

CHALLENGE

Vol. I—No. 10

Chicago, Ill., February, 1934 Official Organ of the Young People's Socialist League Price 3 Cents

STUDENT REVOLT AGAINST MILITARISM GROWING

SOLIDARITY

By the National Industrial Secretary of YPSL.

With the New York Food Workers . . . Mobilizing the Army of the Unemployed . . . Transport Workers.

AGAINST FASCISM AND FOR THE UNIONS

NEW YORK CITY—Led by Norman Thomas, Leo Krzycki and other Socialist Leaders, five hundred Socialists and sympathizers, mostly young workers and students, picketed R. H. Macy and Company, the world's largest department store, on a Saturday afternoon.

For two hours the demonstrators paraded around the block square building bearing signs calling for a boycott of German goods and summoning New York workers to rally to help smash Hitlerism and all its works. Tens of thousands of shoppers and worker spectators lined the sidewalks.

Following the demonstration two hundred members of the YPSL marched back to their headquarters on 7 East 15th Street in a body with banners flying. A similar flying squadron had turned out the night before when the Amalgamated Food Workers called a general strike of Hotel workers.

ON THE PICKET LINE

The strike was called at 5 P. M. and at 5:30 a thousand workers had fallen in line to picket the Waldorf hotel for the entire length of the dinner hour, shouting "Don't Sab-Strike" and singing "Solidarity Forever" until the roar boomed for blocks around.

Following the Macy demonstration the YPSL in the same disciplined style turned to the strike headquarters of the Amalgamated Food Workers for picketing, registering strikers, distributing leaflets manning strike halls etc.

ORGANIZING THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

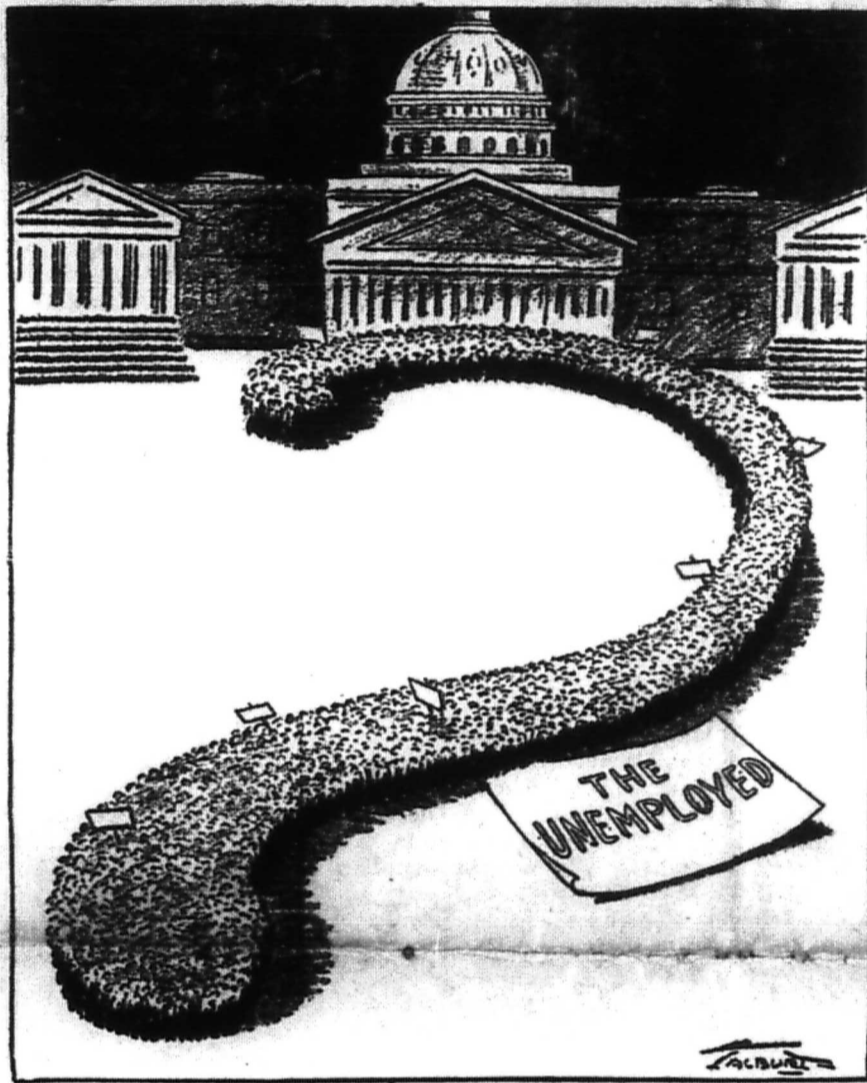
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—The need of CWA workers for organization has resulted in a startling growth of the Workers' Committees on Unemployment, the Milwaukee (and Chicago) organization of the unemployed. Nick and Alex Wambach, Young Socialists who were active in the original organization, are to the front in the new activities of the workers' committees as a Civil Works Employees Union.

Civil works and the problems and discriminations that arise under such a poorly planned scheme as this and other New Deal unemployment relief schemes, give a wide basis for a new birth of organizations of and among the unemployed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joe Zameres, formerly of Los Angeles and now District Industrial Organizer for the YPSL has been active in aid of the organization of his fellow CWA workers. Two CWA workers were fired for distributing leaflets on the job but a vigorous fight secured their reinstatement with pay for the days lost. Zameres was chairman of the two delegations of workers who fought out the cases to a successful conclusion, and has also been acting as chairman of local meetings. Young Socialists can take the lead if they have the guts, even among older workers.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Young Socialists of this industrial center report activity in organization of CWA workers union and send on the news of the formation of the Industrial Aircraft Workers Union in Hartford which hopes to absorb eventually, all workers connected with making or operating aircraft.

STUDENTS CONFRONT UNEMPLOYMENT AND MILITARISM



GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE

The president of Ohio State University who expelled seven students recently when they refused to take military training because of their opposition to war. A couple of years ago he got Professor Miller fired for making a speech sympathetic to Ghandi independence movement while in India.



