

FIGHT

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AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

ARMISTICE DAY?



1918-1934 (ABOVE) Classifying ammunition for shipment. (LEFT) A battlefield "over there" where ten million workers and farmers laid down their lives. (RIGHT) A battlefield "over here" in Washington where the Government gave bullets and tear gas to the returned soldiers



SIXTEEN YEARS ago, on the eleventh hour of the eleventh month, "a prolonged shout ran up and down the front line trenches. It was taken up by the tens of thousands of uniformed men in the rear awaiting the next order to advance."

The Armistice was declared. The World War was over.

Ten million soldiers had laid down their lives. Twenty millions were wounded. Millions of civilians as well were sacrificed in these four years of imperialist carnage. Nine million children were orphaned. 350 Billion dollars were consumed in this imperialist adventure.

Today—sixteen years after the Armistice—the soldiers of the World War are victims of that very "democracy" for which we supposedly fought. The very same government which herded millions of us into the trenches answered our request for the bonus with bayonets, gunfire and tear gas. Today, sixteen years after the Armistice, the same problem confronts the ex-servicemen as all workers and farmers, all professionals, all the common people:

Decent food and a home to live in—

Three square meals a day and a chance to go to school for our children—

What answer does the government make to the millions upon millions of unemployed ex-servicemen, workers, farmers and professionals who are living on a few pennies a day? The answer is:

Two and a half billion dollars for more armaments—

More money for the imperialists hatching another world slaughter. More money for bullets, gas, machine guns; more money for murdering us and our fellow workers. And as preliminaries to the new world wide carnage, the terrorization of workers, shooting us down when we are on strike; foisting upon us the blight of Fascism under the guise of a "new deal," to make it easier to herd us again into the imperialist trenches.

The government has given its answer. Let us answer on Armistice Day, November the eleventh, with:

UNITED STRUGGLE AGAINST LOW WAGES, HUNGER, WAR, TERROR AND THE RISE OF FASCISM!

Ex-Servicemen, workers, farmers, professionals, hold meetings, demonstrate on Armistice Day, November eleventh! Show your color! Rally your friends, your shopmates to this War against our oppressors and War makers!



BRITISH BLACKSHIRTS

By R. PALME DUTT

Editor, British "Labour Monthly"

Mr. Palme Dutt, internationally recognized authority on labor problems, has recently completed his book, "Fascism and Social Revolution," now published in Great Britain and in the United States. We unhesitatingly recommend this book as the most valuable contribution in the English language to the subject of Fascism.—EDITOR.

FOLLOWING the success of the great anti-Fascist counter-demonstration of 150,000 in Hyde Park, London, on September 9, the first big steps are being taken towards building a wide all-in Anti-Fascist Front in Britain.

A Manifesto, signed by a host of prominent names in the working-class movement and in the professional, scientific and literary world, has gone out, calling for a mass Anti-Fascist Front throughout the country to defeat Fascism, and summoning a nation-wide Anti-Fascist Congress to constitute the Anti-Fascist Front.

This development reflects the rapid sharpening of the fight of Fascism and anti-Fascism in Britain, as shown conspicuously at Olympia in June and Hyde Park in September.

Signs of the Time

What is the basis for Fascism in Britain? Two years ago all "well-informed" opinion laughed at the possibility of Fascism in Britain, of which only Marxism has given consistent warning for ten years. Today the possibility and the menace is universally recognized and discussed. The open Fascist organization of Mosley, the *British Union of Fascists*, is not yet strong, despite lavish financial and semi-official support, and is extremely unpopular. But all the deeper signs of the political and economic situation in Britain reveal the familiar features of the advance of Fascism.

The economic crisis and widespread unemployment, the universal disillusionment with the old political forms, the fiasco of the Second

Labour Government, and the formation of the coalition National Government (a Wartime device) to carry through an emergency program of tightened state control in the economic and political sphere—all these are the familiar signs of the advance to Fascism.

The National Government has carried through and is carrying through a series of measures, like the *Unemployment Act*, with its labor camps, etc., the *Sedition Bill*, making the most elementary working-class propaganda liable to suppression, the militarization of the police, etc., which lay the foundations for Fascism. The arrests and imprisonments of workers since the formation of the National Government have run into many thousands. At the same time the National Government gives its unofficial assistance and protection to the Fascists.

Government Support of Fascism

The *British Union of Fascists*, founded in 1932 by Sir Oswald Mosley, plutocrat and former Labour Party leader and Minister in the MacDonald Labour Government, is estimated to have so far not more than 20,000 members at the outside. Their Blackshirt uniforms, their drilling and manoeuvring, their barracks or Black Houses spread over the country, their armored cars, and their hooligan exploits have aroused universal anger and protest from all strata of the population. The National Government, however, has not only refused to intervene against the undoubted illegality of this semi-military organization, but has used all the forces of the state to protect it against any popular self-defence. This was conspicuously seen at Olympia, where, according to the testimony even of highly placed Conservative witnesses, the Blackshirts violently beat up members of the public, and the police not only looked on without intervening, but made their arrests only of anti-Fascists. The same was

shown at Hyde Park on September 9, when the state authorities, which have never stirred a finger against jingo wrecking of working-class propaganda, mobilized an army of 7,000 police, mounted and foot, to form a solid cordon around the 2,500 Blackshirts against the 150,000 anti-Fascist demonstrators. In the courts, also, the acquittal of Fascists and savage sentencing of anti-Fascists has been conspicuous.

