

just at this moment natives on the northwestern border of India should make "trouble" necessitating the sending of 15,000 British troops across the border into a country as financially dependent as Ethiopia, to "pacify" the neighboring tribes—despite a vote of condemnation by the Indian Parliament.

The great powers have all followed such the same pattern, including the United States.

The difference between the imperialism of Italy and that of Britain and other countries is largely academic.

In all the wider of imperialist rivalries and war preparations in Europe there are two striking trends for years. One is the extension of a dinary united front movement in France which embraces all left wing and labor groups. In the tenacity and strength of the French

People's Front may lie the hope of Europe. The other is something so pacifist could help but halt—the speech of Maxim Litvinov at Geneva calling for a reconsideration of the Russian plan for total and universal disarmament, and the marvellous pacifist speech of Lansbury at the Labor Party Conference. These were not sentimental appeals but speeches of practical statesmen.

The French Peoples Front, the Application of Sanctions, and the American Labor Party

An Interview with EARL BROWDER
Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

What can Americans learn from the People's Front in France? Has the danger of fascism there been averted? What is the present attitude of the leaders of the French Socialist Party toward the People's Front?

DURING the week I spent in France I met many Socialists as well as radicals and liberals active in the People's Front. There are difficulties which spring naturally from the wide divergence of opinion among the leaders and members of the various constituent organizations of the People's Front. But the united front which has been established in France stands firm and solid against fascism and war. It stood the test applied by the crisis arising from the invasion of Ethiopia. No leader dares attack the People's Front—anyone who did so would destroy, not the People's Front, but his own political influence and career.

The Socialist and Communist Parties of France have just issued a joint declaration and program of action which is the first comprehensive agreement on the burning issue facing the French workers: a united front of the left wing with the People's Front. This agreement, after a year of the People's Front, is the best answer to its enemies.



Col. De La Rocque, French Fascist Prepares for a Fight.

The charge has been made that the French Communists stopped their opposition to military preparations after the Franco-Soviet pact. Is that true?

It is not true. French Communists have continued to fight with even greater determination against the militarism of French imperialism. There has been no part between the French workers and the capitalist. The revolutionary workers have no confidence in the present French government and demand a People's Front Government. There is general agreement between French Socialists and Communists on the question of opposition to war preparations, extending military service, etc. Leading French Socialists have come to recognize the correctness of the Soviet peace policy as expressed in the Franco-Soviet and other pacts as part of a system of collective security recognizing the "indivisibility of peace" which is the last barrier against war.

Will the application of sanctions against Italy result in a European war, and will they aid British imperialism?

The point of view expressed by such pacifists as George Lansbury rejects in principle positive struggle against war. It is outright surrender to the enemy, leaving the field clear for Italian aggression. It gives Mussolini a free hand rather than finding in oppositionism with effective measures. The only possibility of stopping the war now is

to bring about such a concentration of forces against the fascist aggressors that they will be quickly defeated. That means that the masses must apply their own "sanctions" in the form of preventing shipment of war materials, while also demanding that their governments support the League of Nations in applying sanctions. In the United States it means we must mobilize all opponents of war and fascism for mass action to defend Ethiopian independence and demand that the United States Government apply a strict and complete embargo against Italy.

If we succeed in building a united front against war and fascism we will ensure that, in spite of all our efforts, the fascists make war, the outcome will be the defeat of fascism. Those who say that in case of war all countries will go fascist, are defeatist, are surrendering in advance. If war breaks out we can defeat the fascist and the war by united action of the working class by bringing the masses into the struggle with clear, independent leadership.

What are the prospects of forming a People's Front in the United States?

Today there are arising everywhere in the world movements like the People's Front in France, in response to the necessities of the hour. In America this united front takes its highest form in the Farmer Labor Party which is arising. We see an excellent representation of this in the resolution of Francis German at the A. F. of L. Convention. German certainly is not Communist, but responds to the feeling of the masses of the need for independent political action in protection of the interests of trade unionists, who know that their unions would be destroyed by fascist here as in Germany and Italy.

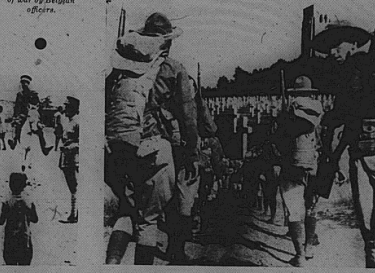
There are local movements for Labor Parties in many sections, cities and states. Conditions are ripening for an American People's Front, based on the trade unions and all other organizations of labor and of farmers and in alliance with middle class groups. This new party will be a coalition of anti-fascist forces, and it is to be effective, if it is to unify the working class and its allies against fascism, must include both the Socialist and Communist Parties. Only so can unity be achieved, and only a united working class can defeat fascism.



Below: How Mussolini's fleet in the Mediterranean prepared to defend British imperialist interests against Italian encroachments. Below: Col. Habert's failure of Harfou, New York, leading Ethiopian troops in defense of their country.



