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FIGHT

VOL. 1 No. 4
FEBRUARY 1934
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AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM



The War in the Far East. Top (Left), Wounded Chinese workers during their long trek home from battle. One of the soldiers has fallen from exhaustion and from the effects of his wounds. (Right), Japanese bombers at a ready air base in a desolate expanse at Jinhai, preparing to bomb the Chinese from airplanes purchased in the U. S. A. Lower (Left), Imperial Japanese Army invading a Chinese town.

WAR IS NEAR!

War! This month, next month, this spring, next summer; sooner or later it's certain, say the bankers and war makers of the United States, Japan, England, France, Germany and Italy. Asia is the last great market left for world imperialism to fight over and divide among the victors. . . and then almost ninety million Chinese workers and peasants have an organized government of their own, **SOVIET CHINA**. Day by day, less of Asia is left for the world powers to fight over. Soviet Russia, by demanding nothing, has won the friendship and support of most of inner Asia, south to Afghanistan and Turkey, east to Mongolia and Tibet. Meanwhile, Japan, insisting the bloody conquests of Western capitalist imperialism, has set up the puppet state of Manchukuo and plans the further partition of China.

Japan, in a delirious frenzy of capitalist delirium, must fight desperately and hopelessly on its own—fronts at once. Crashing for Italy, French, Italian, German and American in India, Indo-China, China, South America and even the closed home markets of rival powers, Japan is forced to sweat

and speed up her workers, slash wages, safety, burn everything to get cents down to where her exports can pay for the materials she needs. She buys arms and munitions from France, hires aviation instructors from England, loads her ships with American oil and cotton. With taxes and deficits rising, the government in control of capitalist-imperialist, prisons crowded with revolutionaries, Japan jumps from one fascist-imperialist position to another, trying to fight off or make friends with rival imperialist powers while constantly teetering on the brink of internal collapse and revolution.

Japan, faced with mounting taxes and deficits and the ring of rival imperialist powers clamping down on her dumping of low-priced textiles, machinery and even food products into protected markets, is preparing for war. She fears everything and everybody. She fears Soviet Russia. She fears Soviet China. She fears the red flag that no amount of Japanese money can bleach out of the Chinese provinces. She fears the competition of England, the United States, France

and other capitalist countries in the further looting of a divided China. She fears an Anglo-American naval alliance. Japan is ready to talk business, to make a deal whereby the looting of Asia will be split two ways, or three, or four.

Such a deal may be made at any time. There's no time to lose.

Remember, money has no conscience, no patriotism, no flag, no ideal. Dollars, yen, pounds, francs, lire—they can all get together or pair off when there's a chance to make a profit out of the sweat and blood of workers and farmers, whether they are Chinese, Japanese, Russian or American.

When they talk to you about war in Asia, ask them what war—and who's fighting for what. Fascist Japan must not get the support of England, the United States, France

FIGHT

WAGES AND WAR

By W. S. RICHARDS

During the War I worked as a soda jerk behind the counter of one of the biggest fountain on Market Street, Philadelphia. I never saw so many twenty-dollar bills in my life. "Big Island shipyard workers," we'd say to each other with the social propriety of the man at the bar. "Those damned bums never saw even a five-spot before the War." And we'd dish out the biggest banana-pancake with disdain—and envy.

"These customers, lined up three deep before our eyes, seemed proof that war brought good wages. When militant workers pulled some strikes in the West, I pulled for the blood of the 'traitors' along with all the other patriots.

Even my mother's constant complaints over the rising cost of living failed to dent my satisfaction. (I had my first wages in my pocket.) And the fact that there was an increasing number of strikes every year never reached me. The newspapers saw to that.

The Myth of Prosperity

Slowly something began to permeate into my head—our family as a whole, taking them from fourth cents on one side to fifth cents on the other, certainly wasn't getting any more prosperous. Some doubts about wartime prosperity began to creep in. By the time the depression of 1921 had swept past I had my eyes open. Those twenty-dollar bills had faded me.

Facts—Figures

Since then I've learned the facts—from government figures.

INCREASES IN WAGES 1914-1918	
Iron and Steel.....	149%
Meat Trades.....	99%
New York.....	75%
Bread Trades.....	69%
Printing.....	35%
Mining, Anthracite.....	25%

INCREASES IN COST OF LIVING

1914 — base of comparison	
1918 — 31% increase	
1918 — 115% increase	
1917 — 42% increase	
1918 — 78% increase	

These figures explained a lot. If you worked in the more directly essential war industries, your wages (if you were militant) jumped faster than prices.

But for the vast majority of workers, any increase in wages was just a gag—you got a little more and you pay a lot more.

An old pro, too.

The Lesson of the Civil War

The Civil War is so far in the distance that nobody bothers any longer to conceal the figures. It is therefore a good case to study.

Let's say that after your day's work you stopped on the way home to buy a basket of groceries, or some clothing, or to pay your rent.

1500 years ago you paid 100 cents	
1001 " " " " " " " "	101 cents
1002 " " " " " " " "	103 cents
1003 " " " " " " " "	111 cents
1004 " " " " " " " "	123 cents
1005 " " " " " " " "	143 cents

Or put it this way: After a day's work in 1860 you could buy twelve loaves of bread. After getting work on the day Lee surrendered to Grant, you could buy, if you took time off from cheering, just eight loaves. Five paces for cheating!

Wages always go DOWN during wartime.

When you stop to think about it, you see that it can't possibly be otherwise. The workers—**as-a-whole**—must supply those at the front who are not producing but are destroying.

FIGHT
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.

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Published weekly by the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.
Yearly subscription, 50 cents; single copies, 5 cents.

FIGHT



PUERTO RICO

America's Model Colony

By CARMEN de la GARZA

The night I left Puerto Rico I saw a fat American business man in a white linen suit seated cross-legged in a wagon that was being surreptitiously driven up a dark side street. The driver was a cab and his wagon was possibly the only vehicle moving in the whole island. The gasoline strike, which had stopped all means of transportation, including trains and horses; the power strike, which had plunged at least one city in darkness; and the strike at the great Guajon sugar central, the largest in the world and whose stoppage is threatening to wreck the budget, had completely paralyzed Puerto Rico. A frightened American said, "This place could become Cuba in four days."

Puerto Rico, which since the Spanish-American War has been in the tender care of the War Department, is engaged in a spontaneous mass movement of protest, the first in its history. It presents a curious contrast to what I saw in 1917 when workers and peasants, made the eyes of America's entrance to the world and then duffed, were driven from the streets in droves to register in the city. Barred, coddled, not even knowing where the war was, they were corralled into feary caissons and

his downfall. The great strikes that followed have caused the selection of a "more export-oriented man in colonial affairs." The imperialists are calling out their reserves. What is the colonial racket they wish to defend?