How shall we defeat Fascism in Britain and in every country? Only by organizing the overwhelming majority of the population to resist it, by awakening opinion and leading the fight against it in the early stages before it is strong.

To trust to the state authorities, to the law, to the police, for protection against Fascism is fatal. Fascism grows up under the protection of the old state apparatus and only conquers by its aid. This is the lesson of Italy, of Germany, of Austria. The reactionary Labour Party and Trades Union Congress leaders preach passivity and trust in the state: "Stay at home" is their advice to the workers when the Fascists take to the streets and hold their demonstrations. This line only assists the growth of Fascism. This was the line which led to the victory of Fascism in Germany. Fascism only wins if we fail to resist it.

The British and French Workers are learning the lesson. In France the mass demonstrations against Fascism on February 9, defeated the rapidly advancing Fascist offensive at the beginning of the year. In Britain, Olympia and Hyde Park have dealt heavy setbacks to Fascism. The united working-class front has been established in France. In Britain the united front is still refused by the reactionary Labour leaders, but we are building up the Anti-Fascist Front with wide trade-union support.

The urgent task now is one of organization. Popular feeling against Fascism is strong; but it can only become effective if it is organized. Now is the favorable moment; later will be too late.

The Fighting Front

The Anti-Fascist Front requires to unite in a single bloc the widest common front of political working-class organizations, trade unions, cooperatives, organizations of professionals, students, intellectuals, women's organizations, cultural organizations, in the common struggle against Fascism on every front. It requires to be built up in every locality, in every workshop and factory. Every challenge of the Fascists must be met with overwhelming mass resistance. We must fight the whole sweeping governmental offensive towards Fascism and towards War. The movement requires to be developed as part of the World Movement against Fascism and War.

The menace of Fascism is serious. But Fascism can be defeated, if united action is taken in time. From the fighting front in Britain we send greetings to our comrades in America in the common struggle.



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Wilhelm Hohenzollern, son of the ex-Kaiser, in Nazi uniform, giving the Nazi salute

'VETS' On the MARCH

By JACK DOUGLAS

Author of "Veterans on the March"

The writer of this article has recently completed and published through Workers Library Publishers a detailed story of the Bonus Marches of 1932 and 1933. The book contains a Foreword by John Dos Passos.

ATURBULENT ferment is going on among the veterans. In fact, the main body of the veterans are in the last few years beginning to understand the full import of the struggles in which they themselves are taking part. Governmental authorities have, from the very beginning, understood the importance of the veterans' fight; this mass of over four million men, comprising ten percent of the electorate, and with their families, twenty to thirty percent of the population, are fighting to gain their demands from the government and the big financial interests.

This is the old fight of the returned soldier against those who sent him to War; the ex-soldier fighting for his relatively small compensation so that he and his family may continue to exist—the owning class trying to hold on to their War profits and gains. This is the struggle that has taken place after each of the major Wars in which the United States has taken part.

War Insurance

At the beginning of the World War, to avoid a pension expense after the War, the government issued Risk Insurance to the enlisted

No Armistice Here!

SINCE JULY, 1933, Governors of 19 states have made use of militia and state police against workers in at least 22 strikes. Involved in these actions were 15 Democratic governors more or less closely affiliated with "New Deal" administration; 3 Republican governors; and one Farmer-Labor Party governor. At least nine workers died as a result of attacks by National Guardsmen in these strikes, and thirty-two more workers were killed by city police and private detectives.

The table below, prepared by Labor Research Association, gives the important details concerning use of militia by governors since the middle of last year.

GOVERNOR AND STATE	PARTY	DATE	STRIKE	ACTION
Gifford Pinchot, Penn.	Rep.	7/29/33	60,000 western Pa. bituminous coal miners.	325 National Guards used.
Arthur Seligman, N. Mex.	Dem.	9/33	2,000 Gallup coal miners.	Martial law continued; National Gds. remained until Mar., 1934, altho strike ended 11/29/33.
Harry H. Blood, Utah.	Dem.	9/33	1,500 Carbon County coal miners.	Martial law; leaders arrested.
Paul V. McNutt, Indiana.	Dem.	10/33	2,000 Sullivan County coal miners.	Martial law declared; N. G. patrolled strike area.
Gifford Pinchot, Penn.	Rep.	9/33	Luzerne (anthracite) miners.	State police sent in to "preserve order."
Ruby Laffoon, Kentucky.	Dem.	1/34	500 Pike County coal miners.	15 N. Gds. sent in.
B. M. Miller, Ala.	Dem.	2/34	4,500 Bibb County coal miners.	N. G. ordered in.
B. M. Miller, Ala.	Dem.	5/8/34	8,000 ore miners, Birmingham area.	150 N. G. sent in.
Alfred M. Landon, Kansas.	Rep.	5/34	4,000 strip miners.	N. G. called out.
Guy B. Park, Missouri.	Dem.	5/15/34	1,200 shoe workers at Moberly.	N. G. called out.
George White, Ohio.	Dem.	5/34	Toledo workers of Electric Auto-Lite Co.	N. G. killed two workers.
Gifford Pinchot, Penn.	Rep.	7/6/34	Coal miners at Jessup.	State police used tear gas on miners.
A. G. Schmedeman, Wisc.	Dem.	7/34	1,200 Kohler workers.	600 N. G.; two workers killed.
Frank Merriam, Calif.	Rep.	7/34	San Francisco general strike in support of marine workers.	4,500 National Guardsmen.
Floyd B. Olson, Minn.	F-L	7/26/34	5,000 Minneapolis truck drivers.	4,000 N. G. ordered in; Martial law declared; one worker killed.
Eugene Talmadge, Georgia.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	4,000 N. G. called out; martial law declared 9/17; concentration camps established for internment of strikers.
J. C. Ehringhaus, N. C.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	2,000 N. G. called out; killed 1 striker at Belmont, 9/20/34.
I. C. Blackwood, S. C.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	N. G. called out.
T. F. Green, R. I.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	1,900 N. G. called out; 2 workers died of wounds received in N. G. attack.
Louis J. Brann, Maine.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	700 N. G. called out.
Wilbur L. Cross, Conn.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	600 N. G. called out.
Sennett Conner, Miss.	Dem.	9/34	General textile strike.	162 N. G. called out.