A few of Helle Selassie's crack troops who have been recruited in the cities of war by Belgian officers.



The Ethiopian Smoke-Screen

By QUINCY HOWE

MUSSOLINI'S INVASION of Ethiopia confronts American foreign policy with its most momentous choice of the past twenty years. Assuming that the people of the United States want peace at any price—what course should groups and individuals urge, support, and fight for?

This may be assuming too much. The history of the past three centuries consists of an unbroken record of imperialist expansion consisted at the point of the sword. Capitalist states everywhere and at all times have resorted to war in order to acquire new sources of raw materials, cheaper supplies of labor, increased markets, and more profitable fields of investment. Lacking these outlets, the domestic economy approaches bankruptcy as the rate of profit approaches the vanishing point.

Fundamental and long-range considerations should therefore compel the honest pacifist to work for the overthrow of capitalist economy because it necessarily gives rise to war. Democratic France, monarchistic England, imperial Japan, fascist Italy, in spite of domestic differences, all employ the same methods of imperialist expansion abroad. The machine guns of fascist Italy have the same

effect on the natives of Ethiopia as the machine guns of democratic France have on the natives of the Riff. Indeed, the machine guns often come from the same factory.

If our honest pacifist is to be completely consistent and logical he will not be greatly moved, then, by the current outcries against fascist imperialism as if the imperialism of France and England were an entirely different story. To overthrow the system from which imperialism springs will appear to him the one job worth doing.

(Only in France, however, do the revolutionary opponents of the capitalist-imperialist system appear to enjoy the slightest chance of success, thanks to the formation of the People's Front of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists who not only comprise more than half the population but who do the work that keeps French economy functioning. The British Labor Party has much less power and in the United States the organized forces opposed to capitalism are numerically insignificant.)

What the immediate situation requires is a realistic appraisal of the existing forces in the world followed by action through every possible channel. Let us, then, clear our

heads of any illusions as to the aims and interests of the League powers or of our own Administration and decide what steps to urge on the constituted authorities who, under the present situation, are alone capable of taking effective action. For the moment, at any rate, general strikes or mass refusal to handle shipments of goods to belligerent powers can be ruled out of practical consideration.

A glance at the map shows that the British Empire constitutes the largest and most powerful element in the world-wide imperialist system. One quarter of the earth's surface and one quarter of its population are subject to British rule. The cardinal principle of an anti-imperialist American foreign policy should therefore be never for any reason or in any part of the world to support any British Government that is devoted, as the present British Cabinet is, to perpetuating the Empire. This does not mean that the State Department should range itself actively against British imperialism, for since our own government is also essentially imperialist, that would mean merely a dog-fight between two rival systems of oppression. In this manner, opposition to British imperialism does not mean active support of any foreign imperialism—Italian, German, French, or Japanese.

One specific choice that American foreign

policy must make today is whether or not to support League of Nations sanctions against Italy. But to support the League means to support French and British imperialism and the same ends can be gained by other methods. A real embargo of shipments of goods and credits to any belligerent power does not commit the United States to the imperialist status quo.

The present situation in Ethiopia is merely a beginning, but if the war spreads, increased

ing pressure will be brought to bear from the same sources that are now urging the United States to stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country and the League. If sentimental sympathy for the Ethiopians or equally sentimental opposition to Italian fascism rallies United States at the very outset into the camp of the big imperialist powers, the diplomats of the British Empire will have won at the very outset a battle that, it took them two and a half years to win the last time it occurred. It therefore advocates an independent embargo against belligerents.

LABOR CAN STOP WAR

By CLARENCE IRWIN

President, Sixth District Organization Committee, Annotated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers

TODAY ALL EYES are turned towards the scene of the latest of Italy's adventures in imperialism: the attempt to conquer Ethiopia. In the face of this threat to civilization, anxious workers in every country are asking themselves what it is all about and what can be done about it. Why does Italy go to war? Will other nations be involved? Can the United States keep out of a general European conflict?

Why does Italy assume the risks involved in the dangerous game of war? Italy is today facing an ever deepening domestic crisis. Both the working class, and the "middle class," under the fascist dictatorship, have been driven into the most miserable poverty. And now the Italian capitalist class, the real backers of fascism, are driven to foreign shores in their search for markets and for more workers to exploit. Further, by raising the cry of nationalism Mussolini hopes to still the rising tide of worker unrest and the ever deepening conviction of the workers that their only salvation lies along the road of revolution. Thus Mussolini has two objectives: to secure fresh territory for his financial backers and to still unrest at home.

Italy's campaign in Africa arouses a fear in Great Britain that her own far-flung empire is threatened, that a new imperialist rival has arisen who is demanding a place in the sun, and that this place may be gained only at England's expense. There is also a very real danger that all the subjugated millions of British colonial population may make common cause with the Ethiopians and throw off the yoke of bondage which is crushing them. These and other materialistic reasons are the real cause of England's concern over the Ethiopian situation. Certainly no altruism would cause Britain to mobilize her war machine and to exert the pressure she has in the League of Nations against Italy.

