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AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A CALL!

To Workers, Farmers, Youth of (or near) Military Age, Women and all Opponents of War (with a few side-swears to Roosevelt and Congress)!

aganda. Meetings, all over America schools are being closed for lack of funds, children are sickening and dying of cold and "industrial" pneumonia...

Crack down on your Congressmen with written and spoken demands, with delegations and mass pressure; demand that he vote for an immediate halt to the stealing of Public Works money...

You wouldn't try to hid us, would you, Frankie, telling us that the money for workshops and a mechanized army is for National Recovery? You, and the double-broked military experts in Congress...

The U. S. Government has recruited 312,000 young men in CCC camps under the discipline of Army officers who are buying plans to use them as soldiers when time comes.

You see, Frankie, the trouble is that the workers and farmers, like their comrades in other countries have paid the cost of all the public works since 1918 as they went along. They have paid it in cash, in taxes, in money, in loss of their very lives...

People of America, your government is acting like a crazy man, as crazy as Itall and Kveeger or a thousand other capitalists who have taken a conscience to destruction. Unless the original intention is halted the United States will be thrown into imperialist war.



workshops, factories, and particularly on all war jobs, on January 23rd, during the protest in Washington.

Organize, protest, strike, FIGHT for a workers' and farmers' peace in a workers' and farmers' world.

FIGHT MELLON'S WARS

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

Author: "Mellon's Millions, Biography of a Fortune"

Every drop of blood shed in every American battle since the Civil War has been spilled into gold by the Mellon family. It is no exaggeration to say that the Pittsburgh millionaire family reaped at least \$1000 each time a dough-bill fell in France.

It is not merely that the Mellons, like all other capitalists, rob their hands gloriously in expectation of profits when clouds of gas smoke and gas spread over the trenches. The Mellon industries are specifically war industries. Chamberlain's Explosives! Their coal, coke, gas and petroleum companies are poised for patriotic prodigality...

Bring about lightning strikes, temporary stoppages of work on farms, railroads, docks.

to be seduced from his duty by the delusions of (hombred) (war) speeches. "It is only greshornas who enlist," he added. "You can learn nothing useful in the army. Here there is no credit attached to going. All now stay if they can and go if they must. Those who are able to pay for substitutes do so, and so discredit attach.

"In time you will come to understand that a man may be a patriot without raising his own life or sacrificing his health. There are plenty of other lives less valuable or others ready to serve for the love of service."

Mellon's Millions The Spanish-American War gave the Mellons their second big push toward millions. That war brought prosperity such as Pittsburgh's steel masters had never before known. Carnegie's profits amounted from \$7,000,000 in 1897 to \$12,200,000 in 1898 and then soared to \$48,000,000 in 1900.

All the big Pittsburgh war industries now shared through Union Trust and T. Mellon & Sons banks. On their boards sat the iron and steel mill owners, the railroad magnates, the coal barons of the Iron City. On the crest of enormous war profits came the urge to monopoly. In 1899 Mellon helped to form the coal monopolies of western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Coal and Monopoliish Silver Coal & Coke. On both the Mellon banks took underlying mortgages and generous slices of stock.

Let the Suckers Fight!—We Cash In! "We are nothing in the way of making up Wisconsin's quota," he wrote. "It makes me sad to see this piece of folly. I had hoped my money was going to make a smart, intelligent business man and was not such a goose as

After the Spanish war, Andrew Mellon was lord of Pittsburgh and a peer of Wall Street. It was the World War which shot him to the top of the biggest money-pile in the Americas.

World War—More Profits Koppers Gas and Coke was his main war industry. Dr. Heinrich Koppers, a German engineer, designed the submersible Koppers by-product coke ovens, which distilled the coal gases formerly wasted in the beehive coke oven process. From these gases and liquids came all the essentials of poison gases and explosives. Mellon grabbed Koppers' company as soon as the World War broke out and in 1918 began signing fat contracts with the Allies. When the United States joined in the blood-bath, Mellon turned in Dr. Koppers as an "alien enemy" had his share in the company and his patents confiscated by the government, and then bought them in for a song.

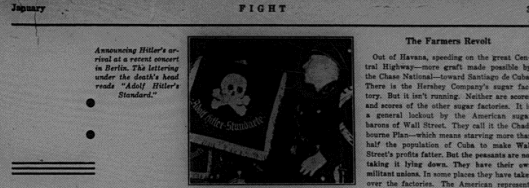
During the war, units of Koppers by-product coke ovens couldn't be built fast enough. From a \$1,500,000 firm in 1918, it developed into the \$177,000,000 giant of today. Financed by the \$200,000,000 Eastern Gas and Fuel Association.

During the war, the Mellons' Standard Steel Car Co. turned patriotically to gas cartriages. "Oil is as necessary as blood in the battles of tomorrow," cried Cinnamonax, war Premier of France, and the Mellons responded through their Gulf Oil Corp., which poured out a golden-black flood to keep the war fueled and lubricated. The Mellons' N. Y. Shipbuilding Co. had down keels which later bore soldiers and munitions across the pond. The Aluminum Co. of America supplied the government with metal at 33 cents a ton. After the war, it dropped promptly to 22 cents.

And Today Koppers and Gulf Oil laboratories are at work today on the gases and chemicals of the next war. Bethlehem Steel in which the Mellons are the biggest stockholders, is turning out armatures for the fast new cruisers being built as part of Roosevelt's "public works" program. Pittsburgh Steel and Crucible Steel, in which the Mellons are important, are ready to do their share. Aluminum Co. is supplying, at monopoly prices, the lightweight metal which makes bigger and yet lighter warships possible. Mellon banks are ready, as to this last war, to peddle "victory loans" and to take their share of the war profits.

Mellon industries stand alert for the tasks of the next imperialist War, eagerly awaiting the fabulous profits which mass murder has always tumbled into their laps.

FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM 104 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. Chairman: J. B. MATTHEWS. Vice-Chairmen: WILLIAM PICKENS, KARL BROWDER. Secretaries: DONALD HENDERSON, FRANCIS A. HENSON. Address Secretary: BIDA DALLIS. Treasurer: ANNIE E. GRAY. Editor: JOSEPH PASS. Editorial Committee: KYLA C. CREIGHTON, MALCOLM COWLEY, SAMUEL FREIDMAN, DONALD HENDERSON, JOSEPH P. LAM, MORRIS SWEETLAND, DAVID ZALOWDOWSKY. Circulation Manager: GRACIE MATTHEWS.



49th STATE IN WALL STREET'S UNION

By J. B. MATTHEWS Chairman, American League Against War and Fascism

This article is the result of a recent investigation tour in Cuba undertaken by the writer and Alfred Range, Spanish-American War Veterans on behalf of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The only evidence that you have entered foreign territory when landing in Cuba from the United States is the customs inspection and the Spanish language. Passport formalities are not required for visiting Americans. Cuban dollars follow the American currency up and down the foreign exchange with an absolute precision that suggests dependence. The National City and the Chase banks are right there before you, bringing to mind the partial exposures of the Senate Investigating Committee. The Capital on the Prado is American, not Cuban. What its outward appearance reveals in the way of slavish imitation of the Washington building is not more important than the graft involved in the construction—graft made possible through the connivance of the Chase National Bank with Cuban politicians of the Machado era. Tammany grafters never made a better rale-off.