men. It was to be "voluntary," but an average of eight dollars a month was taken out of each soldier's pay every month. Fifteen dollars more was taken out of the married man's pay and allotted to his family. To this the government added an equal amount plus ten dollars for each child. Later, most of the money paid by the soldiers for War Risk Insurance was lost

to them. Over five million policies were issued. Today, less than 600,000 are still in force.

After the World War, huge tax refunds were made to industry. "Adjustments" in War industry contracts were so grandiose that in many cases interest alone amounted to a million dollars or more. The pay of federal and civil employees was readjusted. In 1924, after

half a dozen years of agitation by the veterans, Congress was finally forced to admit a debt due to the ex-servicemen. Adjusted Service Certificates were issued to them, averaging about \$1,000, on the basis of \$1.00 a day for home service and \$1.25 a day for service overseas.

Promises Instead of Bread

A smaller sum than the amount of the certificates was put aside, which would take twenty years to accumulate enough interest to amount to the promised sum. Instead of money, the vets got a promissory note.

The struggle for immediate cash payment of the Bonus began. The rôle of the various government controlled veterans' organizations became clear. The leaders of these organizations (formed by Army officers at the time of the armistice) tried to act as a buffer to protect the federal government and financial interests from the demands of the veterans. Some of the officials played a more demagogic rôle—a little more to the "left"—putting out slogans calling for immediate payment of the bonus, but they did all they could to sabotage the real struggle which the rank and file initiated and carried through.

Now the character of the Veterans' organizations showed itself openly. The leaders of these government-subsidized organizations did everything in their power to keep the veterans from moving. But the rank and file of these organizations—in some cases entire posts, including local officers—were behind the Bonus March.

Which Way?

It is of utmost importance for us to realize that these millions of veterans—many of them unemployed and starving—are mainly workers and farmers. In which direction will they move? Their interests are with the workers and farmers in all struggles against the bankers and industrialists, but as in other countries the veterans are often misled by demagogic promises to fight against their own interests and retain the *status quo*.

Today's strike wave shows more and more the linking up of the veterans' struggle with those of the other toilers. In the West Coast general strike, veterans' posts in Portland, Oregon, passed resolutions against the use of "vets" as strike breakers. When a veteran was shot on the San Francisco docks, practically his entire post marched, in uniform, in the mile long parade beside his coffin, although the post commander had ordered them not to participate in the funeral. In the recent textile strike, Rhode Island veterans refused the governor's request that they act as strike breakers.

The veterans have steadily moved towards realizing their struggles as a part of the struggles of other workers, farmers and the unemployed for better living conditions, against Fascism and against War. Their activities show them to us as workers from factories and farms who were taken from their work to the battlefield. Now they battle again as veterans fighting for compensations, hospital care and back pay due them, and as workers, farmers and unemployed, fighting in the same fight as others who toil for a living and struggle for a better world to live in.

Sixteen years after the Armistice and the medals for bravery are in the pawnshops of America



NAZI PURITY

By Dr. I. C. LINCOLN

ABOUT A YEAR ago the Fascist government of Germany promulgated a sterilization law claiming to prevent the transmission of hereditary diseases. With their well-known preoccupation with maintaining the Aryan stock the Nazis believed that by this form of drastic eugenics they would be able to keep Germany free from psychic and physical contamination.

If one can believe the Nazis, sterilization is a purely eugenic measure dictated on the grounds of "hereditary health." There is no doubt whatever that in the choice of judge and the choice of physician, under this decree, every preference would be given to Nazi partisans. The Nazis cite as an especial advantage that the entire proceedings are held in secret. But as a matter of fact, the victim thereby loses the advantage of any protection public control can give him. Every decision concerning sterilization is granted a broad interpretation so that the candidate is completely helpless in the hands of judges and physicians, who can view the whole matter in the light of a strong racial bias. "The person tainted with a hereditary disease may be made sterile by means of a surgical operation, in case the scientific examination (that is to say, examination from the point of view of race) should prove that in all probability, his descendants would suffer from serious psychic or physical disabilities."

According to the sterilization law, persons suffering from the following afflictions are regarded as tainted with hereditary ailments:

<i>Congenital imbecility</i>	200,000
<i>Schizophrenia</i>	80,000
<i>Mental ailments</i>	20,000
<i>Hereditary epilepsy</i>	60,000
<i>Hereditary blindness</i>	4,000
<i>Hereditary deafness</i>	26,000
<i>Hereditary malformations</i>	20,000

The figures show the number of persons suffering from such ailments. In addition persons afflicted with incurable dipsomania may be sterilized (70,000).

