

FIGHT

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AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM



TROOPS ARE MARCHING

At top and right are shown some of the 300,000 Italian troops in or on the way to Africa. Mussolini is reaching out to seize the last independent African country, all the rest of the continent has been divided between rival imperialist powers. At the left are Ethiopian troops. With the machine gun is Emperor Haile Selassie; above him on horseback is the Ethiopian chieflain who led the Ethiopians at Ualul.

Increased Terror Part of Italy's War Against Ethiopia

By ROMAIN ROLLAND

ITALIAN FASCISM, having reduced an entire people to poverty, is now waging war in order to subjugate the last surviving independent people of Africa, at the risk of thus setting fire to Europe and of provoking another world-wide conflagration. To prepare for this war, a new wave of terrorism is now breaking over Italy. The Special Tribunal of Rome has, in the first few months of 1935, already exceeded the total of 1934 for the number of trials and years of imprisonment inflicted upon the heroic adversaries of fascism. Former prisoners, liberated after the conditional amnesty of September 1934, have nearly all been re-arrested and sent for five years to the "Confini di Polizia." Young men have been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for their personal opinions. Wives and mothers have undergone the same treatment. Men who had already served 6 or 7 years of hard labor, after a few months of conditional liberty, sometimes on mere suspicion, have been once more arrested and condemned to very heavy sentences for having been found in possession of a mere pamphlet or even for having protested, in the correct legal forms and in the fascist union themselves against the theft of their wages and the annoyances to which they had been subjected in the Italian factories. Mothers, wives and children are considered responsible for the anti-fascist opinions of their sons, husbands and fathers. Everything possible is done to hinder them in finding work. Political prisoners and likewise their families are forbidden to accept money from their friends and relatives. Whoever gives or receives help is inexorably condemned. Fascism tries to starve and to an-

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VOL. 2 AUGUST, 1935

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FASCIST PARADE

A REPORT listing the names of 382 men allegedly killed in Germany for political reasons since January 1934, was issued by the Anti-Nazi Federation. The list gives the dates and circumstances of the deaths of the victims, many of whom were reported killed "while trying to escape." An analysis of the list shows that 46 were Communists, and that nearly 200 had no indicated party affiliation.

THE IMAGINATIVE picture of the next war, with fleets of robot airplanes with out pilots dropping explosives and poison gas over the world's largest cities, seems nearer realization. The DRUGS Air Ministry announces success in the development of robot planes controlled by radio, effective for 10 miles. Engineers in every great power are working toward the development of such planes which can be controlled for greater distances. If successful they will revolutionize warfare as much as it was revolutionized by the naval torpedo from submarines in the last war.

Twenty-two Workers Killed in Economic Struggles in First Half of 1935

The International Labor Defense reports twenty-two workers killed in strikes and other

labor leaders, protesting his approval of the firing of teachers and students at Columbia University Medical College, for their opposition to war and fascism. The American League Against War and Fascism has received a letter from Henri Barbusse reporting that Professor Lancelotti, President, Willem Dierin (Nobel Peace Prize winner), and Professor Rivet, chairman of the Comité de Vigilance and the International Union of Intellectuals, had written Dr. Butler a sharp letter of protest, that Jean Palardy and Professor Delener of Belgium had telegraphed their disapproval of such retaliation against anti-war teachers and students; and that delegations from various organizations, including the World United Front of Students, visited Dr. Butler in Paris—but he had fled, and they delivered their protest resolutions to his secretary.

THE TEACHERS' Oath Bill which will require all American teachers in semi-public and private schools to pledge allegiance to State and national constitutions by October 1st, has been signed by Governor Curley.

The teachers' loyalty-oath bill and all other repressive legislation abridging civil liberties were defeated in the Illinois Legislature. The investigation of the University of Chicago revealed in making druggist Walgreen disloyal, and a suggestion that Robert Morse Lovell might be the investigators' accomplice of his liberal views, his opposition to war and fascism, and his pro-labor stand. The American Federation of Teachers at their convention in Cleveland on August 21st will plan a campaign for academic freedom. The National Education Association at its annual convention at Denver denounced loyalty-oath bills and the firing of liberal and radical teachers, and opposed military training in schools.

Massachusetts is the seventh state to pass loyalty-oath bills this year. The others are Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas and Vermont, making a total of 21 states which now have such laws on the statute books.

A TELEGRAM TO YOU

IF YOU WOULD BE NEEDED IN NATIONAL OFFICE OF UNITED FRONT WORKS, IMMEDIATE STOP PRESS WORKERS ALSO WANTED

LESTON M. OAK EDITOR



The American League Against War and Fascism appeals to all Americans who love justice, peace and freedom to rally to the defense of the independence of Ethiopia and in opposition to Italian imperialism, which is a threat, not only to Ethiopia, but to the peace of the world. Show your hatred for war and fascism on August 3. Organize united front demonstrations against war and in defense of Ethiopia. Write to the Italian Ambassador at Washington protesting fascist terror against Italian opponents of war; demand that Italy stay out of Ethiopia.

Ethiopian artillery in action at the battle of Aboua, where the Italian invaders were decisively defeated in 1936.

Italian Imperialist Brigandage in Ethiopia

By LOUIS PERIGAUD
Member of the World Committee Against War and Fascism

ITALIAN IMPERIALISM follows its characteristic destiny. It seeks in foreign conquest for a solution, which it cannot find within its own country, for the crisis which is undermining all the capitalist regimes on the globe. Fascism pretends to be able to exercise the specter of unemployment, poverty, financial and economic crisis. But it has failed completely to solve these problems, and hence is driven to war as a way out.

It is not only our hatred of fascist tyranny which has made us predict that it would lead to ruin and war. A scientific study of the facts proves that this conclusion is inescapable. Fascism has long been struggling with political, financial and economic difficulties which threaten its very existence. Only drastic measures have enabled the fascists to create a false impression of relative stability. Their desperate measures to stop the fall of the lira, including prohibition of imports, of needed raw materials, were ineffectual. It had proclaimed that it was necessary to become accustomed to a lower standard of living—a confession of defeat and impotence in the face of the inexorable process. The tremendous expenses of preparations for war against Ethiopia are siphoning whatever gold remains in this unfortunate country. From July, 1934 to June, 1935, Italy spent 840 million lire, 525 million in May, 1935 alone. These figures have a tragic and indispensible significance.

The disastrous economic situation has given rise to political difficulties. The Italian workers and peasants have protested against the lowering of their already miserable standard of living, against war plans which necessitate still greater sacrifices. In order to silence the mounting protests, a new wave of terror has swept Italy.

