

CHALLENGE

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WAR MAKERS SEE THEIR HOPES IN CCC

Hoopes Defeats Reactionaries

Leads Final Child Labor Act Victory

Ratify 20th Amendment After Long Struggle in Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa.—The rock-ribbed reactionary state of Pennsylvania has become the 20th state to ratify the federal child labor amendment, but only because a fighting Socialist legislator made himself spokesman of the working class of the state, climbed the driver's seat of the Pennsylvania house of representatives and for three weeks dictated terms to the overwhelming old party majority in the lower house.

At the close of 1933 the Pennsylvania legislature was in one of those special sessions made necessary in recent years by the ills of a collapsing capitalism. The reactionary state Republican machine claiming a majority of the members of both house and senate permitted liquor legislation providing for state sale with taxes for old age pension and unemployment relief to pass, lacking any program of their own.

The two Socialists in the house backed their own measure for state manufacture and distribution but voted for the partial socialization provided in the governor's bill. The state Republican machine then moved to lock a program of social legislation permitted under the governor's call, in committee and adjourn the legislature.

Hoopes Workers' Representative.
Since he entered the house of representatives in 1931 when he and Lilith Wilson became the first two Socialists to sit in that body together, Darlington Hoopes has grown steadily in the eyes of the working class of the state through his uncompromising and ceaseless fight to proclaim Socialist principles and battle to protect and advance the interests of the working class which had sent him there.

When in early 1933, at the regular session, the forces of organized labor agreed upon a bitter fight to try to salvage their program of unemployment relief and social legislation, the powerful railroad workers' lobby served notice on the other labor forces that in spite of the time-worn policy of playing with the old capitalist parties, that Socialist Spokesman Hoopes must be given the leadership in the fight. The fight locked the legislature in a bitter struggle for several days.

No Socialist in Senate.
The overwhelming forces of reaction in spite of their power were forced to grudgingly give way in the house, relying on the senate, where no Socialist sat, to defeat the legislation that passed the house. Their trust in the senate was fully justified.

Now in the special session Socialist Hoopes found his opportunity to justify the growing faith of the workers of the state in Socialist leadership. Challenging the state Republican machine to battle, with adjournment set for a short three weeks ahead, Hoopes moved to ask the house to instruct all the committees engaged in strangling social legislation in committee pigeon holes, to meet and act. The glare of public attention on them, the members of the house adopted the motion, 175 to 8.

The committees defied instructions and Hoopes moved to obstruct the weekly adjournment.



DARLINGTON HOOPES.

Representative Darlington Hoopes, Socialist member of the Penna legislature whose brilliant fight against overwhelming odds cracked the morale of the reactionary Penna capitalist political machine and won among other things ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

Comrade Hoopes is chairman of the YPSL affairs committee of the National Executive of the Socialist party.

Commonwealth Labor College Enrolls Yipsels

Several of our Yipsels traveled to a far off corner of the United States in search of education, and finally landed at Commonwealth Labor college in Mena, Ark.

Among those who are attending at this college, one of the only two residential labor schools in the country, are John Jerman of Staunton, Ill.; Abraham Dobkin of New York, and Libby Volpie of Rochester, N. Y.

Commonwealth is non-factional in its outlook and education in that it sponsors no particular faction of the labor movement, is not controlled by any faction, and encourages free expression of opinion, regardless of its political nature. Consequently, all shades of red are to be found on the campus. Right now the number of Socialists among the student body is not so large as some of the other groups, but since the student body is continually changing our membership may be larger in the future, as it has in the past.

Tuition at the college is \$40 for three months, and each student is required to do 20 hours of industrial work a week for his room, board and laundry.

The school accepts students with the understanding that when they have finished their courses they will put their training to a practical use in some labor organization.

The winter quarter began Jan. 2. Circles should get in touch with Comrade Koch for speaking dates.

'Student Appeal' Becomes National

The Student Appeal is being printed for high school use by the Pittsburgh YPSL and in view of the difficulties of a mimeograph job is a good piece of work. As soon as possible under decision of the national executive of the YPSL, the project will be made national in scope.

See Threats Of War On All Horizons

WASHINGTON (F.P.) — War's heat lightning, forerunner of another catastrophe to the human race, is flashing on horizons east, west and south of the United States, and in the heart of the nation's capital.

That the nations are in deadly earnest in preparing for the next holocaust and have everything in readiness—bombing planes, new and terrible gases, highly motorized army units—is evidenced by the soaring military budgets of every nation. Only the date of the outbreak remains to be set. In what obscure corner of the world the match will be applied to the powder barrel is yet to be determined.

Here in Washington both the war and navy departments have issued clarion calls for heavier expenditures on the instruments of mass murder. Gen. MacArthur, chief of staff, demands \$170,000,000 to motorize the army, and a heavy increase in the training of reserve officers.

Build Big Navy.

Calling attention to the fact that the peace-making apparatus of the capitalist nations — the disarmament conference at Geneva — has been tossed on the scrap heap, Secretary of the Navy Swanson has called for a huge increase in warship construction. Significantly Secretary Swanson said that this nation already, due to the \$300,000,000 allotment to the navy from NIRA funds, has undertaken a naval building campaign unequalled since 1916 when President Wilson "sought to bring the navy to a position inferior to none." One year later the United States was in the thick of the first world war.

Secretary Swanson's program, which has every promise of sympathetic consideration from the next congress, naturally has helped the jingoes of both Britain and Japan, who advance his statements as proof that they too must build new ships. They are.

Militarists Active Everywhere.

The Japanese cabinet has just authorized a \$467,000,000 budget for war purposes, more than half of which goes to the navy. England is busy building newer and better warships. Hitler's Germany is building and so France has answered with a rush order to her navy yards. This stimulates Mussolini to intensify his naval program. Under it all, the peoples groan.

Next year's Japanese naval maneuvers again will be held in her farthest islands, near the Philippines and within striking distance of Hawaii. She has only one rival in the Pacific—the United States. The United States navy answers by holding the Atlantic fleet in the Pacific, increasing its size and conducting world-wide maneuvers to stop Japan's drive for mastery of the tremendously rich Chinese and Far Eastern markets.

Alabama Fuel Co. Forces Miners to Cultivate Its Lands

Alabama Fuel and Iron Co. has introduced a new form of forced labor for coal miners it employs. Miners are required to cultivate the company land near the mines. In 1932, 1,000 acres were cultivated under this scheme, while in 1933, 2,000 acres were under cultivation. "Each employe being required to work five acres and produce a specified amount of food products, to

Assistant War Secretary Aspires to Enrollment of Million by Next Summer

OFFICIAL NOTICE Two National Referendums Proposed.

