

Champion

OF YOUTH

PAGING YOUTH:

5c

**Roosevelt
Landon
Thomas
Lemke
Browder**



October, 1936

SPECIAL ELECTION NUMBER

Letters

The Vanguard League of Pasadena takes pleasure in announcing its endorsement of CHAMPION as the national publication which expresses its ideals.

We are a comparatively new organization, having as our principal task the awakening of the youth to the need for social reconstruction.

B. Warren Bell,
Pasadena, Calif.

I read your September issue with a great deal of pleasure and am looking forward to some very enjoyable reading in future issues.

I always wanted to see such a magazine on the market and it's here.

C. Edward Moore,
Washington, D. C.

Here's a story that I think your readers should know about. Several office workers went to one of the neighborhood theatres to sell a batch of *Champions* but arrived too late. Whereupon they decided to sell their batch on the subway train. But when they got there, they got cold-feet and goose pimples.

They sat down, talked it over and then one of the pretty girls swallowed her nervousness and made a swell speech in which she informed the people in the train why everyone should read *Champion*. They sold every copy of the magazine and made a fine impression.

Mary Holmes, New York

The enlarged National Council of the Finnish-American Youth League has asked me to extend its criticism of and suggestions for *Champion*. We are planning a *Champion* drive and hope that it will become an even more attractive paper.

Our members felt that failure of *Champion* to appeal to wider strata of youth was due to the lack of a mentionable sports section. Though there have been articles and stories on sports, much more is needed. Since a large number of our members are sportsmen this means a lot to us.

Eino Krapu, Nat'l Seey.

I liked the story by Jean Lyon (*Are Girls in Sports "Free,"* September issue) very much. I thought it a very intelligent piece.

John R. Tunia, Rowayton, Conn.

Your last issue was fine, especially the article about the girl athlete and her "freedom." I'm glad to see that you've welcomed the criticism offered by Helene Craven last month. You still can do much more to tell about the activities of the young women of the nation.

I've been telling my friends about the *Champion*. They're getting to be enthusiastic about the paper and I'm hoping that I can send you several subscriptions soon. Jean Nichols and Marcella Parker are liked and I hope that I will continue to see more stories about girls in future issues.

Ann Jordan, Racine, Wis.

CHAMPION OF YOUTH

Vol. I

OCTOBER, 1936

Number 5

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Our Stand

This magazine is dedicated to the aspirations and interests of the young people of the United States.

Living in the richest country of the world, a nation which could provide abundance for all its citizens, we inherit a tradition of courageous independence from those who have toiled to build the vast productive strength of this land. Our forefathers sought to leave a heritage of freedom, peace and security.

Today that heritage is threatened by a destructive economic crisis, by steady attacks on our liberties, and by the onrush of a new world war. Millions of young Americans have been deprived of the right to earn a living.

The times cry for a Champion of Youth.

We declare that we shall not be a "lost generation."

We hold that if American youth is to improve its lot here and now, it must join hands with the workers of hand and brain, of cities and farms, in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party.

We wholeheartedly support the formation of a nationwide Farmer-Labor youth movement.

We stand for a society in which men shall produce for their own use—not for the profits of a handful of rulers.

We stand for a society in which there will be no financial power, no House of Morgan to drive us to war.

We stand for the equality of Negro and white, of all races and nationalities.

We stand for a society in which every young man and woman will be accorded the fullest educational opportunities.

That is the American dream. Towards its realization this magazine is dedicated. And we will champion the cause of the youth who demand the right to work, who oppose fascism with its destruction of all healthy social and educational values, and strive to promote the great cause of peace.

In every struggle for economic relief, against war preparations, for civil liberty and the democratic rights of the people—we will preserve and strengthen that vision of an America of plenty and peace. Our hands shall be outstretched to our brothers and sisters in every land who share our hopes, who face the same perils and who are confronted by the same enemy.

Contributors

WILLIAM W. HINCKLEY, national chairman of the American Youth Congress, has just returned from the World Youth Congress sessions at Geneva, where he was one of the leading representatives of American youth.

PAUL TEMPLE is a young novelist. He has contributed to the liberal publications.

C. HARTLEY GRATTAN is one of the most distinguished of the younger critics. Until recently he was research editor of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He is the author of *Preface to Chaos*, published this month.

LOU LITTLE hardly needs mention. As the coach of Columbia University's football team he is known to every American follower of the pigskin.

PHILIP MURRAY, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, is the spearhead of the greatest labor drive of the century.

SENATOR ELMER A. BENSON of Minnesota introduced the American Youth Act in the Senate during the recent sessions of Congress. He has written extensively about the youth problem.

WILLIAM ZIEGNER, president of the youth section of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, is one of the leading youth leaders of the West Coast.

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has long been concerned about inadequate educational facilities for Negroes.

WILLIAM SANDERSON, artist of the cover, is almost tireless in his efforts in behalf of progressive publications. He is one of *Champion's* best friends.

I want to thank you for helping me solve a problem. I have several youngsters of high school age and have tried hard to supply them with reading matter of a progressive nature. I happened to see *Champion*, brought it home with me, and they took to it like a duck takes to water.

Henry Hatton.

Dear Reader:

Beginning with our next issue, *Champion* will appear as a bi-weekly. That means we'll be issuing the magazine twice as frequently—twice a month instead of once a month. And we're not stopping there. We hope to make the paper twice as good as it now is.

Now in order to come out twice as frequently and be twice as good, *Champion* needs about twice as much cooperation from you as it has been getting in the past.

You can do your bit by—
Subscribing to the paper yourself.

Getting friends to subscribe.
Boosting it in clubs.
Helping circulate the paper.

May we count on you?

EDITORS, CHAMPION

CHAMPION of Youth

Preface to Peace

by WILLIAM W. HINCKLEY

Chairman, American Youth Congress

IT is pleasant to drink beer and loll and gaze appraisingly at the new League buildings in Geneva, to know that the bearded gentleman sipping tea at the next table is tremendously important in his home country. It is profoundly disturbing, however, to think of the tremendous significance of this city to the peoples of the world, to realize that here will be made decisions involving the peace and happiness of hundreds of millions. I couldn't help but think of this as five hundred young people from thirty-five countries met, from August 31 to September 7, to discuss the most urgent and vital issues confronting their generation the world over.

"Young men and women who would have to bear the brunt of another war," the announcement of the Congress had declared, "are beginning to feel that it is time they made themselves heard and tried to form by common agreement a policy which might avert the disaster and enable them to cooperate for the common good."

Delegates had been sent by Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Hindu, and Buddhist organizations, local and national League of Nations Societies, the International Federation of University Women, the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, the Young Communist International, the Boy Scouts International Bureau. The U.S.S.R. sent ten delegates, two of them girls. China sent a large delegation, led by a girl. Eighteen delegates came direct from the front-line trenches of Spain—one of them, a pretty girl of eighteen, with a shrapnel wound she had acquired fighting on the Guadarrama front. Official spokesmen of the youth of Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland were there.

Congress Regrets

Germany and Italy, both of which had been offered abundant speaking time, went unrepresented. The regret of the Congress at the absence of the German youth was expressed by Kosariyev of the Soviet Union, who declared, "We cherish deep affection for the youth of Germany, and we consider indispensable their presence in a new organization of youth against war."

Success in establishing a world peace front of youth was a decisive blow at the old Geneva in the name of what, in the aspirations of peace-lovers all over the globe, may be the Geneva of the future.

The Congress, planned over a period of three years, had been called by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. It assembled in the building where the Assembly of the

League of Nations is accustomed to holding its sessions.

The American delegation brought with it much experience in youth action for peace, freedom and progress. Led by Joseph Cadden, Secretary of the National Student Federation of America and Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress, it included, to mention only a representative few, delegates from League of Nations Societies, the Student Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Socialists, Young Communists, the Farmer-Labor Juniors of Minnesota, the American League Against War and Fascism, the American Youth Congress and the American Student Union. Edward Strong, of the National Negro Congress, evoked wild applause as the opening speaker for the United States.

After speeches of greetings the sessions opened with reports from all corners of the world on "youth tendencies." Miss Tsai Loh, 22, told the story of the Chinese Student Union since its birth in December of 1935 and

of how its membership has grown to two hundred thousand strong.

The Soviet Union representative reported that his country has "made possible the right of all our youth to work, to enjoy their leisure, to become a nation of students, to master the rich heritage of culture and intellect, and to establish the essential conditions of liberty, equal rights for men and women" and called upon the youth of all nations "to unite against those barbarians for whom culture, science, education, morality have only one purpose—to serve the ends of war."

Successful efforts of young people in collaborating for peace and economic security were recounted in reports telling of the rise of the French National Youth Congress, the Canadian Youth Congress, and the British Youth Peace Assembly—all federated bodies like our own American Youth Congress. But it is safe to say that great interest was aroused by the American report, particularly those parts of it which dealt with the American Youth Congress, the

campaigns for the American Youth Act and against militarism in the colleges, and the success of young American seamen on the Pacific coast in preventing shipments of war materials to the aggressor in the Italian-Ethiopian conflict.

The youth of the world is looking to American young people for leadership and example. They got an example when in an hour's time we organized a campaign on the spot, supported by eighteen national delegations and several international organizations to demand that the Cunard Line hold to its promise of passage for two American Negro delegates—contracts it had attempted to revoke because the two were Negroes. We won.

I talked to Manuel Vidal and Maria Sanchez of Spain. Manuel is twenty-five and Maria eighteen; both are army officers.

Vidal, dressed in the overalls he wore
(Continued on Page 15)



Illustrated by John Vassos

I HAVE been asked to write a piece for your magazine laden with hints about football, hints that may be helpful to young boys with football ideas. Now the process of hinting to youngsters is a difficult one. They have been told, in light and in weighty phrases, that training is fun, that the game's the thing, that winning or losing is not the thing, that sportsmanship is paramount. They have been told all this, and they are all true.

But my hint is how to watch football, how to appreciate the change that has come over this great game even in the last ten years or so. And my main hint is to watch the centers in action the next time you go to a game. Forget about the ball carriers and the punters and passers for one entire quarter, and fasten your eyes on the rival centers, watching the offensive one a while and then gluing to the defensive corner.