With one group of nations, organized with the spoils of past conquests, insistent on preserving the status quo, and another group, less favored, demanding a redistribution of the world market, it is almost impossible to localize any conflict in which any of the major countries of Europe are not involved. But it should also be remembered that it is im-

possible to maintain the status quo. Capitalism cannot remain stationary. A continually expanding market for commodities and capital is an absolute necessity to its continued existence.

The League of Nations has been set up by some of the nations, presumably as a means of averting war, but in reality as an arena for diplomatic maneuvering. Each of the member nations of the League is trying at all times to use the League to its own advantage. The impotence of the League is shown by the fact that both Japan and Germany have recently openly defied its decisions. Both Austria and Hungary have refused to impose any sanctions against Italy. In America the Conference on Post Development of the City of New York and other export firms have already denounced President Roosevelt's ban on shipments to either Italy or Ethiopia, and openly stated that they will carry on their business as usual.

This shows quite clearly that regardless of League of Nations sanctions or presidential edicts the profiteering manufacturers and shippers will carry on business with anyone who has the price. In fact many of them welcome the war as means of increasing their profits. But these difficulties do not make the situation hopeless. The war can be stopped, traffic in munitions can be barred, although not by depending on capitalist-controlled politicians, or on the decency of financiers, manufacturers or shippers. All organizations and individuals throughout the world who are opposed to fascism and its inevitable corollary war, should be drawn together in joint action against all war. Even with all the modern developments, workers are required to wage a war, to kill and be killed on the battlefield, and in manufacturing and transporting the thousands of products needed to wage war. War, like other present-day institutions is a business which cannot be carried on without workers, and one in which every one reaps a profit except those who labor and fight. Poverty, misery, disease, mutilation and death, are the rewards which workers gain from any imperialist war.

These projects in the past have been instituted by politicians, rulers, business men, or religious groups. They have all failed. It



"CIVILIZE THE BARBARIANS"

now remains for the workers to succeed. The World League Against War and Fascism invites all individuals and organizations opposed to these twin horrors, appealing particularly to working-class organizations. This League, therefore, is a new and powerful vehicle for enforcing peace. When the workers of all nations refuse to produce the machinery of death to be used against their fellow workers, when the workers of the world refuse to fight the battles of their oppressors, then indeed shall we have peace.

NATIONAL DEFENSE?

By JEROME DAVIS

THE UNITED STATES just now is reacting against participation in European affairs. It is endeavoring to center attention on conditions in our own country. At the same time it is building up the largest navy in our history. The probabilities are that in the event of a general European war United States trade would be interfered with, and sooner or later United States interests would become so involved that the United States would not keep out of the conflict.

Americans should now do all in their power to organize against fascism and against war. Whatever is done to prevent Europe entering a major conflict will aid the United States and the world. It is hard to think of any way in which the United States might be involved that would really promote justice and equality for the exploited classes of America and other nations. It is obvious that no citizen should support any conflict unless it was waged primarily in the interests of the proletarian classes. Considering the geographical situation of the United States, it is hard to see a war being waged really in self-defense. Every citizen of the United States should do all in his power to work for economic justice for the farmers and workers, and this means a united front against war and fascism.

SCHOOL BEGINS IN ETHIOPIA

By LESLIE READE



immortalized in his essay on "Murder as a Fine Art."

THE EMPIRE of Ethiopia has a population variously estimated at 5 to 12 million people, not counting the recent influx of Italian visitors. From any published figure it would be prudent to deduct some thousands of the inhabitants, who in the early days of October had their first—and final—contact with capitalist civilization. That their disappearance means a decrease in the number of potential workers destined for the fascist mines and cotton fields in Ethiopia is a result which had been foreseen, but one cannot make a concrete without breaking eggs, nor was a Roman holiday without slaughtering Christians.

The story of the white man's progress, for bad or for worse, has long been known in Africa, but until this present year of grace the Ethiopians alone among the African peoples had little opportunity of yielding to the charm of that romantic and sanguinary legend. True, in 1868 a misunderstanding with Great Britain led to a clarifying expedition from that country, but after burning many of the native homes the torchbearers of Victorian civilization withdrew their forces. Mr. Ricketts was not yet born, nor the motor car invented. A later misunderstanding with Italy was finally explained in different fashion at the Battle of Adowa. With these exceptions the country of Basilea were allowed to pursue their own path of ignorance.

It remained for the murderer of Matteotti to undertake the real education of the Ethiopian. Those who have already perished are beyond further enlightenment, but even in the short time since the fascist army landed in Eritrea much has been learned by the surviving Africans.