Even within the fascist General Staff, new appetites for power are manifest; the fascists' quarrel among themselves portends the fall of Duce. Mussolini's popularity is waning and fascists are appearing with the

structure of his regime. Machiavelli and Borgia appear upon the scene—from Spirtito to Balbo, rivalries are uncovered. The upper nobility fears that the African adventure will prove Mussolini's Waterloo, and end the fascist regime.

War, like patriotism, is the last resort of scoundrels—and of Caesars embroiled in internal difficulties. It is the means by which Mussolini hopes to solve economic and political problems and restore his prestige.

But Europe is no longer an easy battlefield for dictators in need of regeneration. Imperialist contradictions are too sharp, rivalries too keen to permit enduring friendships and alliances between capitalist nations. It is necessary to bargain for, to pay for the support of this or that country.

Imperialist interests converge and diverge rapidly. Pledges, treaties, the honor of nations, are trampled upon.

In 1908, France, Britain and Italy guaranteed the independence of Ethiopia, but that country owes its independence, not to the honor or magnanimity of nations, but to the isolation and geography of its land, permitting the Ethiopians to resist invasion.

"Italy," says Mussolini, "has furnished enough workers to other countries. All of Africa, except Ethiopia is in the hands of the French and the English. We are faced today with the supreme necessity of creating an empire." To this we answer, "We are faced with the necessity of destroying all empires and imperialism, and we will prevent you from establishing a new one."

England, fearing that its possessions in the Sudan and Egypt are menaced, proposes compromise. Without consulting the inhabitants, Britain would divide up territory and humans like beads of cattle. France opposes the British solution as contrary to her own interests. But both France and Britain are playing their parts in the delivery of Ethiopia to Italian fascism.

While rival powers negotiate, Italian troop ships steam through the Suez Canal. Between 300,000 and 400,000 men are on a war footing in Italian Somalia and Eritrea, with over 200 airplanes. The Italian General Staff knows that half a million well-equipped soldiers will be needed to overcome the heroic resistance of 500,000 Ethiopians who will wage devastating guerrilla warfare on their mountainous plateau.

The Pope supports the propagation of "Christian civilization" among "backward barbaric blacks." He cites alleged persecutions of Catholic missionaries to justify "pacification" by fascist bands. France aids Italy by the granting of a loan of a billion francs as gold coverage by the Bank of France. There is no money in France, the bankers say, for the unemployed, but one billion is found for war. Britain, moving toward an alliance with Nazi Germany, seeks to dominate in the welter of diplomatic intrigue, threats of blackmail, maneuvering for the balance of power.

In Africa, as in Asia, the League of Nations reveals its impotence. Its commission of investigation was dealt a humiliating blow by Mussolini.

We do not desire to protect the throne of the Ethiopian emperor, representative of a surviving feudal caste which oppresses a peaceful and hard-working people, but we must save the Ethiopians, Italian, and doubtless the French and English workers, from slaughter in defense of imperialist interests. In the face of this terrifying spectacle of a powerful European nation attacking a peaceful people, those who love peace and freedom and humanity, must be aroused to action in defense of Ethiopia.

Demand that all Italian troops be recalled from Africa. Send protests to Italian Consulates. Let the Italian fascists know that the vast majority of the world's peoples want peace and are opposed to imperialist brigandage against Ethiopia.



The Rape of Ethiopia

By WILLIAM LLOYD IMES

Pastor, St. James Church, Harlem, New York City

NO UNBLESSED living man or woman can be exempted by the distressing news that has come out of Europe and Africa this summer of 1935, that one of the greatest powers and swashbucklers of all resourses, and because modern industrial nations must have these raw products for their factories, the rule of plunder and exploitation has been the only standard which the stronger nations have used.

Ethiopia Appeals for Aid

Who could read the straightforward appeal for justice in the Ethiopian Emperor's note to the United States without emotion? For there knowledge of the exact purposes of Italy under fascist rule, and for understanding of what the rôle of a nation that signed the Kellogg-Briand pact should be, this document must win the respect of all people who have any desire for justice and fair play. Yet how cleverly and selfishly our Secretary of State hides behind technical reasons, namely, that Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations, and so is Italy, *ergo*, we cannot interfere!

The people of the world who really hate war and exploitation know that far more than this lies behind our State Department's refusal to act. Any nation that will receive Italian fascists with honors in both public and private institutions, and will endeavor to compel students in our schools to give them and their system the honor of recognition, will not be apt to rebuke that nation when it rallies its sword, nor to call a halt to its insane desire to annihilate a little country without reason and without mercy. The very fact that the League of Nations, weak as it undoubtedly is, is not America herself, for all her pious pretense

(and probably never to weak as now when Great Britain and France, its strongest members, are at odds over the German re-arming program) was willing and ready to appoint a commission to settle the differences between Italy and Ethiopia, and to report before the end of August, 1935, shows that the problems were considered by more thoughtful minds in Europe to be entirely soluble without recourse to war. As this goes to press, the commission has collapsed because the Italians refused to listen to or heed that the trouble at Isialal was the fault of Italian troops on Ethiopian soil.

Slavery—Black and White

One of the alleged excuses of Great Britain for not bringing its powerful pressure to bear on restraining Italy, has been the old and most questioned of slavery in Ethiopia. Most well-informed people now know that Ethiopia does not officially countenance slavery, and that this evil practice is being put down progressively, and that even at its worst, it could not compare with those of slavery which in the last century disgraced both Great Britain and America. For that matter, those two great English-speaking countries are hypocritical even today when they talk of slavery for what slaves are worse of, anywhere, anytime, than the black peons of American Southern cotton plantations, or the miserable wage-slaves of English mines and factories? Match their civilized slavery if you can with the very worst that so-called semi-civilized people can offer.

We note with approval that American churches are helping through the clergy, and trying to break down denominational barriers in order to effect a united appeal to the conscience of that nation to do its full share of protest. The date of Sunday, August 18, according to the Committee for Ethiopia, has been agreed upon by such groups as Episcopalian, Congregational, Disciples, Baptist, Disciples, Friends, Moravian, Presbyterian, Methodist, United Lutheran, Jewish, Russian and Greek Orthodox churches, for a united "prayer and protest" (note the two-fold emphasis) to make the public at large conscious of the great wrong that is being perpetrated against Ethiopia, which is accredited the "oldest Christian nation in the world."