Those Who Decide

It is the duty of the diseased to place himself at the disposition of the authorities in a sterilization camp. In case the person is a minor or in custody, this duty falls upon his legal guardian, parents or custodian. Official physicians and the directors of penitentiaries and sanatoriums have the right to impose the penalty of sterilization. In practice, however, this right is equivalent to an extremely severe disciplinary measure, to be employed when there is any antagonism between the inmates and the director of such an institution.

The Nazi legislators claim that families of the lowest order and those of tainted heredity have an unusually high birth rate. They refuse to admit that in the deplorable social and economic conditions in which such families find themselves, they are unable to use preventive measures or to have the advantage of medical care, and, under the threat of the heavy penalty for abortion, bring into the world diseased and unwanted children.

Considered from the purely scientific point of view, the value of such a measure is problematical; and even more dubious is the argument advanced by the Nazi physicians that they are thus checking degeneracy.

In medical circles the opinion has often been expressed that the degeneracy of a family is brought about by close intermarriage. Assuming this to be true, it is reasonable to assume that hereditary weaknesses might be overcome by introducing fresh blood through interracial

(Continued on page six)

"You're In the Army Now!"

Out of the last World War, came many songs, songs never recorded or even mentioned in the ruling class press of those days—songs not taught by the Y. M. C. A.—but nevertheless these were the mass songs most popular in the ranks of the armed forces who went "over there" to fight and die. We regret that space limits us here to the publication of only a few of the hundreds of these songs of sorrow, rebellion and satire born in the turmoil of those days when the hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers were fighting so that a decade later they may be homeless and hungry.

—EDITOR.

(Sung by Army of Occupation)

ONCE I thought by now I'd be,
Sailing back across the sea,
Back to where you sit and pine,
But I'm heading for the Rhine.
You can hear the M. P.'s curse,
"War is hell, but peace is worse."
When the next war comes
I'll rush in, I will—LIKE HELL!"



(Sung by a Negro Regiment)

LIFE out here ain't worth a damn
Fightin' dis war for Uncle Sam,
An' using yo' head for a batterin' ram.
Lot more happens day by day
Dan ever dose newspapers say,
But tellin' too much wouldn't pay somehow.
Oh, dis man's war is a mean man's war for sure.

I only wants to live but I knows I'se got to die,
De fun I'll have'll be in the sweet bye and bye.
Oh dis man's war is a mean man's war for sure.



WHEN we buries half our squad,
Plantin' 'em dere beneath the sod,
Bein' alive seems mighty damn odd,
But I ain't weary yet.
Oh, I'se been wounded in dis fight,
Shot at sunrise, gassed at night,
Outside o' dat, I feels all right,
And I ain't got weary yet.



COLONEL said that Kaiser Bill surely
was a pest.
Dirty little job for Jesus.
Said I ought to lay the Kaiser's hips to rest,
Dirty little job for Jesus.
Oh, what do the generals and colonels do,

I'll tell you, I'll tell you.

Figger out just how the privates ought to do
The dirty little job for Jesus.

Now when I ran away they said I was afraid
to die,

Doin' dirty little jobs for Jesus.

I said the only reason I run was 'cause I
couldn't fly,

Dirty little job for Jesus.

Fifty thousand privates died for Democracy
Doin' dirty little job for Jesus.

Twenty Major Generals got the D. S. C.,
Another dirty little job for Jesus.



IF YOU want to know where the Colonels
were,

I'll tell you where they were,
Yes, I'll tell you where they were,
Oh, I'll tell you where they were.

If you want to know where the Colonels were,
Way behind the lines!

(Spoken) How do you know?

I saw them! I saw them!
Way behind the lines I saw them
Way behind the lines.

If you want to know where the Majors were,
I'll tell you where they were,
Playing with mademoiselles,
Way behind the lines.

If you want to know where the privates were,
I'll tell you where they were,
Up to their necks in mud!
Up to their necks in mud!

(Tune: "Don't bite the hand that feeds you.")

IF YOU don't like your beans and hardtack,
If you don't like your slumgullion stew,
No matter what you eat, the table's neat,
There's no kick that's coming from you.

If you don't like your thirty monthly,
If you're sore at the mess sergeant, too,
Just remember, my boy, it's an HONOR,
It's Uncle Sam that's feedin' you!



ILL BE down to get you in an ambulance,
General,

I'll be there with a helping hand,
When the boys cross No Man's land.
Sure I'll be there, but I won't be fightin'.
When the Germans throw gas and shell,
We won't retreat, but we'll advance—LIKE
HELL.



(Some verses of a famous song.)