The Model Colony

A small island southeast of Cuba with a million and a half people, Puerto Rico reveals the workings of imperialism in miniature. As a spot for American rule, here learned in a model colony, it probably may be taken as a sample of the fate of all Latin America if Wall Street has its way.

Puerto Rico has been used as a source of sugar profits. Cane, owned or controlled by American absentee corporations, grows like a scourge over every foot of good soil. The rich coastal plain is buried in it. Every fertile hollow is flooded with it. The peasants, chained by debt to the corporations, are forced to pay crushing taxes to maintain an American government. Agricultural workers, who cut cane ten hours a day, receive six cents an hour, while a stockholder in one of the large Central has made sixty-nine per cent profit every year on his original investment. It is such dividends as these that constitute the profits of imperialism.

Yet the Puerto Rican worker, who at best makes from two to three dollars a week, is forced to pay twenty-five per cent more for the food than an American worker in New York City. Since the corporations have seized the taxable land, everything he eats and wears must be imported from the United States in American ships. Let no one imagine that all workers sit at ease under a banana tree. They buy A. & P. groceries at exorbitant prices. Puerto Rico provides an excellent example of the colonial market, another great prize of imperialism.

The New Starvation Deal

Under American rule Puerto Rico has achieved the distinction of possessing the lowest standard of living in the world. A Chinese coolie pays sixty cents of his dollar for food. A Puerto Rican worker is forced to pay ninety-seven. As a result, in an ideal climate, Puerto Rico has the highest death rate from tuberculosis in the western hemisphere. And now, under the New Deal, prices have risen thirty-three per cent.

An Old Hand at Oppression

In the light of this movement, Roosevelt's appointment of Major General Whishop as Governor can only be regarded as a threat of violence against the people. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Army of Cuba Pacification, as well as judge advocate and staff officer in the World War, he is an old hand at crushing workers and peasants in America's empire. He will have the whole-hearted support of the so-called radical party of Puerto Rico, who in coalition with the Republican Party, the most reactionary in the island, control the legislature. It was this coalition that supported his predecessor, Carr, with a strike protesting the appointment of a discredited radical leader to the board of trustees in the University brought

The struggle for freedom which the Puerto Ricans are now undertaking is against a system that has not only forced them to the verge of famine but is also breeding a new world slaughter.

THE RISE OF A FASCIST

By ANITA BRENNER

Author of "Ishid Behind Alton," "Your Menstrual Hygiene," etc., etc.



Take a good look at him. In Spain he is known as the "Lion of Biscay." His name is Jose Maria Gil Robles. He is a deputy to the Cortes, head of the "landowners' federation" called *Federacion Agraria de Derechas Espanolas* (Agrarian Federation of the Spanish Conservatives) and at the same time head of the small farmers' Catholic party, *Accion Popular*. Also president of the *Tiro Nacional*, which hopes to become a *Shotgun Club*. Thus, publicly, privately, he is the political agent of the *landlord*. For many years he was president of the *Luzes*, Jewish youth organization, and a writer for *El Debate*, Jewish organ and the oldest newspaper in Spain.

The Rise of a Fascist
A year ago Jose Maria Gil Robles was just another deputy in the Constituent Cortes of the second Spanish Republic. Parliament was full of talkative young men, mostly lawyers and writers, proposing advanced legislation, which few had the faintest notion would ever be enforced. Gil Robles stood out among these newcomers because he was young and on in the drawing-rooms that the Right was suffering from a crisis de *ambrosia* (male crisis). But the ladies especially liked him, because the Gil Robles was reportedly or rumored as the star in the drawing-rooms for Gil and King. He shone brightly during the last elections, making all the dowagers and their pale sons, and together they got the aged out of the government system, and the sick out of the hospitals, and the nuts and minks out of their life-long infirmities, and took them to work for Gil Robles' "Anti-Marsell Front." Now he is to control the balance of power in the Cortes, which he is using to support the Radical Republican party, a crowd about equivalent to our Republican Party. He is therefore a big shot.

Jesuit Fascism
As soon as the new parliament opened, Gil Robles shocked his breathless followers by beginning to talk in a very radical way. He said

first of all that he would support the Republic, as now the Church allowed it. Then he proposed emergency reform. At the same time he is talking about agrarian reform. As he seems to be organizing militias, and proposing for a united Spain, national rearmament on the basis of tradition and pure blood, and the need for a something for labor. At the same he has managed to have the government continue to pay the priests a salary, and to keep the schools in Church hands. He is also defending the T. T. T. telephone contract, which makes a lot of money for everybody involved except the Spanish government and the Spanish workers. The telephone company dovetails into other companies controlled by the Jesuit Order, and this begins to explain the phenomenal rise of Gil Robles.

The Saviour of Capitalism
The Jesuit Order is the biggest capitalist in Spain. If you start tracing its holdings, you keep on thinking of Morgan and his methods. It is even harder to track the Jesuit power down because it is illegally held, since the Constitution of the Republic appropriated them. They reported it, of course, and had long since filed up their dummy capitalists, and mortgaged a lot of their property into American hands. The Jesuit Order is, as some of the biggest boys by the Republic, but it is well-hidden and would not be so without it. In fact, the Republic's laws were not aimed at capital, its self, regardless of name. The Jesuit Order uses more than anybody else by the agrarian reform laws, the labor laws, and the Church laws. And it is fighting the Republic and the power behind the Republic which determines the future of Spain, by organizing a facade. Already the Jesuit papers have begun to write lyrics about Gil Robles on the theme of "God sent a saviour."

CUBA and MENDIETA

By MARTIN KAYE

Summer Welles, Ambassador to Cuba, had to be recalled by President Roosevelt because his consulting with openly reactionary forces around the waist of the Cuban people. Yet the man who Carlos Mendieta was arrested by installed in the first presidential six months, there were "viva" for Welles—and for Jefferson Caffery, his successor, to whom credit is due for the new regime. Why? It is that the naming of Mendieta was the signal for repression of American forces, as in the case of the Congress, while the international administration left President Roosevelt unmoved—and the 30 warships still patrolling the main ports of Cuba?

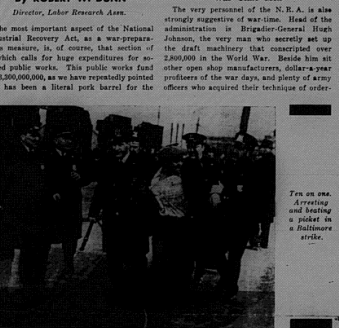
A far more complicated type of intervention, however, has been practiced in Cuba, especially during the past six months. And it is in the light of the unbroken diplomatic and semi-military intervention that the quick succession of presidents in Cuba assumes a logical course.

The N. R. A.