Right American Imperialism Your electric light at night is supplied by the Cuban Electric Company, an affiliate of the Electric Bond and Share Company, with an investment of \$500,000 paid in the Cuban corporation. Havana consumers are in rebellion against the payment of electric light bills at night. No one dares to go around cutting off meters. There is a mass revolt against this phase of Yankee Imperialism. To appease the Cuban consumers, the Great Government has just decreed a 40 percent reduction in light rates — bringing them down to ten cents a kilowatt hour! In New York City the rate is seven cents a kilowatt hour and the Edison Company pays dividends. But the Cuban Electric Company profits the Great decree by crying "bankruptcy!" To add to the troubles of the American electricity monopoly, the work-

ers have just organized and presented for demands. More had luck for Yankee Imperialism. The telephone company employees were out on strike three days before and won a three-hour contract with another Yankee-owned public utility, The Electric Bond and Share is naturally scared.

American Tobacco Co. Hit The tobacco workers, who are not locked out, have also gone on strike against the boss. They are working toward an industrial plant of all the tobacco workers of the island, instead of dividing their forces into a score of craft unions. What is better still, the dock and transportation workers have a joint committee with the tobacco workers. They refused to ship \$75,000 worth of cigars for the London Christmas trade until the American Cigar Company and other owners come to terms with the workers.

Ten Cent Store Girls Strike More evidence of Yankee Imperialism! There is the second Woolworth store that has seen in Havana. Someone says there are two more. They are all boarded up. Looks like somebody smashed the plate glass windows. Yes, the girls are on strike, and have been out for three months. They are striking in all of the eight Woolworth stores of Cuba. A few days ago they made so much noise in the city of Camaguey that the authorities declared martial law—think of it, martial law to handle twenty-five ten-cent store girls. What do they want? Outright expropriation of the Woolworth Company? No, only the right to marry! And seven dollars a week pay! The girls figure that if Barbara Hutton can have her prison without forfeiting her Woolworth millions, they are entitled to matrimony without getting fine. A girl of thoroughly revolutionary tendencies is leading the strike. She is known everywhere as Rosetta Ten-Cent. I saw the electrical workers at their organization meeting give her a big hand.

The Farmers Revolt

Out of Havana, spending on the great Central Highway—more graft made possible by the Chase National Bank—toward Santiago de Cuba. There is the Hershey Company's sugar factory. But it isn't running. Neither are scores and scores of the other sugar factories. It is a general lockout by the American sugar barons of Wall Street. They call it the Chahouras Plan—which means starving more than half the population of Cuba to make Wall Street's profits fatter. But the peasants are not taking it lying down. They have their own militant unions. In some places they have taken over the factories. The American representatives of Wall Street have departed, waiting for their ships. There is bitterness in the sugar business. Everybody in Cuba is demanding extra free (unrestricted) harvesting and grading of the cane. The Chahouras Plan is older than the New Deal, but it too has only the aim of raising the price level for the profit-making boys. The Cuban peasants are dispossessed on their own soil. Ninety per cent of their land is owned by Americans or controlled by long-term leases held in Wall Street.

Wall Street Battleships

All around the island of Cuba are the Yankee battleships waiting faithfully to protect the free and property of American citizens. The property will need some protecting when the Cuban workers and peasants get a little further along in the agitation to win the freedom from the bitter yoke of the Yankee imperialism in imperialism—and it has no Republican or Democratic specialities. The battleships are used for the same purpose by the Republicans and Democrat Swansons. Only American workers and farmers can put out the fire of these imperialist battleships. Let them rally in solidarity to the support of their Cuban comrades. "Abajo el imperialismo yanqui! Viva Cuba Libre!"

And if lives must be protected by the landing of marines, and for the Cuban marines to save the Scotchboys boys from their lipschors.

"Japanese military attaches in Washington now talking a lot of interest in the Citizens Conservation Corps and the fact that army officers are in charge of them. They also wonder why naval officers have been detailed to CCC duty. Apparently Japanese suspect the CCC duty is being a disguised method of training reserves. "Why do you put so many young officers in charge of CCC units?" asked one assistant Japanese military attaché. "I can't understand why you should detail general staff officers to this duty. Tell me," he persisted, "are they good for the trees?" — From the "Daily Washington Mercury Co. Round" by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen.

STUDENTS BETRAYED

By ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
Professor of English, University of Chicago.

In an address by Mr. Frank Olinde, chairman of the Councils for Student Enrollment of the War Resisters League, the role of college students in the question of personal participation in war is summarized as follows: Of 22,000 who voted, 4,000 indicated their entire refusal to participate in war among nations; 1,000 limited their participation to defense of American soil; and about the same number stated that they would obey the call to the colors.

Since the time when these figures were collected other colleges have voted in approximately the same proportion. Without overestimating the importance of such a expression, it is obvious that this attitude of college students puts before a belated government a deterrent from war, and before a peacefully inclined administration a strong encouragement to peace. If there had been any such expression of principle before the last war, it may be surmised that President Wilson would have found a way to redeem his election pledge: "He kept us out of war."

When one contrasts the state of mind of the student today with that which prevailed in 1914 and 1917, the change is astonishing. In 1917 the college men were the resident form of cannon fodder to be found. Presidents, deans, headmasters, especially in the Eastern institutions, played eloquently upon the patriotic emotions of their pupils and turned them over to the War Department. Unmindful of their primary responsibility for the young lives entrusted to their charge, such happy non-combatants as Dean Brown of Yale and President Lowell of Harvard proceeded by act as recruiting officers for the government, and participated in the campaign of propaganda designed to confuse minds and make clear thought impossible. They committed the unpardonable sin of education by attacking the intellectual integrity of their pupils. Brown was dean of the Yale Divinity School. Lowell, with appropriate blasphemy, chose to sacrifice his work by building a church to the memory of the boys in whose death he gloried—"the building that nobody wants."

After the war these leaders of academic thought throughout the country showed nothing of the fight, even violence, with which they had sent others into battle, in demanding the fulfillment of the pledge for the future for which their students had died. Almost without exception they acquiesced in the surrender of reason, honor and conscience negotiated by Wilson at Paris, and took refuge in his monstrous falsehood that the Treaty of Versailles embodies the Fourteen Points. At best they contented themselves with a benign optimism based on the League of Nations. They gave to the youth of America an example wanting in no respect of Jingoism, cowardice and ease.

It is a natural consequence of this betrayal that college students have turned in distrust against college faculties and administrations, and have assumed a measure of freedom of thought in matters which concern themselves and the world in which they are going to live. Naturally, the first question raised is whether this world, governed by privilege, selfishness and chaos, is one for which they are willing to die. The answer is NO. The second question is whether it is one in which they wish to live. The answer will be NO. The struggle against War in the minds and hearts of students is only the first skirmish of the struggle for a new social order.

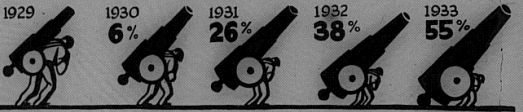
1914 - WAR * 1934 - ?



What will the year 1934 bring us? Look at these two charts. Since the depression started in 1929, annual preparations for War have increased at a far faster rate than during the five years before the World War. In the year 1933 the total annual war preparations of Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Great Britain and the U.S.A.

