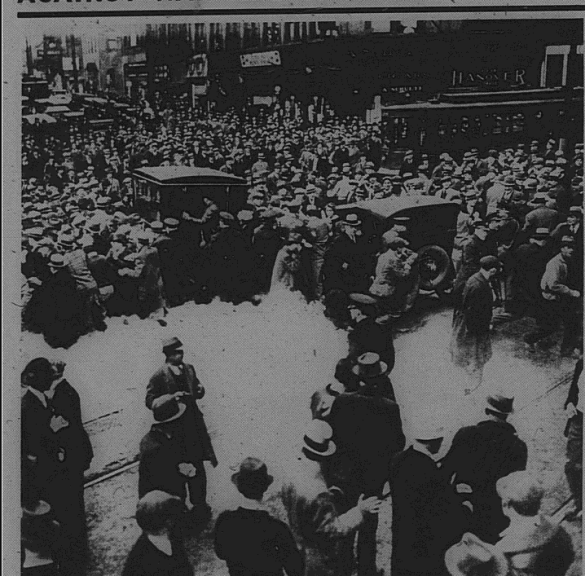


FIGHT

VOL. 2 No. 4
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AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM



GOVERNMENT BY REVOLVER, GAS AND CLUB

Plans For Legal Terror Against Labor—Pages 2 and 4

War Is—Business

By HARRY F. WARD

National Chairman, American League Against War and Fascism

THE SENATE COMMITTEE investigating the munitions industry has thrown quite a lot of light upon the tie-up between the War and Navy Departments on the one hand and private, profit-taking business on the other. The policy of the War Department, officially stated in 1928, is "to encourage the manufacture of munitions in the United States by commercial manufacturers."

In pursuit of that policy the Secretaries of War and of the Navy opposed the embargo resolution before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1928 because, to keep them in practice for a "national emergency," the munitions manufacturers must be allowed to sell freely. For the same reason government contracts for War materials are generally "split" with private firms even though government armaments and shipyards are able to do the work.

The official aid to private business goes much further. In 28 the War Department supplied the *Driggs* company with Army designs for anti-aircraft guns on which \$2,000,000 of public money had been spent, and hoped it would be successful in obtaining an order for a considerable number of the latest U. S. Army design. It is the practice for government armaments to be used for testing grounds by private manufacturers of arms, who pay the expense involved. Reports are made by government officials, some of them secret. The record shows that the arms makers have been able to get hold of these reports, and use them as a part of their sales promotion in other countries. For this purpose they also use the news reels and press reports of the pictures which correspondents are allowed to make of these tests. When foreign arms purchasing com-

missions come to this country, the War and Navy Departments further obligate the private manufacturers by having army and navy officers demonstrate their wares for them to the foreign observers on government proving grounds.

Federal Munitions Salesmen

This general practice has reached the point where the War Department frankly recognizes itself as the sales agent for private business. In 27 Assistant Secretary of War Robbins wrote to the Mr. Driggs who got the army designs for nothing, that an article published by Major G. M. Barres in Army Ordnance "should serve as very good sales literature in convincing foreign governments of the efficiency of U. S. Army anti-aircraft material." Naval and military missions to smaller countries have been used as commercial agents to get orders for home industry. Thus Peru and Colombia were trained and armed to fight each other with American methods and materials by our naval missions, with an American naval officer receiving commissions on some of the sales. Army and navy pilots have been sent to airplane manufacturers to demonstrate for them before prospective foreign purchasers. The president of Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation testified that they certainly had been helpful in making sales. He further said that in most cases with which he was familiar they were in active service or on leave "approved by the Secretary of War and Chief of the Air Corps." The climax of this part of the record reveals the sending of the flagship *Bligh* to Constantinople so that Turkish officers could board her and see the *Driggs* gun, because the sales agent found European competition so stiff that Turkey would not order until the gun had been displayed.

These various ways of using our armed forces as attachments to the sales departments of private business corporations are only a part of the interpretation of the army and big business. There is an increasingly interlocking personnel. The DuPonts have been not incorrectly described as a "semi-official" part of the government. This interpenetration of business and the armed forces is a natural and inevitable process. It was accelerated by the fact that our entry into the World War threw thousands of business men into uniform. Their influence, as well as the necessities of modern mass warfare, revolutionized the ways of our small, professional army which was made and trained on the aristocratic, Prussian type—model of 1860. This was a hangover from feudalism when War was the major sport of the aristocracy. Modern mass killing by high explosives and gases is not a knightly game but an organized business. The soldier is no

FIGHT

AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

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February

longer the social superior of the business man. He is either his subordinate or his Siamese twin. And in the latter case it is the business part of the combination that gives the orders. Was it not Pershing, in the expensively after-dinner mood, who informed his hosts: "You business men start the wars. We soldiers only finish them." Has not Sunday Bulletin recently told us that for fifteen years, as head of the marines, he served as debt collector for American finances? The next step in the process is that the army and navy are turned into drummers for private firms, carrying a suitcase full of complete instruments of death. The story of Macholus shows that even the Samurai become salesmen in the decadent period of the business era. Translated into current speech, Sherman's epigram that "war is hell" means "war is business."

The Link

Here is one of the vital connections between War and Fascism. In the declining period of equilibrium national defense is not a smoke-screen phrase for imperialist advance. It is the last defense of the profit system and the interests of the profit takers. Where a business man's army has developed, with similar minded and controlled auxiliaries in the reserves, the national guard and the American Legion, what need is there of subsidizing Fascist storm troops? It is frankly admitted by their planners that the unprecedented War preparations of this administration are as much for internal as for external purposes. In the post-World War example—the coming of the federal troops has sometimes been "welcomed" by strikers, as one degree better than the business-ified state troops. But today . . . Remember what was done to the Bonus Army in Washington. The mechanizing and chemical isolation of Warfare under the system of private profit has brought about a practical partnership between industrial control and army control.

Because of the use of the state by big business for the purpose of protecting the profit system and the interests of the investing class which is the essence of Fascism is so well developed here in the alliance between the army and the munitions industry (including steel and chemicals). It was perfectly natural for Kakob, former Chairman of the Democratic Party, when he was planning the Liberty League to write to R. M. Carpenter, retired DuPont vice-president, that not even the Mellons or the Morgans had more power than the DuPonts, and that he was the logical man "to definitely organize to protect society from the suffering which it is bound to endure if we allow the Communist element to lead society to believe . . ."

Big Business in Action

The full import of the tie-up that has been effected between the army and big business will be realized only when War is declared, or that other "national emergency" for which the mobilization plans have also been made.

