.—Opposition to a bill to establish ROTC units in the public schools here is growing despite repressive efforts by the city administration.

A fight started directly the school board decided to hold a hearing on the bill, at the request of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Parent, teacher, youth, liberal, and radical organizations immediately swung into action against the bill.

The police then intervened by refusing to allow the use of Beauregard Square, customary site for demonstrations, for a mass meeting initiated by the American Youth Congress to protest the proposal.

When the ban was appealed to Mayor Walmesley he not only upheld the police's action but went a step further with a declaration barring all future demonstrations from the square.

This created so much indignation however, that he was finally forced to grant the permit by a flood of protests. The meeting was held, and speakers did not "pull their punches" either about the efforts to prevent it, or the ROTC bill.

If the bill is passed, the federal government will provide the funds, course, equipment, and instructors for the public school ROTC. It has been compared to Mussolini's and Hitler's program of military training for the young.

Socialists are pointing to the fact that their election platform calls for the abolition of military training.

STRIKES TURN INTO "MUTINY" BY GREEK LAW

ATHENS, GREECE.—A new technique for the suppression of general or semi-general strikes has been developed here as a result of the recent threatened nation-wide walkout of workers. Though this move does not invalidate the general strike either as an economic weapon or as a last resort for hindering war, it does make it extremely difficult.

The plan is simply to call up all rail and tramway workers for army service under hastily improvised conscription laws, in such a way that strikers who join their fellow-workers in a walkout can be dealt with under military laws.

Commenting on this the No Frontier News Service states: "To those throughout the world who have been advocating a 'strike for peace' as one way of preventing the effectiveness of war-makers, such a proposal indicates clearly how interlocked are the questions of peace and economic justice. Once more it is made abundantly plain that... there can be no victory for organized labor in a crisis unless labor itself is resolved to challenge military conscription and the whole war system."

Outdated Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About half of the children in the United States, most of them attending rural schools, still get an "old-time" education, accompanied by outworn methods and administration, according to the National Education Association.

Almost 140,000 rural schools in the country have only one teacher, and 20,000 are two-teacher schools, the association reports. The average value of school property per pupil in cities is \$353, in rural districts, \$143. Only one-third of teachers in country grade schools have had as much as two years' normal-school training.

The Socialist Party's campaign platform contains a demand for "federal appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of public schools and of free city colleges to make possible a free education for every young person in America."

CADDIES WIN MORE PAY IN GOLF STRIKE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Golf Club witnessed some unusual sights as corpulent gentlemen puffed around its eighteen-hole course with golf bags on their backs, while striking caddies stood by looking on.

Although the club boasts an exclusive and wealthy membership, the caddies, 18 and 19 years old, have been receiving an average of five dollars weekly for 10 to 12 hours' work a day, in sun and rain, seven days a week.

The city woke up one morning to learn that the caddies had staged a walkout. For a week the club held out against its employees, but their backs were more tender than their hearts, and they finally agreed to grant a raise.

The boys were inexperienced, and accepted less than they had demanded, but nonetheless obtained an increase from 70 to 75 cents for a round of eighteen holes, from \$1.10 to \$1.30 for doubles, and pay raises on the rest of the scale.

Yipsels were active in the strike.

"Social Racket"

PORTLAND, Ore.—Speaking before the National Educational Association, President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California said that youth is being "mercilessly exploited by social racketeers," who tell them that America "is not the fair land of hope and opportunity."

Speaking at the same meeting, Miss Willie A. Lawson, secretary of the Arkansas Education Association pointed out the necessity of youth organization for better educational opportunities. "We young people," Miss Lawson said, "are not convinced that an open school with a \$35 a month teacher and no books or supplies is making any contribution whatsoever."

"A government which offers this as a palliative, and refuses to consider permanent federal aid, is using us as a cat's paw," she concluded.

Sproul, in answering, said "I cannot be sure that youth is making an appeal, even though I hear the clamor of a multitude of voices claiming to speak in youth's name."

On with the Challengers

By SUB CHASER

After an extended vacation we dragged out the old adding machine and were slightly surprised by the results. It would seem that we gathered in from various and sundry places totals of two-hundred and thirty-six subs for May, and hit the upgrade with two hundred and sixty-seven for June. Some of our old pals-walsies repeat, with a few new monikers on the horizon.

Let's proceed with the slaughter.

New York opens the procession with 67 for May and 176 in June. Most of them are sent in impersonally by the city office, but there are a few individualists. Clubs of four or more are sent in by Esther Hurwitz (5), Rose Frest (5), Rube Newman (4), and Sid Lipenholtz (6).

