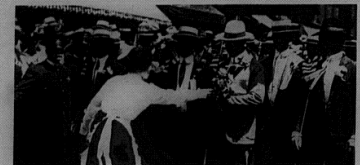


FIGHT

JUNE 1934

AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

HUNGER AND DEATH



In 1917 Women saw their Men Drafted to Fight for Invention as they were told



10 Millions were Killed in the World Wars that imperialism might Sarcas



Today—Men and Women everywhere Organize, Demonstrate, Fight imperialist War

On July 25, 29 and 30, women fighters against imperialist War and Fascism will gather in Paris from all Europe, from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, from Africa, India, China and Japan, to mobilize their united strength and the strength of the millions of women they represent.

Against what?

Against Capitalism's crazy cure for the crisis—War.

Against War's black alternative and advance agent—Fascism.

For genuine peace in a workers' and farmers' world.

For unity instead of brain and firing lines.

For a chance of love without fear and the right to bear children without fear.

For laughter and work, for songs and security, for dreams without nightmares.

For all the strong and simple reasons that make up life that the Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism will make plain for action to stop Imperialist War before it starts and after it starts, by turning the workers, farmers, middle class people and professions against the financiers who are responsible for War, against professors, the institutions and the lies that cause War. This Congress will draft and ratify plans of action to France, England and the land of the N. Y. A. I'll never fight!

Yes, we are always here, on the picket line, backing up their men, holding their sisters in line, shouting fear, with father's, sons, and hair-pins. Women are here and, without fighters, but they're practical, they want to know that their fighting counts.

That's the job of the Women's Congress: to organize against a new World War that may break out at any time. Against Fascism everywhere.

It's up to us to organize here and go prepared to tell them how we intend to clean up a country where women are hungry and underpaid while billions go for banks and battleships.

Women of America, hold anti-war and anti-Fascist committees in the factories and mill on the farms, in the schools, in the hospitals, in the neighborhoods, above discipline wherever you live and work—fight against War and Fascism.

This will be a Congress of order, discipline and courage resolved on ending the role of capitalist anarchy, hunger, Fascist terror, and wholesale death.

ONE of the most astounding and distressing features of the depression is the fact that the United States, after four and a half years of unprecedented suffering, has as yet failed to develop a satisfactory means of caring for the victims of the economic holocaust.

Such woe-struck as has taken place has had slight effect on the unemployment problem. Despite re-employment under the N.R.A., the F.W.A., and the C.C.C., the American Federation of Labor has estimated that there were at least 15,000,000 out of work at the beginning of April, 1934, a decrease of only about 20 percent unemployment since the peak reached during the bank holiday in 1933. Even on a 25 or 40-hour week, it is possible that half of these men will never again find jobs.

Moreover, a large number of those now employed will doubtless be employed by technological improvements or cyclic fluctuations within the next few years. Most those millions of men and their families become increasingly dependent upon public and private charity, or will survive as a whole come to recognize its responsibility for their plight?

The answer, if there is to be one, must be rendered quickly if it is to be of any value to the underprivileged of the present generation.

Social insurance cannot eliminate unemployment. It cannot remove the basic mistakes in our economic system, but the provision of adequate unemployment benefits can alleviate the physical and mental suffering resulting from the insecurity of present-day conditions.

Burdens on Workers

Unfortunately, however, the vast majority of the social insurance bills before Congress and the various state legislatures are merely measures for an deferred sharing of poverty. Through compulsory weekly contributions from the workers, most of these schemes would create a fund which could be drawn upon after a specified interval to pay unemployment benefits for a limited period to cover

FIGHT

SOCIAL INSURANCE - H. R. 7598

By MAXWELL S. STEWART

A temporary slackening of business activity. No provision is made for those who do not now have jobs, or for the young men and women who have not yet been able to find work. Not a single provision made for men and women after the brief period—often as short as 12 or 14 weeks—in which benefits are paid. Individual men, white-collar workers, and farmers are deprived of even this protection under most of the proposals. At the same time, the amount of the weekly payment is but a fraction of the worker's normal weekly wage, inadequate though that may be.

A Worker's and Farmer's Bill

The one measure which is free from the objections is the "Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill" (H. R. 7598), introduced into Congress by Representative London of Minnesota. This bill provides for unemployment insurance under the direct control of workers' and farmers' organizations which shall be extended to all "without discrimination because of age, sex, race, religion or political opinion, whether they be industrial, agricultural, domestic or professional workers." FOR ALL TIME LOST (emphasis mine) Funds for this insurance are to be raised by the Government by taxing inheritance and gifts, and by an additional levy on individual and corporation incomes of 15,000 years and over. These funds are also to be used for paying workers for loss of wages because of partial work, sickness, accident, old-age, or maternity.

Regarding the amount of benefit to be paid, the London Bill is much less satisfactory, though it is markedly superior to any other bill thus far offered. No definite rate of benefit is named but stipulation is made that "in no case shall the unemployment insurance be less than \$11 per week plus \$1 for each dependent." The London Bill in general is hardly endorsed by the newly formed Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, led by Miss Mary Van Kluck, but this group goes beyond the bill by advocating benefits

sufficient to prevent the lowering of prevailing standards of living. The amount necessary to achieve this would vary in different sections of the country and with fluctuations in the cost of living. The Association believes, however, that no individual should be made to suffer the slightest hardship or inconvenience because of unemployment which is due to no fault of his own, and that benefits should be at least equal to standards set for minimum wages.

Transfer War Funds

Obviously these standards can only be provided by a federal system of social insurance which will compel compliance in the more backward states. Experience with the attempts of the regulation of child labor indicates the kind of incongruous situations which develop when questions of this type are left to the individual states. The drawing of a national system is rendered easier, moreover, by reason of the existence of an ever-growing sum expended for War purposes which could be diverted into the social insurance fund.

Despite its minor imperfections, the London bill deserves general support as a practical measure. Ten Congressmen are reported to have signed the round-robin necessary to bring the bill to a vote at the present session. It has been endorsed by the central labor bodies of the American Federation of Labor, by the State Federation, including those of Iowa, Montana, and Colorado, and by over 1800 A.F. of L. locals. It is in the interest of every worker, no matter what his occupation, to bring pressure upon his Congressmen for a swift enactment of the bill.

SONG CONTEST

FIGHT announces a prize contest for an original anti-war and anti-Fascist song. The American League Against War and Fascism is always ready to help, in almost every state of the Union. Now we need stirring songs, marching songs, military songs, national songs. We need songs to give the masses power, strength and faith in their struggle against Fascism and War. Let us have these songs. Parts and Instructions of Contest!

RULES

All songs, words, and music must be original and related mainly on American conditions as related to War and Fascism.