(Continued on page 4) (Aries)

February

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PEACE WITH TEAR GAS

By H. C. ENGELBRECHT

Author of "One Hell of a Business," Co-Author of "Merchants of Death"

THE SENATE Munitions Committee has revealed an Army leadership which is frankly Fascist in character. In "the next war" these Army authorities would virtually abolish the rights of the workmen, "because you can't have two bosses in a war," while they would gladly countenance "reasonable profits" by the War industries.

This is nothing new. Every student of labor history knows that the War Department placed armories in the great industrial centers after the great struggles of 1857 and that military men have published instructions and pamphlets on "the strategy of street fighting" and on "riots in cities and their suppression."

A New Weapon Against Workers

It remained for the allies of the Army and Navy, the munitions makers, to introduce new elements into the conflict between Capital and Labor. This they did by the invention and widespread sale of tear and vomiting gases. There was some debate at the Senate hearings as to whether these gases may properly be listed as munitions. It was pointed out on the one hand that these gases originated in War and that the guiding spirits of the gas companies never tired in their advertising to emphasize their connections with the military departments of the U. S. Government. This promotion material presents these manufacturers in military uniforms, reproduces in photographs the equipment of military men, etc. But whatever the value of these gases in international War, there can be no doubt as to their effectiveness in industrial War.

The salesmen of these gases tend to emphasize the "humanitarian character" of their wares. In Macholus's Cuba some 3,000 people were shot down by rifles and machine guns, while the introduction of tear and irritating gases caused virtually no casualties at all. An American author brought these gases to India again purely out of "humanitarian" concern for the Indian people. A missionary sold them in Ecuador and his superiors refused to accept his resignation because he had been animated by "humanitarian motives."



Woodcut by Lloyd Wood

ON WINGS OF GLORY

Yet there is no doubt as to the effectiveness of these gases. Said the president of these companies: "When that tear gas hits you, no matter what you are doing you will want to do something else." The Washington correspondents reported at the time of the Bonus March under Hoover that the valiant charge of the soldiers with tear gas against the unarmed bonus army caused the death of two babies, but this was denied by the manufacturers. The last years of labor conflict demonstrate clearly the effectiveness of this new weapon. It does the job of dispersing pickets and strikers with magnificent impartiality.

Neutrality?

Curiously enough, the gas manufacturers depart from the widely-touted impartiality of the munitions makers by selling only on the side of "law and order." In international sale of munitions they sell to both sides even in times of War, because they "want to preserve their neutrality" but in industrial War they sell only to the "proper authorities." These authorities include the police, banks, armored car companies, "large industrial corporations and leading law enforcement agencies." That means that these companies will sell to the great industrialists and to strike-breakers as well as to the police. In no strike, as yet, have the strikers been equipped with these gases.

The extent of sales made by these industrialists in times of strikes may be seen from the following figures supplied by one of them. In the Toledo strike this company's sales amounted to \$8,000; in the San Francisco general strike, \$9,000; in Youngstown, \$25,000; in Birmingham, \$75,000. This same company has about sixty agents in all parts of the country on the lookout for trouble—and business. Sometimes these salesmen encounter anti-gas legislation. In that case they are informed by headquarters that such legislation was "usually sponsored by radical leaders who wish to prohibit the use of tear gas against communistic or labor demonstrations."

Dental Work on Ten Commandments

Tear and irritating gases have made the suppression of picketing and labor demonstrations a bit easier. The old method of machine gun slaughter causes too much resentment and publicity, the new way avoids all this and is just as effective. And the manufacturers of these gases understand the needs of industry, may be seen from a catalogue item describing a shoulder gas gun. It reads: "If this gas does not render society inhospitable, it renders it less vulnerable, and if, like the atom, it can be employed by the bad against the good, it is a great improvement and helps to put more teeth into the Ten Commandments." *Sapient!*



Illustration by Hugo Gillett

A WALL OF IRON!

HAVE YOU ever been hungry? Have you ever been on strike? Have you ever been in search of a job, week in and week out? Have you ever lost a son, husband, brother or sweetheart in War? Have you, after years of hard work, lost your home or farm? If you have, then you may have some inkling of the talk now going on in Wall Street, in party houses, in Big Business offices. And it is more than talk. It is a specific and definite plan of action.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

For more than five years the machine known as Big Business has been breaking down. Millions of men and women are unemployed and hungry. Millions of farmers have been and are being evicted from their farms or are wondering how much longer they can hold on. Millions of small business men and professionals are wondering how much longer THEY can hold on. These dissatisfied millions are a real danger to the country. The ruling class are men who own all the wealth of the country. The ruling class are wondering how much longer the common people are going to stand for hunger, unemployment and insecurity. They are forming class, see the signs of the time.

The bankers and industrialists have therefore formulated a plan of action.

And this is their plan.

Under the pretense of a "red" scare or stopping "un-American activities" they intend to enact laws to stop the common people from doing anything about the miserable conditions they are in. They, the bankers and big business men, will propose federal legislation at this session of Congress so we, the workers, farmers, and the common people will "take it lying down."

They propose to pass a sedition law so they can jail us if we belong to any organization which advocates a government of and by the common people.

They propose to exclude from the mails any newspaper, maga-

zine or book which they don't like. The American Civil Liberties Union's recent report states that "a vigorous movement is now being conducted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, patriotic societies and the Hearst press to enact legislation aimed at freedom of speech and press."

They propose to enact laws to stop us workers and farmers from asking a national government or soldier not to shoot our fathers and brothers when they are out on strike. (This under pretense of national defense.)

They propose to deport our foreign-born workers who fight side by side with American-born workers for a decent standard of living. (They never deport foreign-born scabs—they only deport foreign-born agitators.)

They propose to stop us from fighting against War.

They propose to add a spying department to the Federal government so they will be able to go into our unions and homes, stool-gang and search without warrant.

What are we going to do about it?

We must unite and fight this legislation. We must unite on one program with one plan:

FREE PRESS, FREE SPEECH, FREE ASSEMBLY, THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE FOR THE WORKERS, FARMERS AND THE COMMON PEOPLE WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

We workers, farmers, housewives, middle-class people must form an irrepressible line in defense of our rights. Whoever stands against these rights is an enemy of the people.

We must organize mass protest meetings. We must tell our Congressmen and Senators what we think of it. We must tell our unions, granges, locals, churches, clubs, chapters and organize and demand of Washington that this legislation shall not pass.

We workers, housewives, professionals, farmers must in critical moment form a wall of iron around our hard earned rights and fight for these rights.