By ROBERT W. DUNN

War Time Men

War Makers' Diplomacy
The very personnel of the N. R. A. is also strongly suggestive of war-time. Head of the administration is Brigadier-General Hugh Johnson, the very man who secretly set up the draft machinery that conscripted over 2,800,000 in the World War. Beside him sit other open shop manufacturers, dollar-a-year professors of the war days, and plenty of army officers who acquired their technique of order-



The four Communists in the famous Reichstag trial, although acquitted, are still held in a Nazi prison. Top (left), Vasili Tsimen. (Center) Ernst Torgler. (Right) Blagoi Popov. (Lower) Dimitroff.

ing masses about in 1917-18. Johnson himself was picked for the post by Bernard Baruch, one of the most influential men in the Wilson war administration as well as in the present war preparation administration. Baruch was head of the War Industries Board in 1917-18, and Gen. Johnson himself was a member of this powerful board.

Boards very similar to that of that functioned in the last war have been set up under N. R. A. The present boards resemble closely such agencies as the War Labor Policies Board, the National War Labor Board and the Shipping Labor Adjustment Board created in 1917-18 to "handle" labor and to make it more "loyal" in war-time. The purpose of these boards was to stop strikes. The purpose of the present boards is precisely the same, the "national emergency" being, as before, the excuse for taking from the workers this elementary right.

Strike Breaking Agencies
Only during the war days of 1917-1918 did the Federal government ever concentrate its strike-breaking powers so completely as it has in the present "protection" emergency. The recent broadening of the powers of the National Labor Board, headed from the start with open shop employers, to cover "mediation, conciliation or arbitration" in all industrial disputes, and "to assume all conflicts threatening the industrial peace of the country," was a long step in the direction of the outlawry of the right of organizing and striking men in the last war.

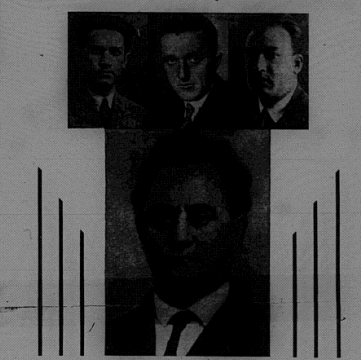
"Restoring Order"
The interim governments of the Junta, Ramon Grau San Martin and Heria, followed a single purpose: to prove by "restoring order" to the island that they were worthy of American recognition. Despite strenuous efforts, this did not work. The trick of contacting American properties is worth mention. When workers threatened action to seize sugar mills, or employees of the Cuban Electric Company threatened to strike, the Grau government "seized" the properties with the proclaimed purpose of "nationalizing" them. If only because of the failure of the American government to protect this operation, it remains clear that Grau Martin was simply breaking the strikes and trying to persuade the American enterprises for the absentee owners.

With all the moos, hawking of the interim governments, the United States has been maneuvering for the restoration of the Céspedes type of government. This effort has been crowned with monetary success.

Mendieta—Revolution
A word about Mendieta. He is a large sugar-lord and, as founder of the Nationalist Party, participated in the 1931 revolt against armed intervention. He was on a technical decision in the case of Cuba, since American waters, and not on Cuban soil, and the naval base in Guantanamo is sanctioned by the Platt Amendment. (Nonetheless, not with a technical decision does such a President Roosevelt in the case of the marines landed in Formosa, China, on January 13.)

Dimitrov—Workers' Hero

By DAVID ZABLODOWSKY



The four Communists in the famous Reichstag trial, although acquitted, are still held in a Nazi prison. Top (left), Vasili Tsimen. (Center) Ernst Torgler. (Right) Blagoi Popov. (Lower) Dimitroff.

"My Tone is Hard and Sharp"
The man, Dimitroff knows, for he is as much a part of a great tradition as he is of future history. In his speech before the court he said:

"I admit that my tone is hard and sharp, but the struggle of my life was always hard and sharp. I am not a lawyer appearing in this trial in the ordinary way of his profession, I am defending my political and revolutionary honor, my Communist ideology, my ideas, the content and significance of my whole life. Therefore every word I say in this court is a part of me, each statement is the absolute truth, each word is the expression of my honest and deep indignation. . . . It is certainly true that for me as a Communist the highest law is the program of the Communist International. It is certainly true that for me as a Communist the highest court is the Central Committee of the Communist International. However, despite this, I appear before this court as an accused in all circumstances, not because my judges have any particular qualifications to try me, but because it is the highest legal organ of the German state."

chattered with apple-like rage, and gave the whole frame-up away by screaming: "Wait till you see out of the pores of this court!" Yes, the world press was amazed, but not so the workers of Bulgaria whom Dimitroff has led in their struggle for thirty years. Not so revolutionary workers everywhere who are accustomed to see all about them countless examples of working class heroism hidden either by silence or by lies in the press. An when such a man does become the focus of international interest, he always throws a huge shadow across the world, as was proved in our own country by Bartholomew Vananti.

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Anti-Fascist Symbol
That is the secret of Dimitroff's wisdom and strength. He looks upon himself not as an individual on trial for his life, but in this particular case as an embodiment of revolution, of the workers' struggle and hopes, on trial before the world as to its truth and honor. Even the Nazis had this in mind when they put the four Communist defendants on trial together with their own tool, Van der Lubbe. They had really meant to put the principles of these four men on trial, and they have only themselves to blame if, with all the careful staked in their own favor, with all the machinery of their great state directed against four defenceless men, those principles proved triumphant. The tables were turned; in their own world stage Fascism was tried and convicted—of terror, of brutality, of setting the example of lawlessness arbitrary. For the acquittal of the four men—because of Dimitroff's heroic defense and a wave of mass protest from all over the world—was an admission of the Nazis' own guilt, and is an unprecedented everywhere.

In answer to the mass suggestion I. L. he could have committed was a Bulgarian and a man and savage, Dimitroff's working class nature neither barbarian nor in Bulgaria. He took the words of the Fascist and said: "I am not a lawyer appearing in this trial in the ordinary way of his profession, I am defending my political and revolutionary honor, my Communist ideology, my ideas, the content and significance of my whole life. Therefore every word I say in this court is a part of me, each statement is the absolute truth, each word is the expression of my honest and deep indignation. . . . It is certainly true that for me as a Communist the highest law is the program of the Communist International. It is certainly true that for me as a Communist the highest court is the Central Committee of the Communist International. However, despite this, I appear before this court as an accused in all circumstances, not because my judges have any particular qualifications to try me, but because it is the highest legal organ of the German state."

"But, I don't understand. I want to be like you."

"You mean you're just?"

"Herb Diktler, I sometimes I am lucky."

"We give you the best of our mind with the best of our heart. All you do is don't do the thing that you're not good at. If he looks at the best of the best. Here's a

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could have committed the crime because he was a Bulgarian and hence a sinister barbarian and savage, Dimitroff said.

"Our working class and peasantry who are fighting against Fascism and for Communism are neither barbarians nor savages. Only Fascism in Bulgaria is barbarian and savage. But I ask you, Mr. President, in what country is Fascism not barbarian and savage?"