1. Single language.

2. Quatrain.

3. Short lyrics, if possible, with **FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM** as the main theme.

4. Music must be within comfortable singing range— neither too high nor too low.

5. Avoid difficult intervals.

6. Every entry must come in six copies.

7. Entries must be mailed post-free **SONG CONTEST, c/o FIGHT, 112 East 104th Street, New York City, by August 15th.**

The judges and prizes will be announced in the July number of **FIGHT**.

—EDITOR

FIGHT
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
112 East 104th St., New York, N. Y.

Chairman: HARRY F. WARD
New Chairman: ROBERT MORSE GOVETT,
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Women making Mouthpieces in Canadian Pacific Shops in Canada

LIPSTICK BULLETS

By DOROTHY WILT

Every day for eight hours I polish lipstick. About 2,000 of them. For 20¢ a hundred I polish these lipsticks over a buffer wheel and hold them until they are smooth and shiny and bright.

You have to work very fast to make 2,000 a day so that you can earn around \$4000 a month, during the slow season, you only work a couple of days every week.

You have to work so hard and so fast smoothing all the waves and bumps out of the metal you hardly have time to think. You must keep your mind on the work because you don't get anything for what you spoil.

But every once in a while there is a shaver who works near to me and he gets tired, especially toward the end of the day, when you are dead tired, you get to thinking about something else.

And here I was where I saw myself part of this War turning out 2,000 bullets a day, 12,000 a week, 50,000 a month—I myself, was making enough ammunition to shoot up an army.

Why Should I Make Bullets for My Boss?

I remember when my brother went to France in the last War. I was only a kid, but I remember how my mother was afraid to look in the mail box. It was funny, she'd be afraid to find a letter for fear it had bad news, and she was afraid to find no letter at all for fear it would mean worse news. It was one bad dream, until she came home safe and sound.

But when I got to thinking about these lipstick bullets and how they might be killing some fellow like my brother, I shiver. I'm helping to kill him by making the damn things and I have nothing against this soldier; they'd kill. I never saw him. He never did anything to me.

And fellows like my brother are given guns to shoot him down because he is an enemy. The Hun are barbarians, the teacher used to say in school during the War. And we have to fight them so there will be no more War.

And now every time you pick up the paper or go to the movies, you see big battle ships—new ones—and the words say, "We need more like these so we'll be sure to have peace." And the radio speakers keep talking more and more about the next War and how soon it's coming.

After I worked in this shop for some months, the girl who works next to me got started talking at lunch time about a movie she had seen. The hero was a soldier, and we got to talking about soldiers and how there was so much talk about War in the News. And this girl said, "You know, there was lots of work here during the War. It was busy as hell."

We didn't get a chance to talk anymore, but when we got back to work, later on in the afternoon, I got to thinking about it being busy during the War and wondering, and all of a sudden it dawned on me how cheap these lipsticks I was polishing could be turned into bullets.

Lipstick into Bullet

Just the least little change in the die maybe, and instead of a pretty lipstick that the boss makes like a piece of art, you would have a shiny bullet. Instead of lipstick, it could be filled with gunpowder. And you know how it is, once you start thinking, sometimes, you get from one thing to the next and I got to thinking from bullets to guns and from guns to soldiers and from soldiers to killing and from killing to War.

And if a War starts it will be because somebody wants to gain something from it. The government and the people who will make money out of it by making bullets and guns and airplanes and the rest. I know that I don't want to make any bullets to kill people I don't know. And if all the people in my shop would realize what's happening they wouldn't either. And if all of us refuse to make bullets and all the people who work on any kind of ammunition would refuse, how could there be a War?

Not with My Help

I got nothing out of the last War but worry over my brother. Millions of girls didn't get their brothers back or their sweethearts, and here they talk about a new War.

Not with my help, thanks.

BARBUSSE WRITES

Paris, April 18, 1934.

My dear Joseph Paas:

I as well as our friends here are very happy and enthusiastic to learn of the progress being made in America by your courageous journal and of the mounting force of its distribution. In our eyes this advance symbolizes the growth of the struggle which we are conducting in the various countries of the world for the cause of peace and social progress, in other words, against War and Fascism.

The recent period has given our movement in France a large and significant increase. The very considerable effort made by the various Fascist organizations to unite against the working class and the defenders of a social transformation based on the sovereignty of the masses is beginning to be seriously counterbalanced by a united front against War and Fascism of all workers. The tragic imagery of events has given a very strong impulse to unity of action on the part of the workers against the several attacks of social conservatism and reaction. The demonstrations which took place in France on February 12 (the great strike) and on the occasion of the obsequies for the victims of police repression have shown that the will of the masses to defend themselves, and to attack, has very rapidly taken on a very lively sense of self-awareness and a consciousness of its duty. If we continue to establish our organization of working forces at the same tempo (solidarity with the working class, the peasants and the intellectuals and the lower middle class), we may outpace the future without fear and look forward to the congress which is to take place in France with the firm knowledge that it will be an imposing manifestation against the forces of exploitation and oppression.

And we are well aware that your great country will be among those upon whom we must count the most.

Yours in friendship,
HENRI BARBUSSE

An APPEAL to WOMEN

By CAMILLE DREVET

International Secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

We have permitted the arrival of Fascism because we did not strive sufficiently to check the crimes of colonial oppression everywhere; because we did not denounce with sufficient vigor the crimes of the police and of the prisons in the Balkans, in Europe, in the Orient, and elsewhere.

Today Fascism and War are at our very gates. On guard for the defense of peace and of the liberties already won! On guard for the struggle against the capitalist regime which is changing before our eyes into a Fascist regime! On guard for the creation of a workers' world!

We, the workers in field or factory, in offices and schools, we the women, are strong in numbers. We hold in our hands the entire machinery of economic life. Shall we shrink back before a few thousand tyrant-fascists who wish to preserve their privileges?

Unite in the Struggle

We can do anything if we are organized and united. Every effort towards union and organization is a victory over violence.

Fascism in the city of force, a return to the barbarous world!

Until now the intellectuals, the middle classes, and the professional women have concerned themselves too little with the struggle against War and Fascism. Women have left this to workers' organizations. They have frequently put their faith in governments, and in the possibility of a diplomatic solution of international questions of peace and economic reorganization. So long as they lived in democratic countries they believed that Fascism is an attribute of certain countries only. Like many men, they regarded the liberation of Italy as the yoke of Fascism as a remote affair. The events of 1933 in Germany must have seemed remote to them. Then the danger became more menacing: in 1934 Austria succumbed. Then the government massacred the working-class population. At almost the same moment the Fascists launched a blow in Paris.

War the danger undertaken by the intellectuals, and the women of the middle class? In France the 6th of February arrested peasants and civil servants, shop keepers and intellectuals. Since February 7, every day marks an advance towards unity.

International Women's Congress

The intellectuals are leaning an appeal, forming a vigilance committee. The women will assemble in Paris on July 25, 26, and 27 in an international Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, for they are the direct victims of Fascist dictatorship.