THE GENERAL got the Croix de Guerre,
parley voo,

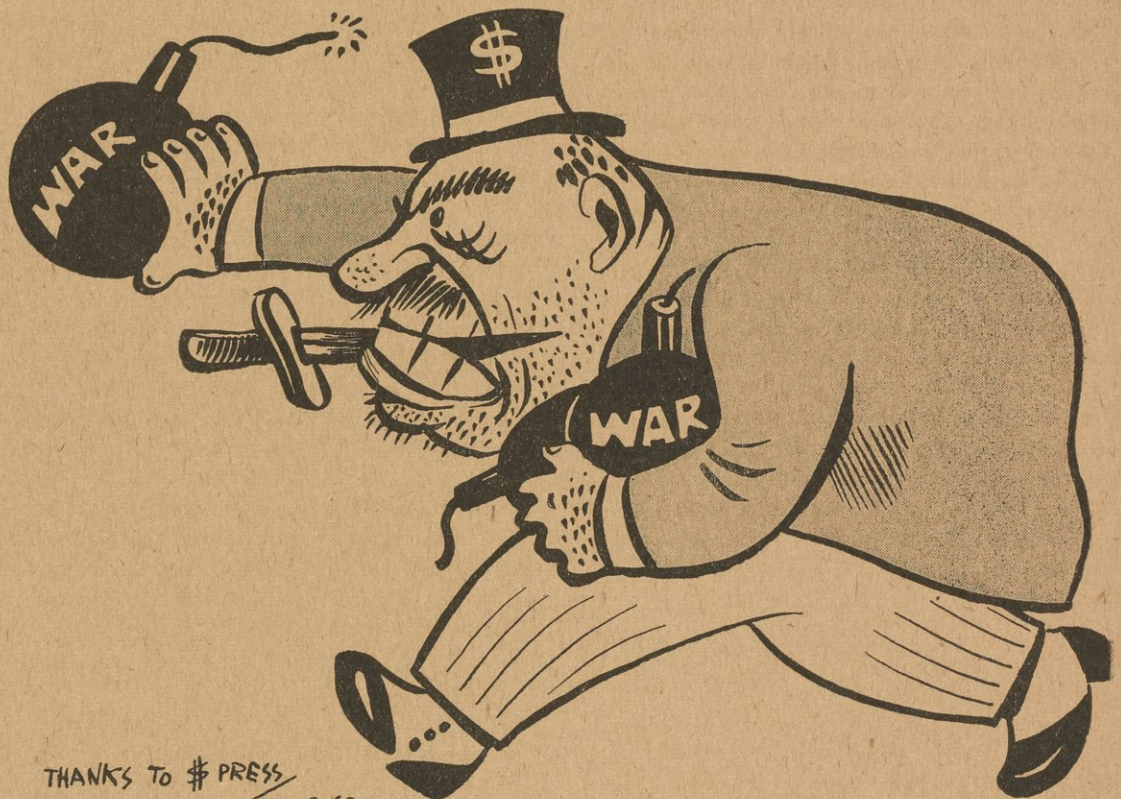
The General got the Croix de Guerre, parley
voo,

The General got the Croix de Guerre,
The — — — — was never there,
Hinky, dinky parley voo.

The bonus may come to us some day, parley
voo,

The bonus may come to us some day, parley
voo,

The bonus may come to us some day,
But taxes will take it right away,
Hinky, dinky parley voo.



THANKS TO \$ PRESS
GROPPER-

Drawing by Gropper

(Continued from page four)

marriages. But it is just this intermarriage that the fervent apostles of Nazism denounce.

For Political Opponents?

It is evident, of course, to all scientists that the health of the generation to come will be influenced in only the slightest degree by the application of the sterilization law. It has never been proved that diseased persons invariably produce diseased or inferior offspring. This does not mean, however, that in a civilization where the doctors, guided exclusively by the interest of society, applied such measures only to those hopelessly diseased, sterilization might not be justified. But, given the obsessions of the Nazis, the law can inspire no confidence, either from the point of view of human rights or the best interests of society as a whole.

Castration

The reactionary point of view of the Nazis is still more apparent in the law providing for the castration of habitual sexual offenders. While the sterilization law is classed as one promoting human betterment, the castration of sexual offenders constitutes, according to the Nazi's own definition, a punitive measure. This Nazi law does not stop at depriving the guilty person of the possibility of reproducing his kind; it kills his sexual instinct as well. The Nazis themselves know that castration has disastrous effects, both physical and psychic, but they maintain that this extreme measure is necessary for the protection of society.

This official conception is a serious fallacy from the point of view of criminology. Instead of safeguarding society such a measure tends to endanger it unless all castrates are kept in custody. For, as even the Nazis know themselves, the victims of such an operation suffer progressive psychic degeneration and in revenge for what has been done to them may retaliate with crimes even more horrible than that of castration.

It is characteristic of the Nazis that their castration law applies exclusively to criminals guilty of attacks upon women and young girls and passes over in silence acts of violence committed upon boys or young men. Nazi reasoning becomes completely absurd when it implies that castration is useless as a corrective measure for homosexuals but it is a desirable measure to be taken against heterosexual criminals.

Protecting the Ruling Class

The ruling on this point is a very good illustration of the manner in which the Nazis protect and safeguard the interests of the ruling group. Professor Bumke of Munich has reported in a German legal journal the case of a rich land-owner who surrounded himself with young male servants whom he seduced. Such a criminal goes unpunished, while many workers have been castrated for their political convictions, as well as to satisfy the sadistic tendencies of certain Nazi leaders.

In spite of the strict censorship, the sterilization and castration laws in Germany have produced a wave of indignation which has forced the government to publish in its press reassurances that it will henceforth restrict the enforcement of these laws. Meanwhile, however, these two measures continue to claim new victims.



Innocent victims of the World War killed by gas at Monastir, Serbia (now Jugoslavia)

OUT OF MY EXPERIENCES

By ANNIE E. GRAY

Former Director, Women's Peace Society and Member, National Executive Committee, American League Against War and Fascism

LOOKING BACKWARD is profitable only if one may thereby gain, or give to others, knowledge with which to better chart a future course. It is in this spirit that I offer this reminiscent chapter.

One of my earliest mental pictures is of my father showing his children a chromo portraying a man in the scarlet uniform of a British soldier, lying dead, and surrounded by gloating Zulus, assegai in hand or stuck into the dead soldier. It was labelled "Death of the Prince Imperial." My father disapproved of Britain's Wars against "Natives" anywhere, and he took advantage of our interest in this Sunday supplement to tell us the truth of why English soldiers were sent to kill natives (or be killed) for the benefit of "big business," although the term had not then been invented. (This procedure has since been followed by our own United States government in Haiti, Nicaragua, and Latin America generally.)