The picture above shows a student demonstration at New York University recently on the occasion of the suppression of the student campus newspaper. A new President of the University has promised to turn over the old campus playhouse for use as

a student free forum for airing any grievances in the future.

American students many of whom are from working-class and moderate middle class and farmers families are beginning to feel the menace of unemployment and war, militarism and the Fascist suppression that follows

in its wake. Increasing numbers of them are finding their way to the side of the organized workers to fight shoulder to shoulder for the total abolition of capitalism, as the only security against either war or unemployment.

AIDING TRANSPORT WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Two members of the Greater Pittsburgh YPSL circle are members of the International Teamsters Union and have interested the rest of the circle in a project to organize filling station workers in connection with the oil wagon drivers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Altho belated, a good word of commendation is due the Philly Young Socialists for their excellent work in picketing relief raising etc., which did its bit to help win the taxi drivers strike.

All this excitement about the red flag—Did you ever notice that whenever you see a red flag you generally also see a sign "Men Working."

Exiled Labor Sports Leader Tours America

Karl Buhren, formerly connected with the German labor sports association, started a lecture tour of America on January 15th. The Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance has arranged this trip, and has charged each member an extra 25 cents in order to cover the expenses.

Seven Ohio State Expulsions Call For New Protest

WAR MINDED SEEK TO HALT SWEEP OF PEACE DEMAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A mass meeting of young people held in this city the last of January to protest the expulsion of students from Ohio State University (Columbus, O.) for refusal to take part in military drill, has sounded the tocsin for a finish fight against the militarization of American education.

Speakers at the meeting included five of the seven expelled students, Robert Ralph, Donald Leach, David Telfair, Paul D. Sutely and Charles B. Hart as well as Rev. E. A. Ralph father of one of the expelled students, Mrs. R. D. Fry of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Harry Dworkin former expelled student and Ben Parker of the Young Socialist League, whose student department arranged the meeting.

New Campaign Against R.O.T.C.

At the meeting Robert Ralph, leader of the student war resisters announced his willingness to start a pilgrimage of student foes of military training from one college campus to another in a nation-wide campaign against the invasion of American schools by the military mind. The tour will start as soon as necessary cooperation of student, church and youth organization can agree upon details of a program.

A sharp drive is on by the military caste of the U. S. Army and their sympathizers to head off a growth of student opposition to the use of the school system for the creation of a war mind among American youth. In June 1916 in preparation for plunging the United States into the World War, the war makers persuaded Congress to adopt the National Defense act.

School Military a War Measure

Among other warlike moves, this act provided for a two year term of military training in those civil educational institutions that applied for it. After the war the R. O. T. C., through the U. S. War Department had got a direct hold on part of the college campus, was expanded and the money and personnel was steadily increased each year, until millions of dollars are now being spent each year to create the military mind among youth.

Many colleges, especially state schools with federal land grants, made the military drill compulsory. A few exemptions were allowed in these colleges on religious (conscientious) grounds, notably to Quakers. A few clear minded students fought the war system of which the R.O.T.C. is part and resisted compulsory drill in particular. Sections of the labor movement and few special organizations, notably the Committee on Militarism in Education of which Norman Thomas was a member, supported these courageous students. They also attempted to get larger organizations committed to the cause of international peace to recognize the menace of war propaganda among high school and college students with the prestige of the Federal government behind it.

Peace Forces Fight Back

Partly as a result of activity of such small advanced groups, the General Conference of the powerful Methodist Episcopal church in 1928

(Continued on page 4)

TO WAR OR NOT

By Henry Margulies

"Peace On Earth" by George Sklar and Albert Maltz. Presented by the Theatre Union, a non-profit organization organized to present workers' plays.

The stage as a soap-box is still unusual enough to excite comment; however, when the stage becomes a forceful weapon in the workers' fight against war and capitalism, the fact should be shouted from the housetops.

The Broadway critics, of course, did not praise "Peace on Earth." After all, it is not a sex play, nor is it a saga of the newsboy who became president. It is a stirring drama of forces which lead a college professor who "won't keep quiet," to become a working class martyr.

World War

The time is "a couple of years from now." The rumblings of a new World War are heard from the other side of the world. Idle American plans are beginning to turn their wheels on war orders. We in America are not in it yet, but wait—Remember the story of 1914 to 17!

The longshoremen in a small New England town have gone out on strike against the shipment of munitions. When one of the students in the university is arrested, and then expelled for speaking for the strikers, Peter Owens, a college professor, takes up the struggle for free speech and is arrested. He goes with McCracken, his radical journalist friend, to strike headquarters. The strikers picket a ship which is being loaded by German workers, who are told that they were loading soap. Pete, who unwillingly acts as interpreter because he is the only one who speaks German, explains the situation to the scabs. They revolt, crying, "Ich bin mit euch, Genossen. Zum Teufel mit dem Krieg." ("I am with you, comrades. To Hell with War!") and throw the munitions overboard, giving a striking picture of a grimly modern Boston Tea Party.

Class War

The Sheriff calls for the militia. McCracken is killed, shot by a company gunman. Pete goes to the Faculty Club, where he meets an eminent chemist, a successful novelist, a bishop, a social worker, and John Andrews, an industrialist, owner of the munitions plant and a trustee of the university. They are all to receive honorary degrees from the university. They are, of course, opposed to war, but when asked, "What would you do if war came?", they vividly portray the inevitable Judas role of the "I am against War but—variety of liberal, intelligent and all too comfortable citizen. The next day the workers in a body protest the granting of a degree to Andrews. In the ensuing fight, a man is killed by a gun in a cop's hand and Pete is framed on a murder charge.

"I Am Guilty of Hating War—

But Only That"

In the death house, with twenty-five minutes to live, Pete relives his experiences in the struggle. His trial, (one is reminded of Sacco and Vanzetti) the conference of the industrialists, the rising markets, the beating of war drums, by radio, the press, stage, school and pulpit, and the final declaration of war are all shown with a vividness and swiftness worthy of the cinema.