Socialists and Communists are joined in

committees of struggle. The League for the Rights of Women, which draws many of its 180,000 members from the middle class, has made the alarm. The War Veterans, who include persons of various opinions, are prepared for the most part for the struggle against Fascism.

Teachers are participating actively in the campaign. Everywhere there are cries of unity and organization.

A university professor who is a militant Socialist said to me: Today, in the event of another blow, we have 40 percent of the chance on our side. In a few weeks we shall be still stronger. But it is necessary for the members of the middle class who have been

proletarianized by the crisis to join with the workers in order to cut away the regime of profits, scandals, violence and crime—in a word, the capitalist system.

Fascism is a return to barbarous paganism, with its adoration of a chief. It is the negation of all intelligence and reason. It is installed everywhere by blood and is maintained by oppression.

We women who love the ideal of liberty and peace should be in the front ranks of those who assemble to organize, to resist and to construct a world which shall be more just and more humane a world of work, without oppression and without wars; a world disarmed.

Women And the Next War

By C. A. HATHAWAY

Editor, Daily Worker

Modern warfare recalls the entire population of warring nations, young and old, men and women. All are drawn into the war machine, either as direct combatants or as auxiliary forces. The nation's strength is harnessed into the trenches to be moved down by artillery fire; those left behind are made to produce the War supplies, transport them to the front, and carry on the thousand and one tasks necessary for the conduct of War.

Women in Warfare

Women, particularly, are mobilized wherever possible to "carry on" behind the trenches. Not only in every agency of ruling class propaganda geared to top speed to "keep the home fires burning" through your hearts are yearning for the sons, brothers, and husbands who are dodging death on the firing line, but women, as we saw during the World War, replaced men in every basic industry on what had previously been considered men's work: steel mills, logging camps and saw mills, electric manufacturing, packing plants and munitions plants. They worked for 11 and 12 hours at a stretch at low wages and at a murderous speed dictated by the feverish demand for more and more ammunition. Millions of women were widowed in the last War. More millions were faced with the problem of providing for crippled, blinded, gassed men—shadows of men broken in mind and body. And the result? Today, only 20 years after the last world slaughter, feverish War preparations are going on all over the world, millions are being spent to build new and more deadly weapons: the press, the schools, the movies, the radio are feeding the population with preparation propaganda; poisonous chauvinism rampant.

Organizing Against War and Fascism

The machinery for such a world-wide movement is in the process of formation. An International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism will be held in Paris on July 25, 26, and 27 of this year. The American League

for Working Women who are as vital a factor in the economic life of the country. Starvation wages, miserably inadequate relief for the unemployed, undernourished hungry children, an ever declining standard of living enforced upon them by the very forces who will call upon them to support the new War—to sacrifice themselves and their families to protect the markets, foreign investments, loans of the financial magnates and industrial barons.

Will they send their sons and husbands into the armies of the predators in the next War; will they make the shoes for the army to march on, the cloth for their uniforms, the bullets for the shot, the chemicals for the deadly gases—will they arm their sons and husbands and send them against the seas and hundreds of women of other countries—no different from themselves?

Or will they join together in a world-wide movement against War and against Fascism which breeds War?

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The Iron Hand Of Imperialism

Breaking Ground Here at home, in the United States, the same attempts are being made as were made before the last War to lull resistance to sleep with talk about continuing in the footsteps of George Washington, maintaining neutrality from foreign quarrels and European entanglements." But President Roosevelt asks more engaged in maneuvers in Caribbean waters after having made a test of the efficiency of the Panama Canal. Additional thousands of American youth are being ground into the military machine at the C.C.C. camps.

The legend which depicts millions in their death in the last War—"make the world safe for democracy"—"the War to end all Wars"—have been pretty completely exploded. The masses of the United States can see clearly how far the world was made safe for democracy in these days when Fascism leaves an ever wider and bloodier trail across the Year of the globe.

Taking Stock

While the world is tottering on the brink of a new War, American women must think back and evaluate what they gained from the last War, particularly the ten and a half mil-

SWORDS OVER ASIA

By LANGSTON HUGHES

Author of "Not Without Honor," "Down Lonely Death," "The Woary Blues," etc., etc.

Recently, I took a Japanese boat from Vladivostok. At our first port of call in Korea, I heard the rattle of swords coming up the gangplank. The Japanese military came on board to inspect passports. They lined up the passengers, and looked us over. In each Korean party there was some form of inspection, whether you landed or not. If you went ashore for a walk, someone trailed a respectable distance behind you, always there.

At Trunpuk, where the boat docks in Japan, scarcely had I gotten to my hotel, before a representative of the military came to call to ask me about Soviet Russia, and to demand why I came to Japan.

Japan is covered with fortified zones, zones where you can't take pictures and where a foreigner shouldn't be. Upon checking out of a hotel, you must inform your hotel keeper where you are going. To slight from any train at any station is dependent upon whether the military wish to allow your presence there or not. Foreigners living in Japan have permanent passes attached to them. Travelers have their temporary ones. The Japanese militarists are quite open about all this. They make no secret that they are shadowing you, and that they are suspicious of everyone.

Guns, Guns Everywhere

Arms bristle everywhere, on everybody, on all nationalities—except the Chinese whose land the foreigners have taken. In Shanghai, the British are armed, guarding shops and banks. The French are armed, and their gear is armed. The White Russian mercenaries are armed. The American marines are armed. They all guard banks, important corners, con-

Imperialist Dictatorship

In Tokyo, my second night there, I thought I heard tramping going through the streets

but they were tanks, more than a dozen of them. Where they were going down a big city street in the middle of the night, I do not know. But I read in the papers that day that three young men of Tokyo had committed suicide rather than become a part of the yearly draft for the imperial army—for more than 12,000 young fellows have come back maimed for life from the recent wars in Manchuria. The three who killed themselves the day the tanks came by did not want to fight. In Japan there are thousands of other young men who do not want to fight either—but the shame military dictatorship impresses them, drives them through the press, drives them to suicide, or forces them at the point of a gun to shoulder arms.

On the edge of Shanghai is Chapei, in blasted ruins, empty wall on wall, charred stone on stone, destroyed by the Japanese. In the canals of Shanghai, the bodies of babies dead from hunger still rot. And in the poor streets of Tokyo, young men drink poison rather than go to a stupid War. In the prisons of Nanking, students are slowly tortured to death for protesting against War, hunger, and foreign bathhouses. The President of China and the Emperor of Japan are one in killing and torturing the young and feeble.

Imperialists vs. Workers

In Asia the rich international bandits fight for spoils: England, France, Japan, America, and the traffickers of the Kwantung. If you don't own warships and bombing planes, you're out of luck. The fighting is crude and cruel—and the masses get their heads smashed and their hearts shot out.