CALIFORNIA, 33 in May and 19 in June. Just a little ray of sunshine. (and a squirt of orange juice).

Julius Richert comes to bat with 8 from Fresno, and Jan Koblik of San Francisco is right up there with the same. From Los Angeles, Howard Rosen registers with six, but he isn't as good as Al Kahn who gets in 10. We also get our regular visit from Flora McClain who drops in 4 from Oakland.

MINNESOTA! Here's a new contender for the crown. 31 in May and 5 in June.

Irv. Lawrence (who just blew into the office on his way to the AYC) opens his barrage with 20, Hilbert Schwartz rings the bell with 10, and Judith Grace Farrell registers with 5.

ILLINOIS, 18 for May and 15 for June.

And Edith Neidorf leads all the rest (as usual) with a total of 23.

MASSACHUSETTS, 10 in May — 15 in June.

Jimmy Kergis of Boston comes through with 16, and from Cape Cod E. L. Hamblin registers 4 with a salty tang.

INDIANA, 4 in June and 12 in May.

Paul Brauer of the Indiana Harbor Brauers comes through with 7, and Gene Greuling is heard from with his usual club from Indianapolis.

OHIO, 4 subs for May and 11 for June.

Bernard Corman from Akron joins the Challengers with 9.

NEW JERSEY, 15 in May. Asleep in June.

The worst of it is Al Kocial got in 12 of them.

CONNECTICUT, 4 in June, 9 in May.

No outstanding stars. WASHINGTON, 6 in June.

Score them all for Jimmie Chamberlain of Tacoma.

UTAH, 4 in May. Hall Ryan from Salt Lake City joins the Challenger.

MISSOURI, 4 in May. Assorted people.

HAWAII, 2—One from Kalekua and one from Honolulu with a story of a student strike at the U. of Honolulu against war—with the ROTC throwing vegetables.

And in passing, let's mention such a state as Colorado, Maryland, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, Florida, Iowa, and New Mexico who also have been heard from.

With a campaign on let's see the Challengers get busy. Let's see the old timers come through—and let's see scores of new Challengers from coast to coast. We want 500 new subscribers in July.

Does Your Friend Read The Challenge?

American socialist monthly

21 East 17 Street New York

july issue

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Why Labor Should Support the Socialist Party **NORMAN THOMAS**

The Left Wing at the Cleveland Convention **Haim Kantorovitch**

For a National Constituent Assembly in France **Marcel Fourier**

Jurisdictional Disputes and Labor Boards **Joel Seidman**

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WE WHO GET SLAPPED

Three months ago the Senate Committee on Education and Labor held a hearing on the American Youth Act. A thousand young people came from all parts of the country to testify on the misery of youth, the criminal neglect of them by our government, and their desperate need for work relief.

They told a story of a generation of human beings locked out of industry and the professions, denied the normal processes of life, pouring by the millions into a world that has no place for them. They asked only for—an opportunity to live, to obtain the training and the work that they needed in order to live.

The Senate Committee listened to them. It published the hearing. AND IT NEVER REPORTED THE BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE.

Congress stands adjourned. Its doors have been closed—in the faces of twenty five million American youth. That is the answer of the capitalist parties to us.

But are we going to accept it? Are we going to remain silent and allow ourselves to be driven by economic necessity to live in the barracks of CCC camps, working for seven dollars a week?

Are we going to remain silent and accept the crumb-offerings of the National Youth Administration, its scab wage provisions and its yellow dog contracts?

Are we going to remain silent and wait for the day when the government will have spent enough billions on implements of murder to be able to send us off to have our guts blown out by explosives and our lungs burned by gasses in another war?

We do not consider ourselves dogs, gentlemen of Congress.

This year the Socialist Party has pledged itself to fight for the passage of the American Youth Act. Millions of young voters are participating for the first time in a presidential election. They are not going to kiss your feet for kicking them, or delude themselves with the sham contest of your two parties.

They will recognize that there is only one way to express their will. EVERY VOTE FOR SOCIALISM THIS YEAR WILL BE A VOTE FOR THE AMERICAN YOUTH ACT.

WELCOME!

We applaud the decision of the Spartacus Youth League to dissolve and join the Young People's Socialist League as individuals. We have room for their point of view, and welcome them, not as a potential faction, but as a group which will be one of us.

THE AYC AT THE CROSSROADS

As far as concerns the present elements in the American Youth Congress who had nothing to do with organizing it, the AYC came into existence as a historical accident. It was bequeathed to them and their foundling floundered about for a year and a half all dressed up and no place to go. Many doubted if the Youth Congress could find a purpose for existence.