Be that as it may, whether oldest or youngest, this is at least a hopeful gesture of the Church. Too often has religion been content to give aid and comfort to the exploitation of the weak by mere silence in the face of proved injustice and aggression. The League Against War and Fascism earnestly appeals to the entire Church, those named in this enterprise and others who are conspicuous by their absence, that this matter be one of the very first for their consideration. If Italy can do this monstrous thing, then no one, large or small, is safe from fascist terror. What may come to Ethiopia now, may come to many another nation sooner than we think. *Americans of African descent should stand as a unit in their defense of this fascist menace and threat. Actions of every decent should unite with them for their own freedom, which also hangs in the balance; for fascism is nationalism gone mad, and is the arch-enemy of an ordered and progressive world.*

Save Ethiopia from Fascist Butchery

By F. A. COWAN

President of the Pioneers of Ethiopia

THE BANNER of the Pioneers of Ethiopia is presently borne today by millions of white and black men and women. We welcome support of, and pledge our cooperation, with the American League Against War and Fascism. In our great task of defending the people of Ethiopia against the aggression of the Italian fascists we need all the help we can get. In vain have we searched for the whole-hearted, enthusiastic cooperation of similar groups.

The platform of the Pioneers is peace, the promotion of a spirit of good-will and co-operation between the races of mankind, the encouragement of a practical fraternal fellowship among the peoples of Ethiopia wherever they may be found, and the development of opportunities for educational, scientific, and economic advancement for Ethiopians.

From the time of Neanderthal man, history proves that racial, national and social development results from cooperation between races.

American history shows the truth of this. The Pioneers of Ethiopia remember the service rendered by the white pioneers of American freedom who gave freely of their time, money and even their lives in the heroic campaign against chattel slavery, in rescuing blacks through the "underground railway," and in fighting for the rights of blacks. This great revolutionary American tradition is kept alive today by those whites who are fighting for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, and all the other Negroes persecuted and harassed; and by those who are demanding an end to the horrible atrocity of lynching.

People of African descent have contributed greatly to the development of the United States in every field. Today they ask for friendship and cooperation on behalf of their brothers in Africa who are threatened by an imperialist nation bent on conquest and slaughter. We know that we can count on help from white friends of Ethiopia.

For centuries European imperialism has sucked the life-blood from African veins; the continent has been carved up for the benefit of British, French and other capitalist greed for profits. Now these imperialists would turn Ethiopia over to one of the worst of the European butchers—the fascist Mussolini who has inflicted such suffering upon the Italian people themselves.

Ethiopia possesses valuable deposits of iron, coal, gold, sulphur, copper, platinum and oil, which are coveted by Italian imperialists who need these resources for their war machine. In addition, Italy's two African colonies, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, are separated by Ethiopian territory. Italy wants to build a railroad between these colonies and own the adjacent land.

But we believe that Ethiopia should be developed for the benefit and welfare of the people there, and not to enrich Italian capitalists. Ethiopia, too, has national pride and will not be subjected to slavery under the heel of a Fascist dictator. Those who think

Ethiopia, then land of our fathers, Thus land where the gods loved to live, Like the swift bow to have sudden guests— Try children come rushing to show, From oppression that long lingered o'er us, From hatred and pain a wrong, With our God and our future before us, March we with the Anti-war throng.

that Italy will win an easy victory are mistaken. Ethiopians are prepared to defend their homeland, and Italian invasion would mean a long-drawn-out war, with the danger of other European nations being involved. If Germany seized the opportunity to move into Austria and displace the Italians there, a world war would surely result. Therefore everyone opposed to war must oppose this threat to world peace. It is the concern,

Ethiopia does not seem to appreciate the "benefits of fascist civilization" promised by Mussolini, who charges the Ethiopians with "deliberate hostility toward Italy." "Abyssinia will not cooperate with Italy in a civilized manner," he declares to departing troops, demanding that Ethiopia "end her aggressiveness and recognize our rights."



not only of the people of Italy and Ethiopia, but of the entire world.

We appeal to the American people to demand that the Red Cross give its services to the wounded among Ethiopians defending their country in case of war. It is seeking an excuse to refuse to minister to Ethiopian soldiers when the war starts. We are forced to organize our own Red Cross unit, and need financial aid for doctors, nurses and medical supplies.

The race of Transvaal L'Orveterre lifts its voice in appeal to Americans of all races to assert their opposition to Mussolini's war plans. We know that millions will respond who realize the injustice of what Mussolini would perpetrate upon the last independent African nation, and who realize that Italy is threatening, not alone Ethiopia, but the peace of the entire world.

Munitions, Monopoly, Imperialism and War

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

This sensational article by a noted revolutionary journalist and labor leader gives the Communist answer to the question: Can the profits be taken out of war? World national union of the munitions industry step war! Is the worker a less important part of the industrial machine, as Stuart Chase and the technocrats contend? Is war inevitable? The view point of liberals, pacifists and radicals of other political affiliations has been presented in preceding issues and will again be given in future issues in accordance with the united front campaign of FIGHT and the American League Against War and Fascism.

THE ORDINARY service cartridge used by the army contains brass, sulphur, chloride of potash and antimony sulphide, smokeless powder, cotton, a bullet with a cupreous jacket and a lead core, according to the government report. The production of a single object involves the mobilization of practically the entire chemical and metal resources of a country, and also the services of technicians and labor. To produce not only cartridges but all of the needs of an army, the whole of industry must be made part of the war machine. Because of this fact, and because of the highly mechanized character of modern industry and modern warfare, the working class becomes not less but more important than ever before in the production of the supplies without which war cannot be waged. Therefore the ability of workers to prevent the outbreak of war, or to stop it afterward, is greater than it was even in the past. If the working class is organized, conscious of its power, and determined that there shall be no war, it is in a strategic position to paralyze the attempts of the imperialists to make labor part of the machinery of wholesale destruction.

Vast Needs of Modern Army

Outside of the general staff of the American army, some experts and engineers, few people have any adequate idea of the tremendous technical and industrial requirements for achieving the greatest feat in the history of the world—that of mobilizing four to five million men in 1917-18, equipping and feeding them, transporting about two million of them across three thousand miles of ocean, landing them in a foreign country, and putting them into the trenches. From the purely technical standpoint this was an achievement of organization without parallel in human history.

It was made possible only by the fact that the basic industries of American capitalism were mobilized for imperialist war—mobilized to defend the interests of the ruling class, mobilized for slaughter and destruction.

Supplies for an army are listed under the laconic term "ordnance," but this refers not only to munitions, but covers everything that enables an army to move, live and fight. The listed requirements of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army included about 120,000 separate articles. In 1918 more than 7,500 factories in the United States were engaged in producing this vast assortment of items. The minimum cost of these supplies was

about \$12,500,000,000. Experts calculate this would have paid the cost of a Panama Canal every thirty days.