Over Asia the swords rattle. Over Shanghai, over Tokyo, over Nanking. The military dictators of China and Japan meet and shake their bloody swords. Meanwhile, the British guns prepare to bark, scuttling, too. The French are selling their shells. The American cruisers maneuver. Everywhere steel prepares to point, to ram, to shoot, to cut, to kill. And overhead the airplanes storm, steel bombs in their bellies.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST

FLEET MASSES AT HAWAII

PATRIOTS PREPARE

Mr. Rockefeller is our brother. Fight for Standard Oil! Carry civilization to the Orient! Swing another sword over Asia! Burn down another Chapei! The Japanese imperialists shall rule the world! Boom! Guns shall rule the world! Boom! Guns shall rule the world! Boom! Unless the workers pull down the War-makers—destroy their preparations and turn their battleships into yachts to use as summer holidays.



Peaceful Women on the Isle of Ulmah, France, Breaking Stones as a means of paying their Taxes in the French Government. They provide Free Labor for a mass of the Government Enterprises

IOWA FARMERS

By BEN FIELD

1. A GUARDSMAN

The young guardsman comes into the best room with his hair slicked down so that it looks like a bottle shell from which a bird has just fled. He sits on the table. Above him there is a picture of P. D. Roosevelt nailed to the wall.

He was in one of the 4 companies of guards sent to Le Mars last spring when martial law was declared in northwestern Iowa. There were 1,200 men in each, and a machine-gun company, 60 men in each. "We weren't notified until the last minute. They said they were sending us to stop a strike."

But there was no strike.

"I know that. But that was what they told us. The farmers were striking and hitting and destroying property. That's what they told us."

He looks at me at a little while. "When we got there we could see the farmers were quiet. They didn't tell us until the last minute. How did we know the farmers was just organizing? We had rifles, bayonets, and tear gas. We had machine-guns in the streets of Le Mars.

But they gave us orders not to shoot to kill but we had to."

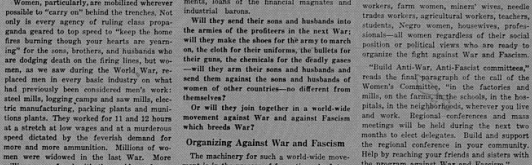
His collar is open, and as he talks, one can see the pulse knocking in his neck. "The farmers behaved themselves. You get to see your head. Don't get tough with people that have enough ammunition to blow up the whole town. No one was killed. Some of the farmers swung bats and fought back. One farmer was beaten up bad. One farmer got poked with a bayonet. Most of them behaved. Sometimes more than 60 guards was sent to get one farmer. They rounded up 100 prisoners in one house alone. All told we got 500 of them. We trucked them to a big farm. It had a barbed wire fence 20 feet high. They stayed there from 2 to 20 days. Farmers who talked weren't so hard held any time. The fellows who wouldn't open up, well, they was made uncomfortable."

He kicks his legs out. "They let the farmers play horseshoes to pass the time."

His mouth stuns in the hall listening anxiously.

"It was tough on us, too. Guard detail was 8 and 9 hours. We had one meal a day. I was on duty 109 hours and never had clothing.

(Continued on page 14/ten)



The Great Army of Government spenders

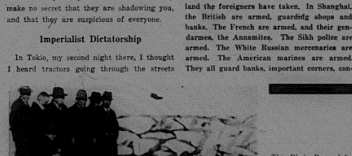
The Iron Hand Of Imperialism

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This Photo Banned for Pollution in Japan, shows Japanese Army Officials Watching the First Test of a midsize Submarine, which will be used in the coming Imperialist War in the Interior Lakes and Rivers, for Attacking a weak and Shattered Buildings

The C...

Are you interested dollar you donate to it? You've convinced the need is charity for the... in these times of depression and human... your dollar to the B... if it is to be used in... to joyment relief? It... Cross deserves its... Greatest Mother in t... the last four years of... Four million of our... judge by annual Bud... Congress, in design... Cross in 1932 to dis... of Free wheel and ha... custom to needy fam... belief.

But recent adminis... of the Red Cross reve... the claims of its big... reported in it by me... partial than a world... the masses and degr... its relief. It has not... of its preparation to... rated commodities. It... overhead in high and... dollar entirely misse... street.

What has been char... ablest organizer... committees include... United States, Cuba... and Navy officers, a... rates that much to... by its very claims to...

and armor-plate foundation. Thus, when a bullet hits a soldier on the battlefield, the Red Cross receives not only a patient, but frequently a dividend as well. These facts make one question the sincerity of the Red Cross as a promoter of world friendship.

Where the Money Goes

One half of the annual dollar you pay to the Red Cross goes to your local Red Cross chapter, to be expended as it sees fit in accordance with the regulations of the national organization. A wealthy community will undoubtedly have a correspondingly wealthy chapter which can interest itself in whatever form of Red Cross relief and welfare it may fancy. A poor community, which needs more money than a rich one, is apt to have a correspondingly poor chapter. In many such communities local Red Cross chapters have ceased to be a significant factor in relief operations, and local sufferers are dependent upon specialy raised funds and the largesse of national Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

The other half dollar goes to the National Headquarters in Washington, housed in a sumptuous marble building which cost the Red Cross close to one million dollars in 1929. In the final report rendered in June 1932, the national organization expended in round numbers six and one-half millions in the preceding twelve months. Twenty-six percent of this national Red Cross dollar (and over half dollar) went to pay the salaries of headquarters officials and workers. There were 705 of them in the last report, their pay ranging from under \$400 to \$12,000 a year; forty-six of them receiving over \$1,000 per annum in spite of depression cuts.

Eight percent of this national Red Cross dollar went for the comfort and service and relief of enlisted soldiers and sailors and veterans. These percent went to the League of Red Cross societies, which acts as an international clearing house for the vast interests which have grown up about the Red Cross movement.

Ten percent went to general overhead miscellaneous activities. This included the maintenance of the Red Cross accounts by the War Department, the upkeep of the million-dollar building in Washington, publicity for the Red Cross for publishing several magazines, and for conducting the annual Roll Call. Thirty-six percent went to disaster relief. Eleven percent went to straight disaster relief, to the sufferers from the floods in Mississippi and Louisiana, the tornadoes in Alabama and Tennessee, the Idaho forest fires, New Mexico snow storms, and other catastrophes.

Only ten percent of the national Red Cross dollar went to relief for the sufferers from our economic depression. Ten cents of the headquarters dollar—five cents of the Roll Call amount—goes to the relief of our unemployed. Of the 4,000 Red Cross chapters only two-thirds have engaged in any form of unemployment relief and but one-third in emergency relief since 1928.