That statement is an appeal to the world. Dimitroff and his comrades, though acquitted, are still in hands that are "barbarian and savage." The execution of the Nazi tool, Van

der Lubbe, was carried out with unscrupulous haste and mercy in the full what he knew, and may be a rehearsal of what is to come. George has Dimitroff "out of the power of this court." Dimitroff's mother has been officially told by the German authorities that her son is not to be released because he is a world champion of Fascism. The heroic status of the "accused" Bulgarian is now acknowledged even by the Nazis, but that heroic life is now in the utmost danger. The least that may happen to him is imprisonment and torture in a Nazi cell for life. Not even a flag of legality is left to cover this latest crime of the Brown

Sher. Torger is to be tried again, this time for "treason."

Fight for Their Release

This is a situation intolerable to workers and anti-Fascists of the world, whom great champions Dimitroff and his comrades have become. Protests must pour into German consulates as never before! These protests, wherever possible, should be borne by mass demonstrations! Free Dimitroff, Popov, Tassev, and Torger! Safe conduct out of the borders of Germany for these working class victims of the Hitler terror!

PLEASURE NO END

By ROBERT FORSTHE

"Booring, booring, but not brooding."

"Nothing is more dangerous to the state than brooding. Herr Oberflitz, I must warn you of that. Contrasted with brooding, even the boots club is a pillar of the state."

"I don't bow so good. I get a pain in the tummy when I herd over."

"And sleeping—that's what you like, eh?"

"Well, I like too a little drinking."

"German National-Socialism, I may point out to you, Herr Oberflitz, is not a matter of bread and butter; it is a problem of molting of heart. Now why don't you go out like a good fellow and be employed a little bit?"

"I don't enjoy so easy. Some days I get a whole week sick, if I am employed. I am very much surprised."

"One thing more, Herr Oberflitz. An Adonis body will be the home of a falsest spirit. You are too fat."

"That is because I am so very contented being in my very unhappy."

"You will be shamed into it. Those happy people dancing on the lawn will point at you and shake you. Could you stand that? Could you have the whole city of Gruntragshen-Main laughing at you?"

"If you'd tell the police to stop waking me up, I'd be all right."

"Here we are building a great canal. Herr flitz, I go to sleep. That is why I was under the tree."

"Don't you want to be happy?"

"Sometimes I want to be happy. Sometimes I want to be blue."

"You mean you don't enjoy being overjoyed?"

"Herr Doktor, I will be honest with you. Sometimes I am very happy feeling awful lousy."

"We give you free time. We don't burden your mind with trade union and party affairs. All you do is dance on the green. And you don't like that! Herr Oberflitz, I needn't tell you that your attitude approaches treason to the Third Reich. What would Our Leader say if he heard of this? Dall idleness makes people broad. Were you brooding?"

a tree. Employers and employed join in the ranks of "Strength through Joy" and Herr Hans Oberflitz of Gruntragshen-Main does not deign to take part. Now just what would Herr Oberflitz like?

"Well, if all these people dancing on the green don't want it any more, I'd like some of that bread and butter that German Fascism doesn't like by alone."

"Wait!"

"I could even use a little meat. Whatever happens to all the meat?"

"Sir, I'd have you understand—"

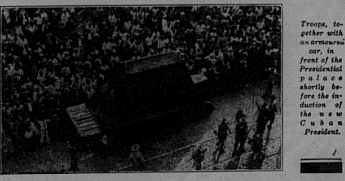
"I work very hard, Herr Doktor, even after the many cuts we have had, and I'd be glad enough to dance to the green. . . . But the abandoned, I haven't had a good meal since Our Dear Leader came into power. When I dance, my belly makes such complaining noises, I am embarrassed. Now I ask you as a friend, Herr Doktor . . . you wouldn't want me to be embarrassed by my stomach, would you?"

Notice:

The American League Against War and Fascism and Fight have moved to 112 EAST 19th STREET New York City

troops together with an enormous crowd in front of the Presidential palace in a parade for the formation of the new President.

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ENEMY-AT-THE-REAR



By Phil Ford

"Landmann! . . . this war is not between you and me; it's between us and the guys that made all the guns!"

In the trench with a look of dull, patient fear. They gripped belatedly away from each other, trying to conceal their fright. White moved close to the dugout's crumbling mouth and he clumped down to his bunk.

"Anybody hit? somebody taken from a dark corner."

"Gey out of the first platoon," a voice bled while answered.

"Hit bad?"

"Christ! They picked him up in a tomato can."

From half an hour before sundown the battalion member the firing lays lit dark, when all but the first relief went back to their dugouts. But at ten o'clock a non-com showed from bunk to bunk, calling, "All right! Up you come!" and White, who had been silently par-

oling, rolled from beneath his blanket. He stood up shivering in the darkness, collecting his equipment. With his rifle and a pocketful of hand grenades he plodded in line next to the corporal up the steps and along the unsteady duckboards which floored the enemy trench. The last man of the relieving party. White was alone when he came to the end of the sector and passed the flanking machine gun crew that, by protected by sandbags under a camouflage of brush. Here the line bent back like an elbow in No Man's Land. Clambering up the side of the trench, White went along the high, spongy ground to the shellhole where the outpost to guard the machine gun went had been established. The man he was relieving passed him with a hurried whisper and he crouched down. Over the muzzle of his crated rifle, he stared into the enemy sight.

Conceding rows of barred wire stretched between White's outpost and the German front line and by the time his eyes were adjusted to darkness the posts of the wire entanglement seemed to move like members of a wading party. White blinked and slipped his finger inside the trigger guard of his rifle. An hour passed, his nose grew wet and brittle from the moist cold air. In that space he accepted and rejected a hundred times the belief that the posts were prowling men.

Suddenly, the machine gun White was guarding burst out in a violent staccato rattle. White dropped close to the ground and panted silently. After a while he recognized that same dry, nervous twitching in his eyes that he had so often felt on the night shift when he had stood for hours with his wading torch at the Getz Steel Package Company plant.

The machine gun's frenzied burst stopped altogether and in the silence White reflected bitterly that the Getz plant was running full blast now—while he lay in a far country with a rifle in his hands. He had thought that when he became a soldier he had ceased being a writer. But now he realized that this could not be true. He was no longer the welder he had been, no longer under the authority of foreman and superintendent who could rob him of his livelihood by a single word, but he was a worker; just the same. The only difference was that the place of foreman and superintendent had been taken by non-coms and officers. That was it, by God; he was a worker with a rifle and layover in his hands. Instead of making profit for the boss he had been sent to murder for their profit! This knowledge excited him. The importance of his discovery made him feel warm and triumphant.