THE "MARCH OF THE 47"

By JOSEPHINE FENWICK

THE "March of the Forty-Seven" took place in the hectic arrangements of the Austrian working-class against advancing Fascism in those bitter days of February, 1934—days that evoked the tears and cheers of the whole world. The *Schutzbund*, the workers' defense organization, had taken the railroad station at Floridsdorf, a working class quarter on the outskirts of Vienna. One detachment prepared to meet attack at a bridgehead near the station. Another held itself ready to withstand a siege of the station itself. The story of their fight and the orderly retreat of the Forty-Seven to the Czechoslovak frontier is told in detail by Heinz Roscher, commandant of the Floridsdorf regiment, in the recent pamphlet, *After the Defeat Before the Victory*.

The counter attack of the Fascist forces began early in the morning with the bursting of a shell right in the middle of the waiting room. For a few moments the fragments of the walls, beams, were hurled into the air. An enormous hole yawned in the ceiling. Karl Stern, commandant of the station, called out, "Anybody hurt?" "No one!" the men yelled back, and they again took possession of the waiting room, of which one wall had been completely demolished and from which a big stove three meters high had been blown onto the platform. They repulsed attack after attack. Finally, when an armored car which had come on the scene without the attack ceased, with nothing but the collar of the station left whole. In this collar cowered seventy Fascist prisoners, who trembled for their lives. Later in the evening the *Schutzbund* freed them, unharmed.

All night long racket, burst at ten to fifteen minute intervals. Nobody slept. A grenade fell on a stack and boxes of cigarettes and cigars rolled out. The brave workers of the *Schutzbund*, without food, without sleep, cold, at least, had tobacco. They strutted about with cigars in their mouths. To many of them, long unemployed, the evening the *Schutzbund* freed them, unharmed.



Dread workers on the streets of Vienna.

But at eight o'clock in the morning a general attack developed with armored cars and artillery. At last the counter was given to evacuate the station. Stern, himself with a few faithful comrades covered the retreat of the station. "To them came a certain labor functionary to urge them to surrender to the Fascists, 'who would certainly let them go free' for they admired their courage." But the bold section of the *Schutzbund* decided to try the march for freedom to the Czechoslovak frontier. That their decision not to trust either their enemies or their misleaders was abundantly demonstrated by subsequent events. They were sixty-five when they set out; forty-seven when they arrived at the frontier fifteen hours later. The march of these men, exhausted by two days and nights of fighting, weighed down with guns, tormented by hunger and thirst, hunted and shot at by armored tanks and cars, is an epic in the struggles of the Austrian working-class.

Near Spassbrunn they met a bread truck. The driver was on his return trip and he had only six loaves of bread left. But even that to suffer for it—and money was just what they didn't have. Pockets were emptied of their last miserably coins and the loaves were divided. The march continued along the embankment of a railroad. An armored train followed them "like a serpent" bombarded them, but in vain. Further on nine companies of the *Heimwehr* sought to har their march. They had to cut a path and at every three machine guns the *Heimwehr* hovers took to their heels. Another supposed by armored train turned out to be only a passenger train, with the faces of the passengers lining the windows in fright. Word had gone out that a heavily armed detach-

ment of the *Schutzbund* was crossing the canal and destroying everything in sight. A column of fifteen armored cars was drawn around them, but rolled away, probably to seek reinforcements. A skirmish took place in a wood, but the enemy retired before the fire from the rapidly diminishing ammunition of the *Reds*. The men suffered much from thirst. At last they came to some springs, but no one had they pushed back their helmets to drink than a police car dashed up. Although a Fascist bullet hit the back of one of the *Reds*, no one was hurt.

But hunger, thirst, exhaustion, were breaking the spirit of many. Some moved with mud was not enough to assuage thirst. They had no compass, no guide, and night was falling. For the first and last time on the march, they made for a farmhouse, where they drank their fill of water. Then, shades adning, heads drooping, they set out again. When they approached a village where there might be some of the *Heimwehr*, they charged a peasant woman to spread the news that they would demolish the village if any action were undertaken against them. The appearance of the men, unshaven, unwashed, covered with dirt and sweat, seemed to bear out this threat. They were unnoted.

Once, in crossing a railroad embankment, a comrade who was carrying a machine gun tripped and fell. A part of the mechanism was lost and could not be recovered in the dark, overcast winter night. The gun was abandoned.

The fear grew ever stronger that they might have lost their way, might even be wandering in a circle. Suddenly they found themselves at the edge of an irrigation canal, completely frozen over, and with steep icy banks. They had to cut a path and attempt the descent. There was a stangled cry. One of the advance guard made a mistake and fell into the canal up to his waist. The force of the fall cracked the ice the whole width of the canal, and the men, car-

Anti-Fascists tried up against a court yard wall of the Vienna police headquarters as they are questioned, searched and jailed.



One of the men the Austrian working class elected and elected by the Austrian working class and the Austrian working class.

And now the march continued in a heavy gauntlet. The men had not slept in almost twenty hours and had scarcely eaten or drunk. They had marched practically forty-seven miles for fifteen hours at a stretch, bearing hundreds of pounds on their aching shoulders. An auto lighted up the ground with its headlights. "The men dropped to the ground. The car rumbled. The men lay down to rest. When the young commander, Zarteli, gave the order to go forward, one man threatened to kill him and the others, refused to get up. It was only with the greatest difficulty that fifteen of them got under way. It took them forty minutes to make the mile that brought them, at last, to the frontier river which was the Czechoslovak frontier. Then they retraced their steps to their comrades. By means of threats and even, of actual violence, they got them onto their feet. On the fifteenth of February, at twelve-thirty, midnight, forty-seven men reached the frontier. Eighbors of the original sixty-five had committed suicide. Meanwhile, in Vienna, in the Goethe Quarter, the struggle had continued. The fierce fight, all unknown to the combatants, helped to cover the march of the forty-seven to freedom, and to a future victory.

Soon, They Will March Back

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Courage, Courage!

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rying their guns, had to wade through the icy water. They lost a good bit of their ammunition, and, for some time after, their pants were frozen stiff.

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"WHITHER?" BOOKS

By EDWIN BERRY BURGM

Associate Professor of English, New York University

DURING and after the World War, the United States produced little or no literature that was against War. We had as parallels to Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* or Barbusse's *Under Fire*. On the contrary, our soldier authors turned out other sensational narratives like Emery's *Over the Top* or sentimental histories extolling War's superficial picturesqueness. I have often wished that the comic hostility to oppression, masking a love of personal freedom which makes Cummings' *Enormous Room* such good and profitable reading had been applied not to prison life but to that of the war trenches. Instead, the nearest that we got was *Two Passed Three Soldiers*, a novel that was excellent for its revelation of the human values in the common soldier and for its warm atmosphere of comradeship in the rank and file. But this novel was not, after all, specifically directed against War itself.