Circle 8 Jr. Reading, Pa., wishes to amend the national constitution, article 3, section 1 (b) so that the age limits of juniors would be 12 to 16 years of age, and seniors would include those between 16 and 25.

E. V. Debs Sr. circle of Hartford, Conn., wishes to start a national referendum on the following proposition: That the YPSL of America go on record in favor of joining the American League Against War and Fascism, and of the local and national organizations taking an active part in its work, and that we request the Socialist party national executive committee to authorize our participation.

The national constitution provides that motions or resolutions to be voted upon by the entire membership of the league, including proposed amendments to the constitution, shall be submitted upon the request of 10 circles in at least three states. Circles that wish to second either or both of these propositions should communicate with the national office by Feb. 10. If the requisite number of seconds is not obtained within 30 days from date of first publication in the official organ of the YPSL, the motion shall be abandoned.

"Beef Prices" Mean Nothing Say Experts

Economists in the department of agriculture say that, regardless of sound money or soft money, the consumption of beef in this country has always risen or fallen with the buying power of the people. Artificial limitation on the production of cattle will raise the price of beef, and will to that extent reduce the buying of beef.

Under the scheme of compensating taxes which the agricultural adjustment administration is extending over the food list, the family that can no longer buy much beef, due to rising cost, will not be able to buy any real substitute, either. The cost of each substitute will be raised. And most of the rise in price will go to the middlemen. Meat packers say they cannot absorb these processing taxes—they can only pass them along to consumers.

But, say the government experts, this country can easily produce enough meats and cereals and fruits and other commodities to give every American family a standard of living measured at \$5,000 a year at present prices. All that stands in the way of production of this wealth is the paralysis in distribution, which means the poverty of the masses of the people. Redistribution of income seems inevitable as Roosevelt's final resort, if he is to make good in any degree in his pledge to bring back prosperity.

provide for their families all of the actual necessities which can be obtained from the soil and promote a life of peace and contentment and good will between employer and employe."

Forced Labor Camps Possible Outcome of Civilian Armies.

NEW YORK CITY—A million young men enrolled in the civilian conservation camps by next summer and made a direct part of the suddenly immense and reactionary war machine of the United States army is the hope of President Roosevelt's assistant secretary of war.

All the fast growing fears of the mass of farmers and workers in the United States in recent months that the so-called new deal was creating a vast machinery threatening their interests and placing immense power in the hands of their enemies seem justified in view of the plain words of The American Army Stands Ready, a story written in the Jan. 6 issue of the magazine ironically known as Liberty published in this city.

Forced Labor Armies.

The author of the article is Assistant Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, former governor of Kansas, and an official of such importance that new dealers must take responsibility for him as spokesman. The typical institution of the hateful European Fascist systems, the forced labor armies are suggested as an outcome of the CCC camps, which the article says "are the forerunners of the great civilian labor armies of the future."

Workers everywhere are wondering if this military dictatorship system is the proposal in the background of Roosevelt's long term public works, now brought forward to meet the failure of the NIRA to significantly restore employment and purchasing power. Mr. Roosevelt's assistant secretary of war cheerfully favors a military dictatorship under the benevolent direction of the United States army, especially his department. A beginning is hopefully suggested in the taking over of complete charge of the CCC and soon other new deal projects by the war department.

Storm Troops.

Mr. Woodring would obligingly even organize the Fascist storm troops which the German and Italian capitalists paid Hitler and Mussolini such large sums of cash to do for them. Says Mr. Woodring, "if the army were so directed, it could organize the veterans of the World War, the CCC men, and through them the administration of the emergency relief, into a system of economic storm troops that could support the government's efforts to smash the depression."

The strike breaking record of the United States army which dates from the railroad strikes of the 70's is a source of pride to the Roosevelt army chief. Says he, "the army has sometimes been called upon to suppress disorderly activities in defiance of government by large groups of individuals. It has always been successful in this work—"

The Challenge last April revealed the existence in the war department's archives of the "Black Plan" under which the entire armed forces of the United States had been redistributed and organized in the express expectation that the unemployed and farmers would be driven by hunger and want, to revolt.

Looking for Riots.

By reliable Washington report, a general staff officer, a trusted adviser of Chief of Staff Gen. MacArthur has just returned from a swing around the country inspecting the distribution of the United States army from the point of view of the Black Plan for riot suppression.

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Turn to Page Four, Column Four.

SECRETARY CALLS 1933 BANNER YEAR

YPSL National Committee Maps Campaign for 1934

Plan Program to Meet Fast Growing Need of Organization.

NEW YORK — The national executive committee of the Young Peoples Socialist League of America meeting here in extraordinary four-day session, heard their national secretary, Winston Dancis report 1933 as the banner year of all history of activity of the Socialist Youth movement in America. Most of the sessions were devoted to laying down a complete program on all fronts to meet the fast growing possibilities of organization of Socialist sentiment and activity among American youth.

During 1933 the Young Peoples Socialist league for the first time since the war, succeeded in establishing an official organ, the Challenge, which began publication in April and reports a rapidly growing circulation.

Estimated membership passed 5,000, over 200 circles were functioning at the time of the seventh national convention in Reading, Pa., in August of this year, dues for the month of December reached a record high. Industrial, student and educational departments are functioning under competent secretaries in each field. The year saw the first significant development of the Falcon movement, a Socialist organization for children largely sponsored by the Y. P. S. L.

Student Socialists.
The Young Socialist executive hailed the convention of student members of the League for Industrial Democracy at Washington, D. C. meeting at the same time, where the Intercollegiate League for Industrial Democracy was established as the Socialist student organization for work in American colleges.

William Gombert, student secretary of the Y. P. S. L., is a member of the newly chosen national committee of the now autonomous college League for Industrial Democracy and the Young Peoples Socialist league will work in close harmony with the L. I. D. in all student organization and agitation.

The new college group has accepted the recommendation of the Y. P. S. L. and voted to affiliate with the International Socialist Students' Federation which is part of the Socialist Youth International with which the Young Socialists are also affiliated.

Falcons and Education.
The educational secretary of the Y. P. S. L. reporting for his department noted that two revised study outlines on Marxism Socialist Economics and Communist Manifesto were now available. Three new ones on Life of Marx and Engels, History of the Socialist International and the Labor Movement in America are in process of preparation. A monthly theoretical journal for the Y. P. S. L. was reported as a possibility and a committee of five appointed to investigate further and report in six weeks.

Phil Heller reporting on the Falcon movement, showed 55 groups already established, a song book just published and a handbook for Falcon Guides well on the way to completion. Plans for a summer camp are being worked on.