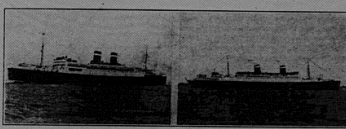
was 27 per cent greater than in 1909. The above chart indicates the yearly rise in war preparations over 1909. But the combined war preparations of these same imperialist powers for 1933 was 55 per cent greater than their yearly preparations in 1929. The chart below shows the yearly increase in war preparations over 1929.

Not only are yearly war preparations greater than those before the World War (those of 1929 are roughly 50 per cent greater than those for 1909), but those preparations are increasing at a far faster rate. Will the capitalist governments give the workers and farmers a war in the year 1934?



A SEAMAN SPEAKS

By FRANK ROSS



Building passenger ships for war purposes under the Jones-White Act. (Left) S.S. Virginia and (right) S.S. Washington, two of the vessels ready for Imperialist War.

As a seaman who went through the last war and who has been in the marine industry for over sixteen years, I have been able to see something of the war preparations now going on in my field. I have, therefore, been far from impressed by President Roosevelt's statements about this government's desire for peace.

Building the Naval Auxiliary
Under the Jones-White Act of 1928, new passenger ships, if they are to get any of the fat government subsidies and mail contracts, must be built under the supervision of the Naval Board. They must pass certain naval specifications. How many people know what these specifications are like?

The new *Empire* class ships, for instance, have reinforced deck fore and aft for gun mounts, reinforcements between davits on boat decks for gun mounts, and special magazine holds in ventilators ready at all times for rigging. The ventilators are square, so as to make hoists easier. The sides of these ships are so built that light armor may easily be attached to them. There are also special compartments in the holds which have no other use than as munitions magazines. Finally, the engine rooms are of such construction that one engineer (an ex-navy man) on first being seen there remarked at once that they were the engine rooms of a "battle-wagon."

The Subsidies Tacklet
Other lines which I personally know to have been building passenger ships according to these specifications are the Great Lakes and the Ward Line. But there are many others, for the government subsidies are irresistible to the profit-makers. Some time ago it came out in an official investigation that one ship carrying 80 cents worth of mail received a mail subsidy of \$14,000 for the voyage from the government. This is supposed to be charged to the expense of the postal service, but it is down as part of the cost of preparations for War.

Then, too, the money for building all these new passenger ships on war-line models is also a government handout. Under the Jones-White Act, the government lends this money to the shipping lines at as low as one-quarter of one per cent interest and gives them twenty years to pay it back, besides guaranteeing huge profits with its mail subsidies. The only loan is the U. S. Government to prepare for War!

It is also extremely curious that the *Leviathan*, the *George Washington* and the *Imperator*, which were supposed to have been broken up for scrap, are now lying practically intact at shipyard's island. Can they be waiting to fill their former roles as troop carriers?

Freighters of Death
Freight ships are even more actively engaged in war preparations. The *Ithianian* Line

of New York (controlled by U. S. Steel) not only has a large fleet of its own but has chartered ships of other lines to carry war materials to the Far East; heavy iron, steel rail-iron (for gun turrets), bombing planes, nitro-train and other cargoes the nature of which is kept secret. Also running to China and Japan are a number of tankers carrying high-test gas, napalm and fuel oil in quantities enough to mean only that they are being stored for a coming war.

As a member of the crew of one of these tankers, which discharged close to the naval base in Kobe, Japan, I saw some old ships (some of them built in the U. S.) being dismantled and new war equipment being installed. I notice, too, that Japan has bought up the old rolling stock built for the Czar's railroads and left still now in Canada. This is important, for the Russian Soviet rail cars are four and half inches wider than standard gauge, and Japan can only be intending to use them on conquered Soviet roads.

Japanese ships leave American ports every day loaded with war materials. *Manasse* Line ships regularly between the Hopewell, Virginia plant and the Dupont powder plant on the West Coast, from which munitions go to the Far East.

Compulsory Enlistment
The final proof of the government's real attitude to war is the section of the industry law which requires that 60% of the officers and engineers in subsidized ships be members of the Naval Reserve. With jobs now so scarce and with preference going to the Naval Reserve, these men have no choice but to join up. And now comes Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, with the suggestion that all seamen take a short-term enlistment in the Naval Reserve, and that such seamen be given preference to jobs on merchant ships. Which is to make Furuseth as popular with the militarists as William Greer.

What will all this personal experience of the government's real attitude, and a public works program that admits millions to the navy for new battleships, warplanes, submarines and naval bases. I, as a seaman, have a right to my suspicions of President Roosevelt's love of peace. Sincerely, he is in favor of perpetuating world peace until the United States is ready to declare war.

Pan-American Conference

By LUCILE PERRY

Unless the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana, where the U.S. delegation resorted to open bullying, the Montevideo Conference was quite a polite affair. The air was thick with "good neighborliness." The same old railroad policy was there, but applied this time with a velvet glove and with the unexpected assistance of the Argentine delegate. Salvador dared raise their voices to protest the domination of the "Colossus of the North," they were hurriedly silenced and the act of mutual love and friendship went on. The chief thorn in the side of the U.S. delegation was the presence in Cuban waters of 90 American warships, serving as a constant threat of armed occupation. On the eve of the

intervention is based on the March 4th declaration of President Roosevelt which affirms that no troops will be sent across the border "except under existing treaties." Thus intervention in Cuba under the Platt Amendment is still permissible. Nor is there any provision against landing troops for "the protection of foreign nationals," the reason advanced for the present mobilization of warships in Cuban waters.

In more subtle types of intervention, such as the current financial control in Haiti, Roosevelt made his position clear when he answered Haiti's demand for withdrawal with the statement that nothing could be done about it. As the Colombian delegate said, "There is no inconvenience in making declarations of this kind, because they do not obligate anyone and do not modify the policy of any nation."

Another subtle gesture was the proposal of Mr. Hull for trade reciprocity and a general lowering of tariffs. Again the reservation which is the kernel: "except in the operation of temporary emergency, or other extraordinary measures comprising domestic programs primarily for national economic recovery..." In other words, this proposal will be permitted to interfere with the present inflationary policy of the United States which is designed to increase exports at the expense of imports. The treaty concluded with Colombia is a good example of what the United States means by "reciprocity." Consisting nothing but the United States agrees not to increase tariffs on Colombian goods, while Colombia agrees to reduce the tariff on certain American products.

America for U. S. A. Imperialists
The attempt of British imperialism to project itself into the Conference through League of Nations representation failed in the expectations of Mr. Hull to preserve in its original purity the concept of Pan-Americanism —America for the United States." Mr. Hull won.

Another defeat for Great Britain was the attitude of Argentina which in the past has expressed great friendliness to British imperialism and attacked American imperialism. Having concluded her bargain with Britain—the Anglo-Argentine trade pact—she was prepared toicker with the United States for additional advantages; and having a strategic position as the most industrial South American nation, she cooperated with Hull in riddling all explosive controversies out of the Conference.

To estimate the extent of the gains of American imperialism from the Montevideo Conference, it will be necessary to know what went on behind the scenes—the agreements reached through Cordell Hull's "friendly" calls, the bargaining of the little shovels with the big shovels. The open sessions serve chiefly as a show for the people. The real business goes on behind the scenes. There can be no doubt that the position of American imperialism in Latin America has been strengthened.