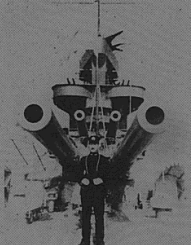
Exposing Fascist Methods

The years since have seen the growth of a considerable amount of literature which, if it is not against War, is at least against Fascism. Indeed, one can say that whatever its political bias, almost every working class novel one reads is either directly or indirectly against Fascism. At the same time that these novels lay bare the misery and poverty of the laboring class, they do not fail to show the Fascist methods which are more and more often being employed against the workers' constitutional right to strike and to picket is near to achieving its goal. Novels like Luppkin's *To Make My Bread* and Rollin's *The Shadow Before*, and even Herby's *The Discontented Wain and Wain*, Frank's *The Death and Birth of David Marked*, though they do not predict Fascism, disclose very clearly the tendency of industrialism to resort to Fascist tactics when left to itself, when not restrained by

abstract principles are enjoying something very like a contact with actual experience. He begins to look about him as he walks the streets. He takes his generalities out of the closet and begins to use them.

Abnormal and Unreal

To construct this literature there has not come into existence any body of creative literature (as opposed to critical articles and essays) that can be called directly Fascist. This is not surprising. Fascism forces towards the past, under conditions which many of us believe make its revival impossible. Neither Germany nor Italy has been able to promote any literature presenting the contemporary Fascist society without making it utterly grotesque. As a rule, and when it has any aesthetic quality whatever, literature under Fascism is a distraction. It drives into the exceptional, the abnormal, or it flies on the familiar wings of romance away from the reality of the present world. For our literature in the United States, as John Strachey has pointed out, is already getting its share. The poems of Archibald MacLeish, though they reject the present, seem so disgusting and unpoetic, are willing to go back to the days of ragged Warfare in the settlement of the west, and still further to the glories of conquest under Cortez. The novels of Thornton Wilder isolate certain anachronistic and ahistorical moments from the same distant past or the more remote academe of ancient Rome. What Mr. Strachey did not say, probably felt that he need not say, was that we have always had this sort of literature. There is a wholesome recurring tendency in the fact that so many of our generation use their and reject this nostalgia for a past which many of us are convinced was much less real in the reality, and which, in any case, cannot be brought back unless we wish gloriously and courageously to destroy the whole structure of industrialism. Our fathers, when they were fascists, did not see so clearly. If we now recognize that our most popular magazine should in stories that are thinly disguised advertisements to join the army or the navy, it is not that they have changed. It is we. The growing number of persons who are not merely sentimental pacifists, but see the implications of War and Fascism wherever they occur, whether in life or in art, here is the bulwark against the violence of these enemies of civilization that can be depended on.



The new Communist-Chief of the Japanese Navy, Sushichi Tokohashi, who is making full opportunistic preparations for the coming, so-called "emergency period" of 1935-40.

The National Youth Congress held in Washington the first part of January called for a program of action for American Youth to help maintain peace and democracy in War, April 6, in all colleges and universities, to have numerous parades and demonstrations in every city on May 30th, protesting increasing War Preparedness and Fascist Activity. A campaign designed to bring pressure on the Senators and Congressmen to pass the *Warren Transportation and Social Insurance Bill* (H.R. 2827) by holding hearings on conditions of youth in industry and agriculture was adopted. The Second American Youth Congress will be held in Detroit in the latter part of June. Address all inquiries to the American Youth Congress, 112 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y.

Union of South Africa	45 percent increase
Germany	58 "
Italy	17 "
Japan	19 "
Sweden	10 "
Switzerland	27 "

A GENERAL'S GIFT

By M. B. SCHNAPPER

Let us permit Professor Hensch to draw the lesson from these facts:

"This war news death not only among the combatants but to a formidable degree also among civilians; it kills not only men but also women, not only young adults but also children and old people, not only persons in health but also the sick; it kills today more than across oceans, not only in the belligerent countries but also in the neutral countries having relations with the countries at war. Modern warfare is the affair, therefore, not of the belligerents alone but of humanity as a whole. (Our emphasis.)"

Organize!

Therefore also, but with ten, a hundred, a thousand-fold emphasis, the fight against War and Fascism is the affair, not of isolated people, liberal or even radical groups agitating by fits and starts and with no disciplined coordination, but of humanity, of organized humanity as a whole.

WOODROW WILSON

(Continued from page 8)

"If there is unquestionable advantage," wrote General Johnson in this report of ten years ago, "to Government participation in national business, not as a prison master but as a force for coordination and cooperation and unification of American business in an efficient national system, then it would be blunder to let this War experience pass into history with nothing more than its final word of commendation and farewell."

"The 'outstanding' lessons applicable to peace" noted in Johnson's War report are the very essence of NIA.

1. Increase of industrial efficiency through systematic cooperation within each trade, directed from a central agency.
2. Necessity of planning comprehensive statistics of resources and facilities.
3. Welcoming attitude of American industry to governmental guidance in a

"Our object now, as then, it is vindicated, the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purposes and of actions as will henceforth ensure the observance of these principles. . . .

"That the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her she can do no other."

OFFICIAL proof of the military character of the NIA has been obtained by the Senate Nominations Committee. The following significant facts have been uncovered by the Committee:

1. The NIA is an outgrowth of the War Industries Board.
2. General Johnson laid down the general outlines of the NIA in a report to the War Department.
3. NIA codes were written to facilitate the War Department's plans for wartime mobilization of industry.
4. Army officers were put in key positions in the NIA to see to it that the codes fitted snugly into the War Department's plans.

"friendly, advisory and cooperative," said Colonel of labor.

Use of War material industries.

Testifying in behalf of the War Department before the Nye Committee, Colonel Charles T. Harris, director of the War Planning Division and of the industrial mobilization program, made several significant admissions.

The first admission is that NIA will serve to expedite War plans. Referring to the utilization of NIA for War purposes, Colonel Harris stated: "We have given a great deal of study to that, and we think codes and code authorities would be of great benefit to our plans. We are planning to utilize the advantages of the NIA."

Colonel Harris admitted that NIA labor administrators and code authorities would "unquestionably" aid the War Department's plans. He pointed out that NIA labor administrators would in wartime fix a maximum wage for workers just as price fixing committees or code authorities would fix industrial prices.