The literature committee announced that the leaflet, An Appeal to Youth, is being revised and the small pamphlet entitled Not in Your Textbooks will soon be on sale. A pamphlet on What Is the Y. P. S. L. and a leaflet on the Y. P. S. L. and Strikes are in preparation. The industrial department will issue memorandums on the duties of industrial directors and on work in unemployed organizations.

Anti-Fascist Action.
The Young Socialist executive turned down an appeal for affiliation with the League Against War and Fascism with the statement that the objections which led to original withdrawal from the U. S. congress against war still held in the case of the newly named successor to the congress. The Young Socialists, however arranged for the broadening of the Student



The map shows how the growth of Fascism has spread like poison ivy throughout Europe. Let the American workers beware lest they, too, be infected with the disease. It's worse than the itch!

Correspondents In Washington Changing Views

WASHINGTON (F.P.)—Is it the dance of death that the old production-for-profit system has staged, under Franklin Roosevelt's direction? Are all of these mad forces of economic waste and destruction, swirling about the national government, to get beyond all control, lose all direction, merge into a tornado which will clear the ground for the peaceful and orderly construction of a system of production-for-use?

Confused by white house experiments in the manipulation of gold stocks, of wheat and corn and cotton and banks and mortgages and jobs, the oldest press correspondents in the citadel of American politics have begun to abandon their accustomed sureness of judgment. There are so few fixed points left, by which to judge the movement of the times!

What will stand firm tomorrow, what will collapse today, nobody knows. But they are convinced that the old competitive system is breaking down so completely that the nation five years hence will scarcely be recognizable as the one which in 1933 was trying to restore buying power for the unemployed by destroying the food and cotton they needed, was trying to save agriculture by laying heavy consumption taxes on the foods that were not destroyed, and was trying to improve wage levels by ruthless slashing of the pay of federal employes.

Entire Utah Field Signed by U. M. W. A

UTAH—The entire Utah coal field is now under a contract signed by operators with the U. M. W. A., including the check-off to be paid to district officials, and a wage agreement. Although the agreement calls for \$5.44 a day on inside work and \$4.48 on outside labor, operators are permitted to hire young workers 17 to 19 years of age at 44 cents an hour or \$3.52 a day. These boys are used as couplers, car oilers, trappers, dummy makers and greasers and are being used to displace older workers while receiving nearly \$2 per day less in wages.

League Against Fascism into a youth committee against Fascism with a full time secretary to organize the work, Ben Fischer of New York.

A special high school committee headed by Milt Weisberg of Pittsburgh was appointed. This committee will work out plans for work in clubs, distribution of literature and agitation against education fund cuts.

Four territories were mapped for organization drives in the first quarter of 1934, the Mohawk valley, Massachusetts and nearby New England, the Philadelphia district and a district comprising south central Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Resolutions were adopted on the Scottsboro case and the wave of lynch terror, and protest made on rising military expenditures and falling public education appropriations. A special committee is to prepare a report on summer jamborees and schools for 1934.

Organization BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

National Office Issues Pamphlet . . . Junior Circles Developing . . . Berks County Holds Convention . . . Chicago Goes Dramatic.

"An Appeal to Youth."

A message to the youth of America, in which an appeal is made to "learn why we're in the present mess," and "find out what you can do about it!" has just been published by the national headquarters of the league. The contents are brief, being in 6x9-inch form, and space has been left at the bottom for local circles to rubber stamp in their meeting address and time. The leaflets will be shipped postpaid on receipt of 40 cents for 250, 75 cents for 500, and \$1.50 per thousand.

YPSL Emblem Stickers.

The organization is being more widely advertised as a result of the issuance of stickers with the arm and torch and the slogan of "Socialism in Our Time" in an attractive three-inch circular form. These stickers are to be pasted on brief cases, auto windshields, bulletin boards, and covers of school books, and cost 1 cent apiece, 50 for 40 cents, and 100 for 75 cents, with a special price for city leagues that order 500 or 1,000. Not only is the league popularized by this device, but many questions are asked as to what we stand for, and our members gladly take the attitude of "Ask me another."

Junior Circle Organization.

A healthy development in Allentown, Pa.; New Haven, Conn., and several other towns has been the organization of junior circles, by already existing senior groups. As a result of the present age division in our ranks, whereby those between 14 and 17 are enrolled in junior circles and those between 17 and 25 are in senior groups, a much more effective appeal can be made in the cities where the YPSL has developed to the point where separate junior and senior circles are organized. Juniors concentrate on propaganda work in the high schools, while seniors generally approach young workers, unemployed and those in college.

Reading Convention.

Delegates from all YPSL circles in Berks county will gather on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2 and 8 p. m. for the sessions of the county convention. Plans are in progress to publish a local paper, which will be called Rebel Youth. Quite a few of the members are attending classes on Economics and History of the Labor Movement in America at the Reading Labor college, which is being conducted by Lawrence Rogin.

Chicago Dramatic Activities.

Four circles are presenting one-act plays at north and south side city social affairs on Jan. 6. Herman Burt is directing the program. Vol. I, No. 1 of The Yipsel saw the light of day on Nov. 25. A crossword puzzle featured this issue, which was edited by Morris Gosenpud and Herman Kosovski. The county organization, represented by Art McDowell, national chairman, and Ernest Erber, county secretary, met the central council of the Youth of America in a debate on Can Capitalism Succeed? on Dec. 14. The opposition took the single tax (on land) view, and Karl Marx and Henry George were quoted.

Organization Trips.

Noah Walter spent a week on an organization trip "down east," which took him into Northampton, Springfield, Holyoke and Boston, Mass. Hoot Rasmussen spent most of the month in St. Louis and southern Illinois, and reports that St. Louis will soon apply for charters for circles two and three. The national secretary did organization work at, and spoke at meetings in Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo on a return trip from New York during the early part of the month. Ernest Erber took a follow-up organization trip to Kewanee, Ill. And the western national executive committee members, Art McDowell, Paul Rasmussen and Winston Dancis, will stop at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Allentown and Erie, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio, while traveling to and from the meeting in New York. Milt Weisberg will spend several days in other Pennsylvania circles in this connection.

Trace Growth of Socialist Movement in United States

II. THE GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Continued From Last Month)

The presidential vote of the party was 408,230 in 1904, 424,488 in 1908 and 901,062 in 1912. (Socialist Congressional Campaign Book—1914.) Debs was the party's presidential candidate for those elections and his vigorous, inspiring campaigns received plenty of attention.