We lived in a Barracks town. Annually the unemployed from London were enlisted and trained there as a reserve to augment the regular army in time of need. We youngsters saw those unfortunate humans dressed in their own rags before a bath, shave and uniform had transformed them into fair imitations of the professional soldier. Our parents stressed to us that those men were the British army in the making who would some day go abroad and kill, ostensibly for England, in reality to gain more territory in which British traders might do business. . . .

Unquestionably my father's interpretation of history, his explanations of British policies and exploits in Egypt, India and other parts of the world for territory and trade, served to arouse my social consciousness. Very early in

life I knew of the intrigues and alignments that were behind the historical British and French enmity and the British and German friendship—that is before Germany became the commercial rival of Britain—and I also knew that the Wars arising out of these conditions were always fought at the expense of the masses and for the benefit of a few rulers.

Then and Now

Later, but still early in life, I came to the United States. My first public work in this country was in behalf of Woman Suffrage. I then believed that given political power women would cast their influence against War and other unsocial practices that retarded human progress. It was during the 1914-15 New York State Woman Suffrage Campaign that the World War burst upon us in all its fury. With redoubled vigor I used every ounce of energy I possessed to help keep the United States from going into the War. Night after night, in company with others, I addressed huge throngs who would gather on the street corners to hear the suffragettes. Always my plea to men that they vote for Woman Suffrage, centered around the thought that the mothers of the race would not consent to its exploitation and destruction by the political War-mongers of the world.

I think I foresaw much more clearly than many Americans what it would mean if our country should go to War and did not hesitate to point out to my audiences the efforts being made by our own profiteers and the Allies' emissaries to drag us into the European hell. I threw myself body and soul into the campaign to elect President Wilson for a second

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NEGRO SOLDIERS TODAY

By EUGENE GORDON

A NEGRO SLAVE, Attuck, was the first to die for the right of the American colonies to determine for themselves the kind of government they should have; a Negro slave was the first man to give his life in order that the young America might have the right of self-determination. Millions of descendants of slaves in the Black Belt today are becoming aware of their status and of the developing struggles against American imperialism for the right of self-determination.

The present condition of the Negro soldier in the United States is similar to that of the millions of black workers from among whom the soldiers come. Studying the Negro soldier's present status we realize that the freedom which America as a nation attained as a result of Attuck's martyrdom has never been shared by millions of people of Attuck's own blood. We realize that during every crisis in American history the Negro has been used to the advantage of his former master's class, being promised the world as reward for his services; that following the crises the Negro has been shoved back into his place and held there by the weight of a ruthless heel. We have seen, in previous articles of this series, how systematically the Negro masses of the United States are kept "in their places"; studying the condition of the Negro soldiers today serves still further to prove the government's part, and its reason for this part, in denying to the millions of Negroes what millions of Negroes were instrumental in attaining for America.

The condition of the Negro soldier in the United States today can be comprehended clearly only from the perspective of his past condition. What is his status today? Ask the War Department. Charles H. Houston, dean of the school of law of Howard University, has been challenging the War Department through a series of letters to deny that Negro soldiers are mistreated. Houston charged that combat units had been arbitrarily changed into labor units; that Negro soldiers who are supposed, according to law, to be in constant training with arms, have been disarmed and put to doing menial work for white officers. Ask the War Department whether these charges are true. General Douglas McArthur replies: "The four colored regiments are distinctly combat regiments and receive combat training in like manner as white regiments. All regiments, colored and white, due to lack of appropriations, are compelled from time to time to perform duties falling to service battalions. The records of the War Department indicate there is only an infinitesimal percentage of applicants for training in newer arms."

"An Officer, a Gentleman"—And a Liar

In other words, says the Chief of Staff, there is no segregation in the United States army, and the only reason why there are no Negroes in the *Engineer Corps*, the *Chemical Warfare Service*, the *Tank Corps*, the *Army*

Air Corps, the *Signal Corps*, the *Field Artillery*, and the *Coast Artillery*, is that "there is only an infinitesimal percentage of colored applicants for training" in these "newer arms." Now, General McArthur is, by virtue of his being an officer in the army, a gentleman. Regulations decree it. Nevertheless he is a liar, and he lies like the gentleman that army regulations have made him. Knowing the history of Negro soldiers in this country from the War of the Revolution to the present, we know that the reason why Negroes are not in these branches of the service is that "it is not the policy" of the War Department to have them there. It is not the policy to put them there, we know, because to do so would give the masses of Negro workers representation in branches of the army that would stand as a threat to their historic oppressors. The War Department refuses to do it for the same reason that it refuses to have Negro officers, except on detached service with Negro troops. It would be dangerous to the ruling class to let members of an oppressed national minority lead themselves as officers. They might get confused and shoot in the wrong direction.

There are no Negroes in any of the branches of the service I listed; neither are there any cadets at the Naval Academy. There is only one at the Military Academy. There are no Negro naval officers, and the few Negro army officers still extant are on detached service at Negro schools in the South, or are detailed as escorts for Negro "gold-star" mothers who are sent in segregated detachments on freighters to visit their sons' graves in France. Are there no cadets at Annapolis and West Point, and no naval and army officers, because Negroes do not apply for training? Of course not! Negroes *do* apply, but they get nowhere. The War Department policy insists that the Negro soldier and the Negro sailor must be jimcrowed, so the only way in which they could be taken into the service in greater percentages than at present would be when they applied in numbers large enough to form separate units.