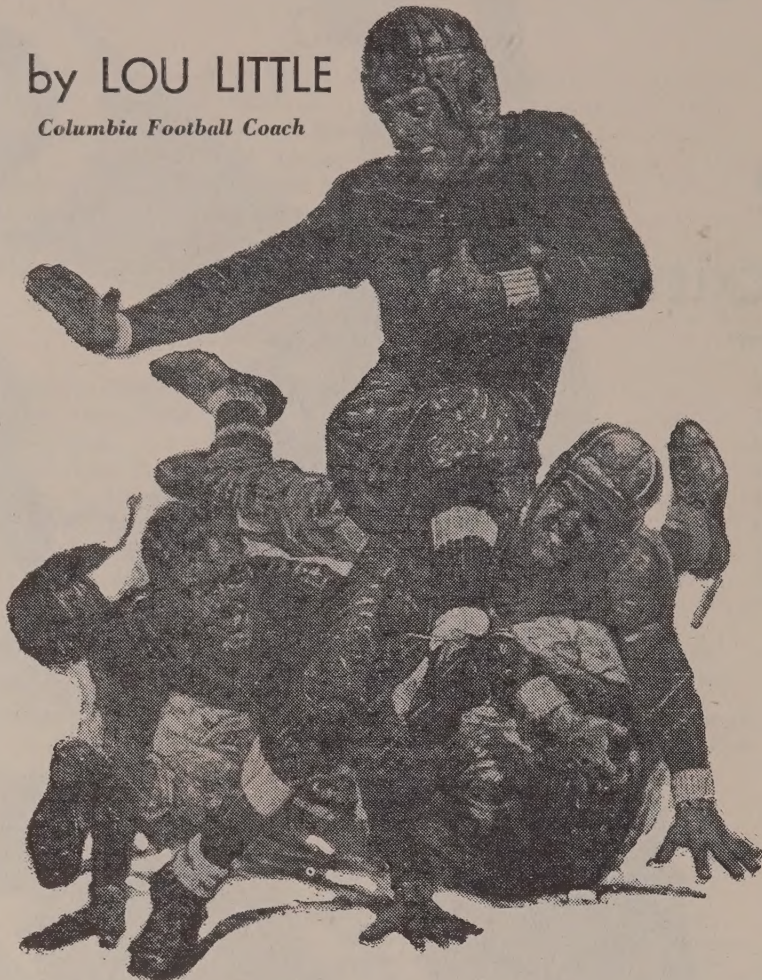
In the old days, when I played football—longer ago than I care to remember—at Pennsylvania and out in Massillon, Ohio, where the professional game first flourished, the fat man on the squad was immediately chosen as center. Beef was needed at the center post, it was thought, and any chubby youngster was pretty sure of a job on the football team, because, if he could pass the ball between his legs, he would then be immovable. That was the general idea, anyway.

But that's all changed, and the only pudgy center I've seen in the last few years was the great Gomer Jones of Ohio State, who surmounted his bulk

KICK-OFF DAYS

by LOU LITTLE

Columbia Football Coach



and was as fast and smart as any center who ever played.

Centers these days have become the keys to modern football attack and defense. In these days of attack, the center can make or unmake a team with the accuracy or inaccuracy of his passing to the backs. The tremendous variety of formations, the passes of varying length, the timing element, the necessity of being adept at cross-blocking in this day when running linemen are common, have increased the center's responsibility a hundred per cent on the offense. But on defense, the center's importance has become greatly magnified.

The center stands back of the line, really the defending field general. When enemy plays come pouring into the line it is his job to plug the hole and help the other linemen. But when a quick reverse sends the runner flying off tackle, the center must not be fooled. He must be there, instead of plugging that fake hole through the line. And then when a drive starts towards the line, and the play develops into a flat pass over the center, our center must not be fooled. He must be a smart diagnostician, ready to see what's happening, and to see it without delay. Delay costs football games. Yards count, and the center is responsible for those feet and inches that add up into yards.

And this roving assignment of the "new" center, has transformed him from the Rock of Gibraltar of the old days into most spectacular defensive figure on the field. And centers are faster, rangier and lighter. Weight is always desirable, but can be sacrificed in favor of brains. And in the old days they said that anyone could bend over and pass the ball between his legs and that if you had brains you wouldn't be a center. That's gone.

The center is the "center" at last.

Serve Yourself

Serve "Champion"

Win a Prize!

Is College Worth While?

by C. HARTLEY GRATTAN

IN AMERICAN mythology a boy or girl with a college education can conquer the world. A diploma is a magic carpet on which one can ride to success. In American reality a college education may be a passport to nothing more thrilling than the life of a tramp. In his invaluable book *WAS COLLEGE WORTH WHILE?* John Tunis mentions a member of the Harvard class of 1911 who is now a tramp who hasn't slept in a bed for five years.

Moralists will tell you that this Harvard man simply didn't have the stuff. They will dogmatically insist that he was a weak person who couldn't take it. Far from being typical, the unfortunate gentleman is simply the exception that proves the rule. Most college graduates are successes. Well, read Mr. Tunis's book and find out what "success" has come to mean!

First and foremost, a successful graduate of Harvard is a reactionary. He will vote for Landon this year. To him his fellow Harvardian, Mr. Roosevelt, is a wild-eyed Bolshevik bent on destroying the foundation of the Republic.

Are we to deduce from this that the purpose of college training in the United States is to produce either reactionaries or tramps? Such a conclusion would not be too far from the truth!

When you enter college this fall it will be tacitly suggested to you that you owe a debt to your parents, a debt which can only be met by conscientious and continuous attention to your studies. Your studies, it goes without saying, will suggest to you that anyone who seeks appreciably to modify the *status quo* is an enemy of society. As anyone of appreciable information well knows, the present American system is the most perfect and beneficent ever devised by man. Nobody but a swine of the first order would suggest otherwise, and no college-trained person can be a swine.

In your history courses it will be cogently pointed out to you that along about the year 1000 in the north of Italy commerce began to revive, provid-

ing the economic basis for the celebrated city states associated with the renaissance. The merchants who built and ruled these cities were great and noble men who, being on the side of civilization and progress, had, alas, to destroy the social order under which they lived, feudalism, that their own social necessities might find free play. This activity took a long time and was accomplished in the different countries in widely differing fashions. Sometimes it was a peaceful adjustment; sometimes violent; but always it was necessary, right, and to be applauded. When all countries were brought under the beneficent sway of the middle class merchants, and especially after the development of the factory system of production following the

eighteenth century, a state of society was achieved that was incomparably the most brilliant known to mankind.

It will not be suggested to you, unless you perchance encounter an enemy of Mr. Hearst, that what the merchants accomplished was a revolution, and it is highly unlikely that anyone will suggest to you that maybe, perhaps, conceivably, it was not the last revolution mankind will see.

Because it is likely that you, as a college student, will have to face a world in which new revolutions will take place, no effort will be made to train you to face such a world. Rather you will be trained to take your place as a valiant defender of the existing order of society.

If by some grave misfortune society is not in a position to make use of you in a fashion commensurate with your training when you are ready to take your place as an active member of the working population, that will be just too bad. You can then become a college trained tramp, like the Harvard man mentioned earlier.

In such a way of life a college training will be very valuable. You will be able to read the newspapers you will find on park benches as well as use them for blankets on cold nights. This will be a great convenience as otherwise you will not know what is going on in the world and will be tempted to blame your failure in life on economic forces beyond your control. or according to the traditional American rationale, failure

is a result of moral deficiencies, and completely unrelated to the socio-economic conditions under which one must make a career.

Furthermore, recalling the scraps of economics you will have learned at college, you will be able to read intelligently the financial sections and by applying such concepts as supply and demand, clearly understand that Adam Smith, and not Karl Marx, really provided the answers.

College students of 1936-1940 will indeed have need of all the training they can get. Anyone at all acquainted with the average American college faculty will have complete confidence that adequate training for facing the years after 1940 will be offered. The thing to do is to appropriate and hang on to it. If this is done, the class of 1940 on reporting to the class secretary in 1965 will undoubtedly contribute to a record of success that will stagger the world.

And the outstanding individual success in the class will be the man who discovered that Hearst papers make warmer "blankets" than those of the Scripps-Howard chain.

SERVE YOURSELF

SERVE "CHAMPION"

WIN A PRIZE!



Men of the Mills

by PHILIP MURRAY

Chairman of Steel Workers Organizing Committee

such wage reductions in the dark years of the depression are entitled to the wages they lost in those years in the same fashion as the stockholders are entitled to back dividends?

I have invited Mr. Fairless to throw open the books of the Corporation to determine the accuracy or inaccuracy of their cost accounting system.

Solution Is Organization

The solution to the dilemma of the steel industry, as exemplified by U. S. Steel, is in the organization of the half million workers in the industry into their own national industrial union; thereby setting up a system of collective bargaining on a basis exclusively free from company domination or control, and upon a basis of constructive cooperation that will afford better living standards to the employees, greater protection to the customers, and a reasonable opportunity for a fair return to stockholders and investors.

I have referred previously to "company unions." Everybody knows by now that they were designed as a foil to bona fide labor organizations during the days of NRA. Undoubtedly they have achieved some good, in getting certain local adjustments. The men elected as representatives under the plan are also doing a conscientious job. But their hands are tied.

Whenever any vital issue is brought up, such as the present demand for a general wage increase—which, despite Mr. Fairless' letter, will be granted—the representatives find themselves against a stone wall. The chief executive simply says "no" and that's the end of the matter.

Wanted: A Real Union

Company unions were never designed up, such as the present demand for a sop thrown to the men to make them believe they had a voice in the things which vitally concern them—wages.

But company unions have done some good in the sense that they have given the workmen a taste of organization. Because of that and because the representatives realize the inevitable futility of company union plans, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is making tremendous strides. Hundreds of company union representatives throughout the nation are openly advocating our cause; other hundreds have not as yet taken the public step, but are working in our behalf.

There is not an important mill in the nation that we have not penetrated. Volunteer committees of workmen are helping our organizers in the field. Company unions are helping us. The men of the mills want a union.

Steel will be organized!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE youth of the nation are playing a most vital part in the present campaign to organize the steel workers, being conducted by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. There are no statistics available to show what percentage of steel workers fall into an 18 to 25 classification, but it is sizeable. That is apparent from the enthusiasm with which such young men are helping our campaign.

A possible explanation of the interest of youth in this great economic and social movement is that that group has quickly grasped the significant changes coming over our system—changes which will give to the workingmen and working women of this nation the inherent rights and liberties to which they have long been entitled, but which have been denied to them.

So that there can be no misunderstanding of our campaign, I want to repeat again: The drive to unionize the steel industry is pledged to no "isms." It is purely a trade labor movement. It is being conducted strictly along legal lines and has for its purpose the uniting of the steel workers into a bona fide collective bargaining group.

We welcome the help of every person to that end; but we want it clearly understood that the campaign is being conducted solely by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Responsibility and direction rest entirely with that Committee.

On the Committee are representatives of the great international unions which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization. These unions have pledged their time and money to make the campaign a success. They expect no reward, other than that which will naturally follow to the trade movement generally when steel workers are banded together.

The issues in the campaign are plain and fundamental:

Are the steel workers of the nation to be denied an opportunity to better their economic life because the steel oligarchy opposes it?

Is not the same United States Constitution effective for steel workers or are these laboring men and women to be coerced and intimidated, frequently by by gun-man methods?

But aside from these fundamental

points, it is apparent that the future prosperity and economic stability of our country depend in great measure upon the ability of labor to move ahead. The key to prosperity would be lost if labor's power to organize were destroyed—for the plain reason that it is only through organization that steady progress can be made toward increasing the purchasing power of the great masses of the American people.

Steel management has a notorious anti-union history. It seeks to prevent real collective bargaining because it knows that through controlling its workers it can take for itself tremendous profits—profits which are almost fabulous. Millions and millions of dollars have poured into the pockets of steel management at the expense of the workers.

One of the recent developments in the unionization campaign emphasizes this point of profits.

Through the cooperation of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee the so-called "company unions" have been demanding wage increases. There is hardly a steel mill in the nation whose workmen have not taken that action. Recently B. F. Fairless, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, wrote an open letter to the public and the workers in which he concluded that a pay raise should not be granted.

Stockholder Interest

The letter is most significant because it is a case for property rights alone. The interest of the stockholder was paramount in the letter. Their dividends had been rather scarce in the past few years. One of the company union groups in the Homestead, Pa., plant, in answering Mr. Fairless, exposed the whole thing with this comment:

"The management has not learned the first principles of collective bargaining."