During this period the membership of the Socialist party also increased. The average membership for the four-year period, 1901-1904, was 16,684. In 1912-1913 its membership reached the peak of about 120,000.

The Socialist press also grew during these dozen years. At one time there were over 100 Socialist dailies, weeklies and monthlies, published in English, German, Jewish, Polish, Finnish and half a dozen other languages. At various times there were English daily Socialist papers in Milwaukee, New York, Chicago and Lead, S. D. (Hughan-American Socialism of the Present Day.) The Appeal to Reason, a weekly, was the best known Socialist newspaper in the United States.

Affiliated Organizations.

In the pre-war period several organizations were founded which were either affiliated to the party or were sympathetic to it. The Workmen's Circle was started during this time by persons associated with The Jewish Daily Forward. In 1906 the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was formed by Jack London, Upton Sinclair and others. Both societies still exist and aid the party in many ways, the League for Industrial Democracy being the reorganized form of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

The first Yipsel circle was organized in 1907. Other circles were started, the YPSL became a national body, and grew until it consisted of almost 200 circles and 10,000 members just before the World war. Almost wiped out by the Communist split, the league did not again begin to grow substantially till 1928.

The Accomplishments of the Socialist Party.

"For the first few years of its career the Socialist party, like its predecessor, existed merely as a party of protest and education, obtaining no tangible political results. There were local successes in Massachusetts and other states, with Socialist mayors and state legislators, but no achievements of a permanent character.

"As was natural, the first firm foothold was gained in Wisconsin, where the political party has had the longest existence." (Hughan—What Is Socialism?) In 1910 the party captured many offices in the city and county governments of Milwaukee, increased the Socialist state senators in Wisconsin to two

Many Guests Visit English Youth Hostel

The first Socialist Youth Hostel was opened in England, at Hoddeston, Herts, last June. Provided by a group of young people representing the Clarion Youth Campaign, Labour League of Youth, University Labour Federation and Workers' Sports Assn., the hostel has been visited by young Socialists from all parts of the country.

An old manor house has been re-decorated, and more than 10 acres of gardens, orchard, playing fields, and swimming and boating facilities, are available for 200 persons. The total charge for members of the League of Youth for a week-end, including all meals, etc., is 4 s., 6 d. (\$1.12), while members of the Labor party and trade unions are charged 5 s., 6 d. A library has been gathered and special entertainments and discussions and lectures are organized each week-end. Subjects announced for January, 1934, programs include, How to Prevent War, Soviet Law, and The Conduct of Elections.

The Labor League of Youth (Great Britain) annual conference will be held in Islington, Birmingham, on Jan. 20 and 21.

and the representatives in the lower house to 12, and elected Victor Berger to congress.

Elect Socialist Officials.

Between 1910 and 1917 Berkeley, Calif.; Butte, Mont.; New Castle, Pa.; and Schenectady, N. Y., were important cities which had Socialist mayors. The party elected members of both houses of the state legislature in Kansas and Nebraska, as well as in Wisconsin. California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Washington had Socialist state representatives. In fact, in 1913 the party had 21 state legislators in nine states, 34 mayors and 230 aldermen. (Socialist Congressional Campaign Book—1914.)

Socialist officials in the municipalities gave cities like Butte and Milwaukee honest and efficient administrations, raised the pay of city workers, improved public health services, developed public recreation facilities and forced public utilities to charge lower rates. In the state legislatures by 1914, 141 bills introduced by Socialists were passed. Some of these bills provided for the eight-hour day on public contract work, increased educational facilities, gave cities the right to do public contract work, increased educational facilities, forbade the use of injunctions in strikes, and improved working conditions.

In congress, Victor Berger and Meyer London of New York worked for similar legislation, their able speeches in that body being sent all over the United States under the congressional frank.

The Socialist Party and the I. W. W.

Before the war the Socialist party had a considerable influence in the American Federation of Labor. Many miners, garment workers, cigarmakers and brewery workers and their union officials were either party members or sympathizers.

In 1905 the Western Federation of Miners and Debs and De Leon and their followers formed the Industrial Workers of the World, which was opposed to the craft unionism of the A. F. of L. and advocated industrial revolutionary unionism. For a time there was little friction between the party and the I. W. W. But when the latter began to declare that it had no faith in political action, and came out for sabotage and direct action, the "political actionists" of the Socialist party commenced to denounce the I. W. W. However, some members in the Socialist party were friendly with it and some of them left the A. F. of L. and joined the I. W. W.

The debate between the I. W. W. syndicalists and the "political actionists" in the party became increasingly bitter, and this culminated in the insertion of a clause in the party constitution at the national convention of 1912, prohibiting members, under threat of expulsion, from advocating sabotage and opposing political action. In a national referendum vote the party membership upheld this decision of the convention, and a year later William D. Haywood, the outstanding leader of the I. W. W., was recalled from the national executive committee of the Socialist party in a national referendum of the party members.

The Socialist Party and the World War.

With the outbreak of the war in 1914, the American Socialist party agitated for non-participation in the war. The party waged the campaign of 1916 on the issues of anti-preparedness and a national referendum in case of war. Since Allan L. Benson, the Socialist party's presidential nominee lacked Debs' personal appeal, the Socialist vote fell to 585,113.

After congress declared war against Germany, an emergency convention of the Socialist party met in St. Louis in 1917. The convention passed resolutions condemning the war as an imperialist venture and opposing conscription and military training. By an overwhelming majority the party membership sustained the convention in a national referendum. Upton Sinclair, John Spargo and Charles Edward Russell were some of the pre-war Socialists who then resigned from the party.

The War and Post-War Persecution.

A period of persecution ensued. Socialists were imprisoned and So-

The Challenge

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War What For?

"In other parts of the world (outside of Pan-America) however, fear of immediate or future aggression and with this the spending of vast sums on armament, and the continued building up of defensive trade barriers, prevent any great progress in peace of trade agreements." Thus President Roosevelt to the 73rd congress.

What a lot of young people would like to know of President Roosevelt is the why of "the other parts of the world." Franklin D. Roosevelt as the sponsor of the CCC camps where the United States army is father to 300,000 young men of military age, as commander in chief of an army and navy which he is expanding from public works funds to the highest point since the "preparation" year of 1915 should explain to American youth, mostly working class, able-bodied and subject to military service, what war and for what purpose is he preparing?

Soft Words to Latin Cousins.

The New York Times hails the recent Pan-American conference and the utterances of President Roosevelt against armed intervention in Latin America under the headline "WE START THE NEW YEAR AS FOES OF IMPERIALISM." Reduced to plain language this means exactly the opposite. Americans are ever poets and as our owning class is shifting from a dollar diplomacy of loans to governments to a more fundamental imperialism in the form of selling Latin American goods that code wages won't let United States workers and farmers buy, we are of course trying to put the prospective customer in a pleasant mood.