"Economic" and "Natural" Hunger even did not start September 9, 1931, that the Red Cross took official note of the human

The Greatest Mother in the World

By JOSEPH FUNNELL

Are you interested in what happens to that dollar you donate to the Red Cross every year? Are you convinced that it is the "best investment" in charity for the average citizen, particularly in these troubled times of economic depression and human suffering? Did you give your dollar to the Red Cross expecting most of it to be used in national emergency unemployment relief? Do you believe that the Red Cross deserves its prominent title of *The Greatest Mother in the World* in the midst of the last four years of distress?

Four million of our citizens believe this, to judge by annual Red Cross Roll Call figures, Congress, in designating the National Red Cross in 1922 to distribute 45 million bushels of free wheat and half a million bales of free cotton to needy families, also "knew" this belief.

But recent administration and expenditures of the Red Cross reveal a different story from the claims of its high officials and the trust reposed in it by more laymen. It is less impartial than a world mother should be as to the source and degree of misery that merit its relief. It has not proved itself sufficiently free of prejudice to distribute government donated commodities fairly and equitably. It has not been able to distribute its membership dollar entirely to the hungry man on the street.

These may seem serious criticisms of a charitable organization whose officers and committees include the President of the United States, Cabinet members, high Army and Navy officers, and a board of incorporators that reads like the Social Register. But by its very claims to be "The Servant of All

Humanity," the Red Cross lays itself open to a cog in the Military Machine.

First of all let us examine the claims of the Red Cross as a "patriotic and international friendship" organization. Vice Chairman Ernest P. Bokkell, at the 1932 national Red Cross convention in Washington, said: "The Red Cross societies are working toward the mitigation of war. . . 12 million milt and 13 million janitor members all over the world are facing toward friendly militaries, better understanding, and kinder impulses." The average peace-loving citizen reads this and believes it.

Actually the Red Cross is closely allied to the military interests in this country. It is an organization quasi-governmental in character and not subject to the charity laws of the several States. It possesses a Congressional charter, has its funds aided by the War Department, its proceedings printed by the government Printing Office, and employs active service Army and Navy officers in its administration. It must believe pretty strongly in the feasibility of War and the efficacy of war armaments, for it stands ready, thanks to one dollar with a special unimpeachable War reserve fund of four millions instituted in June 1917, to swing into high-powered activity at the first hint of hostilities. The smelt of powder and shot hovers closely about this Angel of Mercy. Not only was it born and has it done its greatest work on the battlefield, but even today it carries on its peace-time activities with the help of several hundred thousand dollars invested in munition factories

MAY DAY in GERMANY

By ANNA SCHULTZ

The writer of this article is a German exile, now in this country, who was formerly secretary to Ernst Thälmann, imprisoned Communist leader of Germany. Her husband, John Sobers, was recently murdered by the Nazis, and she has fled to this country to escape the same fate.

Each year, on May Day approach, I think of my first May Day experience. It was 1916. The War had been going on for two years. On the eastern and western fronts millions of men and fathers had died. The "death of heroes," at home girls and women were working day and night making death-breeding cannon and poison gas.

It had become poorer in quality and scarcer. There was no more laughter and joy. The hair of many mothers became snow-white with care and grief over their fallen sons, their wounded husbands, and the hunger of their children at home. Whenever one visited friends, one was sure to learn of the death or wounding of some loved one.

I was a Munition Worker. In the machine factory where I worked, tanks were built and grenades turned. At the beginning of the War women workers enthusiastically sang *Triumphally We Will Conquer France*; and other War songs. Then it was songs of pain and sorrow, full of despair for a loved one, for bread, for peace.

More and more the question was discussed: *How much longer? How can this war end? Her be put an end to!*

We did not yet know how. We were still so young and inexperienced. In my department there were 250 women workers. There were 14-year-old children and some older than twenty-five. The women's service law forced us to turn out grenades just as our brothers and sweethearts were being forced to march.

On the night of April 30-May 1 I worked on the night shift. During the rest period at midnight a former schoolmate of mine came up to me and asked whether I wanted to come along to a small meeting. Tomorrow, he said, will show all of you how this War can be ended off. This schoolmate was none other than Eugen Schoenhaar—he who, last February, was murdered, together with my husband, by the Nazis. At that time he was in the Socialist Youth movement.

Illegal Activity I went along, and a group of nine young workers asked me if I would help put up



Maaslini, in Prussian Military uniform, delivers an address at the Prussian Venice in Rome.

little stickers, wherever I could secretly do so. The stickers read:

Karl Liebknecht Calls:

War Against War!
Strikes—Mass Strikes—
Will Bring us Bread and Peace.

My schoolmate, Eugen, encouraged me and so I agreed.

Up to then I knew nothing of the Socialist Youth movement. Now, however, I became a member of the oppositional Youth Socialist group in my factory. And when its leader, Eugen Schoenhaar, asked us to swear never to betray it and to dedicate our lives to the service of peace and socialism, we raised our hands—seven tabs and two girls—as enthusiastically gave our oath.

That was the first May Day of my life!

And now. In the year 1934 a new imperialist World War threatens us. And for this reason, we women and girls of all classes must unite in common struggle.

And when the World Committee Against War and Fascism calls upon us to elect delegates to the Women's International Anti-War Congress in Paris on July 26, then remember: Our united hands can strike down our common enemy.

"There is no means greater today than the Red leadership. . . unless this administration, as a crisis, will furnish in the mobilized unemployed a leadership of discipline and patriotism. . . Turn the mobilized unemployed over to the training of the army, and of every competent group of active and reserve officers which can be summoned for the task." Richard Traskers Child, U. S. Ambassador to Italy under two Administrations.

Munitions—Racket or Capitalism?

By C. HARTLEY GRATAN

Author of "Why We Fought"—"Bitter Years," etc.

The rapidly lengthening list of books dealing with the munitions traffic is not something to be proud of, but rather it is something one should applaud! Nevertheless it will only confirm our conviction that to make it plain that a good deal of the writing on this topic is only properly describing a much raking and has all the limitations of that kind of work. If proper use is to be made of the data these investigations and propaganda are turning up, it will have to be placed in perspective and related to the larger whole of which it is but a part. Of all the books which have thus far appeared only that by Engelbrecht and Haughey is really at all sound on the side of interpretation. Mr. George Soltes' book is certainly the weakest in this respect even though at the same time it is also the most sensational.