"Mr. Fairless' statement in behalf of the stockholders brings tears to our eyes and makes us hang our heads in shame when we realize that United States Steel Corporation has only given the stockholders a meager 300 million dollars over and above their original investments since 1927."

"The fact that the great majority of the employees were maintaining a bare existence is not to be compared to the plight of the poor stockholder."

And that is the sad but true attitude of steel management!

If it is just to pay back dividends, why is it not just to pay back wages? Is it not just that the workmen—with a far greater investment in the steel industry than mere dollars—who suffered

THE Spanish youth are speaking to you, our friends and brothers across the frontiers who share with us our cares and our anxiety! We are speaking in the name of the whole Spanish youth, in the name of that heroic generation who are giving their lives on the battlefields of Spain for the defence of the Republic and of Liberty!

We have been attacked! We have defended ourselves and continue to defend ourselves against this attack on the democratic republican regime.

We have taken up arms at a time when a decadent and reactionary minority, lacking all ethical or social understanding, has tried in vain to hinder progress and the advance towards a better future.

They treacherously attempted to destroy the democratic regime of the Spanish people in order to install a fascist military dictatorship.

But millions of voices united in the cry—They shall not pass!—and fascism, faced with the Spain united front, faced with the front of the Spanish youth, has failed in its attempt.

And now fascism is trying to prolong its death agony by the horrors of civil war. It is sacrificing human lives, destroying the historic monuments of our Spain, hurling every kind of calumny and insult at the Spanish democratic republic. These false patriots who never hesitated to plunge the Spain that they claim to love into bloodshed, who have already twice imported the bayonets of foreign mercenaries and Moroccan troops, these patriots are now calling for foreign intervention. In their frenzy, they hold up the bogey with the aim of turning our beloved Spain into a colonial country. This red dictatorship is a lie! We want the youth of all countries to listen to us, to know that we, like you, are struggling for a full and happy life, for liberty, for our right to culture, for the defence of the peace of the world.

With this aim, we, the younger generation of Spain have taken up arms. We are struggling for the defence of the republic and for the liberty of our people.

In our peninsula, so rich in magnificent traditions, we are living through the birth of new life, the dawn of glorious future.

This is the situation in Spain today. We are living through a decisive experience for the present day world. On the one hand stands Peace, Progress, Culture and Liberty, in short the power to develop human life. On the other stands War, a

Brothers!

APPEAL OF THE SPANISH YOUTH



Correspondents at the front lines in Spain report that most of the government militiamen are clad in threadbare clothes and that the pinch of hunger is already felt in Madrid. The defeat of fascism and the survival of democratic government in Spain hinges to a great extent on the fund which is being raised for Spanish democracy throughout the world. CHAMPION readers desiring to make such contributions should send funds care of CHAMPION, 2 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C., and it will be forwarded to the proper agencies.

step back in time and method to the Inquisition, destruction and suffering, the will of a group of parasites.

It is in this situation that we, who by our collective efforts, by the sacrifice of our lives, are writing a decisive page in the history of humanity, we ask for your moral and material support.

Help us in every way you can, from greetings and resolutions to collections for the wounded and the families of those who fall in the struggle.

We ask you to act with the greatest energy, with an energy equal to our own, to prevent any intervention of international fascism.

Everything must be done to crush the fascist generals, enemies of the people, enemies of liberty and of the future of our generation.

Youth of every country! Stand in full solidarity with the youth of Spain who are fighting victoriously for a democratic Republic.

Antonio Munoz Garcia, general secretary of the Youth front of Spain, wounded in the fight on the front at Somosierra;

Jose Bergamin, chief editor of the paper Cruz y Raya, Catholic writer;

Luis Recasens Siches, Professor at the Central University of Madrid and Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce;

Wenceslao Roces, writer and professor;

Ramon J. Sender, writer;

Baeza Medina, republican deputy;

Maria Zambrano, writer;

Jose Rivas Panedas, Emilio Delegado, Rosario del Olmo, Arturo Serrano Plaja, writers and friends of the younger, peace loving and progressive generation.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Unified Young Socialist and Communist League of Spain;

Youth of the Republican Left;

Youth of the Republican Union;

Youth of the Federal Left;

Republican Youth of the Radical Socialist Left;

Women's Republican Union;

Association of Women Against Fascism;

Cultural and Sports Federation of the Spanish Workers;

Health and Culture League;

Professional Association of Liberal Doctors;

Intellectual Alliance for the Defence of Culture;

Federal Union of Spanish Students;

Popular Universities of Spain;

Federation of Teachers;

Federation of Tobacco Workers of Spain.

Some Hollywood Notes

A RECENT survey released by Hollywood, Cal. Central Casting Corp. on motion picture extras reveals how the other half of the movie world lives. This part of the industry, stripped of the traditional glamour and all the accoutrements of wealth, does not rate the same publicity as that of a star's latest romance. For there is no romance (except in a movie itself) in going hungry and wondering where next month's rent is coming from.

Central Casting Corp. officials warn extras to try other means of livelihood. But how many of them are able to find other work? According to this survey, for the first

six months of 1936 only 35 extras in every 100 averaged as much as \$19 a week. In this period, 15,275 extras were placed, but of these, 13,465 earned less than \$200 for the first six months; only 533 extras registered at Central Casting earned more than \$500.

So far, a surplus of extras seems to be the reason given by the casting officials for this wretched condition. These extras form an integral part of the industry, but they are told to find other work to support themselves while they, at the same time, pursue their uncertain extra careers!

* * *

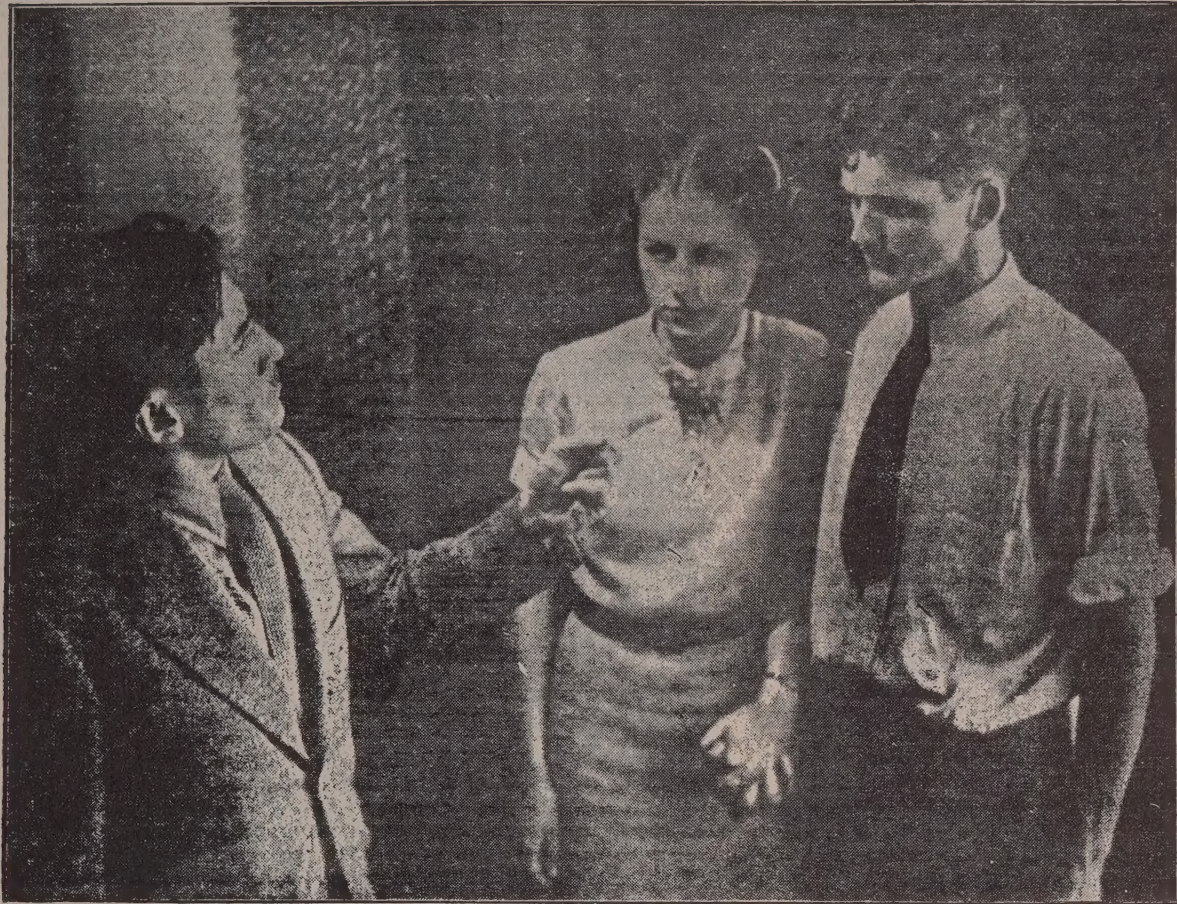
Carlo Roncoroni, movie magnate of Rome, is in Hollywood

studying production methods and trying to induce other producers to follow Walter Wanger's example and make pictures in Italy for the glory of Mussolini and fascism. Roncoroni denies that the newly organized Italian movie industry has any political affiliations, though he admits that the Italian government is sympathetic to it. As a further inducement to American producers and stars, he promises that all taxes and quota laws will be taken care of by the Italian company. Other producers may sign up, but the fear that Great Britain—our best foreign market—may object, since Italy is obviously trying to

control the European market, causes them to hesitate.

An anti-Hearst feature filmed in Hollywood is news! But we don't find the major studios bidding for the film rights. When a group representing the Democratic party had its plans for making a Hearst feature squashed, several film liberals took up their plan. If they are unable to cooperate with the members of the Democratic party group, they will make the feature entirely on their own, and release it through independent theatres; it will also be shown before anti-war and anti-fascist organizations. This feature, made without the restrictions of Wall Street and the Hollywood magnates, should be something to look forward to.

FARMER-LABOR GOALS



by SENATOR ELMER A. BENSON

SOME of the heaviest blows of the depression fell upon youth.

Youth staggered under them, but its head was high and unbowed. Youth began voicing its protests, inarticulate at first but gradually making its needs known and its demands felt. The old political parties which had so cruelly exploited youth for generations and which had been directly responsible for the debacle of 1929 heard these demands. They felt a new force rising and they determined to use that force for their own selfish ends. The Republican and Democratic parties formed Young Republican and Young Democratic divisions. There was, however, something hypocritical in these new groups for they were formed not to give youth an opportunity but to control, to exploit, and to suppress youth for selfish ends.

We of the Farmer-Labor Party invite youth to join us not just because we need youth, but because youth needs us—needs our program. If the Farmer-Labor program had been in effect for 10 years there would be no Youth problem, as we know it today.

America has reached a new period in its history. There is no longer the dream of great individual success and immense riches open to everybody. It is true some may still attain the Cinderella success of a generation long gone by, but in the struggle of unregulated and unholy

competition, youth, because of its idealism and inexperience, is much more likely to be exploited than to do the exploiting. By the time youth has learned the bitter lesson that there are no adequate rewards for it under present conditions, it will have lost its youth in speed-up plants and its fine young fire will have been dulled in a weary search for non-existent opportunities, for bread and for work. Youth can find little hope for security or self-expression.