In capitalist arithmetic, as every young man and woman in America should know (but doesn't), co-operation in one quarter means more intense competition in another. If we get a tariff agreement among the Latin Americas and ourselves it will be against Great Britain. England is the capitalist power besides the United States most important in Latin American trade, the trade of one of the greatest of producers of primary commodities and consumers of manufactured goods. The mass of American young people at this moment have no desire to go out and murder either Latin American or British cousins.

However, now that the NIRA looks like a flop at restoring purchasing power and employment, those who are out to save capitalism and its profit system may turn their hand at imperialist adventures in the rich markets of South America or of China. This means collision with similar adventures of Great Britain or Japan, also on profit bent. Before the war makers start telling us whom to hate, it would be a good idea to start to learn to hate capitalism and its whole attached system of imperialism and militarism. How about it my comrades of draft age?

Lynching, Legal and Illegal.

Unless a country is in the throes of revolution, one infallible rule of political success is the preservation of law and order. Thus writes a prominent Washington newspaperman, commenting on Governor Rolph's public support of lynching. The fact that such an outstanding political success as Franklin D. Roosevelt condemns lynching by name in his message to congress, should reassure those who might have mistakenly thought we were going through a revolution.

However there were 28 lynchings in 1933, a rise of 200 per cent over 1932, marked by the unusual feature of frequent open collusion between mobs and law officers. Governor Rolph was the first governor of an American state to actually condone a lynching and promise to pardon any lynchers convicted of the crime.

Actually more serious at this moment is the

continued legal lynchings carried out against the victims or the spokesmen of the victims of the present social order. It is no accident that the governor of California who keeps an innocent man, Tom Mooney, in jail at the behest of the enemies of organized labor and Warden J. B. Holahan of San Quentin prison, who has gone out of his way to interfere with the campaign for Mooney's freedom, both give their entire approval to illegal lynching. They are party to a legal one.

It is also no accident that Alabama of the deep south leads in the number of illegal lynchings and for more than two years has had the eyes of the world on her attempt to legally lynch the seven Scottsboro boys. Lynchings both legal and illegal will continue as long as capitalism continues and it is necessary to keep large masses of the working class in terror in order to prevent them from seeking economic rights or exercising political rights which they are already supposed to have.

Boycott Germany.

It is encouraging that the American Federation of Labor which is not an imaginative or highly alert movement by organization or tradition, has grasped the menace to very hope and aspiration that the mass of humanity have cherished that is involved in the rise of Fascism in Europe and Germany in particular.

The continued agitation for the further enforcement of the boycott against Hitler's Germany must be continued and intensified. The iron fist of armed power for the present holds the mass of German workers helpless to themselves strike at Hitler. As Socialists we would point out the necessity of the labor movement developing an international machinery which could carry out a real workers' boycott, a transport boycott for set aims, a machinery which might also serve for the general strike against war, and war preparations.

Meanwhile, having enticed the bulk of non-working class youth of Germany to its support by cheap bribes and romantic lies, Hitler shows the colors of Fascism by raising the voting age (even for Hitler's joking elections) from 20 to 25 and limiting the students to be admitted to universities in 1934 to 15,000, as compared with 29,000 in 1931. Only 10 per cent of this total can be women and woman suffrage is soon to be entirely abolished. The experts estimate that in Hitler's Germany facing steadfastly toward the past, only 10,000 students can be absorbed anyhow. Now a new decree provides that no one can even be a member of a church, young peoples' society in Germany unless they first enter the Hitler youth and accept their fantastic claims about German nationality and their mass militarism.

The Post's Third Party.

Sam Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post, is calling for a new third party to represent the middle class in politics now that "anyone who believes in sane progress," can no longer belong to the Republican party.

The middle class he variously defines as anyone who has a stake in the country—a bond or two, a few shares in any enterprise, a large capital or large investment. Also as the 10 million out of the 120 million, who own stocks and bonds. As he specifically puts farmers and organized labor in an opposing class, what Mr. Blythe means by the middle class is the "House of Have."

This class has had control of both parties since the end of Andrew Jackson's administration. A great American historian has remarked that one of the greatest ironies of American history is the custodianship of democracy by the middle class, who, while erecting their system of tariffs and subsidies and legislating from the bench, have denounced all other class programs as disloyal, seditious and unpatriotic.

Public Works.

When the capitalist system can no longer distribute the plenty we can produce, government for a while can prevent collapse by forcible redistribution of wealth through taxation, spending the sums on public works.

THE FACTORY.

A gong
Clangs its insistent demand
To the men grouped
Together over their lunch boxes.
Mechanically they pick their way
Towards the relentless machines.
Their faces gaunt,
Faded from them the visions of youth,
Lips compressed in stern lines,
Eyes intent on the task ahead—
All individual expressions
Wiped from their faces
Which had at one time
Radiated ambition.
Masklike faces all wearing
The same dogged aspect.
Bodies, stooped, bent,
Doubled into pitiful exhibitions
Of men in their prime.
Back from their half-hour reprieve
Again to the insolent machines,
Weary hands pummeling
Sore feet stamping
Calloused fingers flying
Exhausted bodies swaying—
Every fraction of their beings
Brought into action
Except that which is to humanity
The Supreme Gift of all—
The Mind Creative.

ESTHER LEVINE
Cleveland.

Challenge Current Publication Review

Karl and the Twentieth Century, by Rudolf Brunngraber. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. (Morrow.)

The story of a man, Karl Lakner of Vienna, from his birth in 1893 until his death in the present year, is presented in conjunction with the history of the economic, political and social development of the world. Such a method gives the author the very effective advantage of painting on broad lines the reasons that ultimately made their mark on the chief character of millions of his fellows.

Born of a servant girl mother and a soldier father who is later a wastrel and drunkard, Karl lives in the slums amid abject poverty, growing up at the same time that the link-belt system is being introduced into industry.

By great effort he works himself through a teachers' training school, to avoid, as he thinks, the industrial unemployment that is rife and already the hallmark of the age of power production. Then comes the war, depicted vividly from the individual and the historical points of view. Our chief character more or less by accident manages to become a hero and is awarded the medal of honor, but in 1919 no job can be secured as a reward.

Karl Migrates.

The period of migration follows, millions of young people wandering about seeking security, Karl landing in Sweden for a period of odd jobs and adventures. Back in Vienna, and there more haphazard positions, the depression and the attendant cutting of the dole, the hopelessness of the unemployed, and—the end.