Major General Andrew Jackson, commanding the Seventh Military District, at Mobile, in the War of 1812, established the War Department's jimcrow policy. Before that time Negroes and whites had served in the same regiments, the same battalions, the same companies, the same platoons, the same squads; had bunked and eaten together, and had thought nothing of it except that it was the correct thing to do. But Jackson taught the American service man that it was criminal for the Negro and the white soldier and sailor to mix like that; they must serve their glorious and great country in separate units. Jackson's excuse was that he did not want to "embarrass" the Negroes by having them "exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasm," "by being associated with white men in the same corps." The real reason was the same that exists today: The Negro must be kept in his place; and his "place" is not beside a white worker when both are armed.

The Realistic View

Houston's paper debate with the Chief of Staff is childish. He does not say anything about the numerous "separate" Negro National Guard units scattered over the country. He does not say anything about the basic injustice of segregating the Negroes into separate units in the army. He is interested only in having these segregated units treated as combat units rather than as stevedores. The policy of the War Department does not allow Negro officers to command white troops, nor does it permit Negro officers who hold rank above that of captain, except in extraordinary circumstances, to command Negro troops. Houston knew this, and therefore politely refrained from bringing up this question. Houston treats this question as he treated the question of barring Negroes from juries in Virginia. In Virginia, Houston "defended" George Crawford so expertly that he got his client a life sentence as a "poor homeless hungry dog," instead of as a human being

(Continued on page twelve)

Negro soldiers who fought for Democracy—and now?

Parade of the 372nd Infantry of the Red Hand Division coming up Tremont St., Boston, during the World War



Forward Against th

We are giving here a very abbreviated report of the Chicago anti-War and anti-Fascist Congress—a report which barely tells the story of this great gathering—omitting Committee reports and many important business details. To give the entire proceedings in FIGHT would have taken approximately six complete issues of the magazine, but we believe that the story below gives an accurate picture of this determined and historic Congress.—EDITOR.

THE SECOND U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism opens Friday evening, September 28, with mass meeting at Coliseum. 14,000 people jam the largest hall in Chicago to greet the incoming delegates and hear a variety of speakers on the issues of War and Fascism.

First Session.

September 29, 10:15 A. M.

3,332 delegates, representing 1,807,201 people, and many visitors crowd Ashland Boulevard Auditorium as Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the *American League*, calls the Congress to order. First session gets under way as the Chairman asks for nominations for the Presiding, Credentials, Organization, Finance and Publication Committee.

PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT reports on behalf of the temporary Credentials Committee.

Order of business approved.

DR. WARD as Chairman of the *League* reports on behalf of the *National Bureau*. He said in part:

"It is my pleasure to bring greetings to the delegates from the *National Bureau* and the *National Executive Committee*. (Applause.) We have here a much wider representation of interests than last year. The *League*, in structure, program and policy is a creature of the First Congress, which this Congress is developing. This Second Congress will make the program and policy for the ensuing year.

"The *League* is a united front not simply of organizations, but also of certain class interests which are again divided into vocational groups. We have the problem of working out the relationship of these two aspects of the United Front."

After reviewing last year's work, Dr. Ward continued:

"One of the major problems of this Congress is the problem of working up the organizational set-up, and the approach in states and cities, with a concrete program of organizational development.

"We are now an organic part of a world movement . . . we must discover all the available forces for the fight against War and Fascism. The discovery, up to now, has been almost spontaneous. The *League* has lacked the machinery, the resources and finances, to pursue this properly. Those that have joined with us have come almost spontaneously. These forces are here, many for the first time, and are politically and vocationally all those

groups which themselves suffer from Fascist developments in this country. We must also note, for the first time in American history, that groups which heretofore have had no contact with working-class movements are working shoulder to shoulder in complete understanding and sympathy concerning acute problems of the *League*."

After pointing out the dangers of War and Fascism as they will effect the many groups of people throughout the country, Dr. Ward proceeded:

"What is the immediate necessity? First and always, the necessity of broadening the base of the movement. I want to speak now for a moment as the representative of the non-political group in the Bureau on the point of fears of many people concerning the domination of this organization by one political party. With the broadening of the base of this movement, it becomes increasingly impossible for any political party to dominate the *League* even if it wanted to do so. There is a legitimate as well as an illegitimate use of this organization by political groups. It is quite illegitimate for any political group to seek to dominate this organization for parties and purposes. The only indication I ever had of any move in that direction at all, comes only and very seldom, from local incidents where zeal outruns knowledge. In every case where that happens it is promptly dealt with by the national body. There is no question at the top whatever on that point.

"Legitimately, the group which can offer to this movement the most valuable suggestions concerning program and tactics, which can offer the most dynamic active force for the carrying out of our program, in the work of the *League*, and as they demonstrate their capacity for leadership, as they show us that they can do so, they are entitled to reap any political action they can later.

"Therefore in a sense, this *League* becomes the competitive testing ground of all the political groups who profess to offer leadership in the struggle against War and Fascism. (Applause.) Let them all come in. . . .

"We must concentrate on the following items in our work: first, the broadening of our base; second, the building of a propaganda machine; and third, unite our forces for the defense of the worker's and farmer's rights wherever they are attacked.

"In contrast to the forces of death, there will go forward the forces that are capable of leading this nation into the new life of building the new society." (Applause.)