In the arts today brilliant young poets and painters must turn their attention to outdoor advertising signs extolling the virtues of face powder, or dithyrambs upon tooth paste. The young scientist faces the dilemma of

saving babies from disease in order that they may die of starvation.

No, youth today must turn to political action in order to make this world a place where all may seek happiness.

In turning to political action, youth must beware of old shibboleths and old leaders, counselling a continuance on the road that leads to failure. Youth must seek new leadership, an opportunity not only to be led but to lead. That opportunity the Farmer-Labor Party offers youth. Here within our ranks, you become no adjunct to an older party but an integral part of a new party. You will find not only an opportunity to support but to lead. Young men and women entering the fight of the Farmer-Labor Party can be assured that the success of their efforts will be entirely up to themselves. We offer youth an opportunity to succeed individually and collectively, an opportunity to help build a better order where there may be fewer great fortunes and security and happiness for all.

This Generation

The Farmer-Labor Party proposes to effect its will through American political methods. It believes that we can best attain our end through an evolutionary process, but this evolutionary process must not be any long-drawn-out affair. This generation—now—will see the success of its labors and enjoy the fruits of victory.

This youth movement had its inception in Minnesota, where the Farmer-

Labor Party has both its birthplace and its stronghold.

It was brought into existence in 1933 by the late Governor Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, the brilliant leader of the Farmer-Labor Party.

One of the first things Governor Olson did was persuade the state to allot \$60,000 to finance an experiment in work relief and educational assistance for needy young persons desirous of attending college, but without sufficient funds to do so—a small but significant start.

The Federal Government administrators of relief works funds welcomed the suggestion and allotted another \$60,000 to match the state's expenditures in the experiment.

The results speak for themselves so eloquently that Dr. J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a bulletin issued about the first of the current year, said:

An Experiment

"The experiment in the colleges of Minnesota was so successful that in February, 1934, a nationwide authorization was issued and special grants, which did not require matching, were made to the states to finance the part time work of 100,000 college students at an average wage of \$15 a month. The grants from February to June, 1934, inclusive, totaled \$6,750,000."

Today several hundred thousand young people throughout the country are receiving meagre NYA wages.

Today, however, this program is almost as inadequate as was the tiny experiment in Minnesota that encouraged the national program.

More than 2,000,000 young men and women attain employable ages annually. In an effort to meet their problems Representative Thomas Amlie and myself introduced the American Youth Bill.

Hearings have been held, and the young men and women of all sections of the country have pleaded their case of Youth before our national legislature. The hearings alone, containing evidence supporting extensive demand for an immediate and far more comprehensive youth program, fill a 279-page government document. Yet the bill has been pigeon-holed by the Senate Committee on Education.

The Way Ahead

Youth must speak through political action. The way to that action is the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Party has already started and gained great headway in Minnesota. You can help start it in your own home in your own community now. And as it grows, as it succeeds, you will succeed in revitalizing this sick and dying economic order into a new and better one and you will have the supreme satisfaction of having participated in the most thrilling experience open to man; that of making America a happier place for the American people.

UNITED FOR YOUTH

Campaigning actively for the election of Senator Benson, as Governor of Minnesota, the United Youth Association is influencing large numbers of young people. Nonpartisan in character, it is working for the adoption of the American Youth Act and for an adequate legislative program for youth. Headquarters of the Association are at 311 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARMER-LABOR JUNIORS

One of the most active sections of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party is the Farmer-Labor Junior Association. In the remaining days before election day, the Juniors are conducting intensive activity to insure the election of the entire Farmer-Labor slate, headed by Elmer A. Benson for Governor and Ernest Lundeen for the U. S. Senate. Youth leaders who look towards the formation of a nationwide Farmer-Labor youth movement point to the significance of the Minnesota Juniors in any such national development.

PAGING YOUTH

EXACTLY what do the Presidential candidates offer American youth? Jobs or "individualism"? Relief or starvation? Insurance or assurance? Education or regimentation? Rehabilitation or militarization? Peace or war?

As the elections draw near these questions are heard wherever young Americans—religious youth, students, members of Y's, young workers—gather together on the corner, on the campus, in the factory, in the club-room. Some 9,000,000 of them are to cast Presidential votes for the first time and they are doing some serious thinking about these questions. They are asking these questions because their happiness, their entire future, is at stake.

In behalf of its readers and American youth generally *Champion* submitted, through its advisory editors, a questionnaire on the youth problem and youth militarization to all of the Presidential candidates. The answers received and other relevant statements are printed below.

Alfred M. Landon

In replying to *Champion's* questionnaire through his secretary, Willard Mayberry, Governor Landon made no effort to answer any of the specific questions raised. His reply, signed by Mr. Mayberry, states:

"I am sure you are aware of the deep and impelling interest that the Governor has in the welfare of American youth. Most prominent in his plans for restoration of a government truly in accord with American traditions is his consideration for favorable opportunity for the youth of America.

"It is not the Governor's policy to answer questionnaires.

You will generously realize the difficulty on the Governor's part of announcing specifically his stand on all details of administration in the event that he is elected president. He is trying to be fair and straightforward with the public, but it is imperative, as you will recognize, that any commitments the Governor makes on important matters like these must be in the course of his public addresses and statements.

"In this regard, I should like to inform you that the Federal College Student Employment Program had its inception in Kansas."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Pointing out that President Roosevelt did not have time to answer *Champion's* questionnaire, Stephen Early, secretary to the President, suggested that it be sent to Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, who could speak in behalf of the Administration. As this issue is about to go to press, word has been received that Mr. Williams will not be able to reply for another week.

In an address before the Young Democratic Clubs of Maryland on April 13, President Roosevelt declared:

"Be wise enough and tolerant enough, you who are young in years, to remember that millions of older people have kept and propose to keep these qualities of youth. You ought to thank God tonight if regardless of your years, you are young enough in

MR. CANDIDATE!

Would you, if elected to office, urge the passage of the American Youth Act, the only adequate means of alleviating young America's distress? You will recall that this bill was introduced at the last session of Congress by Senator Elmer Benson, of Minnesota, and Representative Thomas Amle, of Wisconsin. Organizations representing some 2,000,000 young Americans urged the passage of this legislation at hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Would you, pending passage of the American Youth Act, expand the benefits of the National Youth Administration? To what extent?

Would you increase Federal appropriations for our inadequate educational system? In what concrete manner?

Would you recommend to Congress an amendment to the Social Security Act which would provide insurance for unemployed young workers?

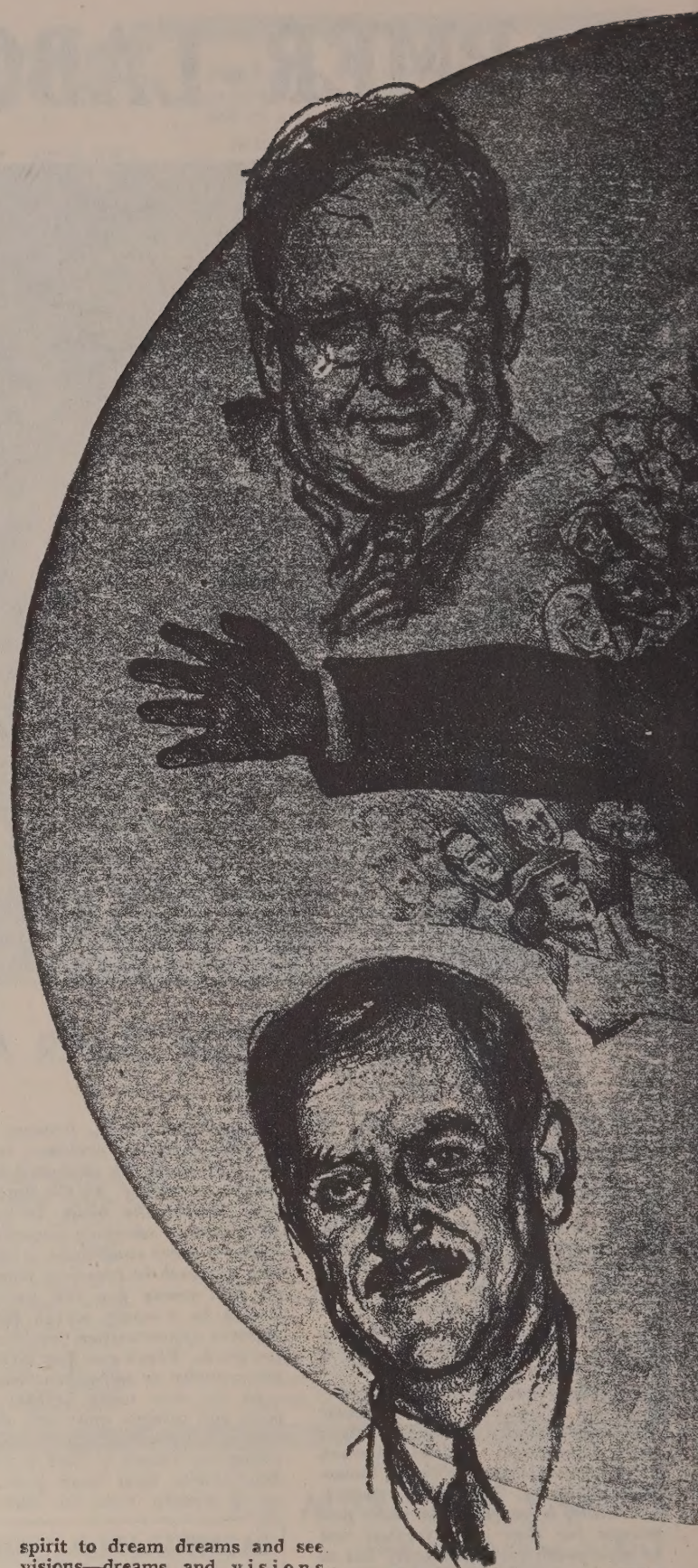
Are you opposed to the various forms of youth militarization which, ominously enough, are being expanded almost simultaneously with the growing seriousness of American youth's plight?

Would you demilitarize the C.C.C. camps by withdrawing, through executive order, Army administration?

Would you decrease appropriations for the Army, the Citizens Military Training Camps, and the Reserve Officers Training Corps? Would you urge the immediate passage of the Nye-Kvale bill limiting the scope of the R.O.T.C.?—(Advisory Editors, *Champion*).

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
FRANK PALMER
DR. FRANKWOOD WILLIAMS
PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

SHERMAN DRYER
C. HARTLEY GRATTAN
KENNETH M. GOULD
HARRY ELMER BARNES



Norman Thomas

spirit to dream dreams and see visions—dreams and visions about a greater and a finer America that is to be; if you are young enough in spirit to believe that poverty can be greatly lessened; that the disgrace of involuntary unemployment can be wiped out; that class hatreds can be done away with; that peace at home and abroad can be maintained; and that one day a generation may possess this land, blessed beyond anything we know, with those things—material and spiritual—that make man's life abundant. If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say: 'Hold fast to your dream. America needs it.'

In reply to *Champion's* question about the American Youth Bill, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate, declared he was emphatically for the measure. With regard to the possibility of expansion of the present National Youth Administration program, he stated that he was for such expansion "to as near an approximation of the scope of the American Youth Bill as is practicable."