For instance, Emperor Haile Selassie in his desire not to offend the Italians withdrew his soldiers and established a neutral zone between them and the frontiers of the Italian colonies. Although better educated than his subjects, the Emperor who perhaps met the least astonished Ethiopian when a diplomatic counterpart of Machiavelli informed the world that the establishment of the neutral zone was in itself an act of aggression! One begins dimly to see the immense possibilities latent in fascist education.

As for their instruction by aviation, some months of advance publicity had already taught those Ethiopians who are literate what to expect. But Edifichent has far surpassed anticipation. The bombing of Adowa and other similar groups of mud huts, in which thousands of poor African traders and workers had lived for generations, is surely the most beautifully characteristic accomplishment of the age. And this is said even while bearing in mind other memorable achievements of opulence such as the British restoration of order at Amsterr, the transmuting expeditions of American marines, and the Japanese pacification of Manchuria. The net has that same perfect quality which bequeats

and suffering the lashes and bullets of their owners should they pause to wipe the sweat from their brows.

They will learn, too, the hitherto unexpected educative properties of castor oil, and they will have to accustom themselves to the working of a series of penal statutes, designed solely for their improvement.

Although an official at the Italian Consulate in New York recently declared that there are but 120 political prisoners in Italy there are no fewer than twenty-four establishments for the execution of preventive measures of safety. So it would seem either that the grandeur and luxury of Rome maintains one such establishment for every five prisoners, or that the consular official was somewhat modest in his estimate of political prisoners. Whichever is the true explanation, it is a fact that in all Ethiopia—more than three times the size of Italy—the authorities have not provided even one establishment for the execution of preventive measures of safety. There is no reason to doubt that the fascists will be far more generous in this respect, for the educational possibilities of such concentration camps and prisons have been proved in Italy as in Germany.

That the Ethiopians themselves have ungratefully refused all fascist attempts at enlightenment has become abundantly clear, but it is equally clear that the Ethiopians alone will not be able to resist their would-be civilizers. Only an immediate and determined agitation by the international working class, exploiting the temporary hostility to fascism on the part of their rulers in the rival imperialist powers, can save the Ethiopians from suffering a degree in that faculty which professors are hitherto and industrialists, and whose weapons are bombs and poison gas and chains. Such an agitation would undoubtedly find an echo in Italy itself, for consider this opinion:

"What a sad alarm for the ruling classes of Italy! They were hiding themselves in the illusion that the African war had realized a unanimity of national sentiment. . . . They said there is no longer class or class struggle. . . . The African war was supposed also to mark the end of Italian Socialism. . . . Never was there a hope more foolish. . . . The proletariat still exists with us, and rises against the Nationalist fatherland. . . ."

These words are as true today as when they were written in 1914 by a socialist called Benito Mussolini.

Mars and the Cash Register

The Story of the Du Pont Dynasty

THE DU PONTS have a weekly income of over a million dollars. Old Pierre Samuel du Pont, who left France in 1800 to found a state in America to be called Pontania, never realized his ambition, but his descendants control more wealth than any other single American family, and they have built up a great industrial empire, over which they rule, like the Mitsui family in Japan.

John K. Winkler tells the amazing story in *The Du Pont Dynasty* (Deyral and Hitchcock—\$5.00). He is not unsympathetic to the central figures of this famous family, whose numbers several hundred. But he reveals a mass of evidence sufficiently overwhelming to damn the du Ponts and the system which permitted them to amass enormous wealth, out of death.

The du Ponts sold powder to the United States Government in the War of 1812. But the Civil War gave these merchants of death their first great opportunity. They sold the army a million dollars worth of powder. Then as now they kept the percentage of profits high. They managed to maintain a practical monopoly in the industry, through trade associations and secret price-fixing agreements; and by 1864, under the leadership of Coleman du Pont, the family had, through absorption and conquest, established a complete monopoly, building the great munitions trust which, despite anti-trust laws, remains intact today.

The family has been always very, very patriotic—but also quite business-like in their dealings with their government. They were more than willing to supply the government with all the war supplies needed, but when the government asked du Pont aid in the construction

A Few Facts for Armistice Day

During the four years of the World War, the great income of the du Pont company reached one billion dollars.

The net profits during those four years was \$27,000,000 in more than three times the normal volume of the business in 1914.

The dividends paid to stockholders amounted to the \$14,000,000 dividend of over 418 per cent. More than the value of the stock.

According to Col. E. G. Anderson, du Pont super-soldierman, war sales equaled 270 years of regular business.

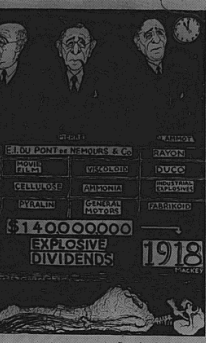
tion of munitions plants and the loan of du Pont formula, they were politely refused. The rights of Property!