The War Department has assigned twenty-one officers of the NIA staff, partly, according to Colonel Harris, in order "to permit them to make studies and observations of value in the perfecting of the industrial mobilization plans." Nineteen of these officers are Administration representatives on code authorities representing nineteen basic industries, while the other two have been assigned in the view of the present NIA Administrator.

Making Capitalism "Efficient"

According to evidence held by the Senate Nominations Committee, General Johnson planned the entire NIA in a report ten years ago to the War Industries Board of which he was a member. Impeachment by General Johnson's plan, President Roosevelt naturally made its author the chief administrator of NIA.

The One-Over

Let's give General Johnson and a few of his NIA military muckmucks the one-over. He's not one of those Generals who die in bed. He'll probably be stretched across the floor of a Wall Street or munitions factory office when the Big General calls for him.

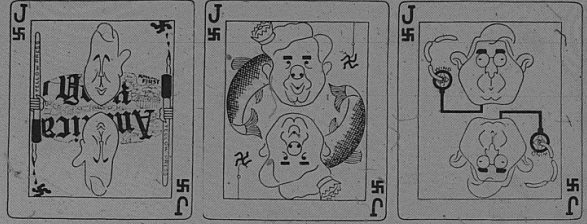
The General was best described once in the

(Continued on page 10)

of the American flag on every excess and backed the Allies (and Wall Street, and the Government and circulation) to the end of the War. He has been by turns anti-English, anti-German, anti-Mexican, anti-Japanese, as it suited his private fortunes and the sales of his papers and other interests. Recently, after extended conference with Adolf Hitler, he returned to the United States to launch an anti-Red campaign in his press and on the radio. He has tried to create a lynch spirit against radicals, to trap and frame school and college teachers and students. His obvious aim is to create an anti-Red panic and reign of terror and then to extend this to a downright Fascist suppression of trade unions and working class parties, civil rights and the establishment of a Capitalist dictatorship, based, if not headed, by himself.

In a sane society, opposed to War and Fascism, Heart would be committed as a measure of health and safety.

Gen Tom Money in prison as "the eye of the foot" as the U. S. Navy states this demonstration of imperialist power at San Francisco

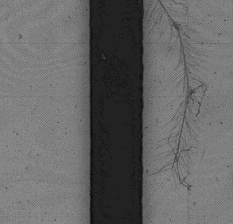


THREE OF A KIND

By BLACK TAYLOR

HUEY LONG inherited millions, stolen by his father from the natural resources of America. Since the days when just out of Harvard, he copied Pulitzer's well-known journalism and made it twice as yellow, he has been consistent, faithful and loyal to his own perverted genius. Known all over the world as a faker, a liar, a War-maker, a deliberate poisoner of public opinion, he has been able, because of his inherited wealth, to remain at large and in control of news services, a chain of newspapers, feature services and magazines, news-reels and film companies. Even "liberal" capitalists tolerate him because his money is sacred and powerful, and because he has made himself useful to capitalism. He steamed up the War with Spain which resulted in the capture of Cuba and the Philippines for American capital; he duped the millions of immigrant workers who came here in the early years of the century after opposing the Allied-imperialist powers (for circulation purposes) up to 1917; he ordered all his editors to use the American flag on every excess and backed the Allies (and Wall Street, and the Government and circulation) to the end of the War. He has been by turns anti-English, anti-German, anti-Mexican, anti-Japanese, as it suited his private fortunes and the sales of his papers and other interests. Recently, after extended conference with Adolf Hitler, he returned to the United States to launch an anti-Red campaign in his press and on the radio. He has tried to create a lynch spirit against radicals, to trap and frame school and college teachers and students. His obvious aim is to create an anti-Red panic and reign of terror and then to extend this to a downright Fascist suppression of trade unions and working class parties, civil rights and the establishment of a Capitalist dictatorship, based, if not headed, by himself.

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Drawing by Theodore Schickel

By BLACK TAYLOR

AT PRESENT, Father Coughlin has it over Huey Long and Heart for at least two reasons. First, he's riding on Roosevelt's coat-tails; second, many of his possible radio audience of 30,000,000 (23 states) think he's on the level because he's a Man of God. A lot of people may be persuaded to trail with Long and Heart on the theory that, although neither can be trusted, they're smart enough to deliver *something*. But Father Coughlin—here's an honest man! Yaw! Yaw! Here's the pants of Cardinal O'Connell one week tells Roosevelt where he's been in the next; talks about Morgan and Mellon as Public Enemies Nos. 1 and 2; is organizing the Common People into his Union for Social Justice to get—"What's a share of the profits?" How? By telling the Government to walk into the wildcat's house and say: "Nice little, give the Common People more to eat." He's all for giving the workers a fair deal, how? No strikes. He is against unions! The Government just steps in and tells the employees to toe the line—the workers and please give them an annual wage." He's against War, but he says, "So ought to have twice as many planes as the Secretary of War asked for. Through his secretary, he bought 500,000 ounces of silver and, when Roosevelt, listening to the hard money bankers, didn't come through on time with inflation, the Roosevelt Father denounced Nazism as an enemy of "crucible silver." Patriotic for profit, that's Coughlin. The danger is not that he may cut the bottom of his frock and try to become an American Mussolini, but that he may line up a few million dissatisfied American workers (confuse the issues) and sell them down the river to the highest Fascist bidder, so they can "share the profits" of forced labor, sweated wages scales or in time of War, be privileged to die with the name of the shirt of the Little Flower on their lips. Already he's doing this in a small way. His "critic" support of Roosevelt makes the most reliable "radical" stooge the President has.

Thirteen years later the barnacle-infested hull was exposed. Calsons snuck around the wreck permitted the water to be drained and the hull and its immediate surroundings examined at leisure in the glare of a triple sun. A second board of inquiry considered the evidence but, while its findings sustained the verdict of the earlier investigation, its conclusions differed in several important points.

Naval opinion in the twenties refused to believe that a ship's magazine would explode spontaneously. Spontaneous ignition of powder was unknown in the annals of the old navy. Combustion and explosion in coal bunkers was an accepted possibility, inapplicable because the *Maine* carried anthracite. Detonation of a magazine in naval circles implied culpability of the ship's personnel, for magazines were surrounded by such precautions that it was believed only the grossest negligence could permit an accident. Furthermore, it was not considered possible that the outer plates of a vessel could be nicked inward by the vacuum of a blast; they must be driven outward.