On the education question he proposed a "Federal subsidy to raise educational standards."

CHAMPION of YOUTH



...els' for all children to a minimum
...eed upon by competent authorities—
...s without discrimination between
...es."
He states he is unequivocally opposed
...CCC militarization, would cut ap-
...ropriations for the Reserve Officers
...aining Corps and the Citizens Mili-
...ary Training Camps, and would urge
...immediate passage of the Nye-Kvale
...d limiting the scope of the former
...ganization. To the three questions
...these matters he replies with an
...phatic "Yes!"
In a previous communication to

William Lemke

Speaking in behalf of his father, Rep. William Lemke, candidate of the Union Party, William Lemke, Jr., called *Champion's* attention to the Union Party's plank on youth, which reads as follows:

"Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the pro-

cess of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession."

The following statement by Mr. Lemke was also sent to *Champion*:

"I am a candidate for President because the people of this nation have a right—and desire an opportunity—to vote on some of the fundamental issues confronting this nation. Issues, if not disposed of now and disposed of rightly, will wreck and destroy this democracy."

Earl Browder

1. In regard to the American Youth Act, the Communist Party has openly championed it since its first appearance. The third point in the election platform calls for its immediate enactment. Further,

2. The Communist Party is the only political party which, in its platform, advocates the maintenance and extension of the National Youth Administration until such time as the American Youth Act is passed. We favor extending the benefits of the NYA, by democratizing its control, by the granting of union scales on NYA projects, and by youth and labor control of the administration.

3. I believe that free education and financial assistance to youth must be guaranteed by both federal and state aid, with control remaining in the local communities. To this end, the Communist Party favors the National Education Association program calling for a federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 as an initial step in the development of a permanent program of federal aid for education. We also support the Fletcher-Harrison Bill as a step toward insuring equal educational opportunities for all young people by the use of Federal funds.

4. The Communist Party would certainly recommend an amendment to the Social Security Act to provide insurance for unemployed young workers. In addition, we are in favor of

making the Frazier-Lundeen Bill the law of the land.

5, 6, 7. We oppose militarization of the CCC camps and demand that the camps be taken out of military control. We support the Nye-Kvale Bill as a first step toward the abolition of military training on the campus, compulsory or optional. We consider the expenditure of billions for armaments and war preparations unnecessary and provocative, contributing to the danger of a new world war. The huge funds now spent for the armed forces, the CMTC and the ROTC, should be turned to the support of the unemployed and aid to the distressed.

The Communist Party maintains that the way to keep America out of war is to keep war out of the world. We declare in favor of strengthening all measures for collective security.

We believe that the United States should develop an American peace policy in close collaboration with the Soviet Union, based on complete prohibition of the sale or delivery of goods, or the granting of loans to nations engaged in a foreign war contrary to the provisions of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

We are convinced that the successful accomplishment of this aim requires independent action by the working people of America through a Farmer-Labor Party, a people's front against war and fascism.

CONCLUSIONS

WHERE do the Presidential candidates really stand? Intelligent young Americans will study the views of the Presidential candidates outlined on these pages and undoubtedly vote on the basis of careful analysis.

As for us, we feel called upon to indicate two fundamental conclusions from an analysis of the present election campaign. Fascism, American brand, is a serious menace to our liberties and security. William Randolph Hearst's nomination of Landon many months before the Republican National Convention is particularly ominous in view of the fact that Hearst virtually urges the policy of Hitler and Mussolini in the United States.

It is furthermore apparent from the answers of the Republicans and Democrats to *Champion's* questionnaire, that neither one of the major parties serves the interests of the young people of America. It is the profound conviction of an ever larger number of Americans that a genuine party of the American people is necessary, a party which will unite all who stand for progress as against reaction.

In the words of the declaration of principles of *Champion*, "We hold that if American youth is to improve its lot here and now, it must join hands with the workers of hand and brain, of cities and farms, in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. We wholeheartedly support the formation of a nationwide Farmer Labor youth movement."

American youth must move in the same direction, united in a Farmer-Labor youth movement, if it is to realize the great American dream—freedom, peace and security.

A SHORT STORY

Murphy's Mistake

by PAUL TEMPLE



FOR the second time that evening Mr. Enders almost fainted. He felt sick to the stomach. His own clerk lying dead in a pool of blood practically in the center of the store just as he had seen that other one scarcely fifteen minutes ago. He felt chilled and trembling all over. He skirted the body carefully and entered the back room with trepidation. It was empty. With quick fumbling fingers he checked the cylinders in his pistol, found the empty one, reloaded it and replaced it on the shelf where he always kept it. He started to remove his hat and coat, stopped suddenly and reached for the phone instead.

It took scarcely five minutes for the police to arrive.

"I—I—just was out—and I just got back—and I wasn't gone long—no more than fifteen minutes—and I found him," Mr. Enders blurted as the door opened to admit them. He wrung his hands despairingly as if he would squeeze the whole affair out of them.

It was quick routine work. Coroner's examination. Information for reports. Removal of the body. Enders started to remove his hat and coat.

Here's the Gat

"Keep 'em on," the inspector said briefly. "You'll have to come along with us."

"But my store? I'll have to close it. It's only nine o'clock."

"Close it then. You'll be held. Material witness. Maybe suspect. Come on."

They started for the door. A patrolman came out of the back room with Enders' pistol. "Here's a gat chief. Found it on a shelf back here."

"Bring it along. Careful of fingerprints."

The D. A. had come down to the station in response to another call and was still there when they arrived. He looked puzzled when the inspector made his report.

"Exactly the same as the first case," he said. "We're holding Smithson the storekeeper. Stepped out for about fifteen minutes and found his clerk dead when he came back. His place is no

more than five blocks from Enders'. Something funny here."

"Might be the same guy did both jobs," the inspector suggested.

"Might be," the D. A. agreed, "but according to the reports they both happened at almost exactly the same time. Smithson's story might hold water and then again it might not. Better speak to Enders."

They brought Enders from his cell and sat him at a table. The inspector, the D. A. and two detectives stood around. Enders cringed beneath the searching eyes as he looked around from one to the other.

"Let's have your story again," the D. A. said.

Enders wet his lips. "Well I stepped out of the store about a quarter to nine. I was only gone about fifteen minutes. I—I—"

"What for?" the inspector barked.

"Well I—I—I had to get something," he finished in a rush.

"What?" the D. A. queried.

"I went to get my fountain pen. I had to write some checks and I left my pen home. I live near the store."

"Do you always keep a gun in the store?"

"Yes."

"Ever carry it?" the inspector inquired.

Enders hesitated a moment glancing quickly from one to the other. "I've been carrying it lately when I go out. I've been threatened."

"By who?"

"An association that wants me to pay dues for protection. I used to pay but I can't afford it now. Business is bad. I've got a mortgage on my house and a lot of bills coming due that I can't meet. They said I'd better pay up or else—"

"Why didn't you report it to the police?"

"I was afraid of trouble. I thought I could figure out some way to get the money and straighten things out."

"Did you have the gun with you when you went out tonight?" the inspector asked.

Enders appeared as though he were trying to remember but he could tell from the inspector's look that his stall was obvious. "No," he said, "it was on the shelf where the policeman found it."

The door opened just then and a rather dull, stupid looking officer came in and whispered to the D. A. "The expert says Enders' clerk was killed with Enders' gun." He seemed shocked by the news and turned to Enders.

"Why did you kill your clerk?" he fairly shouted.

Enders' heart leaped to his throat and he suddenly felt weak again.

"I didn't kill him," he whispered painfully.

The D. A. held him frozen in suspense with accusing eyes. "He was killed with your gun."

Enders jumped up screaming, "It's impossible. It's impossible I tell you. It can't be."

The two detectives each placed a massive hand on his shoulders and sat him down hard.

"You're lying," the D. A. said.

"I'm not lying," Enders pleaded. "He couldn't be shot with my gun. I tell you it's impossible."

"Why?"

"I had the gun with me. I lied before. I was afraid you'd think I did it if I told you I had the gun with me. I did have it. I put it back on the shelf before I phoned the police. I thought if you searched me and found it on me you'd think I did it."

"Murphy," the D. A. turned to the man who had just come in, "bring that gun in here." He turned back to Enders. "That man was killed with a bullet fired from your gun. The ballistics expert just sent word in."

Enders looked confused and almost in tears. "But I had the gun with me," he insisted, "and he was dead when I came back. How is it possible?"

The D. A. shrugged. The inspector lit a cigar. Murphy came back with the gun. The D. A. laid it on the table. "Recognize it?" he asked.

Enders looked long and stupidly at the weapon before him. "That's not my gun," he said.

The D. A. and the inspector looked at each other in amazement. Now they were confused. "Lying about it won't help you," the inspector said.

"But I'm not lying. Get the policeman who found my gun. He'll tell you. It has a pearl handle. This one is black."

In the Same Spot

The D. A. chewed his lip thoughtfully. "Murphy," he said. But Murphy was lost in deep reverie. "Murphy," he shouted, "wake up you idiot! Go tell the sergeant to bring Smithson in here."

Murphy was gone.

"You'll be glad to meet Smithson," he said to Enders. "He's in the same spot you are. Got a store not far from yours. His clerk was killed tonight, too. About the same time as yours. His story is just like yours only he didn't lie about his gun. He admitted he took it with him when he went out. Something funny here. Smithson had money trouble too. Couldn't afford to pay the association."

"Maybe it was the association," Enders said hopefully.

"Maybe," the D. A. replied non-committally.

Smithson was brought in and seated next to Enders. Murphy, who came in just behind him, whispered to the D. A. again. "The expert says Smithson's gun killed his clerk."

"The D. A. glared at him threateningly. "Go get it you fool," he said.

He looked from one prisoner to the other before addressing Smithson. "Is this the first time you ever attempted burglary?"

Smithson looked as badly scared as Enders. "I don't like that question," he said timidly. "It sounds like a trap."

The D. A. leaned closer to him and said slowly between his teeth, "Is this the first time you ever attempted burglary?"

Smithson seemed to shrink into his chair. "Yes," he whispered.

The investigator turned suddenly on Enders. "And you. Is this the first



time you ever attempted burglary?"

Enders' voice was temporarily gone. All he could do was nod his head.

Murphy returned and handed the D. A. another gun. He laid the pearl handled weapon on the table next to the other one.

"Smithson," he said, "why did you shoot Mr. Enders' clerk?"

Smithson's agony was relieved by sudden blackness. It took several minutes to bring him too. No one had noticed that Enders, too, had fainted. He gradually revived of his own accord in time to hear Smithson's story.

"I didn't mean to kill him. Honest I didn't. I just had to have some money. I went there to hold him up. Somebody honked a horn outside. I was jumpy and it scared me. The gun went off. I didn't mean to kill him."

Enders promptly passed out again. After they revived him he sat with a sinking feeling in the pit of his stomach waiting for the blow. He shrank away from the D. A.'s voice.

"Enders, why did you shoot Smithson's clerk?"

Case Cleared

He was in cold sweat. He tried vainly to squeeze a sound out of his throat. The best he could do for the moment was nod dumbly at Smithson to indicate that his reason was the same as the other's. Finally a sound came low and hoarse. "Only it was a noise in the back of the store that scared me. Like somebody knocked something over."