Conference Deepens Struggle
Officially hailed as a step toward peace, the facts point in quite the opposite direction. Despite the truce called between Bolivia and Paraguay at the first of the year, there has

The Terror In Japan

By HARU MATSU

When I was a school girl, I was told that to be a good citizen, we must worship every morning in the direction of the palace of Mikado. The small children on the fifth school benches recited the "holy imperial message," which none of us could understand. In modern Japan, Mikado is not represented as a living person, but as a living God, or "Son of Heaven." The Japanese constitution in 1889 declared that the Emperor's power is to be "everlasting and of divine origin."

The "holy" capitalists and landlords have their interests intertwined with this feudal system and wield their power over the toiling masses of Japan in the name of the Emperor. The police law makes all revolutionary activity on the part of workers a form of treasonable and blasphemous crime because it is aimed at overthrowing the "venerable and divine Emperor." By this law, not only every worker active in the revolutionary movement, but anyone who expresses his sympathy with the revolutionary movement, is treated as a criminal.

Leaping from Hitler
Since the imperialist invasion of Manchuria, the Fascist movement has been spreading like a plague. The Japanese government, which hitherto has been pretending to be liberal, is now frankly reactionary and is trying to suppress the Communist movement with all its might. The Japanese government sent representatives to Nazi Germany to study the methods of Hitler. These representatives upon their return openly praised the Hitler regime and its tactics of oppression.

The Japanese police system is one of the best organized in the world. In every city, in every town and village, the police visit every house once a week and take a census of each family. If they find a stranger staying with a family, the police investigate him thoroughly. Thus practically every worker in Japan lives under constant surveillance. The secret police and spy system is equipped with the latest scientific apparatus and techniques. Economic conditions in Japan are becoming worse, especially since the invasion of Manchuria. There are over 4 million unemployed. The exchange value of the yen has dropped. Living costs are raised because of the inflation while wages are steadily declining. While the workers and peasants are starving, the large bankers live in luxury on the millions they make through gambling on the foreign exchange on the yen. The real business goes on behind the scenes. There can be no doubt that the position of American imperialism in Latin America has been strengthened.

Workers have lost most of their land and are suffering severely under their heavy burden of taxation and high rent. Although the government warehouses are packed with rice, peasants have nothing to eat except burragas. When the starving masses demand rice from the government warehouses, police arrest them and put them in prison, beating and torturing them.

In all the big cities of Japan, such as Tokyo, workers are constantly stopped on the street and searched for any evidence of revolutionary activity. All the revolutionary struggle are strictly underground.

(Continued on page fourteen)

CAMPUS FASCISM

By Dr. Addison T. Cutler

What are American college students and teachers going to do about Fascism? This very important question was sharply posed by the affair at Columbia. An invitation, with honors, to the Nazi ambassador to use Columbia University as a national platform was met by a student campaign, culminating in a student demonstration which challenged the Fascist both inside and outside the hall provided by the University.

Ambassador Luther received one more public repudiation to report back to Hitler. The University community learned something in the process, and the authorities of the University were forced to retreat at least to the extent of abandoning the proposed reception for Luther and moving the "lectures" to a hall more obscure and less official than the one originally planned.

The effectiveness of the protest was largely due to the efforts of such organizations as the National Student League, the Columbia Committee Against War and other sympathetic groups. The undergraduate students of Columbia College were in the main indifferent or even hostile to the anti-Nazi campaign. This is something for us to study.

Fertile Soil

The student body of Columbia College, like that of most American colleges, is made up chiefly of middle-class boys aspiring to professional and small-business careers. What they want is a simple—home, a family, a good job, security. Few aspire to be business Napoleon. But they are beginning to see that the prospect of achieving even these modest hopes is bleak in the extreme. Hence they are the potential prey of Fascists who seek to duped them by false promises into the perpetration by violence of a crumbling capitalist regime—all in the name of a "new" order which will offer them God-knows-what. Here in the United States, the reputation of the Italian and German tragedies is already being prepared. It is our job to stop it.

According to my observations there is a widespread, increasingly typical notion forming in the minds of Columbia College undergraduates, something like this: "The N.R.A. is failing. There are good prospects. The next thing is Socialism or Communism or Fascism. Fascism offers more to follow the line." This notion is not yet fully crystallized. But it is rapidly becoming so. I find it on exam papers, essays, and in conversations. Many of my colleagues tell me they find the same.

But this is not all. These ideas find expression in local affairs. First we may recall the egg-throwers and strong-arm boys who, in a blind defense of constituted authority, attacked the supporters of Fred Harris, expelled student editor, and of Donald Henderson, dismissed medical instructor. In the latter case, they were treated to an open display of anti-

mass demonstrations can hardly be successful enough in carrying their striking messages unless we accompany them with a patient campaign in the realm of ideas. I refer to the need for more pamphlets, leaflets, lectures, symposia, debates on the meaning of Fascism—Italian, German, and American brands. And on the alternative to Fascism, let us make the college undergraduates see that there is a place for them in an alliance with workers, who are really taking the road to a new society—where the man with technical ability is offered both security and creative work.

Our Task

Now this is not submitted in the spirit of defeatism. It is rather to emphasize our problem. We must show these students clearly what Fascism is. They can, I think, be made to see that if they do the dirty work for big capital, it will result in nothing for themselves but perversion and betrayal, and nothing but incalculable harm for all the progressive forces in society. They must be made to see that Fascism is not a new order, but rather the ultimate in horror of the old order. If they would all be compelled to read Strachey's *Masters of Deceit*. Obviously we cannot rely on college curricula. We are compelled to reach to wider spheres of thought and action, reaching far beyond the confines of a classroom, which is all that is rarely penetrated by the burning lines of the outside world. But our

mass demonstrations can hardly be successful enough in carrying their striking messages unless we accompany them with a patient campaign in the realm of ideas. I refer to the need for more pamphlets, leaflets, lectures, symposia, debates on the meaning of Fascism—Italian, German, and American brands. And on the alternative to Fascism, let us make the college undergraduates see that there is a place for them in an alliance with workers, who are really taking the road to a new society—where the man with technical ability is offered both security and creative work.

University Liberals

How about the faculty members? A fair sample at Columbia showed the trend of opinion to be as follows: "We oppose the Nazis' burning of books, imprisonment of professors, etc. We welcome on the campus the expelled German professors. But we are not opposed to the invitation and reception to the Nazi ambassador." Among those who agree to the defense of the Nazi leader in the name of "free speech" were many who last year failed to see any violation of academic freedom in the dismissal of Henderson, who was guilty of carrying into practice those few old-fashioned ideas which Columbia had been liberal enough to allow him to teach. This is clearly liberalization gone reactionary. But among the

(Continued on page ten)



The "invitation" . . . to the Nazi Ambassador to use Columbia University as a national platform was met by a protest campaign culminating in a vigorous demonstration which challenged the Fascist both inside and outside the hall provided by the University. (Above) The students' demonstration.

THE WAR ON SOVIET CHINA

By LORD MARLEY

(FIGHT requested Lord Marley, Vice President of the House of Lords, who attended the underground Anti-War Congress in Shanghai as chairman of a European delegation, to tell us his findings in the Far East.—Editor.)



Japanese machine gunners murdering Chinese workers and peasants in Japan's imperialist territories in North China.