The government purchased for the army 8,000,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth—enough if laid out in a strip one yard wide to accommodate fifty-five worlds the size of our own life on. Cotton is as necessary to the waging of war as steel; it has immeasurable uses and there is no substitute for it. Any country which does not possess a stable source of cotton is seriously handicapped in waging a modern war.

The iron and steel industry is the basic industry of capitalism, necessary if a people is to reach beyond the level of a primitive agricultural economy. No nation can hope to



While the United States was taking part in the World War, over 21,000 steel and metal workers were employed in the construction of big guns alone. An equal number were employed in making gun carriages and the precision instruments for fire control. This simple fact illustrates the enormous demands made upon the iron and steel industry by war. In the Civil War the Union gunners fired an average of only four rounds of ammunition per gun daily. The average daily expenditure per gun in the World War was 30 rounds for the American force.

Facts could be piled high proving the enormous demands made upon the iron and steel industry in time of war, but it is clear from these few citations that the successful prosecution of war requires a complete mobilization of this industry and of the workers it employs. It is evident that it is of basic importance to organize the iron and steel workers, and draw them into the anti-war movement.

Mobilizing industry and labor for War

What is true of this industry is true of others. The expenditures involved in building new structures during the World War was greater than the total of all construction in 150 of the largest American cities in any year previous to the war. The building of huge army training camps, cantonments, housing for workers, terminal docks, warehouses, storage depots, powder plants, railroads, arsenals, chemical plants, roads—all this made unprecedented demands upon industry.

The army had to be supplied with vast quantities of food, clothing, medical supplies, tools, brushes, razors, and a host of other items. The transportation of these supplies was almost equally important, with that of their manufacture, straining the railroads to the breaking point. In addition, if the war had continued into 1919, it is estimated that the American army would have needed 185,000 trucks, 30,000 motor ambulances, 40,000 passenger cars and 70,000 motorcycles. During the ten months of the war the American ambulances alone needed 200,000 barrels of gasoline monthly.

The French General Staff could have ended the World War in six months if they had organized an offensive through the Brest Basin, the iron and coal district from which Germany got its supply of the high grade steel and iron used to kill Frenchmen. These iron and coal mines and steel plants are owned jointly by French and German capitalists. High French army officers were demoted for merely preparing an offensive through the Eriy Basin. ("Where Iron Is, There is the Fatherland," by C. K. Streit, Geneva correspondent for N. Y. Times). Not alone the munitions makers but the iron and steel magnates, too, operate on an international basis, for profit and not for patriotism. In spite of internal contradictions and double-crossing, capitalists will not destroy the source of profits for more level of country.

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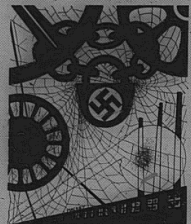
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In the nineteen months of America's parti-

Trade Unionism Under Fascism

By BEATRICE BILYIEU

The author is active in the "Big Six" Typographical Union. She is a member of the National Council of the Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.



Fascism leads to industrial stagnation, economic crisis, and the death of science.

THE FINANCE capitalists and big industrialists who back fascism have excluded from its radical workers as fascist leaders, to win popular support. But fascism is a movement owned and controlled by capitalists; had its function is to overcome every obstacle to reduction of wages to the lowest possible level, and to increase the employers' profits to the maximum. A fascist leader comes into power with the understanding that he must do three things:

1. *Abolish trade unions.*
 2. *Thwart the cooperative movement, and*
 3. *Smash all political parties of the workers.*
- Trade unions are annihilated in order to put labor at the mercy of employers. The cooperatives, organized to produce for members at cost, are abolished in order to protect the large monopolies and their huge profits. The political parties of the working-class are crushed in the attempt to suppress opposition to capitalist dictatorship, and to eliminate all the social services such as workmen's compensation, maximum-hour law, social insurance, etc., which have taken workers years of hard labor to get on the statute books.
- It is easy to fall of these concrete facts, but it is much more difficult to make you feel the sad spirit of the people who live in a fascist country. Never have I breathed such a sigh of relief as when it was time to leave Germany after my visit for one month there. It was the only country of the nine we visited where our baggage was minutely examined. No newspapers, magazines or books of any kind were allowed to be taken in, no extra fare that they people be kept in ignorance as to what is happening in Germany and in the outside world. The German press is completely controlled by the Nazi government. No meetings held without an embassy of the Government in attendance, part of a complete espionage system. There is no friendliness between friends or even between relatives. Every one is suspicious of everyone else, and all live in deadly fear of someone framing them by saying that they said something degrading about the Nazi régime. No one ever knows when he may be thrown into jail for something he may or may not have said. One of the very saddest things in Germany is to meet people whose fathers or brothers are missing, who do not know what has become of them, and yet dare not ask for fear they may suffer the same treatment.
- Women in a fascist country are allowed back into the Dark Ages. They are discharged from their positions, and told to go home and bear children for the state. In Germany a woman without children, married or not, is considered unproductive and useless. Women are refused higher education, and are not allowed to hold professional positions. They are conscripted into forced labor service.
- But the thing that hurt me most was the absence of union meetings. Think of it: Germany, once the most highly organized country

in the world, now without a trade union! Of course, for appearance's sake, they retain a skeleton organization, and issue a call to meet whenever the Government has some political party to serve, but this "labor" organization has no more value than a company union. Naturally, with the loss of the unions they have lost everything worth while. Wages have been cut to the very bone; shop conditions are terrible, with long hours; and unemployment is increasing. Real money wages fell one per cent between April, 1933, and September, 1934, while the cost of living rose 6 per cent.

Although profits have increased, workers dare not ask for more pay. It wrongs my heart to meet a group of printers, my brothers in trade, and see how begrudgingly they and their families looked, although they were working long hours every week. The people's attitude is one of helplessness. They keep repeating: "If only we had foreseen, we would never have gotten into this mess!" But now their hands are tied. One wrong word or move—and they are among the "missing." They are even afraid to be seen talking to strangers. The workers gave up everything—freedom, trade unions, security, peace of mind—because they believed their sacrifice would build a greater country, which would give back to them a richer and nobler cultural heritage to pass on to their children. They now know that they gave up everything to perpetuate the profits of the capitalists.

In Italy the story is the same. Statistics show that for ten years Italy has suffered the same economic troubles as other countries. The people are as poor as insects, are subject to unemployment and even more cruelly exploited than the rest of us, and more fearful of what is to come. From 1927 to 1934 there were four successive wage cuts in Italy, amounting to a reduction of 65 per cent, while

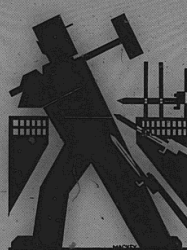
the cost of living fell only 16 per cent. Fascism has served only to lower the standard of living.