Then came the American Youth Act, and the AYC acquired a new meaning and a new importance. Young people could look to no boss except the government to demand employment and education. The expression of this demand was the Youth Act.

The Congress is by nature suited to be the medium for this united expression of youth. Will it go forward along its clearly indicated line, or will it insist on retaining the useless features, of wistful origin, which have hampered it in the past?

"WELL MET"

The conventions which took place in recent weeks should be a source of satisfaction for young people. The decisions of the Lakeside Conference of Christian Youth, reported in this issue, showed the tremendous progress which has taken place among young people.

Much more important, the Socialist Party convention in Cleveland, indicated the way for all young people. The decision on war represents the most unequivocal opposition to it any party minority or otherwise, has to offer youth.

Organizationally the flat refusal to recognize the reformist, opportunist Old Guard of New York which read itself out of the Party, is one of the most healthy developments in the country.

The convention was in sharp contrast to that of its rival, the Communist Party, which retreated into opportunism all along the line.

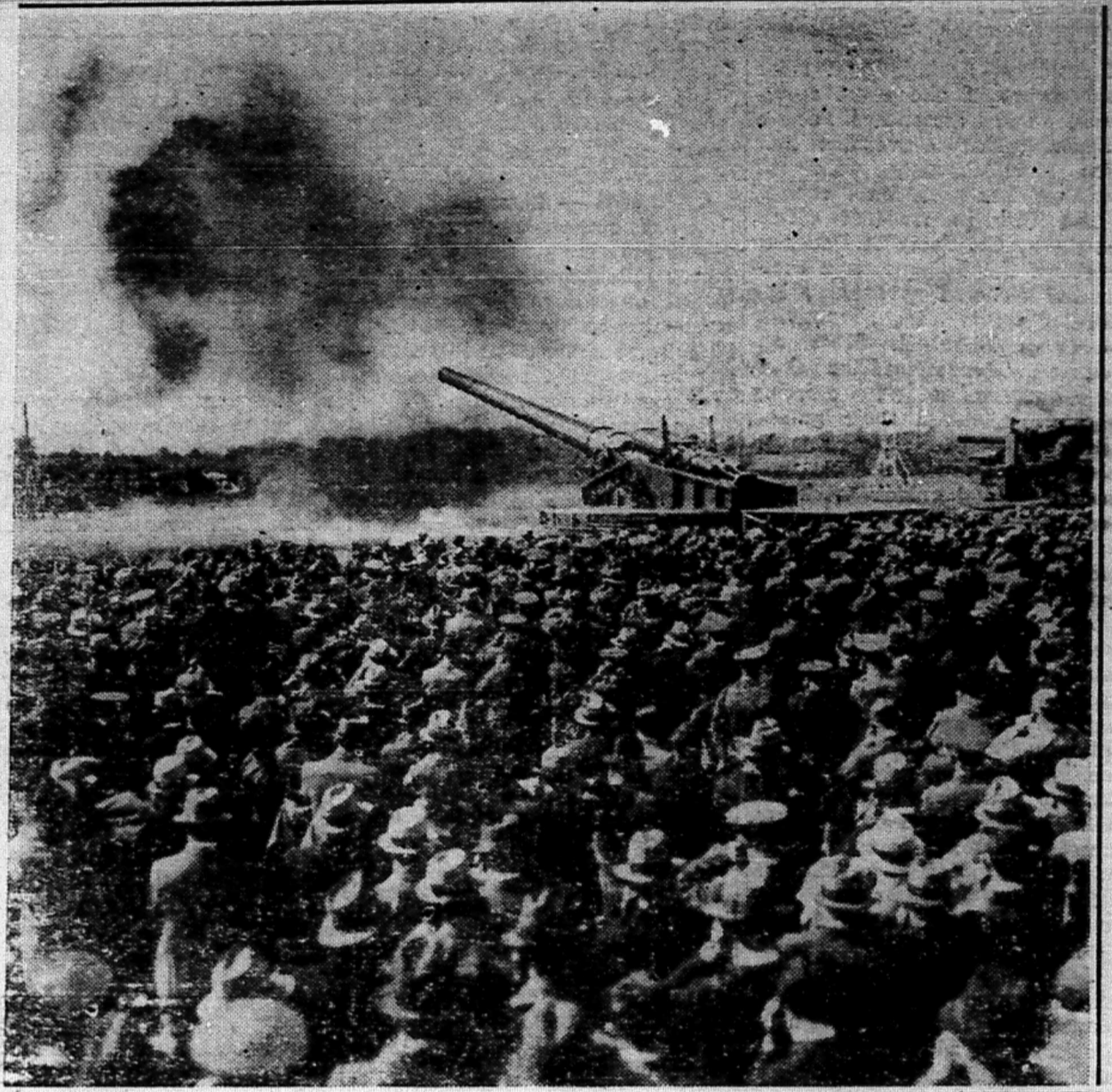
THE FORTNIGHTLY CHALLENGE

We regret to inform our readers that no sooner was our last issue off the press with its announcement that the **Challenge** was to appear every two weeks, than we unexpectedly struck one of the worst financial reverses in our history, which not only kept the first fortnightly issue, but also the June issue, from going to press.