On Sept. 20, 1935, there was held in Shanghai a conference representing the whole of China, 70 delegates representing the whole of China, including Manchuria and Korea. It had originally been intended to hold a far larger conference of all peoples surrounding the Pacific, but this was rendered impossible by the hostile attitude of many of the governments and in particular by the regime of terror applied to supporters of the Anti-War movement by the reactionary Nanking Government of China.

A European delegation, of which I was independent chairman, consisting of French, English and Belgian representatives, reached Shanghai on August 15. American and German representatives had also been appointed, but were prevented from joining by illness. In one case caused by Nazi action. On arrival, it was found that already over 100 persons had been arrested in China for supporting preparations for the Conference. Numerous additional arrests took place among those who welcomed the delegation, and it quickly became clear that there would have been serious risk to the 2,000 delegates who were expected to attend. Let me pay a tribute to the amazing courage, physical and moral, of the Chinese people; they were prepared, men and women, to risk imprisonment, torture and death for the cause they believed in, and when account is taken of the marvelous physical bravery of the 19th Route Army during the Japanese attack on Shanghai, it is right to say that the Chinese people are probably the most courageous in the world.

The Terror Begins

Many other difficulties arose in connection with the larger Conference. Permission for delegates from other countries was refused, and in some cases distance and expense proved an insuperable obstacle. The Chinese, French and International authorities of Shanghai stopped the activities of the European delegation, with large numbers of detectives and police, and refused to give permission for the Conference to be held. Owners of all large halls, acting on official hints, refused to allow the use of the buildings. When the many arrests were taken into consideration, the reasons for the smaller Conference will be abundantly clear.

Conference Goes Underground

The Conference had to be held secretly for the protection of the delegates attending, and the whole affair of the meeting was carried through with complete success, and without any interference by the authorities. During the two months in Shanghai it was the task of

the delegation to inquire into the causes of war danger in the Far East, to get into touch with Chinese organizations of workers, peasants, students and intellectuals (as well as other national, Ministers and government officials and administrators, and the European community), and to prepare a comprehensive picture of the actual position in China.

An immense amount of work was carried out during the two months of the inquiry. Public and private meetings, lectures, dinners and debates were arranged. Large private meetings were held often only by underground

because of the armed opposition of the international police. Many factories and workshops were visited, as well as many villages and farms and the country districts within marching distance of Shanghai. An arranged visit to Japan, to interview Ministers and help Japanese delegates to attend the Conference, was prevented by the Japanese Government, after a series of hysterical and undigested outbursts by representatives of the Home Department and the police authorities, who feared a large increase in the already widespread opposition to War existing throughout Japan.

NEGRO SOLDIER—PAWN OF THE RULING CLASS

By EUGENE GORDON

The writer of this article has contributed to various publications, including "Annual American Academy Political and Social Science," "Scribner's Magazine," "American Mercury," "Voice," etc., etc.

Crispus Attucks, a Negro slave, was the first American rebel to die (1770) for American independence. Attacks had escaped from his sword, a Mr. William Brown of Framingham, Mass., some 18 years earlier and had gone to Boston. There he roused the crooked and narrow streets with what they call "Tommy Adams called." A motley rabble of saucy boys, negroes and mulattoes, Irish Trogans, and outlandish Jack tars. In defending the British soldiers for having fired upon the rebels (incidentally, thereby, defending British imperialism), John Adams said: "Led by Crispus Attucks the mulatto slave, and shouting, 'The way to get rid of these soldiers is to attack the main guard,' strikes at the root; this is the best," these

millant youths rushed to King (now State) Street, where they were fired upon by the Redcoats. Attacks, the Negro, was the first to fall. Thus a Negro slave, leading an attack against foreign invaders, was the first to give up his life in order that the young America might have the right of self-determination.

"Friend in Need!" As a result of the conditions leading to the American Revolution, and (quote) Garter G. Woodson, Negro Historian, "Needling the support of the Negro in maintaining the independence of this country . . . several of the States, influenced by men who actually believed in equality for all regardless of race or color, contrived to emancipate these Negroes who were then held as slaves." However, as soon as the war was over, and the newly formed United States faced the task of readjustment, the so-called "race problem" was created. The question arose what to do with all these blacks whose valor in the revolution

had won them their freedom. Surely proposals were put forward for solving the "problem," deportation "to some distant portion of the Western Hemisphere or to Africa" was most frequently suggested. It was finally resolved, by the various state legislatures, that other to move slaves be given their freedom by individual owners or that the liberated slaves be banished. Thus began the practice in this country of making use of Negro manpower during crucial periods, and attempting violently to curtail that manpower when the emergency no longer existed. Thus there began the prevailing practice of forcing the Negro masses back into "their place," once the ruling class had exhausted their usefulness in its behalf.

Peace—and Re-enslavement There was a period before the American Revolution when free Negroes in some communities bore denied the right to bear arms, lest they "put ideas" of instruction into the

inaction of the Japanese, who provide it with arms and money (both directly and by methods such as the purchase of the American cotton issue), and direct its policy particularly with regard to the attacks on the Sovietized districts of China. The Great Powers are also forcing these attacks by following the Lytton recommendations that arms and loans will only be granted to Nanking provided the internal reconstruction of China is undertaken. This means a continuance of civil war, rather than concentration on the task of resisting external aggression. Even from the point of view of the interests of the imperialist Powers, such a policy must be disastrous, for it destroys the capacity of the Chinese millions to buy the products of Western industry, the sale of which is the main object of the occupation of China.

War on Soviet Union

The evidence of those in touch with Japan, and from Man Choo Kuo, was conclusive that Japan is preparing an early attack on the Soviet Union, and particularly is building large agreements close to the Soviet frontier and organizing White Russian bands in Manchuria. It would be clearly difficult for such an attack to make progress if there were organized opposition from the heart of China, and this explains the reason for the continued attack on the Sovietized districts by the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government.

It is essential that these basic facts should be understood by the workers of Europe and America if they are to adopt a Far Eastern

Imperialist Powers Attack

The Nanking Government is under the dom-



From an old print. The killing of Crispus Attucks, a Negro slave, who was the first American Rebel to die for American Independence.



The largest Gun Factory in the world at Washington, D. C. is so overstuffed with new orders now that a portion of the work has been assigned to private concerns. (Left) Turning out shells for the Navy. (Right) Molding Cartridge Cases for the Navy's Big Guns.

heads of slaves. There was hardly such a thing in those days as Negro military service... as in Virginia for example, in 1775 and 1787, says Woodson, "the free militiamen, Negroes, and Indians belonging to the militia were required to appear without arms."

Woodson implies here that it was only the liberation (7) of the raising class which impelled it to recruit the Negroes for battle; he admits later, however, that although "at first there was a disinclination to enlist Negroes as soldiers in some of the colonies," the Council of War decided "not to accept them," yet, "When they got into a strait during the awful ordeal of the struggle... the colonies changed their attitude."

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Jackson's Proclamation
One of the first accounts of the government's fostering segregation of Negro troops from white troops occurs in the proclamation made by Major-General Andrew Jackson, commanding the Seventh Military District, at Mobile, on September 21, 1814 (War of 1812). After saluting them as "The Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana," and announcing that "As men of freedom, you are now called upon

is the negation of tolerance, freedom, and peace. Some professors see it and can make other see it.