An analysis of the New Deal shows its similarity to the economic of German and Italian fascism. Like Hitler, Roosevelt made demagogic promises to the "forgotten man," pledged a more equitable distribution of wealth, and is still promoting with his fake "tax the rich" program; he promised reduction of unemployment, and has boasted that this has been done; and he pledged to defend the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively.

The N.R.A. was finally stopped by the Supreme Court when it had outlived its usefulness to the Chamber of Commerce crowd, the big industrialists and bankers in whose interests it was conceived. According to the Labor Research Association, the N.R.A. produced the following results:

1. A Brookings Institute report shows that the N.R.A. retarded recovery.
2. The N.R.A. minimum wages were far below the minimum established by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as necessary for health and decency. Less than half of the employees in all industries received wage increases.
3. The increase of about 14 per cent in the cost of living was greater than the increase in wages. The National Industrial Conference Board. The Labor Research Association estimates that real wages at the end of the N.R.A. were 5 per cent lower than at its beginning.
4. Full-time jobs were not increased as much as when the N.R.A. was put back on "payroll" on the Hoover share-the-work plan.
5. Slop-up was accelerated.
6. While the N.R.A. did lessen child labor it did not abolish it, and the codes were violated wholesale.
7. Comparatively few sweatshops were abolished.
8. Section 7a was not enforced. Courts time and again upheld employers who violated this "protection of labor," ruling against trade unions and encouraging company unions.
9. The tendency was toward integrating the trade unions into the government apparatus (toward the corporate state) with A. F. of L. leaders cooperating with the government and employers to the extent of jeopardizing the interests and independence of the unions.
10. The codes strengthened trade associations much more than they strengthened trade unions.
11. Monopoly was further entrenched at the expense of the small business man.
12. Consumers' interests were not safeguarded.
13. Negroes suffered from greater unemployment and more discrimination than before the N.R.A.
14. Retail trade has declined according to figures of the United States Department of Commerce, although profits of big department and chain stores rose.
15. The N.R.A. had definite fascist trends. "It increased the power of employers over the public and its employees

by the undermastic machinery of the codes," says Raymond Swing in "Fascism of America." Under the N.R.A. system, the basic purpose of the N.R.A. was to maintain the profit system of capitalism or private ownership of the means of production; in this it succeeded, for it enabled big business to adjust itself and make profits even while the depression continued; 1934 dividends were 50 per cent above the 1929 level while total payrolls were 40 per cent below. Profits were increased. In 1934 the profits of the 142 largest corporations were 60 per cent higher than in 1933, and in the first months of 1935 profits of 306 corporations increased 29 per cent above last year, according to Standard Statistics Corporation. "The drift is toward compulsory arbitration, under which 'there is no real collective bargaining,'" writes Swing. Finally, repression and the use of violence against workers increased under the N.R.A.



Labor can stop war and smash fascism.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court against the N.R.A., there have been indications that the bankers and the industrialists will take the next step—toward more open fascism with increased terrorism against workers. Today troops are being used against strikers in Tacoma, Aberdeen, Omaha, and wherever workers present militant opposition to threatened wage cuts. During the first half of this year twenty-three workers have been killed in struggles for economic betterment, and hundreds more wounded, some of them crippled for life, and additional hundreds jailed. This New Deal terror was not ended by the Supreme Court decision! It is becoming worse, with vigilantes supplementing the troops, police and employers, in the flourishing business of strike-breaking.

Labor cannot and must not rely on the state and arbitration boards controlled by employers. That road leads to the corporate state under which unions are reduced to the status of company unions. Labor must not surrender its rights to collective bargaining and its most effective weapon, the strike. As the big employers mobilize their forces to establish a more completely repressive fascist state, labor must organize in defense of its rights.

The people who suffer most from fascism are the workers. Fascism can be successfully fought and avoided if workers realize when their rights are being taken away from them by a seemingly liberal program. All workers should unite in a broad mass movement against fascism, and the leadership of the fight against fascism must come from the trade unions. The American League Against War and Fascism offers a program for a mass movement and a united front against these evils. Through educational methods, distribution of literature, sending of delegates to all kinds of meetings, demonstrations, protest action, constant agitation and organization, the League points out to workers the history of fascism, how it has affected workers in Italy, Germany, Austria and Spain, and indicates the fascist trends in this country. No one trade union, no one group of workers can fight fascism single-handedly, but by combining efforts through an organization such as the American League, they can combat the complete destruction of decent standards of living, and keep us from the war that inevitably comes with fascism.

The Man Who Did Not Applaud

By SEIKICHI FUJIMORI

From "The Cannery Boat"—International Publishers

SUDDENLY noticed him. A peculiar type indeed—why doesn't he join in the applause? The whole assembly greeted the speaker's burning words with rounds of hearty applause. The sound of clapping as it filled the hall was like a storm. Many cried aloud in their excitement.

"Right for you!"

"Quite true!"

"The police arrested all the comrades!"

"They're increasing armaments, but as for unemployment insurance..."

At this moment the police, who formed a cordon round the hall, brandished their weapons menacingly. This had no effect on the meeting. The revellers of the speakers, their description of the colossal growth of armaments and the astronomical figures for expenditure on the war industry proved too convincing. Then they went on to expose the preparations being made for fresh bloodletting—all carried on under the cover of pacifist phrases and paper pacts. This meeting of protest against the Unhatched war had turned into a trial of its instigators, with the crowd of audience as jury. The heated addresses of the prosecutors, eagerly seized upon by the jury, left no doubt concerning the crushing verdict. For defendants there were these gentlemen encircling the hall, visible representatives of the criminal system on trial. Should the gentlemen resort to force, they would find themselves up against a huge agitated mass of workers, silently clenching their fists and ready to defy provocation. This the defendants—the gentlemen—understood perfectly, and so they contented themselves with malicious glances and the brandishing of swords. The trial of the war-makers continued.

But why is this one man so indifferent? He sat next to me. His pale face was distorted by a huge war. And under his right eye there was a deep, wrinkled cavity instead of a cheek bone. Apparently some straps had smashed the bone. The right eye, above the cavity, had an insane stare. He wore the rough khaki clothes of a laborer, and in every respect looked like an elderly workman. His lips were pressed tightly and he stared at the speaker fixly.

The speaker? Why does he stare so? Why does he glare at the speaker's face as if he were noting every detail!