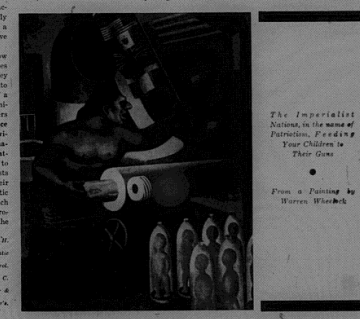
Contributing Factor Only

Let no one really interested in destroying War be bogged by this wave of revelations about the munitions industry. This material is useful only in the face of adamant doubters. Once they are dispensed with the writers have done their duty. It is not the main point in the discussion, the nature of the social forces which make it possible for these ghoulies to thrive. For what is making the world leading War today is not munitions makers, but the business interests in general who are forced to strive as eager before for areas outside their own nations in which to get raw materials and in which to dispose of their "excess" products. With the newspapers full of digestion about trade Wars, it is inexcusable to think that putting the

munitions makers under control will prevent the great Wars which are imminent. Great Britain and Japan are no specially at one another's throats that their shouling make the headlines of the most conservative papers. Obviously in the inside pages are little items betraying the agitation of the American government over the penetration of South America by the Japanese, and it is only by adopting a capitalistic version of the theory of the lesser evil that the agitation is not also caused by the success of Great Britain in the same field. The multiplication of incidents can become pretty pointless, but two more may be cited: the juggling with quotas in the Franco-American trade, and the demand of Hitler for Germany's share of the trade of the Danube countries which Mussolini is trying to negotiate for his own prestige and profit. It is in these issues that the seeds of War are to be found as is proved when we consider how easily the drive for raw materials and markets was translated into actual War by the Japanese in Manchuria.

The munitions industry is, therefore, not a random racket but is rather capitalism as a peculiarly obvious form. The roots of the munitions traffic are to be found in these conflicts, antagonisms, rivalries, call them what you will, which are ordinarily kept out of public sight but which in a decaying world like ours come right out in the open. It will accomplish very little indeed to "control" the munitions business without attacking the fun-

(Continued on page twelve)



The Imperialist Nations, in the name of Patriotism, Feeding Your Children in Their Own.

From a Painting by Warren Wierzbick

THE VETERANS OF '76

By W. S. RICHARDS

On the morning of August 29, 1786, before hundreds of Yankee farmers stood before the Court House in Northampton, Massachusetts, the local farmer carried a musket, muskets which only a few years before had been doing duty against British red-coats.

These muskets were being presented as "petition" that the Court may not act? The judge approached, observed the "petition" and adjourned. For each of the fifteen hundred musket-bearers were the same symbol, an evergreen sprig in his hat, an amazing symbol of mass revolt.

Rebellion—short years after the colonies had won their independence—had broken out!

In time this farmers' movement came to be known as the *Shays Rebellion*. Daniel Shays was only one of many leaders, but as farmer, Yankee, Christian, and veteran (he had been a captain) of the Revolutionary War, he was typical of the movement.

Why were these men, formerly loyal patriots, rebels?

How Veterans Are Paid

Revolutionary veterans, returning to their homes, had brought back plenty of pay. Knapsacks full, in fact—but full of paper money which neither merchant nor mortgage holder nor tax collector would honor. Hard money had "disappeared." It was to be found only in the hands of the wealthy War-profiteers in the seaport towns, many of whom were shipping it out of the country in payment for goods purchased in Europe. Farmers, loaded with the debts of the late War years, could find no market for their crops. Taxes, as a result of the War, were enormously increased.

Ferociousness came this and that—and the horses of '76 and '77, of '78 and '79, of '80 and '81, of '82 and '83, began to fill themselves as a reward for their long services as a reward for their long

fight for freedom. Debtors' jails were jammed and the inmates of those unwholesome vile holes were the patriots who had led the King. The first of the nation's great depressions had appeared.

Meanwhile the wealthy in the towns lived in luxury. For lawyers sprang up on every side and courts worked overtime, that the farmer-veterans' farms might now become the squires' estates.

Slowly the farmers learned an old lesson. It had been a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

Veterans Driven to Migration

Having learned their lesson, the farmers went into action.

A week after the affair at Northampton the judges came to hold court at Worcester, the next county seat to the east. Again the warriers of the evergreen sprigs were the masters, and the court adjourned without forcing a single mortgage.

Clear across the state, week after week, the judges met the same reception. At first the militia were called out and marched to the court houses to drive away the farmers—

By foot, by wagon, family upon family crossed the line, leaving depression and debtors' jails, and the inmates of those unwholesome vile holes were the patriots who had led the King. The first of the nation's great depressions had appeared.

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Clear across the state, week after week, the judges met the same reception. At first the militia were called out and marched to the court houses to drive away the farmers—

That's what the other guards was saying. Saw, the guards had no business there. He's in sympathy with the farmers. The farmers got to live like everybody else. But he likes being a guardman. He joined the national guard because of the excitement. He's preparing a transfer to the regular army. You don't have to worry about a job then. He likes the drilling and practice handling rifles, bayonets, hand grenades, rifle grenades.

The young organizer was as taking notes. His job is to help fight the forces which turn a young worker into a drifter, a loafer, a case eater, a rascal against the brothers of his own class. And so the young organizer with a don't let us wait side by side with you, and how he's being used till his body is a mere shell by the bankers, insurance companies, milk trusts.

The guardman says curly, "If I wasn't here, someone else'd be in my boots."

Big—

"And your President and your Governor sent us."

We look up at the picture of "our President"



The Bonus Army Committee of the Bonus Army presenting their demands at the White House for immediate relief of the Unemployed Veterans

From left to right: J. Beatty, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harold Wilson, Chairman, New York City, and H. B. Malind, Washington, D. C.

From left to right: Will Wilson, Dickinson, Wyoming, H. Va., Oscar Mitchell, New Orleans, La., and George Brown, New York.

with the nails like the droppings of heresies. We get up.

The anxious little mother waits at the door. She begs us more not to use his name.

2. THE JAIL

On the Le Mars courthouse lawn is the tree where the farmers were going to hang the insurance company lawyer. A stone's throw from it, the jail and the sheriff's residence.

A chunky man in overall bumps out of the jail other. He picks his teeth with a matchstick. He's Farmer Popkin, still in jail although all the other farmers are out on appeal bonds. Still in jail although he walks around and does what he damned please.

Popkin says doggedly, "They sentenced me. I'm going to serve."

"How will this staying in jail help him?"

"They give me 6 months. I'm serving months."

His small eyes glare from under the broken peak of his cap.

He grunts, "Didn't hang Judge Bradley. He'd been dead then."

Who is he in the Bradley frage?

He grunts, "Didn't hang Judge Bradley. He'd been dead then."

Who is he in the Bradley frage?

He grunts, "Didn't hang Judge Bradley. He'd been dead then."

It can't be merely getting even with his father that keeps him here. It can't be merely the doggedness of let the township which skinned him feed him. It's here that a fellow's got a place to sleep and eat even if it's only a couple of months.

The sheriff's wife looks one of the cars out of the garage. Sucking his matchstick, Popkin watches her.

From the Kilgore Washington Letter, circulated privately to business executives.

"Answers to current questions asked by citizens in all parts of the country..."

"Profits: Is there a clique in the government intent on abolishing the profit system?"

"Are these men communists? No..."