Pete hears the sound of the hand-ful of workers in the Anti-War demonstration outside his prison and as he goes to the gallows, sums up the play with "The whole answer to the question of war is in those hand-fuls."

ENGLAND

"The New Nation" organ of the fast growing Labour League of Youth begins its second year of publication. The lead article is by Harold J. Laski, renowned scholar who calls for the younger members of the Labour movement to "close the ranks" against fascism and war. The struggle against war must be terms of the achievement of international socialism as the

ILLINOIS COAL FIELD YOUTH HOLDS LINE

KINCAID, ILL.—All during the period of martial law in Christian county the Kincaid YPSL with a membership of 20 loyal sons and daughters of striking miners, has kept meeting, although of necessity in secret in isolated places and by lamp light. Our fiery comrade, Melba Bartalini, bravely carries on as the school teacher of a class divided half scab and half union. YPSL members are very active in the Unemployed leagues.

STONINGTON, ILL. — Fifteen stalwart Irish and Italian boys are meeting in a rough wooden shack down by the tracks. After having been beaten and terrorized for some time by their 100 per cent American brothers, the scabs of the Peabody company town, they have organized a defense corps which quickly turned the tables and re-established law and order.

STAUNTON, ILL.—A Junior circle of 10 girls is carrying on, have distributed anti-war leaflets and are working on a play.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL.—The heart of bloody "Christian county" has a growing and plugging group of about 30 YPSL members who have just recently been able to resume meeting with the departure of the "tin hats" (militia).

TAYLOR SPRINGS, ILL., where the YPSL circle swung the town for the Socialist ticket this spring (there is no party branch), has re-organized its circle, according to word received from Bruno Ferrari. John Panscik is the new secretary.

MUSIC DIRECTOR DEFIES LEGION



Leopold Stokowski — Leopold Stokowski, famous conductor, has served notice on the American Legion that he will play the "Internationale" at the next youth's concert of the Philadelphia orchestra, regardless of the criticism of these would-be American Hitlerites.

He declared it would be played and sung as an expression of "international good feeling and comradeship". Members of the Philadelphia county board of the American Legion, reactionary-led war veterans organization whose leaders are the slavish admirers of Fascist Dictator Mussolini of Italy, had criticized the gifted music director for his reported intention to play the famous Socialist anthem.

The Internationale is sung in every tongue in every land around the world, a bond of brotherhood for workers everywhere. It was composed by Eugene Pottier for the Socialist International of Labor at the turn of the century and is sometimes called the hymn of the 20th Century.

only ultimate guarantee of peace. Against Fascism it is above all necessary to end the divisions among the working class which ought never to have arisen, declares the world renowned scholar.

John Cripps, son of Sir Stafford Cripps British Socialist leader and David Lewis of Montreal, now on a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford recently debated for Socialism with the University of Chicago team over an international radio hook-up. Comrade Lewis was the delegate of the Young Peoples Socialist League of America at the 1933 Conference of the Socialist Youth International.

Trace Growth of Socialist Movement in U.S. Since War

(Continued from last month)
THE COMMUNIST SPLIT

In the meantime American Socialists became increasingly concerned with the Russian Revolution and with its effects on internal matters within the American party. The old antagonism between the "right" and "left" wings became more marked and bitter. The Socialists who distrusted peaceful political action believed that the Bolshevik Revolution substantiated their belief in violent revolution, and urged the entrance of the American party into the Third International. The other faction contended that the Communist Revolution may have been historically necessary in Russia, but that there was still an opportunity for peaceful political action in the United States, and that Russian methods could not be imposed on the movement in other countries without disaster.

The National Executive Committee of the SP expelled seven "left-wing" foreign language federations in May, 1919, expelling one-third of the party membership. By 1920 other Communists as John and Max Eastman had either resigned from the party or had been expelled.

Several Communist groups were organized. They fought fiercely among themselves, uniting only when they were attacking the Socialist Party.

In 1920 the American Socialist Party applied for membership in the Third International. The Party cancelled its application when it rejected the Twenty-One Demands of membership, issued by the Comintern. Thereupon, the American party helped establish the International Working Union of Socialist Parties (Vienna), which was dubbed the Second-and-a-half International. The Second International and Vienna Union merged in 1923 and formed the Labor and Socialist International (Zurich).

During this period, "Socialist energies were largely absorbed in defense on the one hand, against the attacks of Communists, and on the other, against the ultra-patriots." (Hughan-What is Socialism?)

The Socialist Party Between 1920 and 1929

Debs was nominated for the Presidency in 1920 for the fifth time. Although he was still in prison and was unable to carry on a campaign, he received 919,799 votes. President Harding pardoned Debs in 1921.

Weakened by the reactionary persecution and by the Communist split, the Socialist Party combined with the American Federation of Labor, Railroad Brotherhoods, and Farm and Liberal organizations in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and supported Senator La Follette for the Presidency in 1924. The party hoped that a labor party in this country similar to that of Great Britain would be formed as a result of this move. La Follette received 4,822,856 votes, but the A. F. of L. and other groups refused to continue in the alliance. The labor party failed to materialize, and the Socialist Party resumed its independence as a national political party.

In 1926 Gene Debs died, and the party lost its most popular leader. He passed away when the Socialist Party was stagnating because the workers were so fooled by the post-war "prosperity" that they believed the ballyhoo about the "New Capitalism," and thought that their working and living standards could be raised without the Socialist Party. As a result, there was little support for the party in the Presidential campaign of 1928 and Norman Thomas received 267,420 votes.

During this period the discouraging condition of the party was slightly offset by the election of a Socialist administration in Reading, Pa., in 1927, and by the addition of a younger element in the Party and YPSL, most of whom are quite active at the present time.

The Socialist Party Since 1929

The depression and the activity of Norman Thomas and other party members and locals caused the party to grow and expand again. The national campaign of 1928 and the 174,931 votes Thomas received for Mayor of New York in 1929 made him a national figure.