Again the machine gun broke into its breathless, metallic stammering. White made a ragged clatter along the line and somewhere in the American trench a flare popped. A parachute of silver light descended slowly, shed-

Author of "Through the Whirl," "Mad Anthony Wayne," "Shadow of the Long Knives," etc.

By THOMAS BOND

ding the glare of a great ear lamp over the wire entanglement, belts and long dead bodies between the trenches.

White peered over the edge of his shellhole but saw nothing. The light banded out on the ground, leaving the darkness blacker than before. Dropping lower into the shellhole, White muffled his hands inside the sleeves of his overcoat and stared excitedly up into the night. Why, if the soldiers knew what was making them fight, there would not be an enlisted man in the trenches by morning! No, neither Americans, French, English, nor Germans! And either they got through there would be many generals, war presidents or factory owners, either White's neglected rifle still down the side of the shellhole into the water at the bottom and he left it there.

"Landmann!" Out of the elephant darkness came the faint voice of a wounded German, tentative and fearful.

White jerked nervously. He crawled up and peered over the edge of the shellhole with an eager, twitching face. If only he could tell this German there was nothing to be afraid of; if only he could say to him, "This war's not between you and me; it's between us and the guys that made all the guns!"

"Ooo! Gott!"

Even in its pain the voice of the wounded German cracked yearningly, with the appealing break of a younger brother. A kid! A worker like himself with a rifle in his hands! Climbing out of the shellhole, White crawled impatiently toward the tortured voice.

"Hey, buddy!" White muttered urgently, feeling alone in the darkness. His hand touched the rotting body of a dead soldier and he drew back hastily. Discouragingly heaved strands of wire, he started to get up from his knees and wrenched his way through.

As he stood up a flare popped from the apprehensive line. Machine guns from both sides hammered furiously. White sagged on the wire, his body ripped by steel-jacketed lead.

MODERN LITERATURE and WAR

BOOKS

By GRANVILLE HICKS

Author of "The Great Tradition"

The general trend of recent American literature is pacifistic. It is hard to think of just that one of two writers of literary merit who have glorified American participation in the World War. It is true that, in the wood-pulp magazines, one often finds propaganda, with dogmatic and forthright, for war. This is a frequent fall for stung but I am limiting myself to authors who have at least some literary standing, and among them there is not popular, nor since Willa Cather wrote One of Ours has

any author of rank ventured to treat war as anything but brutal and horrible. From John Dos Passos' *Three Soldiers*, through E. E. Cummings' *The Enormous Room*, Lawrence Sanders' *Planes*, and Ernest Hemingway's *Forrestal* to Anne, to William March's *Company K*, American war novels have been the product of disillusionment and disgust.

Certainly, we must be grateful for these serious attempts to portray war and its consequences as they really are. Yet there are certain questions that should be asked and answered before we can count on the authors of this literature as wholehearted allies in our struggle. After all, the majority of American authors before the World War were in favor of peace, but this did not prevent them from organizing, once war was declared, into the Vigilantes, and leading the tide of their militar-

ism, then he broke forth in indignant rage over the cruel violation by the State regime of the sacred rights of the individual.

Moreover, an author's general philosophy may completely outweigh his direct facts. No one can doubt the genuineness of Ernest Hemingway's hatred for war. Take, for example, *A Way You'll Never Be* and *A Natural History of the Dead*, in his most recent collection of short stories. Where *Tales of War* here is revealed a longing for war that is almost pathological in its intensity. Yet Hemingway's insistence on immediate sensation and physical action builds toward an attitude that militarism can really take advantage of. On the one hand, the exhibition of the effect of the war on him acts as an anti-train against the war fever; but on the other hand, his quest for

PULPS

By KENNETH FEARING

Author of "Angel Arm"

The morose of American fiction presents a more flourishing section than that devoted to War. Aside from the literature of pseudo-disillusion promoted in books and magazine issued by the so-called quality houses, an aside from the more openly jingoist material appearing recently in ribbed, slender advertising mediums such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Liberty*, *Collier's*, etc., there exists a whole school of periodicals dedicated almost exclusively to "Ad" war action, principally the "western front. Stories 2,000 to 4,000. It should

(Continued on page ten)

remembered the appeal is to the young. . .
 "The 'Pulpiter' Drum up War
 Moves as pulp magazine, was, to them, fancies in every quarter of the globe, and at all times. The World War, a favorite, still runs on lead (the bodied knuckles smashed with sludge-hammer force against the Head's jaw); on one side ("As we went into the war, we had the U.S.A. body going to bring his head hard war"); in the sky ("A ripping look of Godwin's hand through his wings, his fustigae, his cockpit!").

Most of the magazines appear to their fiction editorial departments containing specific appeals to imperialist war. . .
 "Little by little we learn that we are a defenseless people and that we do not have even an emergency army capable of pelting the nation against internal disturbance, to say nothing of defending it against external attack. . . The soldier, no matter what his outfit may say, has shown the way for our civilization. It has penetrated the danger zones and has carried his symbol and challenge of progress upon his lance-tips. . . This is critical, dangerous, essential to the welfare of the nation. We have been plundered and destroyed. . . sold out to the internationalists for the thirty pieces of silver. . . or the few ounces of gold. . . We have been deceived, deceived, and betrayed. . ."

While from "The Love Eagle" (Feb. 1944), "But don't forget the other side of the picture—that I mean fighting planes. . . America . . . did it, and at hand. Who does the fighting? In the main, it is, 'Jim Brady' . . . for many say in the U.S. Army 'who's strong, hand Brad' Jules Larmer de Fremont. . ."

"The most of the largest European fortresses" at Paris blithewinkling his report with the Foreign Pressing along G-Ching. . .
 "There were five hundred men carrying guns in this chain of vegetation, soaring the hills in search of De-Kahl-Bink, notorious border chieftain, and his band of Asiatic pirates. . .
 "And who are these people, the bandits, pirate chieftains, the notorious bands of desperadoes, that constitute the enemy? In Haiti, for instance, they are 'Malcontents' . . . very inter-fered with a crazy maker and a gift for organization. . . They were fighting for Haiti and Liberty, was their main talk. . . More men were needed to quell the uprising. . ."

While in China, the treacherous, cruel, ubiquitous opponents of U.S. imperialism turn out to be Chinese. . .
 "I thought. . . . Chinese everywhere! Dirty, filthy, uneducated, diseased children, men and women natives all around us. The foul air was nauseating; it seemed to clamp down on our throats and we also received many a furious and evil stare. . .
 "A great majority of the 'black-eyed, fierce-looking' spies and trouble-makers were 'agents of the Bolsheviks.' "We have Yasudzu's re-

ord, of course, thanks to that rascal of a Lenin. . . In the Yasudzu who is sent to Berlin by his emperor two years ago to kill Lenin . . . for three months Yasudzu works with the agents of France. So, do they not learn the法西斯 book of tricks, my captain! Yasudzu will find them waiting for him in Paris. An nobody doubtlessly for the Russian, is it not. . .? Pa! forever, once, and smashes to the death today. Completed, but not insurmountable. This action has captured the spirit of the fascist, his cockpit!"