"Are they fascists? They don't think they are. They don't think in terms of foreign 'isms' of Mussolini, Hitler or Masley. They are public defenders who in past year point toward the planned economy of the soviet state, controlled publicly by the government, with execution left in the hands of privately-owned and privately-operated business units. This is the socialism of fascism, not the socialism of communism."



Farmers picking up Highway 11, on the Illinois-Wisconsin State line, during a recent milk strike.

WHY THE Y's?

By JAMES LERNER

National Chairman, Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism

"Every soldier has a number of years hours each day. Shall these hours be spent on idleness, in dissipation, and in unproductive idleness? The Young Men's Christian Association has shown itself able to answer this vital question in the right way. Therefore, it has the unqualified endorsement of the general and cordial of the various Allied countries where it has been introduced."—John R. Mott, Secretary, Y. M. C. A. during the World War.

The vast open-shop trusts of the country turned huge sums of money into the largest American youth organization, the Y. In all the company towns where the early seeds of Fascism have been sown, hundreds of thousands of dollars were given to Ys, which had as their aim the spreading of the spirit of "Cooperation." These were long-term investments called to bear interest in peace through the growth of the company activities, and in War through deeds, never-forgotten soldiers.

Looking through the records of the Y. M. C. A., one may find such extracts on the life of the soldier:

Standard Oil, Tidewater Oil, Babcock, Wilcox Co., and International Nickel pooled \$400,000 to supply the Y. M. C. A. in Bayonne, N. J., with a building.

Reno Brass and Copper Co., of Reno, N. Y., gave \$50,000 for a building. Rockefeller appears on the same page with \$250,000 in Pueblo, Col. in the name of the Colorado Fuel and Iron. The steel trust is represented in the ledger with donations

JAPAN'S COMPETITIVE EXPORTS

By WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL

Secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service

The bulk of the economic competition which underlies all modern Wars is out of sight like the iceberg's bigger base. But enough is visible to show its nature and its threat. Workers and students who are too busy to do library research work on the cause of War may see for themselves how the forces work by following through press items and reports.

This winter there has been an unpleasant surprise in Japan's exports. On December 2nd a lively story from London reported that feeding in England toward Japan had passed from friendliness to hostility. The occasion was the "business competition" in the export of cotton goods. In the eight months ending in August, 1931, for the first time Japan's exports had exceeded Great Britain's. Japan's were 1,544,000,000 square yards against England's 1,493,000,000. Five years ago the figures were almost 3 to 1 in favor of Great Britain.

Wool—Silk—Rice

A February 2nd item brought France upon the scene. French manufacturers were reported to be seeking control of foreign trade, so as to stop the flood of Japanese products, wool and silk, hosiery, men's hats, shoes, life lamps and trim—into France and her colonies as "unobtainable" prices. Japanese goods were said to be edging French products out of the home market out of Morocco out of the French markets in China and Africa, especially out of Indo-China, a French possession which sells the bulk of its rice to Japan and wants to buy Japanese goods in return.

On February 27th, a London dispatch told how British manufacturers, "astonished" a Japanese attempt to flood the British markets with cheap knapies; before the first of the goods arrived the Association of Cycle Manufacturers instructed its members not to sell or repair Japanese cycles or accessories. An obscure item on March 9th, from Colon, C. Z., said that the first shipment of Cuban sugar destined for Japan had passed that day through the Canal—believed to mark "the opening of increased trade between Japan and Latin-America."

Tuna Fish

The United States came into the picture on December 21st. This time the product was tuna fish. It made a picturesque news column: a \$30,000,000 business heading up in Los Angeles and San Diego; great warehouses and high-powered refrigeration belts; a solid industry that paid men as high as \$6 a day—and since the fish give really a sport for some of the luxury class, including Herbert Hoover; a Japanese attempt to flood the British markets with cheap knapies; before the first of the goods arrived the Association of Cycle Manufacturers instructed its members not to sell or repair Japanese cycles or accessories. An obscure item on March 9th, from Colon, C. Z., said that the first shipment of Cuban sugar destined for Japan had passed that day through the Canal—believed to mark "the opening of increased trade between Japan and Latin-America."

Events of April and May have suddenly made the trade War into front page news. It is an unprecedented serial story (interrelated with the larger tale of rivalry between two economic systems, for the Soviet Union and the Soviet part of China are also in the picture), the last chapter of which will be War. Unless the workers who now make the competitive goods join in one mass War refusal, and then in a joyful international event to supply their own and each other's needs.

Japan's "Ten Year Export Plan. She is very deliberately pushing into the world markets—into British dominions—Australia, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, India, into Africa—from Cape Town to the Congo to Abyssinia; into the Near East—Iraq, Persia, Egypt. Now she is setting up a European Central Bureau, by way of getting into the Balkans, the Danube valley, Central and Southern Europe. And she is invading Latin-America, "historically the classic field of struggle for power between British and North American possessions."

The Federated Press on January 8th revealed Scott Nearing's story of this Latin-American competition, told in figures, written by countries and then totaled. For the last half of 1932 Japan's total exports to Latin America amounted to \$25,000,000. By the first half of 1933 they had climbed up to \$12,700,000. A Federated Press story by Carl Hanser, released March 1st, carried back to the Orient. Here are some sentences from it: "American trade with China exceeds that of any other nation, but while it was over 25% of the total Chinese imports in 1932, it was only something over 21% in 1933..."

Events of April and May have suddenly made the trade War into front page news. It is an unprecedented serial story (interrelated with the larger tale of rivalry between two economic systems, for the Soviet Union and the Soviet part of China are also in the picture), the last chapter of which will be War. Unless the workers who now make the competitive goods join in one mass War refusal, and then in a joyful international event to supply their own and each other's needs.

The labor press supplements the capitalist newspaper. The American Guardian of January 15th and 22nd had two informative articles signed "By Anonymous." The editor says he got the data from Walter Newbold (former M.P.) who in turn had them from a German source that could not be named. The first surveyed those incredible Japanese wages and living conditions which are, of course, basic in this story. The other described



Firing Tear Gas Bombs at a Political Demonstration of Workers and Students in front of the Presidential Palace in Cuba

The War Record

The purpose of the Y. M. C. A.'s as a soothing syringe for the dissatisfied working youth can be gleaned from an article by the General Secretary of the International Committee, John F. Moore, writing in the *Railway Age* of April 5, 1918, he stated: "After cheating up downcast men in a train of soldiers going to camp, the young fellows were restless, determined, hopeful and ready to do their part in winning this War for freedom and the perpetuation of democracy."

Well, the fellows went across. The U. S. Government gave the Y. M. C. A. a free hand in working with the army on the battlefield. The service Y. M. C. A. secretaries became active propagandists in keeping up the morale of the armed forces. They gave out some chocolate along with doses of "Fight to make the world safe for democracy."