It's plain, the last war did not decorate him enough! Just look at that mark, the mercenary dot! What more does he want! I am only sorry that the gun which sent millions of honest workers to their graves didn't consign the whole of your spy mag to hell!

I looked at him challengingly and stubbornly. He didn't clap once the whole time, nor make a single exclamation. It seemed as if the orator's words had no effect on him. A strange feeling came over me.

Either he is a novice in the spy business or else a hardened old wolf.

"Look here," I shouted aloud, unable to hold myself and saying no attention to the speaker. Just then a strange light seemed to shine in his eyes.

Funny! Surely the air can feel something. The man lifted his arm as if with the intention of clapping, but it fell heavily on to his knees.

His eyes glared in the gathering twilight. In an instant the very blood froze in my veins.

On his knees were two artificial arms. The man had no hands.

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The delegation to Cuba under Antonio, Cervera, and Kennedy, Nathan, Cervera, Hervey, Reagin, Kim, Wildman, Dool, Crocker, Jose Zankner, Clifford O'Neil, Hanson Jackson, Jose Zankner, Paul Trevis, Lucille Perry, O'Neil, Strach, Hilly, O'Neil, Hilly, O'Neil, and Frank Griffin.

Fascism Wins in Cuba

By HERMAN F. REISSIG

Pastor, Kings Highway Congregational Church, Brooklyn; Chairman of the National Religious Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

SEVENTEEN AMERICANS, representing twenty national organizations, left New York on June 25th for Cuba. These men and women had been instructed by their organizations to spend two weeks investigating social and economic conditions under the Menéndez Batista régime. The commission was met at Havana by the police, the army, and the secret service, detailed on board for two hours, then sent to the Ticornia Immigration station, imprisoned in the barracks for seven hours, and deported back to New York. From the time the ship docked at Havana until the gangplank was pulled up for the return voyage these men and women were guarded and monitored by guma-chine guns, rifles and revolvers in the hands of a hundred policemen, soldiers and marines. Two Negro members of the commission were brutally mistreated. Baggage was subjected to a rough and minute inspection. The persons of the investigators were searched. Books and pamphlets, notes and private papers were confiscated. At Ticornia practically no food was provided; members of the commission slept on springs without mattresses, and no communication was permitted with friends at home or with American officials in Havana from 8:30 P.M. on Tuesday until 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday.

What did the commission propose to do in Cuba? It planned to carry greetings to the Cuban masses who are suffering under an economic and political tyranny as bad, if not worse, than that of Manchu, deposed dictator. It wished to say to the Cuban people that the hearts of millions in the United States are with them in their struggle. We planned, in the second place, to see for ourselves, with honest and impartial eyes, the actual situation with respect to conditions on the farms, in the schools, in the prisons, among the Negro workers. We had made most careful outlines for the conduct of our investigation. But, as Americans, we were especially interested in the extent to which American business interests are making innumerable the development of a free and happy Cuba.

The members of this non-partisan commission were sent by no political party, and were entirely without obligations with respect to the nature of their report. Why then were we treated like common criminals, and deported! The answer is as clear as daylight. Cuba is ruled by a fascist government made

George Sokolsky—Munitions Salesman

This excerpt from the gallery proofs of the New Committee hearings was deleted from the final publication. It proves that Sokolsky, while corresponding for the New York Times, was all agent for a munitions manufacturer. Agnes Smalley, in an article in *The Nation*, accuses Sokolsky of being one of a group of American journalists in China who are subsidized by the Kwantung and Japanese imperialists. Sokolsky was editor for a time of the *Far Eastern Review*, openly financed by the Japanese. The owner is George Bronson Bro, advisor to the puppet state of Manchukuo at a fat salary. *The Nation* says of Sokolsky's recent book, *Labor's Fight for Power* (Doubleday, Doran and Co. Ed.): "If Mr. Sokolsky's book has not been subsidized by the National Association of Manufacturers, it should have been."

Mr. Monaghan: That is right; just that you pay for.

Senator Clark: Along further in that letter, in the second paragraph on the second page, you say, (reading): "So you would know what we are doing, we give you its confidence, the name of George Sokolsky, who is now in New York, and, according to our information, although he does not say so himself, Mr. Sokolsky represents the Stone interests. You know Mr. T. V. Stone is the Chinese Finance Minister, and his sister is the wife of President Chiang Kai-shek. At our request, Mr. Sokolsky about two weeks ago sent a cable in his private code to Mr. T. V. Stone, asking if he was interested in obtaining supplies of 70 cartridges, but so far no response has come." So you identify Mr. Sokolsky, whom you had sent cables over to China for you?

Mr. Monaghan: I do not recall how I met Mr. Sokolsky. I did meet him in New York at that time.

Senator Clark: That is true; that he was a foreign correspondent for the New York Times, wasn't it?

Mr. Monaghan: I recall reading articles of his in the New York Times, wasn't it? I pressed me greatly.

Senator Clark: That was his ostensible business, was it not; being foreign correspondent for the New York Times?

Mr. Monaghan: I do not know.

Senator Clark: Mr. Sokolsky, so I am informed, is now touring the United States lecturing to the interest of the necessity for heavy armaments. Do you know whether he is receiving pay from any munitions company for so doing?

Mr. Monaghan: So far as I know he is not receiving a cent. I have not seen Mr. Sokolsky since shortly after that time he was written.

National Guardsmen dispersing the picket line of lumber mill strikers in Tacoma, Wash. Tear gas, bayonets and bullets were used to break the strike.

The Soviets Lead in the Fight for Peace

By HENRI BARBUSSE

Natal French socialist; Secretary of the World Committee Against War and Fascism.

NUMEROUS messages have informed us with what anxiety, with what disgust the working masses of the United States regard events and developments in the old world.

This apprehension is not surprising. Mussolini's army is but waiting for the best moment to attack the people of Ethiopia and to reduce them to slavery. The government of France is doing everything in its power, not only secretly but also openly, to encourage Mussolini in his criminal designs.

On the other hand, since the introduction of obligatory military service in Hitler's Germany, there reigns in Europe an atmosphere of war such as has not been prevalent for twenty years. The English government is leading its aid to Hitler in building its naval, air and land armaments. Japanese imperialism is continuing unabated its brigand war against China, and has the cynicism and impudence to go on to acts of aggression on Soviet territory.

The general crisis which imperialism is facing and the conflicts between nations, earnestly accentuate the dangers of war and there can be no doubt, that whether it be today, or tomorrow, the world may be headed for unpredictable catastrophes.