The author makes the masses of impersonal historical information and statistics vital and electric, through his own fascinated interest in them. Karl's story itself is illustrated by the world scene in which it is set.

Altogether Brunngraber and his excellent translators have provided a wealth of inspiration and aid to the active radical a knowledge marvelously welded together and pure pleasure in a competent piece of craftsmanship.—Janet Adler.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

BY MAURICE HINDUS.

Author of *Humanity Uprooted*, *Red Bread and Broken Earth*.

The mighty onslaught of the soviets to build a Socialist society is the theme of this latest of Maurice Hindus' four books on the new Russia. Waged on two vast, all-embracing fronts—"that of economics with the aim of creating a new economic order, and that of sociology with the aim of creating a new human personality," the Great Offensive is pictured as the dynamic fulfillment of the five-year plan.

The great value of this book lies in bringing to the surface, aspects of the five-year plan which had been submerged by the fanfare of publicity surrounding its engineering achievements. With sympathy and perspective possible because of his life in pre-war Russia, Hindus depicts the effect of the overnight transformation of a feudal society into an ultra-modern machine civilization upon Russia's millions.

The old refrain of "you can't change human nature" gives way before the soviet experience. "Within a short space of 16 years it has so "reboiled," or "reforged,"

the human being in Russia that he is a new personage on this earth, with a body of new aims, attitudes and responses."

Of intense current interest to the American youth who has been resisting the "great offensive" against education for the masses by our ruling class is the chapter on schools. Perhaps concrete figures will leave the most vivid picture of the "one institution in Soviet Russia which has enjoyed steady and galloping growth."

Type of School 1914-15	1932
Elementary	7,000,000 19,000,000
Secondary	500,000 4,550,000
Universities	125,000 500,000
Technical	267,000 850,000
Factory	None 1,100,000

"In 1914 compulsory universal education was a far-off dream of liberals and intellectuals. In 1920, 68 per cent of the entire population was illiterate. By 1932 this had been reduced to 9 per cent.

Here as elsewhere, Hindus uses the only true way of illustrating Russia's progress—contrast with pre-war Russia, not with that of American conditions where industrial development is almost a century older.

The last chapter deals with the issue behind the now historic Stalin-Trotsky struggle. The issue was between those who believed that only an immediate world revolution could the Russian revolution be safeguarded, and those who believed that Socialism could be built in one country, especially of Russia's size and resources. With the victory of Stalin, the exponent of the latter policy, Russia's policies have become more and more nationalistic and "the soviet government has again and again clashed with the interests of world revolution."

To the reader who has been continually pounded by the anti-Soviet scareheads of our capitalist press and nauseated by the exaggerations of intoxicated devotees of the new Russia, the square and sympathetic, but critical when necessary, writings of Hindus provide a haven of truth. Next to actually living the creation of a Socialist society now in progress in Russia, this series brings one closest to the greatest event in human history.—Sld.

DEFEND RED FLAG CASE VICTIMS

CHICAGO—The national office of the Young People's Socialist League has just authorized the organization first section of the Emergency Committee for Defense of Workers' Rights to build the defense forces for the cases of Jack Altman, New York party organizer, and Al Retzkin, New York YPSL, who have been convicted by the lower court under the obsolete red flag statute.

The red flag law has been a dead letter since its passage in the post-war hysteria period but has been revived for use against the Young Socialists. The Emergency committee is a new department for defense work authorized by the recent meeting of the YPSL national executive.

The STUDENT OUTLOOK

Formerly REVOLT
The Intercollegiate
Socialist Review

ARTICLES THAT HAVE APPEARED:

- DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP, by G. D. H. Cole
- THE DAY AFTER THE REVOLUTION, by Lewis Mumford
- THE UNIVERSITY OF HEAVEN (Syracuse)
- UMBRELLA OVER CITY COLLEGE, by George Fenner
- WHY THE GERMAN STUDENT IS FASCIST, by Sidney Hook
- THE LITERATURE OF REVOLT, by Robert Morss Lovett
- THE BLESSINGS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, by Felix S. Cohen
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New Primer Of Socialism

BY BEN HOROWITZ.

Part I. Evolution of Society.

Modern capitalist society has not always existed; in fact, it is of comparatively recent origin. Society is not a standstill affair, that is, it has not always remained the same.

Throughout the centuries of human development it has changed from one form to another in accordance with changes in the ways and means of making a living and the clashes between different economic groups seeking to rule for their own advantage in each society. Slavery, feudalism, capitalism—these societies have succeeded each other.

The Rules of Survival.

Common to all of them since the dawn of civilization is the possession of the means of production by a small class of owners, living a life of comparative plenty and ease by diverting into their coffers the fruits of the labor of the toiling masses.

Each of the past societies had to give way to the next one because their change and growth resulted in the appearance of evils which the old society could not solve and continue to exist, and the rise of a new class contesting the political and economic supremacy of the old ruling class. So long as the rulers served some useful function and provided a minimum subsistence to the masses, they continued to rule.

But as soon as the rulers became merely parasites and could not or would not provide for the toiler, the necessity of society's self-preservation spelled their doom. The class struggle resulted in either a revolutionary political, economic and social change in society, or the break-up of the particular civilization.

A revolution meant the overthrow of the old ruling class and the rise to power of the next class in the social layer which had become economically powerful because of changes in the wealth making and getting life of society. A new and usually more advanced society was the outcome of revolution; a collapse of civilization and a gradual slipping back to more primitive living and manners occurred in the absence of revolution.

Action Demanded.

This last is what happened to the Roman slave state. That is what we must guard against today! Capitalism has reached the point where the ruling class are parasites and the masses cannot be provided with a secure minimum existence through the ordinary processes of the system of wealth administration now in force.

Capitalist society, though the highest form of society so far, is now a bulwark against further progress. It must be removed by a powerful and united working class, politically and industrially organized. If this does not occur, then the future is dark indeed.

What Is Capitalism.

Capitalism is the present society under which we live in the United States of America, England, France and other industrial countries outside Soviet Russia. Under capitalism, the means of production and distribution of commodities are mostly owned and controlled by capitalists, not with an eye to filling purposefully the needs of society, but for their own private gain.