Fight Fascism
And so, to combat embryonic Fascism in America, we have a lot to win over the potential Storm Troopers as well as to help up the flagging liberals. I might mention here the case of a Columbia professor who told me that he was so much opposed to the Fascists that he was ready to be shot fighting them, but that he was unwilling to risk his job now in protesting the winning of the Nazis to

Schools--Not Battleships

By JOHN GARVEY

Hantracik, in Michigan, once boasted of the most progressive school supervision in the country. Today, the walls of four classrooms have been broken through in order to make it possible for one teacher to conduct a class of 100 pupils. In Detroit, the children in several schools have been warned against jumping or running in groups. The floors were laid. The school buildings were condemned five or six years ago, and should long have been abandoned.

Perpetuating a Myth
The practice established by Andrew Jackson not as at times when the Negro in the South was becoming a valuable commodity in the slave market, owing to cotton culture, has been religiously adhered to by the United States Government, and by all the several States, since that time. The practice was established solely to perpetuate the myth of "racial differences" between the Negro worker and the white worker, so as the better to exploit both; it has continued for the same reason, acquiring with time innumerable legal sanctions. The result has been a distinct psychology in both Negroes and whites; they feel, by and large, that although they may fight for the preservation of the name "glorious country," they cannot, under any circumstances, fight together. All the traditions of the United States Army and of the Government itself are against it; they feel, not knowing that Negroes and whites served side by side in both Army and Navy during the Revolution.

That the Negro who was first to die for American independence, who has been used by every war since the Revolution, and as frequently forced back into his "plaque," this Negro has reached the stage where he must ask himself a question. It is this: "Has it all been time we put together, this while follow and I compared notes, as a necessary condition to putting an end to the need for armed forces. Even in the period of 'progressivity,' 150,000 children between the ages of 7 and 14 were not in school. And then, 55% of the money spent for education was cut between 1910 and 1933. The launching of a cruiser last month cost \$100,000, six months before that the students of Chicago were deprived of junior high schools, manual training, and of Crane Junior College as part of the economy campaign.

Sick, Starving Children
The children we pay for the War Department's plans. One-fifth of pre-school and school children were found to be suffering from starvation, bad housing, and lack of medical care in the spring of 1933, according to the Children's Bureau. One out of every four children in the State of Pennsylvania was suffering from malnutrition (low starvation). New York has a similar figure to report.

Nearly a year ago, a well-known charitable institution assisted 500 of the neediest teachers—and the situation is infinitely worse now," said Superintendent Boggs of Chicago.

Schools, Not Guns
An entire generation of clerical, maladjusted, ignorant children is being raised in this country. Parents and teachers who wish to save the children from this fate must sharply call a halt to the muzzling war drive of the raising class, which has abandoned education for the profits of war. The millions that our government is allotting to War must be diverted to education. Every demand, every struggle for "schools, not battleships" is a blow against the war makers.

WAR FACTS

By FRANCIS A. HENSON

Secretary, American League Against War and Fascism
The war makers are at work day in and day out. When nearly a billion dollars for war preparation, how we question the coming of war. The declaration of War is now only a matter of time. Growing numbers of American workers and farmers are determined to do something about the system that supports war makers and sends workers to their death.

17,000 Factories on War Basis
Aircraft industry is obviously only one of the United States industries being carefully prepared now to turn out finished products on a war basis. According to reports of the War Policies Commission, at least 17,000 factories have been placed on allocation basis and given what are called "functional orders" to fit them for instant operation on war requirements. The country has been divided into what is known as "prearranged areas" for the purpose of securing immediate delivery of supplies on the outbreak of hostilities.

War in the Air
Secretary Swanson of the Navy emphasized in his June 20, 1933, bi-annual second-bronze navy speech "civil industries and activities useful in war." Air mail subsidies to private war machines. The War Department does everything possible to encourage the industrial and strategic industry. As F. Trabee Davison, son of a recently deceased Morgan partner and recent Secretary of War for Aviation expressed it: "We in the War Department are taking great interest in this airplane industry... We must have in the airplane aviation industry that can produce the best in the world." Fortune, Journal of the million-



While the Government is taking millions of dollars out of the Public Works Funds for war purposes, hundreds of thousands of starving children are left hungry. (Above) A demonstration in New York City.



After Imperialist War, Charles M. Schwab (left) who made millions out of the World War, playing golf at Havana. (Right) And the U.S. Secretaries.

Staling Public Works Funds
This mobilization of industry gave hand in hand under Roosevelt, with the use of huge sums from the Public Works funds for building equipment the instruments of destruction. The last figures available show approximately \$500,000,000 already spent for the army and navy from the \$2,000,000,000 set aside in 1933 for Public Works. But the War Department alone asked for a total of \$232,000,000. Apparently it hopes to get this amount out of the present or future public works appropriations.

Army housing, including Hawaii and Panama, \$132,000,000, (only \$4,000,000 of this amount is included in our figure as having been allotted);
Michigan, \$22,000,000;
Motoring, \$25,000,000 (\$10,000,000 allotted so far);
Air, \$10,000,000;
Modernization of field artillery, \$15,000,000;
Aircraft, \$30,000,000 (15,000,000 allotted to date);

On the other hand, the fact that "wailing wail of the Negroes," least was the last refuge in traffic where the industrial spot where his racial pride ruthlessly stamped upon the

Keeping the Negro
Curbin America's war participation of Seabrook,

and the control of opinion that must be in the hands of a strong central capitalist class in case of war. When those peacetime preparations of the whole economic system are linked to the logic of capitalism in its imperialist stage, the question as to when war will be declared becomes a matter of comparatively little time.

After the readily shown American exploitation is so the old world and frank Haiti fact that it comes nearer social and social service, is likely to be engaged in Haiti it is the wrong class who shall be entitled and people of Haiti.

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HAITI and U. S. A. OCCUPATION

By GUY ENDRE

Author of "The Secret of Gold," "Canaan," etc. etc.

In Haiti, and for that matter in many another tropical country, the quarrel against American imperialism, carried on by the nationalists is simply an argument between two sets of exploiters. Shall it be the American conquerors or shall it be the old Haitian owning class who shall be entitled to plunder and people of Haiti?

And here the readily observable fact that American exploitation is so much sicker than the old brutal and trashy Haitian system, the fact that it comes aggroed with liberalism and social service, is likely to confuse the superficial observer into believing the American conquerors or shall it be the old Haitian owning class who shall be entitled to plunder and people of Haiti?

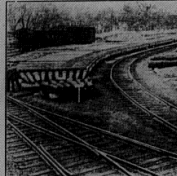
And how is one to know from mere observation of the country that behind that imposing front of social service are concealed force laws and expropriation of tax collections to assure American bankers of their interest and principal. In short, the old grinding of the face of the workers.

200 Million Slaves

On the other hand, the fact that Haiti is the "walling wall of the Negroes" that it is at least was the last refuge in the world's hinter traffic where the intellectual Negro could find a spot where his racial pride would not be too ruthlessly stamped upon, that too is likely to

The Negro Bourgeoisie

Seabrook brings up Ernest Chantre, editor



Long roads of hope lead out of the world. The factory in the background is the U.S.A. Naval Construction Program. The factory in the foreground is the kind in the world.

confuse the liberal observer into thinking that liberalism is the hope of Haiti.