During the campaign the need for a fortnightly will be greatly increased, as the **Challenge**, which will become a more popular paper adapted for campaign use, will be doubly useful and in demand.

We hope our readers and friends will help us build the paid circulation required for a fortnightly, so that it may begin appearing for the closing weeks before the election.

Preparing for the Massacre



Strikers Tells of Victory

To the Challenge:

I am a worker in the Safety Cedar Products Co. factory. This company makes, or rather has us workers make, Venetian blinds. This is a so-called luxury trade, but we workers sure had no luxury.

There are about 100 workers in the factory, all of us under 25. We worked about fifty hours a week and got only \$10 for it. Not only that, but there was a terrific speedup that just about knocked us out. Whenever the boss thought we were working too slow, he threatened to put us on piece work and then we had to work still harder and got no more money for it.

Naturally, we kicked but didn't know what to do about it. Then one of the workers who had been working there since the place had opened up, decided that we ought to form an association to get what was coming to us. So we passed around slips of paper during the lunch half hour and got about fifty fellows to sign up and pay 10c initiation fee. Well, the boss found out about this and fired our leader. He thought that this would stop us. But he had another guess coming.

When we heard that Jack was fired, every single worker in the shop walked out. And since we were out we figured we might as well ask for wage increases and shorter hours, also an hour for lunch. We also went up to the A. F. of L. and found out that there was a union we could join, the Curtain and Drapery Workers' Union. So we did.

Well, it took us about nine days, but we won. Now we get \$14 a week minimum, work 40 hours a week, get an hour for lunch and work in a Union shop. Boy, it's swell.

One of the boys in the shop gave me a copy of your paper, and I thought you might want to know about our strike. Please do not print my name.

**SAFETY CEDAR WORKER
New York City.**

From Our Mail Bag

To the Challenge:

In an effort to break the strike of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Planters in cooperation with officers of Crittendon County, Arkansas have established a Concentration Camp near Earl, Arkansas. Strikers are being arrested and placed in a stockade on the Peachers Plantation where are they forced to work.

Forced Labor, driven to work by riding bosses armed with highpowered rifles, is reported in practically all sections. Men and women are being forced to become strike breakers under threats of death.

America must waken to this situation. Public opinion must be aroused. Letters of protest should be sent to Government officials. A halt must be called to the spread of Hitlerism over the plantations.

**H. L. MITCHELL,
Executive Secretary
Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.**

To the Challenge:

The slogan "Fight against militarism!" always will be associated with the highest peaks of the revolutionary activity of working class youth organizations. But I think this slogan is not accurate enough.

If "militarism" meant merely the idealization of military preparation or combat, or a regard for ether as an end in itself, then we should have to oppose militarism without qualification.

But, according to Webster, militarism means also the "disposition to provide for the strength and safety of a nation or government by maintaining strong military forces."

In this sense militarism is not an end in itself, but merely a

means to the end of strengthening a government. Accordingly, while socialists must fight against the militarism that strengthens government of the capitalist class, most emphatically we must support all "militarism" that strengthens the working class and its governments.

Thus revolutionists supported the Red Army of Lenin and Trotsky, and will continue to support the Red Army as long as, in essence, it represents the dictatorship of the proletariat. (This, of course, does not include support of any capitalist "allies" of the Soviet Union.)

Likewise Marxists today assist the arming of the workers in France and Spain in preparation for revolutionary assault. Also we supported, however weakly, the military struggle of Ethiopia as an oppressed people against an imperialist state. And certainly, when we are drafted for the coming imperialist war, we shall accept the guns and strive to turn them against our first enemy—the capitalist government at home.

Thus our slogan, rather than "Against Militarism," should be "Against capitalist militarism" and "For the world proletarian revolution."

**CHAS. BECKETT
Chicago, Ill.**

Canned Food?

TRENTON, N. J.—Children in families of the unemployed in New Jersey are being forced to pick food from the "garbage cans of more fortunate citizens," Secretary Powell E. Johnson of the New Jersey Workers Alliance, jobless organization, has charged. Relief has been passed from the jurisdiction of the state to the towns following the refusal of the state legislature to pass appropriation bills.