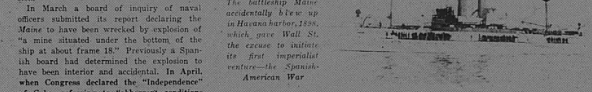
"REMEMBER THE MAINE"

By A. B. SEAMAN

Thirty-seven years ago this month Wall Street initiated its first large scale imperialist venture. The result was the Spanish-American War. Official propaganda and its press (especially Mr. Hearst) managed very ably to cover up the real issues at stake. This article exploits the main slogan of that War—*Remember*.

AT TENDING every conflict between nations is a propaganda campaign, dealing atrocities perpetrated by the "victors." When, at 10 in the evening of February 15, 1898, the *Maine* blew up in Havana harbor with the loss of 260 men, the catastrophe at once was declared to be the result of a deliberate act. News dispatches of February 16, openly charged Spain with the responsibility. The acting commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was quoted: "It is impossible for the blowing up of the *Maine* to have been due to an accident." The following Sunday, February 20, a leading paper presented an opinion in a heated tone from Captain Zelevski, army artillery expert, who, after admitting that "with the meager accounts at hand a definite final judgment can not well be formed," concluded that the vessel perished from a mine explosion.

In March a board of inquiry of naval officers submitted its report declaring the *Maine* to have been wrecked by explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about fathoms 18." Previously a Spanish board had determined the explosion to have been interior and accidental. In April, when Congress declared the "Independence" of Cuba, referring to "abhorrent conditions culminating in the destruction of a United States battleship," REMEMBER THE MAINE! became the battle cry.



The battleship Maine accidentally blew up in Havana harbor, 1898, which gave Wall St. the cause to initiate its first imperialist venture—the Spanish-American War

The Truth Comes Out

Thirteen years later the barnacle-infested hull was exposed. Calsons snuck around the wreck permitted the water to be drained and the hull and its immediate surroundings examined at leisure in the glare of a triple sun. A second board of inquiry considered the evidence but, while its findings sustained the verdict of the earlier investigation, its conclusions differed in several important points.

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Explosion, similar in description, equal in effect, have effected several warships under conditions precluding any but accidental means, known to be restricted to the magazines and presenting results as to hull demolition disproving the theory that internal blast must necessarily blast outward every portion of a ship's keel or plating.

Peace-Time Hazards for Sailors

Experiences and experiments have proven beyond question that explosive of the nature of those carried by *mine-of-war* of the *Maine*'s period will deteriorate and detonate spontaneously. France was first to learn this

Disaster struck the Liberty September 25, 1911. The first fire broke out at 5:31 a.m., followed by serious explosions culminating in the detonation of the main forward magazine at 5:33. The Liberty sank, having taken the lives of 141 of its crew and 41 men from other vessels. A French naval board declared this catastrophe due to ammunition spontaneously taking fire. In 1921 the wreck was raised. While powder still remaining in one of the unexploded magazines was being taken ashore, after ten years under the sea, it burst into flame.

Japan's historic battleship *Mikasa*, flagship in the Russian War, sank after a series of explosions shortly after peace was declared.

Spontaneous ignition in magazines was the cause reported by the investigators.

During the World War several ships were lost by explosions accepted as wholly accidental. In the case of the German cruiser Karlsruhe no other explanation is feasible. This raider, one of the German commerce destroyers at sea when hostilities began, had seemingly eluded the British combusters to ensnare her. Raising operations in the South Atlantic had been conducted to a satisfactory close. November 4, 1914, she was nearing Barbados. The sun was setting upon a calm sea. As the cruiser was gaily and good cheer as the crew gathered on the forecastle to enjoy the music of the band. The happy moment was terminated by a detonation that rent the ship asunder. With the shattered forward portion went down 251 officers and men.

The British battleship Delaware was obliterated November 28, 1914, by explosion following accidental ignition of ammunition while filling magazines at Seaboard. Only twelve survived among 750 men manning her. Fire broke out in the magazine of the monitor Clifton, anchored in Dover harbor, September 16, 1915. To avoid disaster to the city two torpedoes were fired into the island, which disappeared with a number of its complement.

The minesweeper Princess Irene was destroyed May 27, 1915, by an explosion of great violence at Seaboard. Several small explosions preceded the final one from which flames ascended to an estimated height of two miles. Papers from the ship were found ten miles away. Between 1915 and 1918 the cruiser Natal, battleship Vanguard, and two Japanese capital craft, Fusuba and Kurohito, were victims of internal explosions suggested by originating through ammunition combustion.

The Covered Lie

These losses, coupled with experiments, especially in France, prove the possibility of spontaneous ignition of deteriorated explosives. But in the archives at Washington, Spain remains content, and similar sentiment sent the young men of '98 to battle with the War—REMEMBER THE MAINE!



Boston Police using tear gas guns as workers demonstrate on historic Boston Common. Manifesto writers catalogue describing gas guns reads: "It is a great persuader and helps to put more teeth into the Ten Commandments."

GUNS AND CASTOR OIL

Certainly people used to make little of bodily suffering which they could not stand at all today, such as fugitives of five hundred lashes. . . . no civilization based on the avoidance of suffering in an empty and hollow effort."—Verwood, Foreword to "American Review," Fascist Journal.

"This is my university. I can fire a thousand of these students, and get ten thousand in place of them, any time I feel like it."—Hans Loep, in Louisiana State University.

John Strabey, English author and lecturer, arrived in this country on Tuesday. He had hardly stepped ashore from the steamship Aquitania when he said of President Roosevelt and the latter's program, "He is politically clever, but the inevitable result will be disastrous." This man should be ordered to leave the country at once, with the forfeiture, as the law provides, as the instant alternative."—from an editorial in the Herald newspaper.

"A middle-aged man can drive a tank as well as anybody. In the next war the oldest people should drive the fastest mechanized units. Graybeards should constitute the storm troops. . . . Science has made war a much more suitable occupation for middle-aged people than it was in 1914."—Dr. Herbert Leviathan, President, British Institute of Chemical Engineers.

"The time is ripe for an alliance of all forces latent upon the business of recovery. In such an alliance will be found business and banking, agriculture and industry, and labor and capital. What an All-American team that is!"—President, Roosevelt before American Bankers Association.

WAR IS—BUSINESS

(Continued from page two)

Then the financiers and industrialists whom Roosevelt has appointed on Councils, Advisory and Administrative Boards will show what they are there for. The workers will find themselves under a War labor administrative board on which they will have either no representation or no effective voice.

The administrator is to be "an outstanding industrial leader." The losses will grow orders as Army officers. There will be no comfort from an illusory "A." "You can't have two bosses in time of war," Colonel Harbo told the Nye Committee. A vital part of this mobilization plan is the merger of all telegraph, cable and radio corporations which the Federal Communications Commission is recommending to Congress with the backing of the White House and the War Department. This is an Army and Navy plan for a coordinated communications organization that can be taken over and operated by the (business man's) government in time of national emergency.