Let us say, loud and clear: The peace work in which the Soviet Union is concerned and disposed to make every possible sacrifice (which it has already proved), its vigilance, its indefatigable search for new methods of maintaining peace, his right upon now held in check the fury of war. It is because of the Soviet Union that we still have peace in the world.

The Soviet Union gives its methodical peace work in offering itself as an example—by announcing the liberation and independence of all its people, in putting an end to slavery, the continuation of the diverse Russian nations which lasted for centuries under the Czar, by annulling the unfair partition of the old Prussia had made with China, and by banishing war from the destiny of a continent which has a population of 170 million and which covers a sixth of the earth's surface. Let us then never forget what Soviet Russia has been able to achieve with the hundred nations which make up its federation and among which racial hatreds were once endemic; and that it has inaugurated a logical policy of peace—met by force and assassination, ways to the cooperation of all.

The Soviet Union has acquired an unalienable right to the gratitude of other nations by the way in which it has up to now navigated and deflected the imperialist machinations of other countries, and by the powerful and practical system of brakes which it has applied whenever war has come dangerously close, particularly in the past eight years. That is to say, since Russia has appeared on the chaotic scene of world politics and held her position there as a strong power.

Russia and Russia alone took the initiative in the movement toward complete disarmament, which has been received with enthusiasm by the masses of all countries, but which was checked by the unanimous and absolute resistance of the imperialists controlling all other countries. Later it struggled for disarmament, partial and progressive. The Soviet Union is also the author of the definition of aggression, a definition which leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of clarity. The uncompromising nature of its peace policy has led it to sign non-aggression pacts with all its neighbors save Japan—and for cause, since Japan not only meditates upon but has avowed a crusade against the Soviet Union.

When Japan and Germany withdrew from the League of Nations, and revealed by that act that something resembling a new 1914 was lifting itself up among the world powers, the Soviet Union did not hesitate to join the League of Nations in order to fight the state of mind, which twenty years ago led to world-wide slaughter, and to transform the League into a means of preserving peace.

At that moment two tendencies appeared in world politics and struggled against each other. One has its main support in Hitler's fascism, which by methodically fomenting racial hatred, chauvinism and armament, incessantly pushes the world toward war. Japan, Italy and Poland follow in the same trail, and it is England which carries the heavy responsibility of this shameful coalition. The enormous arms expenditures of the United States as well as the vast international traffic in munitions form a powerful encouragement to the war-makers.

The other tendency, the peace movement, is represented by the Soviet Union, where there no longer exist social groups which would in any way be interested in war, no ruling class, nothing to fear from murder.

Nothing is more natural than the savage hate of the partisans of Hitlerism for this powerful adversary which mannaes its plans. The Franco-Soviet pact is the result of the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to recognize and to mark the deep differences between these two systems of world politics.

Hitler exploits the difference between his imperialist rivals in order to draw from them a pretext and a justification for his armament policy, for his ambition to make of Austria, the region of Memel and German Czechoslovakia and other countries, vassal states; and to use them to provoke the Soviet Union. But even this common front of Italy, England and France, announced with great pomp four months ago, proves to be only a house of cards, and we see that the barrels M. Laval so proudly claimed were only tin—as soon as imperialist interests came into play. The Ethiopian affair rudely proved this to credulous optimists.

Quite different is the policy of the Soviet Union. It utilizes the differences which exist between imperialist nations to win those who are not interested at the time in making war (because they have nothing to gain at the

moment) to these pacts of mutual assistance designed to stop the aggressor. The countries which at the moment are not "interested in war" are France, the little Entente, and the small Baltic states.

Certainly it is not the imperialist French government which gives the Franco-Soviet pact its force. The strength of the pact lies in the fact that it bears a defensive character, that it is not directed against another country, and that Germany and Poland are at liberty to use for their own ends the same methods of security, in abiding by existing pacts. But the strongest point in the pact is the absolute and unanimous desire of the Soviet Union and the working masses of France which are ready, over the heads of the government of Laval or anybody else, to guarantee its effectiveness.

The World movement of the Committee Against War and Fascism is supporting with enthusiasm the new efforts of the Soviet Union for organized peace. These efforts are wholly in the spirit of the Manifesto of Amsterdam from which this movement sprang. The policy of the Soviet Union corresponds not only to the vital interests of its own people, but also to those of the people of the whole world.

A steadily growing confidence in the peace policy of the Soviet Union is making itself felt among the masses of France. The Franco-Soviet pact gives this country a tremendous encouragement for the formation of a popular united front. It refuses to mention here the appeal of the National Committee Against War and Fascism for the great demonstration of the fourteenth of July has found a cordial response among the great mass of the population. A response which surpasses anything seen up to now. July 14 (the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille) both Socialists, Communists, Radical and Radical-Socialists, the large group of intellectuals and the war veterans side by side. Out what it may, and despite everything, we are finding the basis for a mighty mass action for peace, far collaboration with the Soviet Union against fascism and for liberty.

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American Youth in Action

By WALDO McNUTT

National Chairman of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism; selected Chairman of the National Council of the American Youth Congress.

BORN IN STRUGGLE against American fascism, buttressed on the field of activity, and grown to manhood at its Second Congress, the greatest united front ever achieved in the United States is the American Youth Congress.

This movement began in August, 1934, with the First American Youth Congress held at New York University where the delegates overthrew the fascist-minded Viola Ima and her cohorts, Wm. E. Porter and Samuel Mingo. So, with a successful struggle against implicit fascism and its program of militarization for youth, the Youth Congress was launched. Twenty-five regional gatherings from Boston to San Diego have given the Youth Congress a mass base rooted in the trade unions, churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and student organizations.

The student strike on April 12, the May 30 demonstrations and any number of meetings and protests have been a part of the work of the Youth Congress in the fight against war and fascism during the past year.

The preparations for the Second Congress aroused the ire of the Hearst press which attacked the Congress bitterly through the *Detroit Times*. The American League carried on a campaign to oust the Congress from its headquarters, and to set up a boycott of hall owners so that we could not meet. They failed. We succeeded in getting an order forcing the Detroit Board of Education to allow us to use the Cass Technical High School for the Congress sessions over the protests of the Legion, Hearst press, the fake "American Youth Congress Incorporated," and the fascist organizations such as "Young Americans."

Twice during the Congress itself we stopped and put into action our program. The hotel where registration took place and a drug store in the same hotel started a "Jim-crow" policy of discrimination against the Negro delegates. Spontaneously the delegates set up mass picket lines and emergency committees to handle the situations, and two victories were recorded for the Congress.