Beginning in 1929 the party membership increased somewhat. The Socialist press began to gain greater circulation, and there was greater interest in Socialism. Socialists were elected to the Pennsylvania and Wis-

consin legislatures, and several waged vigorous campaigns for Congress in New York in 1930.

In 1932 Daniel W. Hoan was elected Mayor of Milwaukee for the fifth time by an overwhelming majority. Several other Socialists became mayors of towns near Milwaukee.

"The 1928 Convention showed unanimity of spirit almost unparalleled in Socialist recollection." (Hughan—What is Socialism?) At the 1932 convention in Milwaukee, two wings engaged in combat with indecisive results. Both united to carry on a vigorous campaign for Thomas and Maurer and the other Socialist candidates. The party received a great deal of attention during this campaign, and many expected our national standard-bearers to receive a couple of million votes. Although the 906,900 votes (The New Leader, Dec. 31 1932) cast for them was disappointing, it was a large gain over the 1928 vote.

The party fell just short of electing Congressmen in Reading and Milwaukee. Furthermore, the party membership increased not only during the 1932 campaign, but after it. Dues paying membership rose from 16,863 at the end of 1932 to 18,548 at the close of 1933. The number of Socialist Party Locals and branches rose from 1,125 on December 1, 1932 to 1,213 on December 31, 1933, while YPSL circles from 141 to 187 in the same period. The American Socialist Quarterly was taken over as the theoretical organ of the party at the end of 1933, while the YPSL started to publish a popular propaganda monthly, The Challenge, in April, 1933.

With Hillquit's recent death, the last of the great founders of the Socialist Party of America passed away. Debs, Berger, Hillquit and their generation had kept the scarlet banner of Socialism flying here for over three decades. Now the new generation of American Socialists must increasingly shoulder the responsibility of building a Socialist Party which will abolish capitalist society and create a workers' commonwealth.

With the election of a Socialist administration in Bridgeport, Conn. and the accompanying marked growth of the Party in this oldest industrialized section of America (New England) the irregular and accidental phase of Socialist growth may be at an end. From now on the Socialist Party should increasingly become the political expression of the industrial working class in America.

New Primer Of Socialism

Part. 1. Evolution of Society.
(Continued from last month)

Capitalism has reached its highest development in administering the "Industrial Revolution" which began with the growth of the large industrial factories, machine tools, railroads, power plants etc. which did not exist before the 18th century.

Feudalism

Preceding capitalism in Europe, there had existed feudalism. This was a system of society based on the cultivation of land as the chief means of making a living, and the carrying on of any small industry in each home or in isolated towns almost entirely for a narrowly local consumption. Feudal lords held rule over the land which was given to the serfs (tillers of the soil bound to the land but having certain rights in it) for use.

In return for this use of the land the serfs had to work the lord's land, give him a part of the produce of their land, serve in the lord's army and render various other services. All these services were in turn theoretically matched by services of military protection, government, etc., rendered by the land lord. The feudal system in western Europe grew gradually out of the conditions which resulted from the break-up of the Roman Empire.

After Decline of Rome

When the power of the Roman Legions and Caesar's pirate-suppressing galleys no longer preserved the "pax Romana" (peace of Rome) from the British Isles to Palestine, long range trade and commerce was no longer possible, the preservation of local law and order (government) fell to the local individual who could rally a small band of armed men and control a limited territory. There was no artificial means of exchange available in quantity, either metal or credit instruments, so economic relations were on the basis of vested rights to services and barter of articles. All society was organized on a simpler, more primitive scale with a very narrow range of contacts, the adjoining manor (domain of a single land lord) or village being the limit for the overwhelming mass.

Numerous factors caused the downfall of feudalism. First, the increasing population compelled a smaller and smaller distribution of land, causing greater discontent and hardship among the serfs. Second, the feudal lords who had once served in the use-

(Continued bottom next page)

NEW ENGLAND YPSL AIDS STRIKERS



Picture above shows members of the YPSL unloading a shipment of bread gathered for the relief of striking truck drivers centering at Springfield, Mass. When the state Secretary of the Socialist Party in Boston, Alfred Baker Lewis, heard of a crisis in the strike due to hunger, the LABOR RED CROSS was organized by Party and YPSL and food rushed to Springfield Labor Lyceum. The strike has been pretty well crushed in spite of the outside aid, the NRA Labor Board as usual giving half-hearted decisions in favor of the workers who did not discover that there was no intention to enforce the decision until their strike was crushed.

THE CHALLENGE

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

549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Member Federated Press.

Published in the interests of the Education, Organization and Solidarity of the student and working class youth of America for the achievement of Socialism in Our Time

Issued monthly, 3 cents per copy. One year by mail, 35 cents. In clubs of four or more, 25 cents a year. Special bundle rates. Advertising rates upon request.

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Why This Navy Mr. Roosevelt?

Dear Genial "neighborly" President Roosevelt why are you building the world's largest navy right now? The better to keep peace with Japan and Great Britain my bitterest trade rivals and navy competitors, little Red Ridinghood!

You young people who read this may be able to imagine such a conversation taking place between a Civilian Conservation Camp rookie and our smiling, much too smiling New Deal President.

Our imagination breaks down and we state the plain fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown himself more of a militarist and imperialist than any President or leading political figure that has been on the American scene since the World War.

No more silly overflow of words has occurred than the editorial comment of liberal and even labor papers on Roosevelt's Wilson Day Speech in which he promised no more armed invasion in Latin American. In so far as it was sincere it was a big bid for the South American market as a place to dump our surplus goods which the criminal nature of capitalism makes it impossible to distribute to our workers at home.

This means conflict with the similar imperialism of Great Britain which is already charging that our money monkeying at Washington is intended to give us an advantage in the disputed South America's.

Democrat Congressman Vinson with the applause of Republican militarist Britten has secured passage of the record navy bill of all time with Roosevelt backing.