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 "A great majority of the 'black-eyed, fierce-looking' spies and trouble-makers were 'agents of the Bolsheviks.' "We have Yasudzu's re-

members of the Communist Party of America, who were the nuclei of a cockpit are claiming. We're ahead of the world in attack planes and some other things, but we're now behind in the total number of planes for a country our size. . .
 "Three; plenty of trouble is the Air Post and Europe—only an all well with W!"

HIT MUNITION MAKERS!

Keep nagging your Congressman, but what about your War Department? From February (Feb. 1944): "A word about our magazine, from a bulletin issued to National Council Headquarters by the War Department. . . The stories of Leonard Mason are especially valuable. This action has captured the spirit of the fascist, his cockpit!"

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The Right you can read the type of armaments manufactured in the various states. The May 1943 issue bears the government refuses to give out facts and figures on war preparations. . .

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LEGEND

1. PROLETARIAN PARTY
2. AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY
3. PROLETARIAN PARTY
4. WORKERS PARTY
5. PROLETARIAN PARTY
6. PROLETARIAN PARTY
7. PROLETARIAN PARTY
8. PROLETARIAN PARTY
9. PROLETARIAN PARTY
10. PROLETARIAN PARTY
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22. PROLETARIAN PARTY
23. PROLETARIAN PARTY
24. PROLETARIAN PARTY
25. PROLETARIAN PARTY

Such organizations, more military in their character than anything ever heard of in this country in peacetime, are being formed from coast to coast. . .

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Fascism in the U. S. A.

By JOSEPH GREGG

During the past few months there has been a rapid increase in the number of outright Fascist organizations and publications in the United States. The years of increasing economic chaos have given rise to a wave of discontent upon which the fascists hope to ride into power, turning the street against the people into a terrorist weapon against workers, farmers and all militants in general. The various organizations and publications of these various organizations call for immediate counteraction.

Since the advent of President Roosevelt, the collective demands of large agricultural and industrial groups have tremendously multiplied. All efforts at overcoming the crisis have proved sterile of anything but demagogic Fascist organizers, as well as the war-making government in Washington, are well aware of the significance of the resulting situation. Some decisive change in the old order is imminent. And that change may well take the form of Fascism: the violent attempt to avert the collapse of the ruling class by means of the most open and ruthless attacks upon the masses.

Fascism always has a feasible program, so that it may contain any number of inherent contradictions, and be judged to the right or left in accordance with the conditions existing at any one time. . .

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religious antagonisms and war, particularly against the Soviet Union. You will now see this whole program in ardent in the descriptions of the Fascist groups that follow.

Successor to the RIK
 From Jacksonville, Florida, comes a call to "any truly white American citizen" to join up with the Nationalists along with their leader-in-chief, Colonel William Simmons, founder of the Ku Klux Klan. Its official organ, "The Nationalist", first issue recently published, states that their membership now numbers 250,000 "who have quietly organized in the chief cities of the United States . . . formed with the greatest secrecy in the past twelve months." They "now have a brigade in Florida that will throw off its army and make known its aims. . ."

Hitlerite Polon
 The strongest group in the United States at this moment is the one financed by the German Nazis. Their campaign first concentrated on the 12,000,000 German-Americans, trying to organize them into various Nazi societies in fifteen large centers throughout the country. The largest society, Friends of New Germany, publishes a German paper in New York, America's Deutsche Post, with an English supplement, which is widely circulated and contains the usual Hitlerite poison. Another German weekly in New York, Deutsche Zeitung, also with an English supplement, containing the same sort of material, is unofficially Nazi and pro-Roosevelt. Friends of Germany, a society to reach the non-German middle-class Amer-

icans, is headed by Colonel Edwin Estrman, a military adventurer and a native of Dresden. It publishes pamphlets, letters, stickers, cards and mimeographed material which is distributed in mail boxes, clubs, stores, meeting places, and even inserted in the books at public libraries.

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Symbol of the strength of the Fascist movement in Rome with a group of men

Russian containing Jewish car- . . .
 Recently in Chicago appear . . .
 and many, "retrogression of . . .
 Negroes continuously unabled. . .
 In Chattanooga there are the Crusades of Economic Liberty wearing White Shirts and led by George W. Christinas. Around New York City we find the Order of 78, operating secretly, the Crusaders and the National Watchmen, and in Philadelphia the Black Shirts. The last named, led by Art J. Smith, allegedly with the aid of Stanley D. Butler, Senator Huey Long, and Representative Louis McFadden (who quotes the forged "Protocols of Zion" in Congress), are said to be recruiting slowly and secretly. The Awakener recently appeared in New York City as a Fascist paper, more subtitled and more subtle than the others and still mainly theoretical. It is edited by Harold Low Votaw, a notorious enemy of the workers and decorated a "Cavalier of the Cross of Italy" by Mussolini in 1932. It is headed by Lawrence Dennis, formerly well-known liberal writer, Colonel Milton W. Howard and Joseph H. Kamp. "The Awakener" advocates the Fascist state, the outlawing of trade unions, and stands for "Americanism of the Right" and "against Socialism of the Left."

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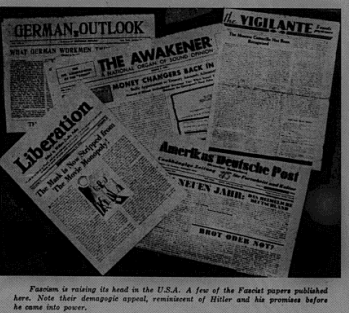
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Fascism is raising its head in the U.S.A. A few of the Fascist papers published here. Note their demagogic appeal, reminiscent of Hitler and his promises before he came into power.

Slavery Under Mussolini

By TITO NUNZIO

The "Corporate State" is the latest fruit of the Fascist tree, which Mussolini, with his habitual maleducated posture, is serving upon a platter of demagoguery. In order to make this fruit more palatable to the workers of Italy, Mussolini says that the "Corporate State" is the "ultimate development of the Fascist revolution," the subject of which is a "new" or rather a "false" system of production and distribution, "neither capitalist nor socialist in character." And some "social observers," together with the middle-class labor, assist "Il Duce" in the various attempts to lull the workers into believing the Corporate State will inaugurate a new type of society, in which capitalists will not rule. These gentlemen say that the Corporate State will regulate and subject capital to its "total" control, which constitutes the "Mussolini" step toward the end of capitalism.