The D. A. turned to Murphy. "Murphy, you dumb dodo, you're slated for the carpet tomorrow morning. You've been taking care of evidence just three months and in that time I don't know how many times you've balled things up. You told the expert this pearl handled gun was Smithson's and the black one Enders'. Can't you ever get things straight?"

Murphy looked after the retreating figure of the D. A. and shook his head slowly. He couldn't understand it. Suppose he did make mistakes. He didn't make many. And this was the third time that a dumb mistake of his cleared the case."

Youth Serves Itself

by WILLIAM
ZIEGNER

Seattle, Washington.
“**S**AY, the State Legislature is going to look like a convention of the Northwest youth movement when it convenes next January! We can hold our executive committee meetings in the State House!”

Merwin Cole, State Organizer of the Youth Section of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, was somewhat excited and overzealous as he made the remark, glancing nervously at a sheet of early election returns.

One could pardon him, though, because the rest of us were excited, too, as we bent over the hastily erected radio set in a corner of the Youth Section office, impatiently waiting for the latest election returns.

Less than a month ago the political experts had sneered when the Youth Section announced that it would sponsor fourteen of its members for the State Legislature, and the sneers became ungracious laughs when the “political welfare committee” began distributing 75,000 cheaply printed handbills, reading in part: “To Youth Belongs the Future—Let Them Direct Its Course!”

“Too young, no experience in this sort of thing,” the political experts cautioned, and Youth Section officials apologetically explained that, after all, the youth organization was merely interested in propagandizing its program, in developing a political understanding among its members.

Citizens of Tomorrow

The idea itself seemed reasonable enough to us at the time. Washington’s old-line politicians, from the Governor down to the smallest ward-heeler, had themselves told us repeatedly that “the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow.” In every political campaign aspirants for public office had said in effect, “By God, I’ll look after your children if I have to take the money out of my own pocket.”

But, as a matter of fact, educational facilities in the state of Washington had been reduced 58 per cent in three years, salaries at the University of Washington had been slashed 33 per cent, thousands of young men and women in the industrial centers of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma had been thrown out of work, and to cap the climax, state troops had been called out, against the protests of local authorities, to break the Maritime strike in the summer of 1935, and two young men had been shot down in cold blood on the Seattle waterfront.

So, in July, 1936, the General Council of the Washington Commonwealth Federation Youth Section analyzed the situation, declared that it was “sick and tired of political hitch-hikers thumbing rides on the progressive bandwagon,” and decided to enter the forthcoming elections with a program and candidates of its own.

Now as we went through a series of



Rex Starbird, 22 year old weight lifter and member of the Washington Commonwealth Federation Youth Section who ran for the legislature, is shown here lifting a reporter.

confused motions—strained ourselves to catch the words of the radio announcer, ran down to the street corner every five minutes or so to get the latest editions of the Seattle newspapers, and paced the floor, waiting for “inside dope” from precinct watchers—it became apparent that the Youth Section candidates were attracting a really significant vote.

One of the precinct watchers rushed into the office, his breath coming in short pants. “Say, fellows,” he shouted, “here’s some returns from a precinct in Gus’s district. Gus got 63 votes, Joe Roberts only 19.” Joe Roberts is a conservative Democrat in Seattle’s 35th legislative district. Gus Hall, youthful vice-president of the Metal Trades Council and the first chairman of the Northwest Youth Congress, was the candidate of the Youth Section. And Gus was leading! We began to sing...

**Let’s plow our fertile fields,
and turn the wheels of industry.**

Let everybody work and be as busy as can be.

**Our land is full of promise;
there’s enough for you and me.**

If you all join the W.C.F.

Our analysis of the election returns, made over a cup of coffee in the early morning, indicated that seven of the fourteen Youth Section candidates had been nominated! One candidate was four votes behind! Two others were trailing by narrow margins. The remaining candidates had lost out by less than 100 votes each.

The Youth Section of the Washington Commonwealth Federation is rapidly assuming leadership of progressive youth in the State. Bill Ziegner, president of the Youth Section, tells its history on this page.

Federation is a progressive political organization composed of more than 700 affiliates embracing 300,000 people in the state of Washington, including Trade Unions, Project Workers’ Unions, Grange groups, progressive elements of the Democratic party and various liberal organizations. The Youth Section is one of the Federation’s chartered affiliates, though it reserves complete autonomy as do all other W.C.F. affiliates.

The W.C.F. Youth Section started out in April with the official backing of the Federation and some 10 active members. Today it has close to 500 members, and by October 10, the date set for the first state convention, it is expected to have 1,000 paid-up members. Eight clubs have been organized in Seattle, and nine in other sections of the state—in Port Orchard, Bremerton, Bellingham, Tacoma and Spokane—to name a few of the most active chapters, making a total of 17 chapters.

To what do we attribute our success? The secret may be found in three simple rules:

First: The Youth Section recognizes that young people do not constitute a separate social group. It is proud of its affiliation with the adult movement, and senses in such an affiliation a feeling of strength and power. At the same time, of course, the youth organization demands the right of separate autonomy which practices through its chapters and its General Council. It reserves the right to issue its own charters and elect its own officers and committees.

Reasons for Success

Second: The Youth Section platform advocates a new social order, the public ownership of public resources, but it does not insist that every young person accept its views. It endeavors to select the most popular issues and organize on that basis. At the present time it considers the growth of Fascism as the most vital issue confronting the American people, and organizes youth to tackle Fascism here and now before it grows from a trend into a reality.

Third: The Youth Section strives to offer young people a well-balanced program—a program of political action, certainly, but also a program of education, and of recreation.

It should be pointed out, in conclusion, that the Youth Section is vitally interested in cooperating with youth movements in other parts of the country. My own personal opinion is that it should be possible to integrate the activities of such organizations as the W. C. F. Youth Section, the youth in the Oregon Committee for Peace and Freedom, the Youth Promotional Committee of the California Committee for United Political Action, and to organize some sort of a Pacific Coast Youth Alliance.

Then by further cooperation with youth organizations in the East and Midwest it should be possible to organize a strong and powerful national Farmer-Labor youth movement by 1940.

Such a movement is the hope of the nation. Only the other day in Seattle headlines glared a tragic story. Esther Olson, they said, picked up an axe and killed her little girl to “end poverty.”

When any man asks, “Why a Youth Section of the Washington Commonwealth Federation? Answer the axe is not our way to end poverty. America will not look to a butcher knife to give youth a future.

One of the successful Youth Section candidates was Margaret Coughlin, executive secretary of the W.C.F. Youth Section, and the only one of six women who successfully weathered the Democratic primary.

Then there was Edward Henry, young deputy prosecutor of Seattle who had been selected by the April convention of the W.C.F. as an organizer of the Youth Section; George Gregg, one of the leaders in the 1935 student strike at the University of Washington, who carried the conservative Yakima valley with over 2,000 votes; Francis Pearson, of Port Orchard, the blind leader of the Townsend youth movement; Lloyd Lindgren, of Renton, who received a larger vote than any other legislative candidate in the state, though the youngest person in the entire field, and “Mike” Smith, who led the fight to abolish compulsory military training in the 1934 session of the State Legislature.

Cliff Stone, militant young Socialist of Tacoma, who was expelled by the Old Guard for W.C.F. activity, is behind by only four votes as this is being written. Other youth candidates were Thor Jensen, vice-president of the W.C.F. Youth Section, who went up against Queen Anne Hill, the most conservative district in the state, and came within 70 votes of nomination; Harry V. Olson, chairman of the Olympia Youth Forum; Carl Brooks, Negro youth leader; Jack Steinberg, leader of the Jewish youth; Ellsworth C. Wills, of West Seattle, and Rex Starbird.

The Washington Commonwealth

NEWS VIEWS

"DIDN'T you read this morning's papers?" President Azana of the Spanish republic asked a United Press correspondent. "Members of the crew of two steamships in a statement to the Spanish consul at Oran, Algeria, told of the disembarkation of Italian airplanes, bombs, hand grenades and aviators in the Balearic islands."

Neutrality is the cry, and yet there is no neutrality. If the republic were merely fighting a fascist rebellion in Spain, democracy would have triumphed a long time ago. But in reality, Spain faces the forces of Spanish fascism and in addition, the armed intervention of Italian, German and Portuguese fascism. American delegates who attended the Geneva Peace congress and who subsequently travelled through Spain, tell about the heroism of the young people of Spain fighting in behalf of democracy. Five thousand Madrid members of the United League of Youth, which includes both Socialist and Communist youth, have fallen in battle.

Certainly the appeal of the youth organizations of republican Spain, which appears in this issue of CHAMPION, should be heeded by American youth who are proud of our heritage of liberty. Actions, such as the picketing by the American League Against War and Fascism in front of the Nazi, Portuguese and Italian consulates, should be emulated in every city where consuls of the interventionist powers are located. And if you have ever considered donating a few cents to some worthy cause we can think of nothing more significant than the struggle for peace and democracy in Spain.

Man Shoots Grouse

We're not so sure about the grouse, but we are definitely informed that J. P. Morgan has recovered from illness since his return from England where he indulged in his favorite grouse hunting avocation. Which brings up the question of Morgan's favorite avocations. According to reports of the U. S. Treasury Department it would be incorrect to say that grouse shooting is the pastime nearest to the great Morgan heart. The Treasury Department would have it that TAX-DODGING is really the choice hobby of the man who heads a banking house which directly or indirectly controls 25% of the corporate wealth of the United States.