It provides for an appropriation of \$286,400,000 for immediate use. In addition \$275,000,000 has already been allotted for navy construction from the Public Works Administration (while cheap housing for workers has been sabotaged in this same administration).

In addition the Vinson bill will increase expenditures until we will be spending a half billion for the navy next year, an all peace time record. Not content, it gives the President blanket authority after the Naval limitation treaty expires in 1936 to replace the entire capital fleet of the U.S. at a cost of at least one thousand million dollars.

Such a navy is not needed to defend our shores, it is not needed even to bully Great Britain in the South Americas. It is only needed if we are planning adventures in the Pacific, in China where we will conflict with Japan.

There is only one answer to the Genial Jingoe in the White House; organized determination of worker and student that their lives and blood shall not be spent in Latin America of Asia, to protect stolen goods. Unite to end capitalism with its imperialism, war, poverty and Jingoism.

German Boycott by Workers

There is a widespread misunderstanding in America among American workers as to the reason why the boycott of German goods and services must be built and spread until it actually can hope to cripple the economic structure of Germany as now ruled by the

Nazi Fascist brown hordes. It is possible to cripple the plans of Hitler's armed reaction because Germany is more dependent upon its foreign trade than either France or the United States for example.

The reasons for pushing the boycott until it really has become effective must be made plain. The Fascist movement in both Italy and Germany represents the armed counter-revolution financed by the capitalist class which has siezed political power in both countries in order to destroy parliamentary institutions and wreck working-class institutions. The purpose of this suppression of the right of the working-class to organize is to stop the inevitable march of the workers towards the breaking up the private ownership of the means of life, namely, natural resources and the machinery erected from those resources by human labor.

The continuance of Capitalism means control of the machine to restrict it to the production of bare scarcity (poverty) for the mass of workers and trade and military war between the national groups of capitalists to determine who shall be most successful in dumping their surplus goods in undeveloped countries like South America and China.

Poverty and war for the masses of workers are the price for capitalism's continued existence. Fascist direction of capitalism means destruction of the workers means of protesting and organizing against war and poverty.

Fascism in Germany is more serious than Fascism in Italy because Germany is a highly organized industrial nation capable of carrying on a prolonged and highly disastrous modern war. (Italy is a largely agricultural and poverty-stricken country and Mussolini was largely bluffing in talking about his plans for empire.)

Hitler's plans for war are not directed against capitalist France but against Socialist Soviet Union. The last non-working obstacle to Hitler's murderous plans for a war to the East has been surmounted by an agreement between Dictator Pilsudski's Poland and Hitlerized Germany. A fast growing Fascist movement in France is paralyzing everything but working-class opposition to Hitler's plans there. (The swindler Stavisky in France was a financial agent for Hitler and reactionary Hungary and supplied the funds for the two pro-Hitler French newspapers, Volonte and Midi.)

The owning-class government of England will not oppose Hitler, in fact is friendly to the rearmament of Hitler Germany. The New Deal capitalist government of the U. S. will not resist Germany's plans unless it is to its advantage in the far East where American capitalism's rival in the Chinese market, Japan, also looks with hostile covetous eyes at Soviet Russia.

The only obstacle to Fascist Germany is therefore the working-class of the world. In England, Sweden and other European countries where the Socialist led working-class movement is strong, the workers are making the boycott effective. Germany's trade fell considerably last year. It was higher in exports only to America, Japan and Soviet Russia. The Soviet will soon recognize the impossibility of continuing a policy that supplies their deadliest enemy with the sinews of war.

The workers of America must cut down the support of the Hitler regime here. Fascism wherever it shows its scaly head must be fought ruthlessly by every effective means, by the workers because the purpose of Fascism is to destroy their road to salvation through organization, by wide-awake youth because Fascism means above all, WAR.

Subsistence Farms

To Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, the New Deal adds subsistence farms for a million heads of unemployed families. This is the index to the real and continuing nature of the New Deal. It is to chain the powerful machinery of plenty to the treason of producing just a bare subsistence for the mass of people.

Plenty for all is now possible if the profit system and its foundation, the private ownership of the means of life is abolished. The New Deal and its Brain Trusters is opposed to this abolition. So the AAA pays the farmer to destroy, the NRA makes it possible for industry to restrict production, subsistence farms and CCC camps offer youth the hardship of pioneering without its hope. Socialism, socialism in our time is youth's only hope.

SOCIALIST PRIMER

(Continued from page 2)

ful function of protecting the serfs in the political confusion which then existed became parasites and court idlers with the centralization and organization of the state under powerful monarchs. Finally, there was the growth of the capitalist class in the towns which challenged the rule of the feudal lords as a result of coming into conflict with the taxation system and restrictions of a privileged old order. One such restriction, for example, was the one that prevented the serf from moving from one part of the country to another, or into the towns. The capitalists needed a working class freed from feudal guild restrictions on production, and divorced from rights in the

soil in order that they might have man power with which cheaply to exploit the newly arisen industries. They also needed control over the forms of taxation which meant political power.

Industrial Revolution

Beginning around 1750, a series of inventions such as the steam engine, spinning mule, etc., made it possible to manufacture goods on a large and profit-yielding scale. But these large machines were expensive and could not be put in the home. Factories to accommodate them were built by men with money or credit, capitalists, who bought the mechanical equipment and hired the labor. The rise of these factories created a proletariat, that is, a working class, with no ownership or rights of any sort in the means of production.

In the towns, the workers were

driven by the need of employment from their homes, which had been the center of industry, into the factories. The town workers and small masters with their simple tools could not compete with the factory machine. Instead of being independent craftsmen, the workers had to sell their labor power for wages to the capitalists. With the spread of the factory system, the appearance of new inventions, and new markets, feudalism largely disappeared or ceased to be important, first in England, then in France, etc.

(To be concluded in the next issue)

WAR DEPT SOCIOLOGY

"Capital needed labor, and it must be cheap labor.—No class is permitted to dominate in America"—Citizenship Training Manual No. 2000-25 U. S. War Dept.