Now the fact that 200 million Negroes have, practically speaking, not a single spot in the world that they may call their own is not to be cured by the old forms of nationalism. It must not be forgotten that a Negro bourgeoisie can and in some places has, successfully replaced a white bourgeoisie, with no improvement in the lot of the majority.

Keeping the Negro in his Place

Certain American writers. I am thinking particularly of Seabrook, whose Magic Island

of the opposition paper in Haiti, as his informant regarding the rise of color prejudice since the American occupation. And here again this statement of many Haitians is likely to confuse a visitor to the island. Moreover, Ernest Chantre is right in so far as he himself is concerned, for he is almost white, yet to the Americans who are very strict in their color prejudice and carry it far beyond the biggest three generations, Chantre is just a "nigger" while the pure blacks are nothing but "money."

Yes, as long as the Americans had not come to the island, Chantre was of the mulatto bourgeoisie, and race prejudice did not touch him, it only touched the despised country blacks. The elite of Haiti carry on their campaign of spreading a clever mixture of truth and lies only to get into the old game of grafting on the workers without foreign competition, a game that supported the Haitian mulatto aristocracy for over a century.

May I ask this outrageous aristocracy how the following saying became current in Haiti seventy-five years before the American occupation if epidermal prejudice was unknown then: A poor mulatto is a nigger, a rich nigger is a mulatto?

That saying really strips the bright paint of patriotic idealism off the Haitian upper classes and reveals what is beneath: In Haiti too, class ruthlessly exploited class and color prejudice was a natural part of this exploitation. That is why in this supposedly black democracy, at the presidential garden party, I could not count half a dozen tall blacks among the hundreds of white and mulatto guests who came driving up in their limousines with their Negro chauffeurs.

Such are the fruits of Haitian nationalism acquired so painlessly at the price of the lives of a hundred thousand Negroes! And what are the fruits of American imperialism? They can be seen in the form of homeless people picking up food in the streets, far along with social service, we brought down to Haiti—Wall Street exploitation.

Working Class Struggle

For that reason our demand of Hands Off Haiti should not be misunderstood as condemning the people of Haiti to remain forever under the yoke of the mulatto aristocracy and that of the gross negro kulaks. It should rather be looked upon as an invitation to the people not to let themselves be perpetually misled by demagogues, but to carry through their own spirit to the realization of full social peace.

"There may be a big row on in Alabama because no Negroes are to be found by Jurens; but here in South Carolina when a Negro is driven as a favor he does everything possible to get out of it. Negroes do not like to be mixed up in the 'not doing' of white folk."
— South Carolina Pure while Jurens formula remains unsmiled. — Dispatch from Special Correspondent, N. Y. Times

For the past eighteen months, the United States and Great Britain, leading advocates of world peace, have been staging a private little war in the Chaco region between a colonial tool of their imperial exploitation: Bolivia and Paraguay. This war is a battle for supremacy in the oil industry of South America. The imperialists have long ago learned that "oil was war."

The press here informs us that the Chaco war is a native boundary dispute, that Bolivia and Paraguay have found furs in their respective maps. It would be ridiculous to assume that two nations with the population of the city of Chicago, one seven times larger in territory than the other, would wage bitter war for so long a time entirely on their own resources. The territory involved, the Gran Chaco region, is 6,000 square miles of the most barren and disease-infested section in Latin America and is used chiefly for watering cattle. However, the Paraguay River runs through this desolate battleground, where over 100,000 men have been wounded or killed. This river is now part of Paraguay and is of vital importance to the Royal Dutch Shell Co. and Vickers, Ltd., as a means of transportation of British oil and of various mining products, mainly tin destined for munition plants.

After the World War the United States became a great power in South American affairs and threatened the diminishing hold of its chief rival in 1922 forced these two imperialist powers to accept even more ruthless methods of rivalry against each other.

Since 1920 over 2,000 workers and intellectuals have been arrested, and many of them have been murdered and driven insane by police torture. At present, over 7,000 workers are in jail, facing torture and execution.

Kobayashi, the well-known proletarian worker, was arrested and given the third degree by the police. The police said that Kobayashi died of a heart attack, but when his friends found his body they discovered burns from a hot iron on his forehead and the mark of a rope around his neck. His arms had been twisted out of their sockets.

And the Struggle Spreads

The Anti-War struggle has spread among the broad masses. It has spread not only to the essential factories but into the mountain plants, into army barracks, among the soldiers at the front in Manchuria. While General Araki boasts of the "loyalty and bravery of the Japanese army" the foundations of the army are crumbling and being infected with "dangerous thought."

A conference is being arranged in Wilmington, Delaware, stronghold of the Dupont munition interests, to organize a local section

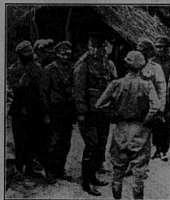
Rehearsal at Chaco

By JOSEPH GREGG

Imperialist Arbitration

The war dragged on, and the two imperialist rivals made eloquent and hypocritical gestures of peace. The United States set up a Commission of Neutral, with representatives from Mexico, Chile, Colombia and Uruguay, to stop the war. The ABC's (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru) was organized by British interests to arbitrate the dispute. Neither achieved anything. Bolivia then appealed for mediation by the League of Nations (under English dominion), who in turn refused unless the protest of not wishing to violate the Monroe Doctrine. Whereupon, Washington graciously permitted the League to proceed in the interests of peace. The League of Nations, caught in a tight case of the actual settlement of a war between nations, reluctantly set up another Commission, who now sit in impotent meditation.

At this writing, Paraguay has all but routed the Bolivian forces. Aerial troops and December 30, arranged at the Pan-American Conference, has been ignored by Paraguay while pushing its recent military advance in the mountains. Secretary of State Hall



General Hans Kundt, renowned during the World War as a military leader in the German Army, is now here as Commander-in-Chief of the Bolivian forces in the Chaco War.

has refused to discuss the Chaco affair on the floor of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, but will do so in the "corridors." Yet in a statement given out at Rio de Janeiro before his arrival at the conference, Mr. Hall said: "Peace must be our passion."

While the spokesmen of the makers of war in Chaco mouth declarations of peace, the people in Bolivia are subjected to the distresses of war was added to an already burdensome existence under a system of penance. Only 9 percent of the current budget has gone for education, while 85 per cent of the population is illiterate.

Bolivia has for years known extreme poverty, but now the imperialists from the North are sopping the last penny of profit out and then force them to work the debt with a seven-day work and a twelve-hour day. However, there are evidences of mutiny in the army; hunger strikes, organized Anti-War action and other labor activities are occurring though they have been violently suppressed by the puppet governments set up by foreign imperialism.

This feeling spreading among the masses, that they should refuse to be cannon-fodder, is the only hope for a settlement of the question over which the imperialists are in a deadlock. The United States and Great Britain are engaging in a rehearsal at Chaco for what may be the next great war, for the power that who control of South America will possess important means for a war to obtain world power. Therefore, we must take part in this rehearsal and learn our Anti-War role. Our immediate task is to prevent the making and shipping of war materials that will be used to kill our fellow-Americans in Latin America. We must organize mass activities in and out of the factories on a broad scale and demand of the Washington government a stoppage of these imperialist activities in South America.