Will the present neutrality legislation prevent the du Ponts and other big capitalists from selling war supplies to belligerent nations? Apropos a similar proposal which was to guarantee neutrality "in word and in deed," the following excerpt from a letter written during the World War by Pierre to Coleman du Pont is significant:

"We have given a great deal of consideration to the proposed law. . . . we are not concerned. . . . as all of our contracts are for delivery in the U. S. and have no relation to the question of shipment of material. In the last contract entered into by us with Nobel (for account of Vickers, London) they took the precaution to make the contract for delivery to their Spanish house which would be entirely apart from the proposed legislation, which deals with belligerent nations only. I believe that a similar change could be made in other contracts. . . . The proletariat still exists with us, and rises against the Nationalist fatherland. . . ."

In short, munitions makers can always find a loophole in "neutrality" laws. Besides, it's good Americanism, it isn't constitutional, for the government to interfere with profits. John J. Rankin guided the du Ponts through many years. He brought the du Ponts and General Motors together when they emerged from the war with surplus wealth seeking investment. They have earned profits of over \$250,000,000 on an investment of \$49,000,000 in General Motors.

Profits have been kept up during the depression by ruthless wage cutting and firing and speed up. The attitude of the du Ponts toward labor is illustrated by a recent pamphlet



Drawing by Mickey

drawn by the language house of Francis du Pont, setting forth the "true Americanism" of company unions. This pamphlet reports that from 1909 to 1929 the value of the products per wage earner in the chemical industry increased from \$3.219 to \$11.50. But the labor cost decreased from 15.1 percent of the value of the products to 12.4 percent in that period. Mechanization has reduced the number of workers needed. In 1919 50,018 workers produced \$48,427,849 worth of chemicals, while in 1929 only 62,119 workers produced \$78,285,260 worth, although chemical prices were 85.26 percent lower in 1929. The pamphlet draws the conclusion that all this makes the chemical industry an attractive investment, since high profits are not threatened by organized workers demanding high wages; "the chemical industry has not been unionized, as the company unions and associations have thus far been effective substitutes."

The du Ponts supported Roosevelt, but now having obtained what they wanted from it they wish to discard the New Deal and swing the country further toward the right. Their American Liberty League is an ultra-reactionary organization of finance capital with fascist potentialities. Through it the du Ponts are reaching out to dominate national affairs as they dominate Delaware. They may play the same role in the United States as Thyssen played in Germany in backing fascists. They are pals of Hearst and applaud his anti-Rod crusade, his anti-labor policies. Under the slogan of "defend the Constitution" the du Ponts are attempting to drive this country toward fascist reaction, and toward another war—for war is the foundation of their colossal riches, and all their plants producing 11,000 products would become war plants producing supplies for the army and navy.

"Keep away from that Jewish Bismarck, would be contaminated"

FASCIST PARADE



THE GESTAPO has its troubles. It has failed to catch the members of the terrorist Nazi group calling itself "E.R." which stands for Raecher Roehm, meaning Avengers of Roehm. He was the Storm Troop leader murdered in the June blood purge of 1934. This clique of terrorists has killed six Nazi secret police agents in Berlin in just a few weeks.

HITLER visited a movie incognito for a quiet evening's amusement. When a news reel flashed a picture of himself on the screen every one dutifully stood up—except Hitler himself. Whereupon an usher quickly rushed over to him and confidentially whispered: "You better stand up, friend. We all feel the way you do about it, but it's not safe to show it."

THOSE pastors who use the pulpit for propaganda purposes are digging their own graves. The central organ of the Storm Troop states editorially. Meaning that German clergymen who think that barbaric torture and terror is not Christian had better not say so from the pulpit if they want to stay outside of concentration camps. Despite this warning the opposition of Protestant ministers to fascism is growing in Germany, according to the International Press Service.

After a short breathing spell the attack on the anti-Nazi Catholics of Germany has started again with increased ferocity. The Nazis have tried to suppress Catholic Workers' Clubs but have met with determined opposition.

The opposition to Hitler is becoming unified; a People's Front, similar to the French People's Front, is planned, with the collaboration of Socialists, Communists and Republicans, according to Cipriano Facchinetti, former editor of the *Tramonto* and a Republican leader, now in exile in Paris.

A thousand policemen attacked ten thousand attendees of Ethiopian independence in Chicago and jailed 200, for holding a police ban of their demonstration against war.

GOD, in creating Germans, endowed them with three qualities, the story goes. These qualities were: Intelligence, Honesty and Naivism. But God imposed a restriction—a German could possess only two of these qualities. Therefore, if a German is a Nazi and honest, he can't be intelligent. If he is a Nazi and intelligent, he can't be honest. If he is honest and intelligent, he can't be a Nazi.

AN EDITORIAL in the *Berlin Germania*, a paper which reflects official Nazi policy, indicates the readiness of the Third Reich to conclude a deal with whatever coalition of powers offers Germany the greatest advantage.

OTTO STRASSER, German exile and one of the founders of the "National Socialist" Party, expelled by the Nazis when he demanded that the party carry out the "socialist" part of its program, writes in his paper, *Die Deutsche Revolution* that "Today we are in a position to reveal that the secret treaty between Berlin and Tokio, so often reported and so regularly denied, exists, and provides for closest cooperation between the military forces of the two countries against the U. S. R."