SOCIALIST YOUTH ABROAD BUILD FOR A NEW WORLD

DENMARK

The Socialist Youth movement of the Scandinavian countries made tremendous gains in 1933. "Red Youth," the official organ of Denmark's Socialdemocratic Youth reveals the greatest membership gains ever recorded, with 276 local groups and a total membership of almost 19,000 young Danish men and women.

The articles, news and editorials show that tremendous educational and organizational work is being carried on to bring the masses of young Danish workers and students to the banner of Socialism. Most important among their accomplishments have been the holding of thousands of open air meetings throughout the nation, hundreds of which were in conjunction with the loan of a "Red Special" motor car equipped with sound apparatus, a vigorous campaign against imperialist wars, and a special campaign against the growth of the Fascist forces in Europe.

A series of clever posters and slogans have been used in Denmark, with a special drive to enroll young factory workers and those tens of thousands of youngsters in the boy scout movement, which is semi-military and has the backing of the reactionary industrialist forces of Denmark. As in America, the young Socialists of Denmark are frequently called "reds" and ruffians and "against the church." On the latter question the young radicals recently forced a retraction of a vicious attack from a leading conservative minister.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY

In Sweden, says "Freedom", their official organ, a mass movement of over 80,000 young Socialists are carrying on a determined fight for workers' rights and socialism, rallying behind slogans calling for the eradication of capitalist society, and the crushing of Hitlerite tendencies in the Scandinavian countries, which at present form an almost insurmountable northern barrier to Hitler's mad "third Reich."

In Norway the youth movement played a strong part in the victory of the Norwegian Labor Party at the last elections. No accurate membership figures are available.

BULGARIA

The Socialist Youth Federation of

Bulgaria lately held its annual conference at Sofia and proudly records the fact that its membership is well on to the three thousand mark. The authorities lately banned "The Signal", which is the organ of the Secondary (High) school Marxian groups. "Socialist Youth", the official organ of the Federation has almost doubled its sales in the last year.

AUSTRIA

Hard besieged is "Red Vienna" with a domestic Fascism (a la Mussolini) only kept at bay by Socialist City Hall thru the threat of a General Strike of the workers and Hitler's Brown hordes, their hands still wet with the blood of the tortured leaders of the German working class, skulking just across the border.

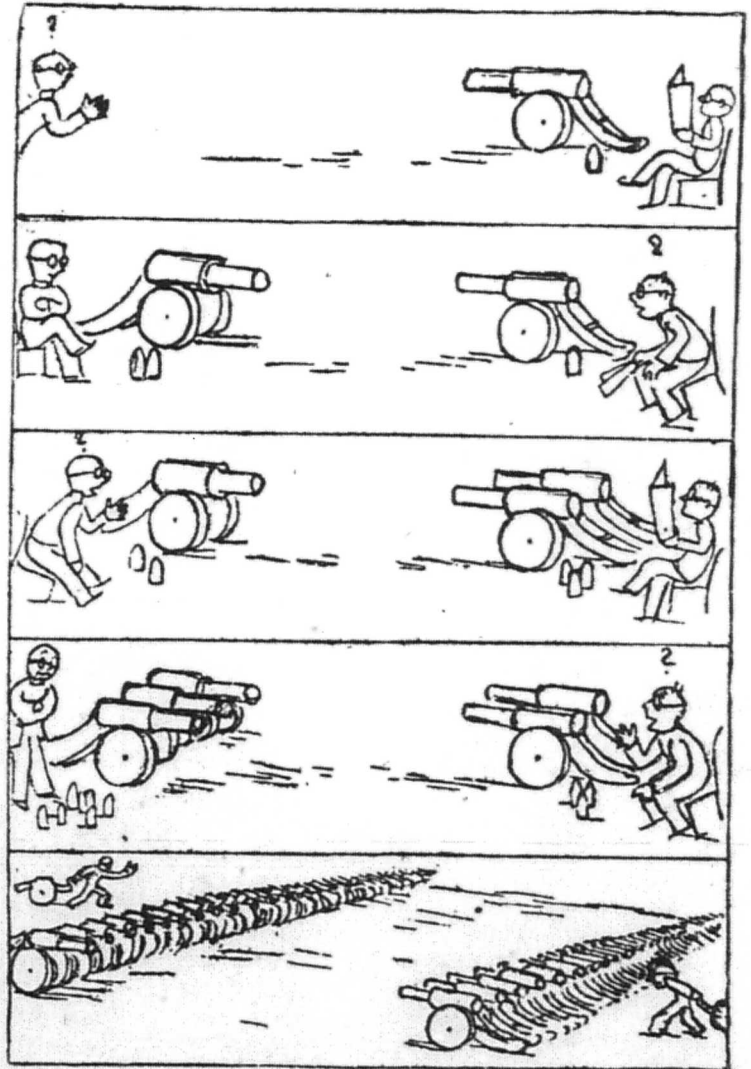
Nevertheless the Socialist Workers Youth of Austria continues to rally young workers to the Socialist cause of Hope and Progress. There was a gain of membership in the city of Vienna of 3,000 for November alone.

On the anniversary of the armistice the Young Socialists in spite of Fascist and government threats, carried on a vigorous anti-war agitation. Posters blossomed on the walls everywhere. "Have You Already Forgotten the World War of 1914-18", "Every Minute 5 Died", "Fascism Means War".

"74,000,000 Mobilized in the World War", the posters read, 10,000,000 dead, 21 million wounded, 85,000 schilling (about \$20,000) to the ammunition industry for each man killed." We must break the hold of the Marxists on the minds of the youth declares the Fascist Stahreberg, but the Socialist allegiance of youth grows rather than diminishes as the tense days pass in brave red Vienna. Greetings! Brave Comrades.

BELGIUM

Seven officials of the Belgian Youth Guards, are being prosecuted by the civil courts for anti-militarist propaganda. The Federation has circulated a manifesto of 10,000 copies in which it declares its solidarity with its prosecuted officials. 27,000 leaflets were distributed at barrack doors in order to influence the soldiers. The Belgian government is pro-fascist and intends to prohibit our uniforms.