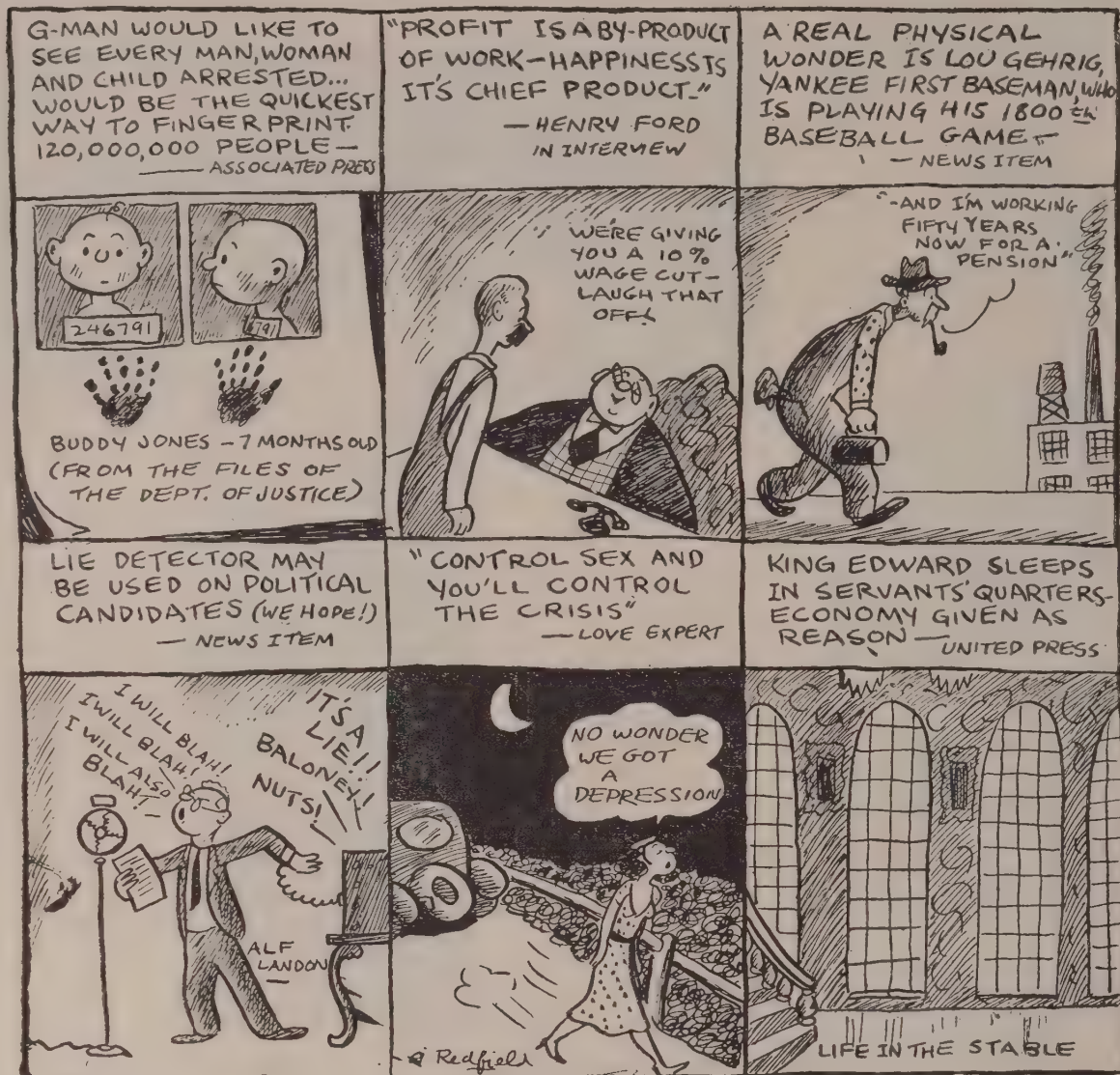
Ships 'n Things

Like proverbial elephants, West coast shipping interests never forget, but they never seem to learn. They certainly haven't forgotten the lessons of the 1934 strike.

A fifteen-day truce has been agreed upon between the shipping interests and the maritime unions on the West coast during which time the present agreement stands. What seems to irk the ship owners more than anything else is control of the hiring halls by the unions.

THAT'S WHAT THEY SAY

BY A. REDFIELD



So accustomed are the former to controlling every factor involved in the purchase of the labor power of the sea and dock workers, that any curb of this power makes them forget the strength of the unions as manifested in the 1934 strike. For the 'nth time it is being demonstrated that strikes are provoked not by labor, but by employers who yearn for the idyllic relations between master and man which existed under feudalism.

Nine Old Cooks

The nine old cooks have convened again. Some of the cases coming up at this session of the United States Supreme Court include a decision on the Angelo Herndon case, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and numerous other cases of vital importance to the American people.

We called them the nine old cooks because Abraham Lincoln once cast them in that role. Here's the way Honest Abe put it:

"The Supreme Court has got the doctrine of popular sovereignty down as thin as homeopathic soup that was made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that has been starved to death."

Whatever those cooks do, the American people have shown time and again that they will not permit an arbitrary judiciary to usurp the powers of the legislature. — J. C.

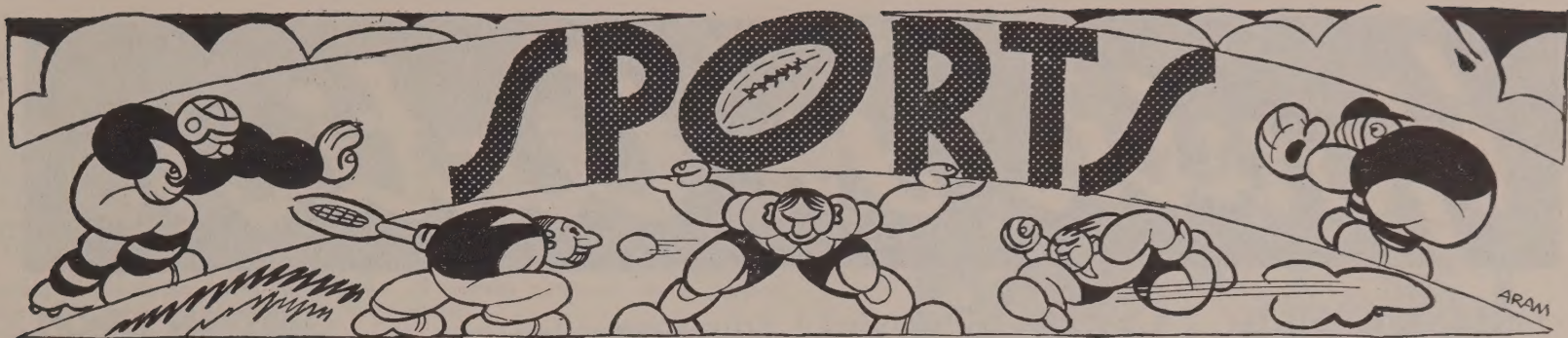
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DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON

WHAT sports writers facetiously call the "nickel" world series ended when the Yanks beat the Giants in the sixth game of this glamorous fall baseball classic.

The Confederate general who replied "I get thar fustest with the mostest" when asked about his military tactics might have been referring to the late world series. The Yanks got there "fustest with the mostest." "Fustest" on the bases and "mostest" with the hits. War is war and a ball shot from a swinging bat can take a leg off as well as a bullet. The poor Giants must be glad that the war has ended and all are safely accounted for. Some of those Yankee hitters were doing some tall shelling and it took some mighty fast ducking for the Giant pitchers and infielders to avoid getting killed by whizzing baseballs.

It was life's old sad story all over again at the polo grounds this sweet Indian summer. History repeated herself once more as come she must, or words to that effect. The only way the poor Giants could take the Yanks was to match the known Yankee power with more power of their own. Where to find this power?

The answer is nobody knows. At that the two sources of power in the giant attack, Bill Terry and Mel Ott, didn't come through with any startling exhibitions of fence busting. True Hubbell and Schumacher hurled two swell games when they shackled the heavy artillery of the Yanks in winning, but the rest of the Giant pitching staff were in there only to warm up for the quick walk to the showers that inevitably followed their heroic efforts to stop the Yankee sluggers.

It wasn't a cinch for the Yanks by any means, but when the steam had to be turned on they were the boys who knew how to begin.

Hubbell, Mancuso, Fitzsimmons, Ott, Schumacher, Ripple and Moore are about all the fading Giants should carry with them in their fight for the pennant next season. Most of the other members of the team could easily be sold to Brooklyn where there are a number of quiet museums and cemeteries to welcome old and hoary ball players.

From the booing our revered ex-president Herbert Hoover received towards the end of the fifth game it might seem that the fans would be glad to throw him in with the rest of the old Giant cripples headed for the dismal swamps of Ebbets field, out Brooklyn way.

SERVE YOURSELF

SERVE "CHAMPION"

WIM A PRIZE!

by **GEORGE MARSH**

Sports Editor

Rise and Fall of Canzoneri

Six years ago your sports editor was dazzled by the sight of one of boxing's smoothest mechanics turning in a brilliant knock-out that had the touch of "master" in its execution. The other night the same once great leather pushing mechanic pained your sports editor greatly by taking a murderous going-over from the tough Jimmy McLarnin.

Six years ago Tony Canzoneri could close his eyes, call his shots, lay 'em in and say "good night boys." The other night Tony stumbled around the ring, bleeding like a stuck pig and was there at the last bell only because of an enlarged fighting heart and an instinct to survive.

A cut over his right eye, a gash in his left cheek, wounds on the bridge of his busted nose, Can-

zoneri found the hammering of McLarnin's fists little short of murder.

Somehow the old picture of Canzoneri, couldn't dim despite the mauling he was taking from McLarnin. Out on his feet, slow, unable to get away from sucker punches—the remnants of a once magnificent ringman were still in evidence in the faltering form of the beaten Tony Canzoneri. This beating, or the next, may be the one to send Tony to the nut house, where he can sit, scissors in hand, cutting paper dolls.

He says he won't quit. There's no joy in watching him take more cruel beatings. The only solution your sports editor can see for Tony is a job as a boxing instructor.

Jim Braddock's Life Story

by **JOE MULDAVIN**

"IT'S great to be a champion after all I've been through," Jim Braddock remarked to us after he had outpointed Max Baer to capture the world's title. And there's a story behind that. The champ told it to this CHAMP correspondent at his training camp recently where he is going through his paces and keeping a keen weather eye open for latest developments in the fight arena.

Braddock's whole background is one of an underdog complexion. Generally considered as a second-rater, Braddock was first used as would-be stepping stone for Tuffy Griffiths, a promising leather-pusher from Chicago. But Braddock upset the apple-cart and the wise money fans by dimming Griffiths light in the second round. After he had stopped Jimmy Slaterry, Dame Fortune frowned and he was forced to retire because of injuries.

But he came back about two and a half years ago and rose from a first round knockdown to K.O. Corn Griffith a Southerner in the third stanza, following which he licked the tar out of John H. Lewis and Lasky, two contenders for the title. His victory over Lasky gave him the opportunity he had long awaited—a chance for the title. The reader knows the rest of that story.

At his training camp, Braddock replied: "Will I beat Schmeling? That depends on what he'll do in the ring. He certainly surprised us with his right-handed blows to Joe Louis. His feet didn't move so fast though, but maybe there were too many stories about Louis' speed, which would put any fighter in a 'steady' condition." He smiled at his witticism.

How did he figure Louis' defeat after he had showed so much promise, we wanted to know. "Well," the champ retorted without hesitation, "Louis is a youngster. There was a certain feeling of overconfidence spreading about him. When that sets in, it has a bad effect. But a lesson like the one he learned with Schmeling is not valueless. I'm pretty sure his comeback will be quite a surprise to many of us. He's a good clean fighter, a real sport. And I don't believe a man has to believe or be anything in particular to qualify for the title. That's not American sport."

We chewed the rag about a flock of topics and found ourselves talking about the old times. Braddock said that he had been a longshoreman. "At present I carry an honorary membership card in the I.L.A. Joe Ryan is a good friend of mine too."

Talking politics, I asked him his opinion on Government help. There was no doubt in his mind. "Sure I think the government should give assistance to the young people—and at the same time help open business again so that they can get real jobs." There was lots of punch in the way he said that. And I knew he meant it.

JOE LOUIS VS. "ELEPHANT"

Fight fans get another chance to look at Joe Louis when he takes on Jorge Brescia, at New York's old Hippodrome in the near future.

Apparently motivated by the welcome given the elephants in Aida at recent performances of that opera at the Hippodrome, our fight promoters have imported as Joe's opponent a human elephant—the aforementioned brother Brescia. Something is a bit screwy with Joe's Negro managers in sending their classy boy against Limberger of the Brescia smell. Joe has nothing to gain in cracking down on the unknown punching bags of the Brescia type, there only to grab a purse and a shel-lacking. He has plenty to fear, however, in breaking a hand on a clumsy skull, or losing prestige by turning in a dull performance on an off night against an inferior catcher.

But Joe Louis is a Negro and despite the big dough he pulls in at the gates for white promoters they would not be averse to knocking him off with an unskilled but lucky second-rater. From the looks of things it would seem that the old "Jim Crow" used against Negroes in sports is now being worked against Louis in making his climb up again—tough and tougher.