Class Struggle in Italy

It is not necessary to waste much ink to show how they cheat the workers. The Corporate State is an attempt to entrench the capitalists further and to fasten more firmly their rule over the exploited and oppressed workers and peasants. To prove this it suffices to recall what Mussolini himself stated about a month ago. He was in heralding the "Corporate State" that this "new" governmental system was made necessary by the deepening of the crisis, which he characterized as a crisis of the system and not one within the system, by the development of revolutionary ideas. Heavily to be noted in his revolutionary heralds, by the period of high tension raising internally and internationally and likewise threatening to result in revolutionary and military short circuits, and finally by the fact that the existing State is based upon a "humanitarian" structure which makes it incapable of dealing with present-day aims.

Mussolini thus indicated that his aim in introducing the Corporate State was the further crushing of the revolutionary movement which, in spite of the Fascist terror, is gaining momentum. At the present time, not only is there noticeable in Italy the development of working class ideas which threaten a Mussolini limited-to-burn-out into open revolutionary upheavals but also the spreading and strengthening of revolutionary organizations actually leading and intensifying the movement of the workers and peasants. The number of strikes and other episodes of class struggle is increasing and so is the number of workers and peasants participating in them.

Dividing the Workers

The workers, led by their revolutionary organizations, are more and more utilizing even the Fascist trade unions for the purpose of breaking through the Fascist system of oppression and are struggling against the bosses. It is well known that the Fascist labor organizations are reactionary in character and have as

their purpose the forcing of the workers to collaborate with the capitalists, and the prevention of workers' struggles for their class interests. But as an official openly admitted, these organizations were insufficient or unequal to the task, since such organizations, in placing the workers against the capitalists, in the long run resulted in the workers being against their bosses. The Corporate State intends also to prevent the workers from strengthening their class bonds, to divide them and place the workers of one shop on one industry against the workers of another shop or another industry each under the lead of "their" particular bosses. As a matter of fact, the Corporate State is also to be a weapon in the hands of the biggest capitalists, an instrument for covering the workers to accept less wages and themselves become an instrument in the competitive struggle among the capitalists.

Preparing Imperialist War

Furthermore, the Corporate State is to interest the workers in the imperialist policy of the capitalists. With the excuse of drawing the workers (through the Fascist functionaries elected by the bosses) into the "control of production," the Corporate State will impose new wage cuts on the workers for the purpose of increasing "their" capitalist competitive advantage on the world market, and eventually of mobilizing the workers for the war which the Fascists are feverishly preparing.

To sum up, the Corporate State is nothing but a means of making the workers accomplices of the bosses in looting their own wages, and in preparing for a predatory war, which the Fascists attempt to justify as "a war in the interests of the workers." The Corporate State is a sharper weapon of war in the hands of the capitalists. And yet, there are some who say that such a state is one step toward Socialism.

It is true that the workers could succeed in developing mass action even through such a system, but it is evident that only by fighting against the Corporate State will the workers be able to defend their immediate interests and, ultimately, win bread and liberty. The workers and peasants of Italy will no doubt answer the Fascist move by increasing their struggle in spite of the increased Fascist terror. In the fight against Fascism and against War, the workers of Italy demand the solidarity of the workers throughout the world. It is our duty to meet their demand.

Peace Commissions

By IRVING ADLER

Executive Secretary, New York Teachers' Anti-War Committee

Why have the peace pacts, peace conferences, and peace commissions failed to stop the present war? Why does the war budget mount with every official speech on peace? Some people say: "Because the peace pacts have not been given sufficient time." Others say: "Because imperialist peace pacts are meant to screen the preparation for war." Who is right?

An Imperialist "Peace Agency" The first big "peace move" of the present period of international conflicts was the League of Nations report on the Far Eastern war. Did this report condemn Japan's invasion of Manchuria? Let us read from Chapter IX as quoted in the *New York Times* (Oct. 3, 1932):

"... it is impossible not to realize that at the heart of the problem for Japan lies her anxiety concerning the political development of modern China, and the future to which it is leading." What this means to the League of Nations is revealed by an editorial in *Le Temps*, semi-official Paris paper (quoted in the *Times*, Oct. 4): "China's responsibility for the origin of the conflict cannot be doubted by any observer. The Lytton report confirms it on the whole, and the pages devoted to the influence of Communism in China suffice to explain the moral disorder and lack of authority which led to the trouble."

The Lytton Commission did not object to the Manchurian invasion. It justified it, in fact, on the grounds that it strengthened the war on Soviet China.

Did the commission oppose the policing of China by a foreign military force? In Chapter X of the report it recommended to the League of Nations: "that a special committee should be organized with the collaboration of foreign instructors, which would be the only armed force within the three Eastern Provinces" (of China). "The appointment of two, foreigners of different nationalities to have supervision of (1) the constabulary, and (2) the fiscal administration, would be made by the chief executive from a panel submitted

by the Council of the League." These two officials would have extensive powers during the period of organization and trial of the new regime."

The commission did not oppose suppression of the Chinese people by armed force. It opposed only Japan's attempt to do it alone. Did the commission oppose imperialist control of the government of Manchuria? Chapter IX of its report says in conclusion: "Since the present political instability in China is an obstacle to friendly relations with Japan and an anxiety to the rest of the world, as the maintenance of peace in the Far East is a matter of international concern, and since the conditions enumerated above cannot be fulfilled without a strong central government in China, the final requisite for a satisfactory solution is temporary international co-operation in the internal reconstruction of China..."

The commission opposed Japanese control of Manchuria only to recommend control of all of China by a joint committee of imperialist nations.

The League objected not to the fact that Japan had invaded Manchuria, but that it had done so alone. It objected not to Japan robbing the Chinese people, but to the Western imperialists not getting their share of the plunder.

The Embargo as a War Weapon After Japan had left the League of Nations, a *New York Times* headline announced "British Bars Export of Arms to East." Was this move by Britain directed against the war on China? A *Times* report from Washington (Oct. 28, 1932) said: "Since China needs munitions more than Japan, the British embargo is viewed here as relatively one of friendship for Japan." Senator Borah was quoted as saying: "I'm not in favor of following suit. To put an arms embargo on China and Japan is to take sides with Japan under the conditions and circumstances that now exist."

The embargo was calculated not to stop the war, but to tip the scales for Japan. Further,

gone, too, can be instruments of imperialist war! But the "naivete" has no monopoly on peace maneuvers. Argentina made a big splash in the headlines with a call for an all-American Peace Pact. How much emphasis there was on the "all" is revealed by John L. White in a special dispatch to the *Times* (Nov. 18, 1932): "It is significant that the pact properly avoids a Pan-American aspect, as it leaves out the United States and Central America... The plan is regarded here as Argentina's bid for South American leadership... Members of the present Argentine government... are openly jealous of the preponderant leadership of the United States in the Bolivian-Paraguayan negotiation." Argentina, being neutral in the conflict, used every possible occasion to demonstrate its desire for peace. In February 1933, in the name of neutrality, it refused to stop shipments of supplies carried across Argentine soil to Paraguay. (*Times*, Feb. 17). But in May, claiming that as a neutral it could not countenance war shipments across its territory, it closed the Pilcomayo River frontier to Bolivia. (*Times*, June 9). That Argentina was not acting on her own initiative is demonstrated by the following interesting account of news reports: Sir Otto Niemeyer, British banker, said to be Argentina's economic adviser, "United States Lost Sown" (*Times*, Nov. 28, 1932); "British-Argentine Pact Bites at U. S. Trade in South" (*Daily News*, May 3, 1933). The peace maneuvers of Argentina, calculated to help Paraguay and injure Bolivia, are obviously instigated by the chief rival of American imperialism, Great Britain.