—Courtesy World Events

7,500
Circulation
Are You Helping?

ORGANIZATION BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

Bridgeport on the job
 Youngstown tests its
 leaders . . . Los Angeles Follies
 Montreal Quebec to
 Kincaid Illinois Detroit
 and Cook County

Bridgeport News Flashes

The Senior and Junior branches in Bridgeport, Conn. have embarked on the venture of publishing a monthly newspaper which will be sold for the purpose of acquainting local young people with Socialism and thus creating a membership drive. A contest is being held to determine the paper's name and the winner will receive a Socialist book as a prize. The local paper will be sold with the Challenge for 5 cents.

Much enthusiasm has greeted the National Executive decision to hold its next quarterly meeting in Bridgeport. A Youth Rally is being held on February 4, with Fred Siems as the main speaker. The Juniors are arranging a Musical, at which a satire on Hitler will be presented, and other social (and money raising) affairs will be worked out.

Youngstown Election of Officers

The Senior circle in this Ohio steel town has a novel, and effective, system of electing circle officers. Comrades are elected for one month, and then if the circle thinks that their work was satisfactory, they continue to hold and work in the office for another three months.

Los Angeles "Follies"

The Rebel Arts group is hard at work preparing for the "Follies Revue" which is to be presented on March 2nd, at the Unitarian Church, Eighth and Vermont. Skits, plays, blackouts, and symphony orchestra will all be on the program, and an audience of 1,000 is expected to pay 25c admission.

The County Organization committee is attempting to build circles in Glendale, Huntington Park, and North Hollywood. An anti-Fascist meeting will be held on February 24, and a class in Socialism and Public speaking will start during the month.

Richmond Circle Active

Circle 1 Sr. Richmond has completed a month of great activity. Several new members have been admitted and the circle has been pretty busy putting proposals before the state legislature which is now meeting in Richmond.

Montreal Forum Program

The Quebec circle is maintaining its record of activity with regular circle meetings on Sunday afternoon, and forums on Tuesday evening at 4899 St. Lawrence Blvd. Recent subjects include: Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and Socialism, 1933 World Events Interpreted, and Christianity and War.

Pittsburgh Aims to Redouble League Again

After doubling the membership and number of circles in Allegheny county during 1933, the Pittsburgh comrades aim to do it again in 1934. A conference of all county and circle officers was held on January 15th. A study class on Socialism meets Thursday evenings, while dramatics aren't being neglected by the East Liberty circle, which plan to produce, "I'm Predictin'."

Organization Trips

Noah Walter will be moving around in Massachusetts for the next three months, according to League plans. Comrade Walter is speech-making and organizing in the Western part of the state, at present, but will get into Boston, New Bedford and Fall River, by March. Red Mike Shulman is in Amesbury at present, and recently wrote in for charter application blanks, because he expects "to need them."

Hoot Rasmussen is spending another three weeks on an organization trip in Illinois. Taylorville, Stoington, Kincaid, Staunton and Gillespie will be revisited, and contacts made in additional towns on this trip.

Norman Drachler of Detroit has been appointed State Organizer of Michigan, and spoke on the importance of building a Socialist youth movement to the delegates at the Party convention. Many contacts were made for future development.

Ed Smith has been working between the school terms with circles in Northern Jersey, while Bill Gomberg is slated to spend the first week in February in Philadelphia to push county organization growth.

"How Long Oh Cruel Nation?"



ST. LOUIS YPSL BUILDS YOUTHS ANTIWAR FRONT
 By GLORIA WALDRON

In commemoration of Armistice day, last November an antiwar mass meeting was held in St. Louis at the Second Baptist church, which over a thousand young people attended. The main speakers were Fenner Brockway and a local Socialist minister, the Rev. George Gibson. The meeting was sponsored by a provisional committee of St. Louis youth organizations, of which the YPSL here was an active member.

It was decided at the mass meeting to set up a permanent organization to fight against war and Fascism. So the League of Youth Action for World Peace came into being. Now over 50 young people's groups are participating in the league, including religious groups of practically every denomination, student and industrial groups.

The YPSL has furnished splendid leadership for the organization and has achieved fine results in the way of a really militant program, Margaret Emory, a Yipsel, was elected secretary of the entire group and Fred Simms and Gloria Waldron were elected on the executive committee.

The league is right now preparing for a large antiwar congress for St. Louis and vicinity. On the basis of one delegate from each youth organization, or section of such organization, we expect at least 1,500 delegates. In the intervening time between now and then, mass meetings, debates, symposiums, and moving pictures for world peace will be held.

Eleven commissions have been set up, namely 1. Kellogg Peace Pact, 2. World Court, 3. League of Nations, 4. Futility of War, 5. Arms Embargo, 6. Put War Spending on Cash basis, 7. Foreign Investments, 8. Compulsory Military Training, 9. Organization of Workers in Industry, 10. Checking of C.M.T.C. and C.C.C., 11. Pacifism. In these commissions are embodied all the proposals of the participating groups.

The group as a whole has recently voted funds from its general treasury for the organization of young workers in industry. This is one of the most hopeful alliances of youth St. Louis has ever seen.

STUDENTS REVOLT AT MILITARISM

(Continued from page one)

'32 declared against church participation in the war machine and denounced compulsory military training in particular and military training of youth in general. In 1928 President Oxnam of De Pauw university (a Methodist school) made military training optional. Student interest and enrollment in the department declined so that in 1933 the University requested the War Department to withdraw the R.O.T.C. unit at the close of the year. This eliminates military training entirely from the long list of colleges controlled by this denomination.

In 1932, two students of the University of Maryland were expelled for refusing military training on the ground of religious scruples against war. They carried a losing appeal thru the courts. Then in early 1933 a wave of stubborn anti-war sentiment sweeping England achieved spectacular publicity when the majority of students in historical Oxford Union voted overwhelmingly that "under no circumstances will we fight for King and country."