Their planning board recommends that "the communications companies' operators should be trained in military requirements and the personnel should be in the enlisted-or commissioned ranks."

The whole plan which gives virtual control of the life of the nation to a big business-army coalition is all ready to be jammed through Congress in the emotional intoxication occasioned by the declaration of War. Along with the rest of the use of the state for the protection of the profit system it reveals clearly the Fascist nature of our present conduct.

And it will work—until the workers of all sorts, decide differently.

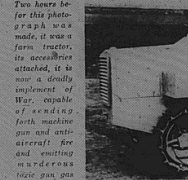


Boston Police using tear gas guns as workers demonstrate on historic Boston Common. Manifesto writers catalogue describing gas guns reads: "It is a great persuader and helps to put more teeth into the Ten Commandments."

"God has made it quite clear that to insure peace there must be at least readiness for war!"—Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodworth, U. S. N.

"I say to the whole civilized world that we will defend the lira to the last breath, to the last drop of blood!"—Mussolini at Pesaro Italy.

A new weapon. Two hours before this photograph was made, it was a farm tractor.



It is necessary, attacked, it is now a deadly implement of War, capable of sending forth machine gun and anti-aircraft fire and emitting murderous bursts of gas.

THE GIFT

(Continued from page ten)

Army Ordnance, American munitions organization, is no stranger to those who are engaged in American munitions operations in the World War, nor is he less known to all friends of the Army."

An old hand at government by revolvers, General Johnson has been equally well versed in the technique of mass suppression, both domestic and foreign. He learned the elements of imperialism while stationed as a second lieutenant in the Philippines from 1907 to 1909. In 1916 he was with General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico as a Judge Advocate. That little episode of blood and adventure was imperialist after his own heart.

In March, 1918, he became a full-fledged Brigadier-General. In this last capacity, he organized and directed the purchase and supply bureau of the General Staff, and so came in contact with the big War industrialists.

Johnson was a member of the War Industries Board when Harvey Burrell was its chairman. A life-long friendship developed between these two doves of peace, and today they sit side by side on Roosevelt's new commission which is going to "take the profit out of War."

General Johnson sees the distinction of drawing up the rules and policies for the selective army draft in 1915—a draft which, of course, didn't affect him in the least. And when the General wasn't drafting them by force, he was battling them with military propaganda, injected in his pulp novels, Williams of West Point, and Williams Service. Reports of this propaganda

in industry and in the honor; and to enlist the youth, especially those who, by the crisis, have been deprived of training in the industries and are therefore more susceptible to Fascist and War propaganda.

To give effective international support to all workers and anti-War fighters against their own imperialist governments; and to all who suffer under and struggle against the Fascist State.

To form committees of action against War and Fascism in every important center and industry, particularly in the basic War industries; to secure the support for this program of all organizations seeking to prevent War, paying special attention to labor, veteran, unemployed and farmer organizations.

National, state and city organizations of the League shall carry out these objectives through educational propaganda, action by mass meetings, demonstrations, picketing and political pressure on legislative and administrative officials. Every emergency calling for action shall be met by national committees uniting all our forces in common resistance to these allied destroyers of mankind—War and Fascism.

To demand the transfer of all War funds to relief of the unemployed, the distressed farmers and those deprived of education and the social services.

To expose everywhere the extensive preparations for war, being carried on under the guise of adding "national recovery."

To win the armed forces to the support of the program.

To call for our program the women

drivel are busy today gathering in new "masses" and victims.

Other Birds

If Johnson was "no stranger to the munitions makers," Major-General C. C. Williams, Deputy Administrator in the NIA, was their life-long friend. He was connected with the War concerns ever since, in 1916, he joined the Punitive Expedition into Mexico as a munitions officer. During the World War he was Chief Ordnance Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces.

When Williams retired from the Army a few years ago, General Crowell, president of the Army Ordnance Association, paid him the tribute of his being the personification of the slogan "putting government into business." Crowell went on in ecstasy: "The best of his accomplishments, in my judgment, was the zeal with which he nurtured the infant prodigy, Industrial Preparedness. The World War proved modern munitionment essentially to be an industrial problem. No one accepted that conclusion more completely than General Williams, and no one endeavoring to apply it with more understanding."

When Williams joined the NRA, he chose as his aide another munitions officer, Major General C. E. Baxter, formerly executive of the Army Ordnance Association and editor of Army Ordnance.

Another officer who joined the NRA in the role of an assistant deputy administrator is Lieutenant Col. George Stuart Brady, a former executive of the Union and Royal typewriter companies and—would you believe it?—the Wheelbarrow Repeating Arms.

After the war, Brady got a taste of imperialism as American Trade Commissioner to Argentina. Prior to joining NRA he was a consultant engineer of Wall Street firms. And there are only a few of the cords which bind the Blue Eagle to the Industrial Mobilization Plan.

The League's Program

- 1. To work towards the stopping of the manufacture and transport of munitions and all other materials essential to the conduct of War through mass demonstrations, picketing and strikes; to likewise withdraw the professionals from the service of the War machine and to enlist them in agitation and educational propaganda against War and every aspect of Fascism.
- 2. To expose everywhere the extensive preparations for war, being carried on under the guise of adding "national recovery."
- 3. To demand the transfer of all War funds to relief of the unemployed, the distressed farmers and those deprived of education and the social services.
- 4. To expose the policies of American imperialism in the Far East, in Latin America and throughout the world; to support the struggles of all colonial peoples against the imperialist policies of exploitation and armed aggression.
- 5. To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union and especially the proposals for total and universal disarmament, which today with the support of masses in all countries constitute the clearest and most effective opposition to War throughout the world.
- 6. To oppose all developments leading to Fascism in this country and abroad, especially in Germany and other countries under Fascist dictatorship; to oppose the increasingly widespread use of the armed forces against the workers, farmers and the special terrorists and oppression of Negroes in their attempts to maintain a decent standard of living; to mobilize aggressive defense of the civil liberties of these groups and to stop the growing Fascist trend of our so-called "democratic" government.
- 7. To win the armed forces to the support of the program.
- 8. To call for our program the women



By IDA DAILES

Administration Secretary

THE PITTSBURGH Chapter is establishing an office headquarters. A committee to develop trade union work is making headway. In this field we have already drawn local leading trade unionists into the League work. An active functioning Research Bureau is gathering material for a pamphlet on Nazi activities in that locality. East Pittsburgh, an industrial suburb of Pittsburgh, has just formed a branch of the League. They are concentrating on a three-point program for the immediate future: membership drive; affiliation with Pittsburgh Chapter; developing the united front among organizations in the Turtle Creek and West-Ingush Valley area.