The fascist menace in France has been checked by united action, at least for the moment, according to leaders of the People's Front. Pierre Cot, former Air Minister and now a staunch adherent of the People's Front, declares that the majority of the army is unsympathetic to fascism and if the officers would attempt a fascist pitch, the soldiers would side with the people in defense of democratic rights.

If the trend continues toward the left, a People's Front government is a definite possibility in the near future.

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THE FIRST ACT of the Committee for Ethiopian Independence was the holding of a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on September 25. The Committee received the

endorsements of many leading trade unions, including George P. Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; James Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City; Arturo Giovannitti, a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Mr. Wilson, president of the Pressmen's Union No. 61; and Mr. Lapham and Mr. Duffy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 3. A. J. McLaughlin of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and sixteen other delegates from trade unions were on the platform.

The Committee for Ethiopian Independence sent S. K. Solomonick and Louise Branstetter to Atlantic City to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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mildly independent leader is unusual, the marketeer, labor leaders raise the cry of "Communism" and "disruption," the Post points out, "wherever the rank and file make an effort to clean houses."
 "Mr. Green forgets that in Germany, Hitler started out to save Germany from Bolshevism and ended up by murdering the German equivalent of John L. Lewis and selling the German equivalent of Matthew Wolf."
 "Mr. Green is fighting fascism—abroad. He is helping to prepare the way for it at home."

DO YOU shiver at night in fear of the Red Jewish Menace? Don't worry, Pelley has founded the "Christian Party" to rescue you from the "gang of powerful European Jews who remain in control of the Invincible American Government." Pelley announces himself as "100 percent pro-German in sympathy" and adds he has a German wife. He says that Hitler's anti-Jewish program must be adopted.

IN THEIR New York State Conference the Daughters of the American Revolution were warned against a long list of "suspects." First, they were told to oppose the Federal Child Labor Amendment, as "infringing upon the children's God-given right to work by making them government charges as they are in Russia." Second, they were informed that the Constitution is perfect and should never be amended. Third, all the evils of today were blamed on Socialism, "which has put this country where it is today—such a deadly, insidious thing that few have grasped its sinister significance." Fourth, Communism was accused of "diminishing everything we hold sacred." Fifth, pacifism, internationalism and class hatred "came in for their fair share of denunciation. But "the greatest menace of all," the Daughters of the American Revolution were told, is the "alien menace."

The Daughters of the American Revolution are not Moslems of the American Revolution, but rather mothers of fascism. The D.A.R. had nothing to say about the real menace—the menace of war and fascism, except to propose that peace be preserved by preparing for war.

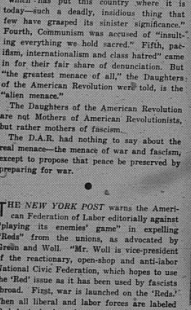
THE NEW YORK POST warns the American Federation of Labor editorially against "playing its enemies' game" in expelling "Reds" from the unions, as advocated by Green and Wolf. "Mr. Wolf is vice-president of the reactionary, open-shop and anti-labor National Civic Federation, which hopes to use the 'Red' issue as it has been used by fascists abroad. First, war is launched on the 'Reds.' Then all liberal and labor forces are labeled 'Reds.' And when the job is done and every

Another silver Pelley, Silver Shirtier, is running for President on the slogan "For Christ and the Constitution!"

Congressman Marston is encouraging the strikers at Cosmopolitan Research, Washington, N. D. Marston is denouncing J. B. Matthews as a liberal strike-breaker and traitor to organized labor.



The Patriots Are Not All in Europe



WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY

J. B. Matthews Resigns from League Bureau
 The American League Against War and Fascism received the following letter from J. B. Matthews on October 15:
 "Being fully aware of the embarrassment which my membership in the League's National Bureau must be occasioning you and the League, I hereby tender my resignation to take effect immediately. I cannot tell you how much I regret the necessity of this step and the incidents which make it necessary."

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The Big Four in War Industries

By ANNA ROCHESTER and ELSBETH E. FREUDENTHAL

Anna Rochester is the author of *The Coming Day: The Future of a Study of Justice* published in the United States, to which Elsbeth E. Freudenthal contributes three chapters on War Industries.

ITALY'S WAR in Ethiopia has already made vivid to every newspaper reader that all basic industries and raw materials are indirectly involved in modern warfare. And such essential commodities as shoes, cameras, motor trucks, overcoats, furs, canned food and gasoline are just as essential for the army as cannon, rifles, shells, and airplanes. Merchant ships to carry troops and supplies are as necessary as warships.

In this broadest sense, the leading war manufacturers in the United States are identical with the leading finance capitalists of American industry. Practically every industry piled up war profits during the first World War. And in the United States of Germany is now openly following the policy of industrial preparation, with a special function assigned to each industry in the event of a war involving this country. Not, of course, for a minor colonial affair—like the still forgotten attacks on Nicaragua—but for a genuine first-class war.