Student Pacifist Poll

The idea was taken up by the student paper of Brown University and a student poll of American colleges launched. Results showed a heavy proportion of absolute pacifists while large majorities in many cases indicated they would fight only if U. S. mainland was invaded. At City College New York where free tuition results in the mass of the students coming from working-class homes, the student poll was called off at the request of college authorities who feared the overwhelming nature of results would arouse the jingoes and cut the appropriations for the support of the college.

Subsequently a student demonstration in opposition to the exercises of the R. O. T. C. on Jingo day drew the ire of the college president. Thirty-one students were expelled or suspended merely for taking part in the demonstration, among them William Gomberg present student Secretary of the Young People Socialist League.

Launch Reactionary Drive

All students discussion clubs of an

Technical School Speeded by Soviet

MOSCOW—The Moscow institute of mechanics and engineering, celebrating its 100th birthday recently, announced that its graduates in 85 years of czarist Russian numbered 3,879 while under 15 years of soviet rule they total 4,967. The enrollment now is 4,000.

independent character, three in number were dissolved. At the other end of the continent the regents of the two state universities of California started a reaction against student war resistance by making military training compulsory. Two students at the University of California at Los Angeles refused on religious grounds of opposition to war. Their appeal was refused.

Ohio State University this year found the unparalleled number of 31 students seeking exemption from military service and dodged the question by postponement. Finally this winter term a faculty committee of three including the head of the military department examined the objectors and arbitrarily exempted fifteen (largest number on record) and refused exemption to sixteen.

Seven of those refused exemption persisted in resistance to training and were suspended until they consented, in practice expelled. Meanwhile it has been learned that the reactionary Chicago School Board which last summer crippled the entire public school system under the plea of economy, at the same time it was cutting physical education funds and teachers, was increasing the outlay for high school R.O.T.C.

Youth for Peace Awake

A tremendous gain was made for the war makers when the C. C. C. camps were put in charge of the Army. Vague talk of unnamed graft in CWA may be a smoke screen for putting this New Deal project under military personnel. Socialist, pacifist, religious; student and worker youth throughout the union are gathering their forces for a fight to push the advantage they have to some extent secured against the oldest organization for militaristic propaganda among youth, the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

On with the Challengers

by SYD DEVIN

"Git along little Challengers." This is the first month since the new 25c club rates went into effect that we've not set a new record. But we did enroll 185 new readers and there are still several days to go this month.

Here's some good news! Every Challenger who gets in 12 subs during the year receives a copy of Sam De Witt's "Rhapsodies in Red," a 48 page collection of "songs for the social revolution." The first copies are already on their way to Gilbert Davis of New Haven and Jerry Rubin of Milwaukee.

Subs this month came from 17 states. The figures in parenthesis show new readers added during the month:

NEW YORK (52). N. Y. C. The city office sends in 34 four month subs for new members. Bob Parker and Flo Dunn of Brooklyn collect 5 subs each. Pauline Sherman and Circle 5 Sr. Kings get in clubs of 4.

MICHIGAN (22) Detroit. Ruth Moore becomes No. 3 Challenger this month with 11 subs gathered at the Socialist Party state convention. One more sub, Ruth, and your copy of DeWitt's book will be forthcoming. Melvin Bishop, YPSL industrial director, sends in 4 subs. Vermontville: Frances Becraft, 8 fine subs from local Socialists.

ILLINOIS (15) Chicago: Apparently exhausted by being No. 1 state all of 1933, Illinois lets its Challengers rest. That is, all except irrepressible Paul Rasmussen whose 10 subs put him among the top five this month.

CONNECTICUT (14) New Haven: Gilbert Davis, may his tribe increase, leads all Challengers for the month by sending in 9 subs and getting credit for 4 more sent in by Noah Walter for him.

CALIFORNIA (13) Carl Nielsen sends in 10 ("just a few") subs from Local Marin Co. S. P. members at San Rafael, Mill Valley, Sausalito, and San Anselmo. The early Spanish conquistadors certainly left the Golden State with a euphonious heritage.

WISCONSIN (12) Milwaukee: Jerry Rubin becomes second high Challenger for the month and wins a copy of "Rhapsodies in Red."

PENNSYLVANIA (9) Allentown: Anna Moyer, cultural director of Penn., gets in 4 subs.

Reading: Austin Adams sends in 4 from this Socialist stronghold.

We've just begun to get results on the Penn State sub contest which is to run until March 10. The high Challenger will win an official YPSL shirt. The next dozen Challengers to get in 12 or more subs each get a copy of Henderson's "Case for Socialism."

MISSOURI (9) St. Louis: Gloria Walron gets in her third straight club of 4. Jakob Plax, St. Louis industrial director also send in 4.

VIRGINIA (9) Richmond: Gordon Wasserstien gets in a fine club of 8 subs from this historic capitol of the feudal South during its ineffectual attempt to stave off domination by the industrial capitalists of the North.

INDIANA (6) Huntington: W. D. Whitmore gets in 4 subs from this party local here.

FLORIDA (6) Jacksonville: Andrew Lindgren gets in 4 subs. We're told that Frank Manning, former Nat'l Sec. of the YPSL, is on a party organization tour in this state.

MASSACHUSETTS (5) Boston: Leon Kantor orders 4 subs sent his party branch for a year. Seems as if our older comrades like the Challenge as well as we do.

ARIZONA (4) Yuma: Lester B. Woolver, one of those hard working Arizona Socialists responsible for putting the S. P. ahead of the Republicans in the congressional election last fall, opens up this state with an order for 4 copies per month which he will sell at his news stand.

NEW JERSEY (3) Harrington Park: Edmund Churchill, N. J. YPSL organizer, gets in his first club, one of them opening up North Carolina.

Sorry we can't mention all the singles and doubles that stream in. Let's renew our record-breaking ways this month, even though it has only 28 days. It only takes 4 two-bit subs to enroll as a Challenger, and after you once break the ice—why it's easy to come all the way in. Here's for a quarter thousand subs for February!