In the important shoe center of Bisphenon, N. Y., a branch of the League has just been established. At the first meeting, addressed by Fred Beckwith, member of the National Executive Committee of the League, 35 membership applications were received and many copies of FIGHT sold.

A branch of two hundred members has been established in the community of Leominster, Mass. Meetings are well attended and the Secretary expects the work to expand.

Baltimore, Md., is extending its organization. Two important local groups, the Women's Organized League, and the local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are now working with this Chapter. Preparations are under way for a city-wide campaign to reach more affiliations and plan further local activities.

The highly successful Toledo conference represented 12 organizations with a membership of 2,600 people. A permanent Chapter was established and officers and committees elected. The unity of purpose of the delegates, together with the enthusiasm animating them, promises good results in organizing active opposition to War and Fascism.

The Research and Educational Committee of the Chicago Chapter has been organized and a number of projects are now under way. Among these are issuance of a local bulletin; formation of a Speakers' Bureau; preparation of speakers' outlines; holding of a file of newspaper and magazine clippings; organization of classes. The Trade Union Committee of this Chapter has also its first meeting and will hold a conference of trade-unions, concentrating on those unions most interested at this time. In addition to general problems affecting trade unionists, it will take up specific local issues of War and Fascism. Organized sale of FIGHT at regular trade union meetings is also undertaken. A vigorous anti-Heart campaign and actions against local Fascist demonstrations are being conducted.

After receiving friendly and, we hope, helpful criticism from the National Office in connection with organizational weaknesses,

The Membership Branch in Paterson, N. J., is calling a city conference for the workmen of a City Central Committee of affiliated organizations. Additional activities of this branch include a lecture by John Spink and cooperation with the Women Council Conference of Bayonne in a meeting at which Senator New will speak on the munitions investigation.

The New Haven Chapter checked over its work and made some important decisions which could well be followed by other Chapters. They decided to see that every affiliated organization receives regular copies of League work; to utilize the forthcoming Kurt Roosevelt letters for a campaign to increase activity of members and affiliates; to concentrate again on the Pittsburgh Area plant through sale of FIGHT as well as making personal contact with workers in the plant; to send speakers to organizations to give lectures on the League; to organize a series of discussions for the coming month.

In February 23rd, the Milwaukee Chapter will hold a conference of leading educators of the state and city to consider the Board attack against academic freedom in the schools. The Milwaukee Youth Section has been kicking the Y. M. C. A. which has been doing Jewish polemics who acted as strikebreakers in the strike of the Boston Store. A Jewish Section of the League has also been formed in this city.

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It is interesting to note that that part of the program adopted by the Congress which dealt with international peace crises and which the Congress endorsed the continuation of the anti-War demonstrations on May 30. It also called for a campaign against the militarization of the O.C.C. Center. It is clear that the programs of the two organizations coincide to a very great degree. It is to be hoped that we will build up cooperation on the O.C.C. campaign and the May 30 demonstrations, as well as on local issues, and that in the near future a still greater unity will be achieved.

All Youth Sections are asked to send in the signatures which they have collected on the O.C.C. petitions. Although we are informed that thousands of signatures have been collected, as far very few of the lists have reached the National Office. The lists should be completed and returned at once, so that plans may be made to send them with a delegation to Washington.

The first open meeting of the U.S.A. Chapter was attended by 100 people from the campus and from the town. Fifteen new members joined. The meeting was addressed by Tom McKenna, Chicago League secretary.

The New York Chapter has set itself a goal of 2,000 members on the new youth membership basis, to be obtained in its two weeks drive now under way. The Strategy lecture held last month was a great success, attended by over 3,000 people. Activities have been conducted in connection with the Saar campaign, and the election of anti-Fascist students from City College.

Bayonne, N. J. Chapter stopped a meeting of Black Shirts through a quickly organized counter-demonstration. They held a mass protest meeting against the Black Shirts which attracted new converts. An anti-War youth in the Fight Against War and Fascism will wind up with a mass meeting at which the winning essay will be read. Lyle E. Bowman, member of the National Executive Committee of the League, will discuss the winning essay, develop the subject further, and award the prizes.

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The Children's Committee which has been set up in New York has completed four short stories and one pageant suitable for children's groups. A committee is now at work on a project for children's theatre.

One HELL OF A Business!

UP TO THE MINUTE FACTS
ABOUT THE ASTONISHING
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A stirring, sensational book, uncovering sinister facts about the Munitions Traffic never before revealed, which have come to light through the Senate investigation. "We certainly are in one hell of a business!"—F. S. Jones, agent for Remington Arms, before the Senate Committee. \$1.90

By H. C. ENGELBRECHT, author "Merchants of Death"

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in a series of articles prepared together with Marguerite Young and Sender Garlin

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What financial powers directed the work of the Dickstein Committee? Is it really out to investigate Fascism or did it deliberately suppress facts about Fascism and instead lay down a legislative program for Fascist terror to curb all militant workers?

Why did the Dickstein Committee suppress the names of big bankers and politicians involved in Fascist plots?

What part of Gen. Butler's testimony was suppressed by the Dickstein Committee?

What role in promoting Fascist activities do J. P. Morgan, Felix Warburg, and Frank A. Vanderlip and other financiers play?

Did Hearst capture the American Legion in attempt to set up a Fascist Army?

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"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

WE publish in this number of FIGHT the cablegram sent by Ambassador Page to President Wilson on March 5, 1917. This cable is printed in full. Why has this most important document, which, according to Dr. Harry F. Ward "is the clearest exposure we have ever had of underlying forces in the modern world that shape events," been buried this long?

A few sentences of this cable were in the hands of the press about a month ago. And even those few sentences "saw the light" in very few newspapers. The NEW REPUBLIC commenting on the suppression of this cable said editorially:

Is this the freedom of the press about which the publishers have been lately so solicitous?

If the press owned, controlled and influenced by that class in society which is responsible for War will not publish the truth, it is our clear duty to organize and support a press of our own.

But a free press alone is far from enough. With it must come an organization which will work and struggle for a world without War and Fascism.

It is the business of FIGHT to tell the truth—educate, organize and agitate.

It is the business of the AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM, the publishers of FIGHT, to organize the masses for the struggle against War and Fascism.

FIGHT is our medium in organizing this struggle. FIGHT is the advance guard of the AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Get your friends and fellow workers to subscribe. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year.

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