(Continued next month)

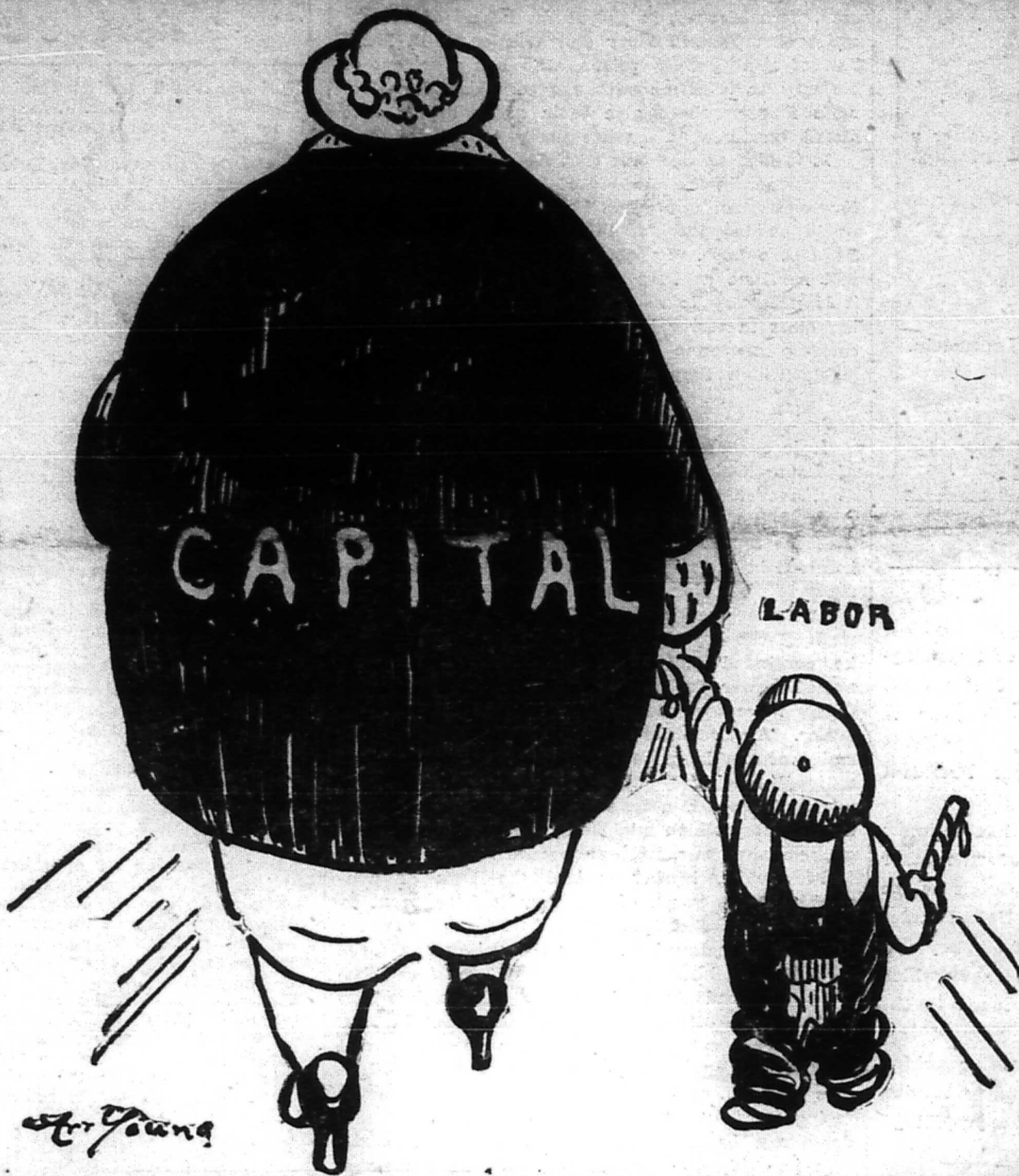
Co-Operative Idea Shows Increase Among Collegians

The move toward co-operative college living grows apace. In Berkeley and in Yale, and at innumerable points between co-ops flourish in dormitories, eating places and clubs. . . . The success last year, for example, at Kansas State college of two co-operative living enterprises has encouraged the opening this year of a co-op dormitory for women students. Two alternatives are open to participants: 1. Pay \$6.50 weekly for room and board, no K. P. required; 2. pay \$4.25 per week, the 100 resident members each to contribute seven hours work per week.—The Intercollegian, 1933.

TEACHERS' ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND TO EXAMINE TEXTBOOKS.

The recently-organized Teachers' Anti-War Movement in England is tackling the problem of examining and reporting on history textbooks and the teaching of English history. They declare that their studies thus far indicate that in the usual books, "Britain is always right."—World Events.

PARTNERS?



War Makers See CCC as Recruits

Continued From Page One.

sion. "Riot of course will be defined by employers and sympathetic officials like the national labor board representatives who up to now have satisfied themselves with gentle sabotage of the workers when they have been driven to strike by failure to enforce the NIRA labor clauses.

The organization of the CCC camps is now openly admitted to have been a war preparation maneuver. The United States is preparing for a war on an unexampled scale the war department spokesmen indicates. Speaking of the organization of the CCC for that choice cannon fodder, boys from 18 to 25 he says.

Admit CCC Is a War Maneuver.

"To those who fancy that we still have essentially the same old army which we had before the war I can only point out that in two months last spring the army recruited, conditioned, equipped and mobilized more men than we enlisted in the Spanish-American war, and did it so quietly and efficiently that few people in the country realized what was happening.

This achievement—the organization of over 300,000 men in more than 1,500 civilian conservation corps camps was the first real test of the army's plans for war mobilization under the national defense act as amended in 1920."

New Deal War Preparations.

Taken in connection with the unexampled naval expenditures from public works funds, the building up of the army's institutions from the same source, the arrogant attitude at the World Economic conference at London and the clever attempt to turn all Latin-America into a United States oyster shown at the Pan-American conference at Montevideo matched with the organization of special foreign trade agency under George Peek, all these justify those who see behind the Roosevelt smile, the menace of a continuing capitalism only better organized than ever before to carry on the imperialist adventures which mean war.

Whether it be with Great Britain in the Latin-America or with Japan in the rich markets remaining in China and the east, private ownership and private profit will clash somewhere in its attempt to dump abroad the surplus that NIRA wages will never permit the mass of the people to consume at home.

TRACE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

Continued From Page Two

cialist meetings were broken up by the police or by reactionary mobs. For a short time the New York Socialists were immune from persecution (Coleman—Eugene V. Debs, The Man Unafraid). In 1917 Morris Hillquit, running on an anti-war platform, had received 145,895 votes. Ten Socialists were elected to the legislature, seven were elected to the board of aldermen, and one (Panken) to the municipal court.

The national office of the party was raided, and six prominent leaders, including Victor Berger, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, their conviction being reversed later by the supreme court. When Berger was elected to congress in 1918, he was refused his seat and when he was re-elected at a special election, he was expelled from congress.