But either the Y could not get across fast

(Continued on page eighteen)



By IDA DAILES
Assistant Secretary

The outstanding achievement of the New York Section during the past months is the working out of the organizational structure of the League. Supporters are being organized into branches. Branches are composed of ten or more individual members: Neighborhood Committees are composed of Branch members together with two delegates from each local organization in the neighborhood. The Branch sends two delegates to the City Central Committee; the Neighborhood Committee sends five delegates. City-wide organizations send two delegates direct to the City Central Committee. The National Office recommends that this form of organization be taken as a guide by other Sections and adapted to the local situation.

The New York Committee is giving active co-operation to the sending of representative delegation of women to the International Congress of Women Against War and Fascism in Paris in July. The first combined membership and City Central Committee meeting held May 7 approved the setting of August 4, 20th anniversary of the World War as a day of demonstration against War and Fascism. One of the highlights in the activities of the past month is the building of Neighborhood Committees in places where Fascist are concentrated (Yorkville and Ridgewood).

In response to the call for the World Congress of Women Against War and Fascism, the Chicago Section of the League has worked out a thorough and detailed campaign for the election of delegates from that region. In addition to setting up a broad committee of women workers, representatives of Negro organizations, social workers, teachers, nurses, Jewish Women's Councils, pacifist organizations, etc., this campaign has been made the principal order of business at a full City Committee meeting. Margaret Cowd, who is on an organization tour in connection with this campaign, will speak at a mass meeting in Chicago on May 24.

Leaflets and pamphlets will be circulated in factories where women work. The prospect is to send delegates from the most important industries where women are employed in Illinois, and as many representative middle-class women as are able to pay their own expenses. The Regional Conference to elect delegates is set for early in July.

The Pittsburgh, Boston, and Milwaukee Sections are also at work on plans for the women's campaign. Work has been started in Alabama for two Negro women delegates, and

small conferences are being called for the nomination of these delegates.

One of the results of the launching of the women's campaign is that a section of the League is being established in Duluth, and work is being stimulated in other sections. Farm women in Nebraska, Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania are participating actively in this work.

We urge all sections to utilize the campaign for women's delegations to penetrate new organizations, particularly of women; to broaden and build the League to greater strength.

Volunteer secretaries and committees have been established by the National Bureau of the League to make contacts and develop a campaign for affiliation among trade union and religious groups. Sections of the League and interested individuals are urged to communicate names of trade union leaders, ministers, etc., who would assist in this work.

A basic leaflet on Fascism in the United States and how to combat it is being prepared by the National Bureau. It will be printed in a few weeks and will be available at the National Office. A series of leaflets and pamphlets is planned, but their publication depends on our obtaining funds. Local committees and individuals are urged to make contributions for this purpose.

The draft call for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism has been sent to more than a hundred national organizations for additional suggestions, amendments, and endorsements. The Second Congress will take place in Chicago, September 29 and 30, 1934.

All preliminary work in connection with the Congress should be started by City Committees and League supporters. You can begin by gathering names and addresses of local organizations who should be reached with the call for delegates, tightening up and extending your apparatus, and making other plans for the campaign. New York City pledges one thousand delegates. The Second Congress, like the first, will be open to all opponents of War and Fascism, regardless of their political, social, or economic views. Our aim is to double the size of the first Congress, to increase and extend our organized influence, and establish a sound organizational base for the fight against War and Fascism.

YOUTH SPARKS

The press of the country brings daily reports of the U. S. fleet maneuvers. These will culminate in the review of the fleet in New York Harbor by President Roosevelt on May 31. In view of this and the critical situation in the Far East, the demonstrations against War called for May 30, National Youth Day, have special significance. A number of cities have called Youth Conferences. These include Boston, Los Angeles, New York—three waterfront cities.

In New York the conference promises to be the broadest one yet held by the Youth Section. Credentials from three Y's, several settlement houses, a number of radio and metal shops have been received. Ninety-one delegates from 68 organizations answered the call of the Northern New Jersey Youth Federation for state-wide Anti-War organization. Affiliation to the Youth Section was voted. Among those present were church groups, Young Circle League, shops, and the Young Peoples Socialist League. The latter opposed affiliation. All joined in supporting National Youth Day to be held in Paterson.

Chalk one up for New Haven, Conn. Boy Scouts sell FIGHT to the Remington Arms Plant. And the workers are eager to buy them. In Boston a member of the Youth Section sells over 100 copies to the longshoremen. At first they bought through curiosity—now they ask: "When's the next issue coming out?"

The Hearst press still hasn't gotten over the student strike against War. Twenty thousand striking students aren't so easy to forget. Hearst, Ham Fish, Basley, et al, must be having nightmares these days. Friday, the 13th of April, was certainly unlucky for some people.

Add Cornell University to the student conferences affiliating to the Youth Section.

This issue of FIGHT comes at the end of the school year. It is the first year of American League activity in the colleges. And no one can deny that it has been a memorable one. Never in the history of this, or any other imperialist country, we might venture to say, has there been such a wave of anti-War organization and agitation.

The national Committee of the Youth Section has endorsed the International Sport Meet Against War and Fascism which is to be held in Paris this summer. Members of all sport organizations are invited to participate in the competitive meets to be held throughout the U. S. A. to select the American delegation.

—J. L.

TO OUR NEW READERS

This special number of FIGHT is reaching thousands of new readers. You who have never before seen or read this popular magazine which is now in its eighth number, must realize the importance of militant struggle against imperialist War and Fascism. If you are a woman reading this magazine—and this number is especially addressed to women—you must realize what the cost of War and Fascism is to you.

The burden of imperialist War is heavy upon women. (It will be even more so in the next slaughter). The War makers design propaganda to glorify legalized murder of your sons, sweethearts, husbands, brothers. They paint pretty pictures. They romanticize their butchery of your dear ones. They and their governments attempt to make you part of their machine. They place you in their War factories and in hospitals, exploit you with a little higher wages and much higher prices—all for their profit, under the guise of patriotism.

When the economic crisis deepens—when the working class and farmers in alliance with the most intelligent and alert section of the middle class and professionals—assert their human and economic rights, the capitalists move to the road of Fascism. Pay is reduced . . . hours are lengthened . . . trade unions are destroyed . . . freedom of working class speech, press and assembly is abolished . . . Negroes, Jews, foreign born, as well as all non-conformists are hounded . . . militant workers, farmers and honest liberals are imprisoned, tortured and killed . . . women are put "back in their place."

FIGHT as the official publication of the American League Against War and Fascism exposes, fights and organizes against these evils. FIGHT publishes material not published anywhere else. FIGHT prints articles, short stories, exposes, international news items, factual material, photographs, cartoons. FIGHT publishes material from munition factories, from the armed forces of the imperialist governments, from key industries, from schools and colleges, from churches, from the farm, and from the centers of finance capital.

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