Now we see why the peace commissions cannot stop a war. The peace maneuvers of imperialism are intended to gain positions of advantage in preparation for the ultimate large-scale conflict.

Only action by the workers, farmers, and professionals along war preparations and "peace" maneuvers will succeed in stopping imperialist wars.



By IDA DAILES

Assistant Secretary

The growth of groups United Front youth committees in important centers has been proceeding more rapidly and more seriously in the past month. Letters come in from all sections of the country reporting the calling of conferences, the setting up of organizing committees preparatory to setting up permanent organizations.

Chicago, Ill.

A call for a united front conference on Saturday, Feb. 10, and Sunday, Feb. 11, has been issued. Among the signers are: Dr. Arthur G. Fahn of the Chicago Urban League; Mrs. Julia I. Felenski of the Chicago Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations; Robert Morris Lovett and Dean Curtis W. Reese of the League for Industrial Democracy; R. K. Covert of the Communist Party; Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Thomas McKenna of the Chicago Civil Liberties Union; Rev. W. B. Walbridge of the Socialist Ministers Fellowship; John Work of the Metal Polishing Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Buffalo, Pa.

An organizational committee to set up the American League Against War and Fascism in Erie has been established. The meeting was attended by Socialists, Communists, members of the League for Industrial Democracy, and of women's peace organizations.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A city wide conference was held on Jan. 18. At this conference there was discussion of the program of activities for the next few months, election of officers, and final arrangements for the meeting with J. B. Matthews on Feb. 12. The committee is also arranging a meeting with Matthews on Feb. 11 in East Pittsburgh, the great steel and electrical center.

San Francisco, Cal.

A huge Bay Region Congress Against War and Fascism was held on Jan. 28. Dr. Arnold Rinscher, president of Mills College, was one of the speakers. Among the local sponsors were Professor H. Cross, Harry Jackson of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, Burnard Field, distinguished poet, Professor Guido Marx, Dr. Alexander Holsbohn, Fremont Older, Mr. Noel Sullivan, Judge Jackson Ralston, Rabbi Irving Rubiner. The chairman of the Congress was Mr. John D. Barry. He reports it is available as yet as to the number of delegates, organizations represented, etc. But the sponsors expect it to be larger and broader.

YOUTH SPARKS

Looking over the work of the Youth Section since the American Anti-War Congress it is clear that there has been far from sufficient work carried on against actual war preparations or shipments of munitions. There have been conferences in a number of cities, and a few demonstrations. On the whole we notice the tendency to regard the conferences as ends in themselves. Although such conferences do draw in wider number of youth are very important, there is a crying lack of work around docks from which munitions are being shipped or around factories which are actually producing war material. In Chicago there is a factory engaged in making gas masks. At Waterbury Mills, Greenburg, Pa., they make torpedo firing valves. In other cities, other deadly weapons are being made by young workers. And it is very likely that these same young fellows will be killed making use of their products.

Connected with this shortcoming is the fact that only the students seem to be active. Here it is necessary to mention the picket demonstration in front of the White House held during Christmas week by the League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League against war appropriations and the S.O.C.C.

In order to turn the attention of the Youth Section in the direction mentioned above, the National Bureau is working a plan of choosing certain factories and docks where anti-war work should be developed. The same will likely be done as regards schools and colleges in the fight against the ROTC. It would be advisable for all Youth Committees or those interested in this work to inform us of factories or firms or C.C.C.'s which should be included in the plan. News like that sent from the Waterbury Mills is also desired.

In the January issue we mentioned that the National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League had agreed to receive a committee from the Youth Section of the American League. After hearing a plea on the need of unity at present in the struggle against War and Fascism, the Y.P.S.L. do their part in bringing about a change in this decision. We know that members of the Young People's Socialist League and the League for Industrial Democracy throughout the country have found it quite possible to join this important anti-war work.

Almost every Round Table discussion conducted at the National Conference on Students in Politics held in Washington during Christmas week voted support of the American League.



Agricultural Workers and Farmers in rebellion. (Left) Strike pickets in San Joaquin Valley, California, calling Ranch Workers to join them in their cotton strike. (Right) Illinois Farm Pickets dumping milk from a truck near the city limits of Chicago.



Letter . . . To Our Readers

New York, N. Y.

February 1, 1934

Dear Friends:

About two weeks ago we wrote a personal letter to all of our subscribers. We had a very gratifying response. Now we are writing a similar letter to you who buy FIGHT at the newsstands, bookstores or meetings.

Those of us who are working on the magazine—building an informative and militant publication in the struggle against War and Fascism—are wondering what you as a reader of FIGHT are thinking about the magazine.

Write and tell us what you think of the stories and articles, the photographs and cartoons, the general make-up. We have tried to build a magazine, both in appearance and content different from most militant publications. Have we succeeded? In telling us what you like about the magazine and in making suggestions for further changes and additions, you will help us in making FIGHT a better and more effective weapon in the struggle against War and Fascism.

One thing more. You, as a reader, realize the difficulties confronting a publication such as ours. How to secure new readers is a daily problem. Have you subscribed? Will you help us get new subscriptions? By subscribing you save some money. You get the magazine on time. You help us financially. Will you subscribe immediately? Will you secure during the next two weeks, three new subscriptions? **We need your help.** We are depending upon it.

And won't you write to tell us at the same time, what you think of the magazine?

Fraternally yours,
FIGHT Against War and Fascism.

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There Are No Angels Backing Us

At the cost of personal sacrifices on the part of volunteer workers, members of our office staff, League officers and a few good friends, the work of building a United Front movement against War and Fascism has been initiated.

Organizational progress is reported from such key cities as Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco, Erie, Buffalo, etc.

But this is only a beginning. Help us penetrate into every city and farm community in the United States. We could do more organization work if we would spend less time trying to raise money for elementary necessities.

Our overhead for rent, telephone, wages, postage, stationery, comes to only five hundred dollars a month.

Will you help us pay this small overhead (unusually small for a national organization) so our energies could be released for organizational work?

Will you send us one dollar a month for the next year? Will you help us build the "invincible ranks against War and Fascism"?

Send your first dollar now and your pledge to:

**AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND
FASCISM**

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JAN 10 1934