Joe's Negro managers are wise to the buckwheats now being handed to their nest warrior by the white politicians of the prize ring. It may be that their confidence in his proven ability negates their lack of wisdom in making bad matches with the palukas Joe is now being fed. It may be that the white boxing bosses' orders to them are "fight whom we select or else." Whatever it is, the discrimination against Negroes behind this matchmaking is obvious to any lover of fairplay in sports.

The payoff lies in the fact that were Joe to be rematched with Schmeling or signed up with Braddock he would enter the ring a favorite. The payoff also lies in the fact that no Negro can expect fairness in sports until the unfairness of the capitalist system is wiped out in a new economic society.

Jesse Owens, the streak of lightning from Cleveland who disproved Hitler's "Aryan superiority" nonsense, has the AAU gasping for breath. Rumors that Owens was turning professional resulted in his being banned by the national AAU but the Cleveland association removed the ban and gave the Olympic star permission to participate in a scheduled New York meet. Dan Ferris, executive secretary-treasurer, said that it was no dice and threatened the other slated participants with the loss of amateur status.

Youth In Action

METHODISTS STATE SOCIAL VIEWS

Berea, Kentucky.

"We condemn the profit system, seeing in it the degradation of the individual personality and placing it in the limelight of human existence nothing more lasting than mere property." Thus reads a report of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, held at Berea College, September 2-6. "We believe," the resolution on Building a Christian Economic Order continues, "that there can be no real social security for all without the social ownership and democratic control of the means of production and distribution."

American Youth Act

However, before the establishment of a new social order, the Methodist Youth decided to support the movement for the American Youth Act and similar measures. The resolution for the American Youth Act states:

"Believing that all youth should have equal educational opportunities, and that millions of young people desiring work cannot find it, we recommend passage and active support of the American Youth Act, which provides adequate Federal aid to needy students, jobs for young people at union wages and democratic administration of projects."

In the statement, "On a Warless World," America's Methodist Youth observed the trends toward war with "grave concern," and went on record for the organization of peace committees in churches, and for opposition to ROTC military training. It further expressed "strenuous opposition to Fascism, both at home and abroad."

Not Intimidated

Those who expected that the Methodist Youth would be intimidated by the arbitrary removal of Rev. Owen M. Geer and Dr. Blaine E. Kirkpatrick by the Board of Bishops, the general secretary of the Board of Education and the Board of Education of the Methodist churches, were disappointed when the National Conference adopted a resolution on organization, which condemned this removal.

"It appears very plainly," says the resolution on organization, "that there is now in the high circles of the church a determined effort to still the voice of our liberal leaders, which is a source of profound distress. . ."

SERVE YOURSELF

SERVE "CHAMPION"

WIN A PRIZE!

Prejudiced Education

by WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People

IT is no secret to intelligent Americans that Negroes of the United States have had many chains fastened by race prejudice to their limbs in their struggle for existence. Then, with characteristic hypocrisy, Negroes have been accused of "being inferior." In no field of human endeavor have these chains been more binding than in education. Negro Americans have had to pay the same tax rate as everybody else—the one manner in which Negroes have never been discriminated against. But in all southern and many border states Negroes have been barred completely from tax supported graduate and professional schools and the separate schools established for Negroes in those areas have been vastly inferior in every respect to the schools for whites. This difference of educational opportunity has been one of the chains most used by his oppressors to perpetuate Negro "inferiority" and to deprive him of the kind of training which will enable him to compete on equal terms in the struggle for existence. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is determined to continue this fight until not only all discrimination but all jimcrowism is abolished.

Ed. Note: Problems of discrimination in education and other walks of life will be the subject of discussion and action at the forthcoming Southern Conference of the youth section of the National Negro Congress. The Conference will convene in Richmond, Virginia on February 12, 1937.

Whither Girl Scouts?

By HELEN WARD

THE annual Girl Scout convention, to be held this year in Cincinnati, October 14 to 16, will be of particular importance. A reorganization plan, framed by leaders in education and recreation, is to be presented to the delegates.

The Girl Scout movement came to birth twenty-five years ago through a demand by girls for a share in outdoor adventure. Its stated aim is: training, through outdoor life, and by means of democracy in the troops, for citizenship and parenthood; to be available to all girls, of whatever race, nationality, or belief; for peace and international amity. An excellent program. Why then a reorganization of policy now? It can only be that the principles have never been adequately applied.

Of the four major aims, the most nearly achieved is that of democracy within the troop (patrol system). But the democratic process should also be used to insure full leader representation on local and national councils, and in all policy making. This would mean new life for the movement.

The "citizenship program" has been mostly limited to giving the girl a smattering of the functions of government; a familiarity with the geography of her township; and so on. Young citizens today face a host of questions—food, housing, clothing, jobs, relief, schooling, vocations. If our best youth organizations won't answer these questions, then "citizenship training" and "character building" become empty words. The convention must take steps toward work with progressive groups in every community, to keep schools open; to foster legislation protecting the American standard of living.

To make Girl Scouting really available to all girls, there must be reduction of pressure to buy uniforms and equipment. The convention must also consider means for admitting, to full par-

ticipation in troop and camp activity; all girls and leaders—Irish, Italian, Swedish, Negro, Puerto Rican, Jewish, Chinese, and American Indian. Until the organization fulfills its own promise, it can't rightly ask girls to promise to be "friends to all and sisters to all other Girl Scouts."

And peace: the organization stands for peace. But standing isn't enough, without an active peace program. The convention must insist on cooperation with other peace organizations.

These issues were raised three years ago by no less official a voice than that of Dame Katharine Furse, director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, in the Girl Scout Trail-maker (Boston) and Leader (New York, National Headquarters). She said in part:

"Shall we make use of our young Guides and Girl Scouts to further our purposes and ideals instead of so training them that they will be able to choose freely and wisely purposes and ideals of their own? We see our movement divided by race, by language, and even by churches. Occasionally we even see class distinction because of the expense involved. . ."

"Surely a balanced mind, which is the ideal of good character training, should be a mind which has been given the chance to judge for itself. Most modern young people have not the same prejudices against color or against a different political party to their own as many of their older leaders. If our movement ceases to move with the times, we older people will soon be left to dispute among ourselves, and the youngsters will have gone on to something wider and more modern and more attractive. Let us prove that our devotion to our country is a devotion to all that is best in it,

CHRISTIAN UNION ATTACKS WAR

San Francisco, Calif.

A progressive note was sounded at the 49th annual convention of the California Christian Endeavor Union which convened recently in San Jose, California.

The Union is composed mainly of young people, and the convention was stirred by the numerous pleas which were made against war and for the organized peace movement. Reverend Stewart P. MacClenahan, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Hollywood, California stated:

"If war comes, tomorrow it will come from Germany, Italy, Japan. The program of Hitler is inhuman, unGodly, devilish."

"Wealth in the hands of a few corporations sets up huge tariff walls that will cause a war with Japanese finance and militarism. War is un-Christian and organized lunacy. We said we were going over to Europe in 1917 to make the world safe for Democracy. This was high idealism. The boys were O.K.; but the capitalists who stayed home were imbued with the spirit of selfishness and revenge."

NEGRO CONGRESS

Edward E. Strong, chairman and delegate of the youth section of the National Negro Congress, has just returned from the Youth Peace Congress held in Geneva. He informed the CHAMPION that he was particularly anxious to help in the preparations for the Southern Conference which the youth section of his organization has called for Richmond, Virginia, February 12, 1937.

"I'm pleased to note that the call for that congress utilizes the historical traditions of the Negro people in America, traditions which have been sorely neglected in the past."

He referred specifically to the section of the call which states:

"A great tradition flows with the blood through our veins. The spirit of those valiant fighters—Frederick Douglas, Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner and a host of others—is ever with us."

and through it, to humanity as a whole."

If Girl Scouting is to survive as a progressive force, the new plan must not be a mere matter of convention record. It must be taken back to every troop and leaders' association. It can succeed only by giving every member a true sense that she has had a voice in it; that it is related to similar efforts outside the narrow circle; that at last Girl Scouting has set out to provide the promised freer and fuller life for every girl, not through a sentimental, evasive set of rules, but through a resolute, immediate, and honest approach to the girl's world as it is.

CHAMPION of Youth

PREFACE TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 3)

in the trenches was President of the Spanish delegation. I asked him, "Why have these eighteen Spanish delegates taken time off from where they are so badly needed, to come to the World Youth Congress?"

"We hope to join with youth the world over to secure peace, liberty and the full tolerance to all ideas," he replied.

After the preliminaries, the Congress divided into four commissions: the first, to formulate a peace program; the second, to lay the basis for an international campaign to improve the economic conditions of youth; the third, to discuss the "moral, religious, and philosophical" bases of peace; and the fourth, to work out a program of continuations work after the Congress.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

OF Champion of Youth, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1936.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Edward Cory, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Champion of Youth, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publishers, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publishers—Edward Cory and Joseph Cohen, 2 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C.

Editor—Joseph Cohen, 2 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C.

Managing Editor—Morris Schnapper, 2 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C.

Business Manager—Edward Cory, 2 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Edward Cory, 59 West 11st Street, N. Y. C.

Joseph Cohen, 917 45th Street, Brooklyn.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the full name of each stockholder or security holder as it appears upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Edward Cory, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1936.

[Seal] A. Kreutz, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1937.)

The peace commission emphasized the necessity of recognizing the equality of all peoples irrespective of race, religion or language and demanded the careful observance of minority treaties. It reported that "the organization of collective security is indispensable" and that "it may be necessary to organize pacts of mutual assistance on a regional basis."

It was agreed that collective security can be won only through the mass action of peoples and proposed that there be set up, in back of the League of Nations, a consultative "League of Peoples."

It becomes obvious after discussion with young people in other countries that the American youth movement must not give up any of its war resistance campaigns but must become more alive to its responsibility to press our own government to join in collective arrangements with other nations to stop the aggressor nation that makes war.

Certainly the World Youth Congress will make possible the co-operation of important national youth organizations in the United States that have not worked together before. They shall be called together to work on the liaison committee of the World Youth Congress in the United States, and shall have two representatives on the World Youth Congress Committee, an international continuations body which shall have complete autonomy in determining its own functions on behalf of world youth.

We will have to urge action by the World Youth Congress Committee on the proposal we of the United States delegation made to the Congress, a proposal calling for an international solidarity peace fast on Armistice day which will call to the attention of our governments youth petitions for a supreme effort toward arms reduction.

"For this is the way," said Joseph Lash, speaking for American Youth, "that we can appeal to the youth of Germany and Italy to establish their comradeship with the rest of the youth in the world in peace efforts, before we do so in shell holes out in the middle of No-Man's-Land."

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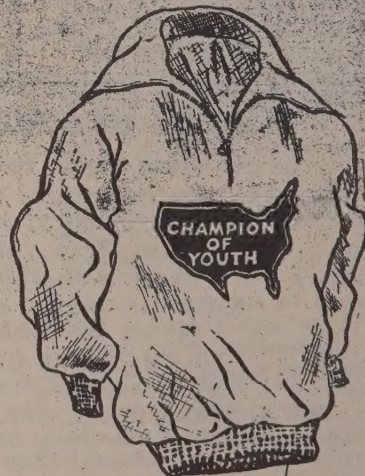
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