(Continued from page 14)

7000 Workers Now in Jail

Since 1920 over 2,000 workers and intellectuals have been arrested, and many of them have been murdered and driven insane by police torture. At present, over 7,000 workers are in jail, facing torture and execution.



By IDA DAILES

Assistant Secretary

The mass campaign against War appropriations and the use of Public Works Funds for War purposes offered an excellent opportunity for building local organizations of the League.

Plan a large demonstration on January 29th in your locality. If possible have the demonstration outdoors. If not, hold a large indoor meeting. Go to trade unions, workers' clubs, fraternal orders, unemployed groups, student bodies, ex-servicemen's organizations, peace societies, churches, fraternal speaking groups, etc., etc. interest them in this campaign and recruit them for this mass action. Instruct your speakers to point out the vast War appropriations and the extent of the present budgets of the Army and Navy.

Even if these organizations do not as yet join the American League or adopt its full program, utilize this campaign to win their support for the January 29th nationwide demonstration.

On Monday, January 29th, a huge delegation will be in Washington to present resolutions against War appropriations. Copies of the resolutions together with complete instructions have been sent to every City Committee. City conferences should be organized around this action and the resolutions brought up in all local organization meetings for adoption.

The American League calls upon every active anti-War fighter, every sympathizer, everyone who is opposed to War—to help us.

Keep the National Office informed of your preparations for the campaign and the results achieved. You will receive all possible assistance, advice, and suggestions from the National Office on request.

J. B. Matthews Tour

A coast to coast tour is being arranged for J. B. Matthews, National Chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism. In addition to speaking at mass meetings, Mr. Matthews will devote some time in each city to local committees and individuals who can be drawn into the work. There are a few special dates still available and the National Office will be glad to receive additional requests.

Notes from the Field

A Provisional Committee has been set up in Yonkers, N. Y., and is meeting regularly. This Committee is a broad one and expects to do effective work. A city conference is planned for January 29th to prepare for a large mass meeting on the 29th as part of the campaign against War appropriations.

A conference is being arranged in Wilmington, Delaware, stronghold of the Dupont munition interests, to organize a local section

the American League. Donald Henderson and J. B. Matthews will be there to represent the National Office. Delegates are expected from Wilmington and all parts of Delaware.

A conference in New Brunswick, N. J., is being arranged for the first part of January. So far New Brunswick has sent 100 copies of FIGHT each month.

Newark is holding a conference at the Dana College on January 11th. Representatives from the National Office. Delegates are expected from Wilmington and all parts of Delaware.

A very successful conference was held in Los Angeles on December 10th. Rev. Alonzo W. Reynolds, of the Methodist Episcopalian church, who was a delegate to the U. S. Congress Against War, gave the opening report. A permanent Executive Committee was elected including students, workers, representatives of Negro organizations, unemployed, church groups, Socialists, Communists and patriots. The public sessions of the conference were attended by about 1200 people.

What proposals will our Youth Section make? 1) That we again write the National Committee of the Y. P. S. E. to join with the united front on the basis of the minimum program worked out at the Youth Section of the U. S. Congress Against War. 2) We propose that the Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. E. be re-elected in favor of joining the united front on the basis of the minimum program and forward it to the Executive of the United Front. 3) We propose that the N. E. C. of the Y. P. S. E. shall take part in the January 29th national action initiated by the American League Against War and Fascism and use its backs to do likewise.

The January 29th action relates to the large delegation initiated by the American League which will go to Washington to present demands for Public Works and against the War Appropriations.

Enlisted Supporters

In order to establish large groups of individuals to help build the work of the League, we urge all City Committees to push forward the enlistment of supporters and the holding of regular meetings of these groups. Apply for Enlisted Supporters' Cards which are available at the National Office. These supporters receive an emblem of the League and can be called upon to do much of the work in the various cities.

We urge the readers of FIGHT to become enlisted members of the American League Against War and Fascism.

I, the undersigned, pledge my wholehearted support to the fight against War and Fascism. I wish to register as an Enlisted Supporter with the American League Against War and Fascism.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Organization (if any).....

(Minimum registration fee for all "Enlisted Supporters" is 25 cents. An emblem pin will be mailed to you immediately upon receipt of this pledge.)

I feel it my duty and privilege to increase my registration fee to the sum of \$.....

CHARLES WHITE.

MUNITIONS

IN THE STRUGGLE

- Does *Fight* serve a real purpose?
- Do you want a powerful organization against War and Fascism in the United States?
- Will you help the *American League Against War and Fascism* to become such an organization?
- We want five hundred individuals to free the staff of the *American League Against War and Fascism* from daily problems of meeting rent, wages, telephone and postage bills. Activities for some time to come will barely pay for themselves, leaving nothing for overhead.

Here Is Our Monthly Budget:

WAGES: Executive and Field Secretaries	\$228.00
Office Workers	104.00
RENT	65.00
TELEPHONE	30.00
TELEGRAMS	20.00
POSTAGE	35.00
STATIONERY	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$507.00

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American League Against War and Fascism
104 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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We have had encouraging orders for FIGHT from many sections of the U.S.A.

Los Angeles orders 1000 copies; Denver—500; New York City is selling about 2500, etc., etc.

Where is Philadelphia?

FIGHT is the easiest magazine of all to sell.

People like it!

And it's only 5 cents a copy. 50 cents a year.

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Do you wish to carry on the struggle against War and Fascism?

WE ARE NOW AIMING FOR A 100,000 CIRCULATION.

Will you help us get it?

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Steel Workers Like FIGHT

The steel workers like the paper FIGHT very much and we found, to our surprise, that the paper was already known to many steel workers . . . we get many comments on the pictures especially. Some of the workers cut out the pictures and paste them up in their halls and in a few cases inside the steel mills. These pictures are powerful propaganda.

—John Meldon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Veteran Editor and Writer Is Pleased

Congratulations on your recent issue. There is so much slovenly journalism in the radical movement that it is a relief and pleasure to see someone take a real pride and intelligent interest in careful writing, balanced selection and attractive makeup.

—Ellis O. Jones

Los Angeles Orders 1000 FIGHT

It's a mighty good magazine . . . send us 1000 copies of the January number.

—Eva Charr, Los Angeles Committee

We Shall Try

You have done a wonderful piece of work. I like especially the clearness in showing the workers' position in past and coming wars. I also think that the staff should put every effort into securing information on the present war preparation and forever keep that in front of the readers of FIGHT.

—Leo Wene, Austintown, Ohio.

Denver Welcomes Us

I am sending a money order to cover invoice No. 55 and wish you would send 100 more of the December issue immediately. You can also place my order for 500 for the January number . . . the magazine is receiving an extremely good welcome here and we expect to have a circulation of 1000 very soon.

—J. H. Fowler, Denver, Colo.

From Great Britain

When I landed here I crossed a copy of your anti-war magazine . . . read every article . . . FIGHT is a knockout . . . suggest that you get someone in the Marine Workers' Industrial Union to write for FIGHT.

—Joe Barnes, Liverpool, England

From a Virginia Editor

The two issues of FIGHT strike me as the type of stuff that should be distributed widely. The liberals, professionals, teachers, and liquidated white-collar workers should read it, as well as worker in field, mine and shop. Congratulations on the work.

—Bruce Crawford, Editor, Crawford's Weekly Norton, Va.

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