New York Legislators Expelled.

Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to 10 years in prison for violation of the espionage act. He spent two and one-half years in jail and suffered from broken health as a result of his incarceration before he was pardoned in 1921. Some elements in the party weakened by the hysteria and pressure of the war shifted during 1918 to a less vigorous opposition.

After the World war 10,000 persons were arrested on vague charges of radicalism (Coleman's biography of Debs). The Lusk committee incited raids on the offices of the Rand school and The New York Call. In 1919 the five Socialist members of the New York legislature were expelled. Morris Hillquit, despite ill-health, brilliantly defended them, but in vain.

During the war and post-war years the Socialist press was discriminated against. The American Socialist was crushed by the censor, and The Milwaukee Leader and The New York Call were deprived of their mailing rights. The privately owned Appeal to Reason supported the war.

(Continued Next Month)

Capitalism in new deal or any other dress is a war system. It is up to the youth of America to see that workers, farmers, unemployed all are organized to abolish capitalism and its war system. This is the task of the Young Peoples' Socialist league and the Socialists everywhere. Join hands with the workers of the world for the conquest of plenty amid peace and freedom!

Hoopes Pulls Fast One on Old Guard

Continued From Page One.

losing by only a few votes. The committees, impressed, held meetings and at Hoopes' insistence reported out 10 important measures. Further delay was invoked with adjournment approaching. Hoopes moved to keep the legislature in session for all five legislative days of the week, something hitherto unknown, and won, 101 to 89.

Hoopes Puts It Over.

Old age pension, child labor hours legislation was passed and sent to the senate to again die, but with it died the political careers of many a senator. In a trick play, the child labor amendment was ratified by the senate and sent to the house where rules would ordinarily cause it to die before action could be taken. The reactionaries erred.

In spite of the presence of Gen. Martin, state Republican chairman, and all his satellites who came to the house rostrum to guide the fight, Socialist Deputy Hoopes, in a brilliant parliamentary battle, suspended the rules, discharged the committee, placed the ratification on first reading and secured its final adoption. The morale of the reactionaries is cracking in Pennsylvania, working class confidence is gaining for they now know that they can produce a leader of their own to twist the noses of the powers that be and gain in the face of overwhelming odds.

Create Children's Publishing House In Soviet Russia

Following Maxim Gorky's suggestion that a publishing house be established devoted exclusively to the publication of books for children, Dietgiz (State Children's Publishing House), has recently been established in connection with Gosizdat, and henceforth the publication of all children's literature is to be concentrated in this establishment.

In the decree of the central committee of the party providing for the establishment of Dietgiz, it is proposed that one of the first tasks to be undertaken shall be the republication of the best of the world's literature for children. As examples, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, and the books of Jules Verne are specifically mentioned.

Challenge Column

BY SYD DNNEL

Despite holiday doldrums, December registered a splendid gain over November with 219 new subscribers as against the latter's 163. New York is the banner state with 76 four-month subs and 46 yearlies, the former coming in by a special initiation fee arrangement with the New York city YPSL. Deflating these four-month subs to yearlies still leaves December seven ahead of November.

The N.E.C. contest (and the prize YPSL shirt) was won by Paul Rasmussen's 47 subs, gathered in six weeks! Arthur McDowell came next with 18, and Milt, Weisberg of Pittsburgh came third with a dozen.

The 30 circles of Pennsylvania's YPSL Federation are making up for two months of hibernation by launching a vigorous sub contest with the goal of a quarter thousand by March 1. The best individual sub-gleaner will win an official YPSL shirt, while the next ranking 12 to get over a dozen subs will each get a copy of Fred Henderson's brilliant Case for Socialism. A good organization—an inspiring goal—13 dandy prizes. Go to it, Keystoneers!

New York: Although the New York city organization sent in 76 four monthly subs and six yearlies, don't think the individual Challenger were dormant. Ben Goldberg gets in a total of 15 subs from Brooklyn, the second highest for the month. Henry Margulies collects a double club of eight. Margie Zeitlen, Violet Eberil, Adolph Goldberg and Bob Parker (a repeater) get in clubs of four each, all from the New York metropolitan area. What's the trouble with the upstate circles?

ILLINOIS—Paul Rasmussen led for the second successive month with 22 subs from seven Illinois towns, Pocahontas leading with nine. The rest of the total was made up in East St. Louis, Granite City, Greenville, Bradley, Glen Carbon, and Chicago. Brother (Hoop) Rasmussen adds more glory to the Great Danes with four Divernon and Gillespie.

QUENTIN—Ogren comes all the way from Rockford to leave a club of four at the office. Harold Hill sends in five, and follows it with a YPSL charter application from Kewanee. Winston Daniels with six, and Jack Jaffe with four, keep Chicago healthy.

On a proportionate basis as measured by league membership, Illinois leads again, getting in 27 per cent of December's gain. Moreover, Illinois' Challengers collected 10 subs for other states.

MICHIGAN—Ray Travnik gets in a noble club of eight from Detroit. Editor McDowell picked up four on a flying trip to Detroit.

CONNECTICUT—Nathan Rosen sends in eight from his New Haven circle.

MISSOURI: Energetic GLORIA WALDRON gets in another club of four from St. Louis. "HOOT" RASMUSSEN hops the Mississippi to get in four from St. Charles. Incidentally, the RASMUSSEN team is responsible for 14 per cent of this month's gain.

INDIANA: "Rollin' Stone McDOWELL" picks up three in Indianapolis. DOROTHY HALVERSEN gets in four from her mighty fine circle in Evansville on the Ohio river.

MASSACHUSETTS: HENRY COTE sends in a club of four from the historic whaling town of New Bedford.

CALIFORNIA: WILLIE GOLDBERG of Los Angeles keeps the Pacific on the map with four subs. Los Angeles has taken 500 Challenges every month since the first issue.

TEXAS: Wild BILL PLAMPIN corrals a club of four in San Antonio in his first (and, we hope, not his last) roundup. Two of these subs go to Western Union lads jailed for organizing their fellow workers.

With Pennsylvania' promised 250 during January and February, we should get in over 1,000 subs in the next three months. However, here are some conservative quota's for you Challengers to shoot at:

January250
February300
March350

And you potential Challengers—stop hesitating. Give way to that urge and get in a club. It's easy—it it.

Attention: Circle secretaries and literature agents! Get in your bundle orders for 1934. State Secretary Alfred Baker Lewis of the Massachusetts Socialist party orders 100 for the next three months. Don't neglect this best of all weapons in enlisting the youth of your town in our cause.