The Congress took a firm stand on the fight against war and fascism. There has been the creation of departments of work, such as "Student," "War and Fascism," "Unemployment and Social Union," etc. The American League will work particularly with the War and Fascism section.

James Lerner, National Secretary of the Youth Section, was elected to the National Council of the Youth Congress, and will be our representative on the Executive Council of the Congress. This Executive Council includes representatives of the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Communist League, the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, the Young Peas, the Central Labor Union of Toledo, the Detroit Federation of Labor, the National Student League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the Epworth League, the International Longshoremen's Association of San Francisco, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, Ohio, the United Mine Workers of America, Haddon, Pa., Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.s of many cities, Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and many other trade unions, workers' fraternal organizations, religious groups, and miscellaneous youth organizations. This partial list serves to indicate the scope of the united front formed, and we are confident that we can go forward carrying out the decisions and plans of the Congress, a united militant and progressive youth movement opposing the forces of reaction driving toward war and fascism.

against war and fascism, for peace and freedom. The Declaration of Rights adopted by the Congress as its basic document expressly forbids our unconspicuous stand on this issue, which states, "Unrestrained by war in whose making we have no part, but in whose trenches we are the first to be driven to die, we declare we do not want to die. Yet we see that a new war is even now being prepared by the forces of destruction, a war from which we can reap only misery, mutilation and death. . . . We oppose this war, this militarization of the forces of destruction, a war from which we can reap only misery, mutilation and death. We declare our rights to peace and our determination to achieve peace."

The declaration in stating the Congress' opposition to fascism says: "We have a right to liberty. In song and legend America has been exalted as the land of the free, a haven for the oppressed of every nation. Yet on every hand we see this freedom—freedom that should be ours—limited or destroyed. . . . Minorities are exposed to arbitrary deportation. . . . The Negro people, victims of discrimination and lynching, are robbed of social, political and economic rights. . . . A growing wave of violence is directed against the working people who strive for a living wage. We affirm these to be issues of that modern tyranny—fascism—more brutal, more vicious, more reactionary than the tyranny against which our fathers rebelled in 1776."

The stand of the American Youth Congress on war and fascism is very similar to the one taken by the American League Against War and Fascism. Therefore all branches of the League are urged to help build the Youth Congress, to get organizations to affiliate with it, to become its champion and defender as the outstanding united front youth organization in the United States. Because of this friendly relation between the Youth Section of the League and the Youth Congress many people who have been active in the League are also active in the Youth Congress. This should be continued.

One of the outstanding organizational steps taken by the Congress was the creation of

departments of work, such as "Student," "War and Fascism," "Unemployment and Social Union," etc. The American League will work particularly with the War and Fascism section.

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"ONLY GREENHORNS ENLIST"

From *Federated Press* comes this entry showing how smart capitalists value military service—"for others."

The death of James Ross Mellon, Andy's elder brother, recalls a Civil War incident when James was a law clerk here. James fell for the patriotic speeches of Chamber of Commerce patriots and enlisted for 100 days to guard prisoners, far from the danger zone.

But Judge Thomas Mellon, founder of the family fortune, wrote Jimmy: "I had hoped my boy was going to make a smart, intelligent business man, and was not such a goose as to be seduced from his duty by the declamations of humbugged speeches. IT IS ONLY GREENHORNS WHO ENLIST. You can learn nothing useful in the army. In time you will come to understand and believe that a man may be a saint WITHOUT RISKING HIS OWN LIFE or interfering with his health. There are PLENTY OF OTHER LIVES LESS VALUABLE and other ways to serve for the love of service."

Papa Mellon's sound patriotic arguments went out, and James ever after was a patriot without risking his own valuable life.

BUILDING THE LEAGUE

By PAUL REID

Executive Secretary, American League Against War and Fascism.

Kanju Kato on Tour: This dynamic labor leader from Japan has aroused the sympathy and friendship of American people—workers and middle-class—in his tour across the country. He is now in California, speaking to various groups there. New York welcomed him at a mass meeting in the Hotel Delano on June 24. At Pittsburgh he was well received and left an excellent impression. Cleveland arranged a dinner and public meeting for him, while in Chicago he spoke to the Federation of Labor, gaining an ovation from that delighted body. A dinner at the Y.M.C.A. and several appearances before local trade-unions groups are also a part of his program in this city. At Milwaukee Kato spoke before the Federated Trades Council. The League participated in the arrangements in these various cities as a part of the National Committee that supported his tour.

Activities in Defense of Ethiopia: Chicago held a large conference on July 12. New York City is developing mass sentiment for a huge protest meeting on August 3 in Harlem. The National Office has called the World Committee for the Ethiopian issue. A pamphlet on the Ethiopian issue is being written by Rev. William Lloyd Lines of St. James Church, Harlem, and will soon be ready for distribution. Other cities are planning protest meetings and demonstrations.

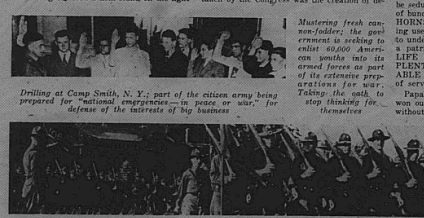
Against Hearst: Several New York City Branches have picketed neighborhood theatres which are showing Hearst, Metropolitan newspapers. Delegations have visited the managers of the Loew theatre chain, and have promised to delete objectionable features. Hearst newspapers have been cancelled by six theatres already. Springfield, Mass., League people have also been active in directing opposition against Hearst on this issue.

Cincinnati: June 27, debate between Frank Palmer of the *Federated Press*, speaking for the League, and Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, president of the People's Church, on the question, "Resolved, that Father Coughlin is Leading us Toward War and Fascism." Attendance over 700. Bigelow refused to answer many pointed questions put by Palmer. Coughlinites in the audience raised a clamor and their own leader could not silence them. Palmer cited their conduct as evidence that Coughlin was a potential fascist movement.

Toledo: League sponsored a John Mooney meeting on June 14. Many labor people were in attendance, and support was gained for the League.

Philadelphia: Weekly class being held on the problems of war and fascism, with good attendance in spite of hot weather. Groundwork laid for a League Branch in Germantown. Plan for League to take part in a broad demonstration on August 3 are maturing rapidly.

Urbana, Illinois: The Chambers-Urbana Branch of the League held a successful conference against war and fascism on May 30. Delegates represented 400 members of their respective organizations. Police interference occurred and Negroes were intimidated but the Conference was not stopped. Rev. Ralph Con-



Drilling at Camp Smith, N. Y.; part of the citizen army being prepared for "national emergencies" in peace or war, for defense in interests of big business.

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