But very few companies will acknowledge that they are primarily interested in armaments. They all insist that their profits come chiefly from peaceful activities, or that their production of war materials is a patriotic, long-prospected. And, in spite of the material uncovered by the Nye Committee, it is difficult to check up on war production. Official records of war exports, for example, are notoriously and absurdly incomplete.

Morgan and du Pont Interests Allied
 The Morgan interests are strongest in war industries—even as they are in the general economic life of America. The du Pont group, powerful and most conspicuous in chemicals, are close allies of Morgan. The Morgan firm has dominated U. S. Steel Corp. since the elder Morgan created the company in 1901. Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Midvale Co., a subsidiary of Bethlehem, Locomotive, are also under Morgan influence. These three companies have a monopoly of armor plate manufacture in the United States. Bethlehem and Midvale manufacture, along with "non-pierced" armor plate, projectiles, bonded "armor-plate," Bethlehem and U. S. Steel have shipbuilding subsidiaries whose "steel hulk" in U. S. Navy yards have become history.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., whose profits rose dizzy during the Great War, is not only the leading chemical company in the United States, but exports influence through its large investments in other industries. It has acquired control of Remington Arms. With Morgan it controls General Motors, whose interests extend beyond automobiles and trucks into aviation. The General Motors affiliate, North American Aviation, and the interlocking Sperry and Curtiss-Wright companies, cover all phases of aviation, including manufacture of engines, planes, and essential aircraft instruments.

Morgan-du-Pont-General Motors interests along with representatives of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the British chemical trust, jointly control International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and its American subsidiaries. This nickel trust has a virtual world monopoly of nickel, a metal important in warfare both directly and indirectly. Not only through their joint interest in International Nickel and General Motors but through other joint interests in Canada and South America, duPont and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., are closely tied up competing in a world rivalry against the German chemical trust.

Copper is another important metal, as essential as steel and nickel in the manufacture of war equipment. Here Morgan is on the world scale, the strongest single financial power—directly through Kennecott Copper Co., largest producer in the United States; through Phelps Dodge Corp., and through International Nickel, largest copper producer in Canada. Morgan participates in British copper interests in Rhodesia. And Morgan indirect influence has increased in Arizona. Copper Mining Co., leading producer and fabricator in the United States, with large mines in Chile.

Five companies are now known to be engaged in the manufacture of tanks and military or convertible tractors. At least two of these—International Harvester Co. and American-LaFrance and Farmale Corp.—have a definite, though indirect, Morgan connection. But, of course, the entire motor industry—with General Motors and Ford far in the lead—could readily be turned to production of armored cars, tanks and military tractors.

In the field of small arms and ammunition, indirect Morgan influence can be traced to several companies, but these operate in apparent competition.

Widespread and powerful as the Morgan influence is in several fields of war manufacture, the Morgan-duPont group is only part of the story. And the several companies under Morgan influence are not brought into any such compact armaments ring as the French Schneider-Creusot, ring or the British Vickers armament and steel trust. Several small and apparently independent companies are functioning in war chemicals, small arms, and convertible tractors. DuPont has two large competitors in certain chemical fields. Eight large steel independents are controlled by outside interests with only a certain measure of price agreement to modify their competition with U. S. Steel and Bethlehem.

And Mellon and Rockefeller have a large stake in certain fields definitely involved in war equipment.

Aluminum, a Mellon monopoly, is so important in the manufacture of airplanes that it constitutes about 10 percent of the cost. The Mellon family is also interested in Bethlehem Steel and certain smaller steel companies. It functions in the chemical industry, through by-products coke (Koppers) and through companies engaged in the fixation of nitrogen.

Mellon interests have joint ownership with I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G., the German chemical giant, in two small companies. And Mellon controls Gulf Oil, which rivals Texas Corp. as the largest refiner and distributor of oil and gasoline outside of the Standard group.

The strongest American ties of the German chemical trust are with Rockefeller and Ford. I. G. is represented on the German Ford company, besides owning some of its shares, while on the American I.G. both Ford and Rockefeller are strongly represented. Standard Oil companies, dominating the field of fuels for warships and airplanes, are very definitely involved in war industry. The indirect Rockefeller influence in National Lead and in the Bolivian tin which it controls is also important.

In modern mechanized war, obviously all minerals, machine tools, and the basic setup of heavy industry are important. So too war industries we had dominant ties some four groups which stand out above others in the American capitalist world: Morgan, duPont, Rockefeller and Mellon.

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BUILDING THE LEAGUE

By PAUL REID

CHICAGO: A membership meeting on September 27th was addressed by Wally McNutt and Paul Reid, who were in Chicago on tour for the League. Fred Lohdy, the new Organizational Secretary, was introduced and spoke on League campaigns and plans. The regional West End School served as a very helpful training school for League workers. Denver has issued the call to the Rocky Mountain Conference, scheduled for November 9, 10, 11, and has the endorsement of Methodist Bishop, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the secretary of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, as well as the Secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union in addition to other significant organizations and individuals. The Conference is to be held at the Greek Community Church and speakers include Senator Edward J. Costigan, Paul M. Peterson and Clifford H. Nixon, president and past president respectively of the Utah State Federation of Labor.

New Jersey, District carried on considerable agitation against the showing of the German Nazi picture, "Honest Wages." A protest meeting against Italian fascist invasion of Ethiopia is planned. Active work in getting trade union support for the New Jersey District Conference is reported. Bergen County held a "Hands Off Ethiopia" protest meeting, at the New Hope Baptist Church, Hackensack, on October 2nd, and laid the basis for the formation of a Committee for Ethiopian Independence. Over 200 people were present and the speakers were a Negro minister and an Italian anti-fascist.

Portland, Oregon: Summer activities have included a meeting for Kanki Kait, the Japanese labor leader, with over 250 people, American and Japanese, and attended, and a conference arranged by the local Ethio group of the League and sponsored by Finnish people from Washington and Oregon. A District Conference of the League in preparation for the National Congress is being planned for early in November.

Minnesota: Duluth is to be the center for the Lake Superior District Conference scheduled for November 2nd and 3rd. Endorsements have been secured from 13 organizations and 22 outstanding individuals, including several Farmer-Labor clubs, a Teachers Federation, International Longshoremen's Association, ministers, doctors, labor leaders and an editor. Minneapolis has arranged to hold the District Conference for its area on November 16th and 17th. Akron has secured the affiliation of the local Holiday Association, and is planning a Harbace memorial meeting soon.

Pittsburg: On September 17th, a large mass meeting for the Protection of Civil Rights was held with Dr. Harry F. Ward as the main speaker. Future plans include anti-Nazi meeting, a District Conference on November 17th, and a series of neighborhood meetings on the war crisis.

New Branches: In the past month new League organizations have been established in Norwalk, Conn.; Chester, Pa.; Garrison, North Dakota; San Antonio and Waco, Texas. More and more the anti-war movement all over the country is finding expression and organization through the American League.

Additional District Conferences: The Toledo League has secured the endorsement of the Central Labor Union with its 100 affiliated

speaks at two meetings along with Rev. Jan Novak, where several hundred Negro and Polish longshoremen had gathered for the "happo-up" in the morning.
 At the first planning meeting for the District Conference about twenty-five people were present. All the committees were set up with Martin A. Hallgren, prominent journalist, as chairman of the commission on war and fascism, Rabb Edward I. Brand, chairman of the commission on labor, the head of the Baltimore Urban League, Mrs. Lewis, chairman of the commission on Racial Minorities and Rev. Jack Hutchinson, chairman of the Youth Work.

THE NEW YORK CITY Youth Committee with its 25 membership branches is holding a series of local meetings against the Italian invasion. Finding that it was not possible to have young and adult members mix easily, the young people in the Mt. Vernon Branch of the League have organized a Youth Branch. The Iowa student branch has been planning its work now that the school year is on. A new Youth Branch has been organized in San Antonio, Texas.

JAMES LERNER, secretary of the Youth Section, is spending several weeks in western New York State and Erie, Pa., setting up new groups of young people. He was with a delegation of the American Youth Congress to the American Society of Young Menors which sought a stringent embargo on war materials to Italy.

Growing out of the successful student strike last April 12 we now have the broadest student united front ever organized working for November 11th demonstration. A call issued by the Student Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., National Student Federation of America, Student League for Industrial Democracy, National Student League, American Youth Congress, Middle-Atlantic Inter-Seminar Movement, Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism, Committee on Militarism in Education, appeals for a "11th hour mobilization for peace" at 11 AM on Armistice Day in every college throughout the country. The demonstration is being organized around the slogan of "no loans, no credits, no war materials for the Italian government." The Oxford oath pledging no support for any war in which the United States government may participate, passage of the Nye-Kvale bill which stands for making national military training in colleges and education for peace.

Activities of Organizers: Wally McNutt has just returned from a "fireworks" trip through the Middle West, having visited St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Akron, Detroit and Cleveland. Jim Lerner, recently returned from an intensive two-weeks of organizational work at Baltimore, is now on tour in northern New York State. In addition to Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Ithaca, he will also visit Erie, Pennsylvania. He has also visited Erie, Pennsylvania. He has also visited Erie, Pennsylvania. He has also visited Erie, Pennsylvania.

Baltimore is the second largest port for the shipment of scrap-iron. In preparation for the conference work has begun on the waterfront. James Lerner, representing the national office,

AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

VOL. 3 NOVEMBER, 1935

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
 113 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

Single copies, 1 cent. Yearly subscription, 10 cents. Canada and Foreign, 15 cents. Remittance in cash. Published on Second Class matter, Post. Reg. 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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