MONSIEUR PERIGUAD, Secretary of the World Committee Against War and Fascism, reports on behalf of the international organization, outlining the world situation, especially as it affects Germany, France, Spain, Austria, the Soviet Union and Japan. He brought greetings from Henri Barbusse and requested that an American representative be named to the World Committee.

Dr. Ward promised full co-operation on behalf of the American movement.

GENERAL VICTOR YAKHANTOFF, former Major General under the Czar and Assistant Secretary of War under Kerensky, pointed out the dangers of War in the Far East and the aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism in its preparations for War against the Soviet Union.

DR. HARRY F. WARD: "I believe you will agree that if we can convert a few more generals, we can soon do something."

Telegrams and cables of greetings are continuously arriving from many organizations throughout the country and from abroad. Over 100 such greetings received.

MRS. VICTOR L. BERGER: "I cannot tell you how happy I am to be here with you. I am sorry that I am not here as a representative of the Socialist Party. (Applause.) This doesn't mean that I am committing the Socialist Party, it merely means that I know that our intellectual honesty and emotional reactions will lead us to the united front." (Applause.)

A DELEGATION of workers from the stockyards came to the stage and spoke briefly of their work against War and Fascism. (Demonstration.)

A DELEGATION from the South Chicago Steel workers spoke. (Applause.)

CLARENCE IRWIN, President, 6th District, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.): "As a steel worker, a union steel worker, a steel worker who has very vivid recollections of the last World War to end War, I am here to give you greetings. The campaign against War and Fascism in Youngstown has enlisted the support of every labor organization in Youngstown and in Mahoning Valley. It has enlisted the support of the progressive leaders in the religious movement, the Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests, Protestant preachers, and our ranks in Youngstown are growing day by day at a very rapid rate. We are, as steel and organized union men, interested primarily in this campaign because we know that without our support they (the bosses) cannot wage an imperialist War . . . there is a movement on foot, which openly proclaims that the capitalists are preparing to set up a dictatorship to reduce wages so that their profits may go on. This is the peril which confronts all workers today. There is only one defense, a solid organization of workers, representing a united front against all imperialist and chauvinist propaganda." (Applause.)

THOMAS R. AMLIE, former Congressman: "In my opinion, we are going to see in this country, particularly in the middle west and northwest, a political realignment in the near future. We are in thorough accord with the need of a united front, and I know that the rank and file of farmers and workers are genuinely in sympathy with any movement against War and Fascism. When Fascism is fully established as in Italy today, there is really

ne Forces of Death

nothing that could break it except an unsuccessful War. . . ." (Applause.)

Morning Session Adjourned 1.00 P. M.

Second Session

September 29, 2:15 P. M.

Chairman, Harry F. Ward.

MRS. HELEN BARR, representing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: "I attended the Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris, as a delegate from the United States. There never was such a Congress held by women any place in the world before, of such huge magnitude, diversity of delegates, representing women of every walk of life, from every organization, from every religious group. I was elected a member of an investigation committee to make personal investigations in Germany. We were given the names of women who had relatives in concentration camps or in prison. We were also given a ticket for a woman, whom I will call Marie, to escape to Paris. Her offense was that her husband was beaten to death because he was a secretary of the Communist Party. We saw illegal newspapers being prepared. I assure you that the blood of every American boiled who viewed the thing they called elections in Germany. Not a newspaper was permitted to say a word against the elections. The woman to whom we gave a ticket to escape from Germany, Marie, was so vitally tied up with this election, as are thousands of other such persons, that she refused the ticket and stayed in Germany. (Applause.) It is this spirit that will destroy Hitler and Fascism. (Applause.) I appeal to you, UNITE NOW! If you don't unite now against War and Fascism, let me tell you, you will have a united front in prison and concentration camps. Unite with those who have the courage to fight for us. Merge into this one great thing that can liberate us and will liberate us if we have the courage to face it and do it." (Applause.)

C. A. HATHAWAY, Editor, "Daily Worker": "I want to extend warmest greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to every delegate and organization represented here. (Applause.) We particularly note the improvement in the composition of this Congress as compared with the Congress last year. We see a broader representation, particularly from many more unions. The speeches by Mrs. Berger and Mrs. Barr, both members of the Socialist Party, in which they declared their personal support of the united front and stated that they were determined to do everything in their power to realize it, is certainly welcomed by the Communist Party as proof that a united front of Socialist and Communist workers will be realized as the first step in rallying the masses in the struggle against War and Fascism. The Communist Party recognizes clearly that there are fundamental differences between many organizations represented here, but with the full

realization of these fundamental differences and of the need to clarify these differences, we believe it is possible to establish and maintain the united front of the American workers on the issue of War and Fascism, and to develop the most determined mass struggle against every step toward Fascism."

After reviewing the various positions taken by labor groups during the last World War, the formation of the Communist Party out of groups opposed to the World War, the Versailles Treaty, the Soviet Union as the greatest of all peace factors, Hathaway continued: "The period since the peace has been a period of increasing preparations for a new World War—of openly arming for another World War inevitably growing out of the contradictions of trade relationships, which each capitalist nation intends to solve by means of armed military force. Already the United States Government is rallying the great industrial manufacturers—all the great munitions manufacturers.

"While we recognize that there are fundamental differences among us, we again reiterate that the emergency of the danger of War, the marked trend toward Fascism, makes it imperative for us to unite our ranks on this issue of War and Fascism.

"I want to stress now the question of organization. The *American League Against War and Fascism* is too loose. We have made certain advances in our work, but during the past year the *League* has not carried on sufficient mass activities. Our organization must work in every locality and in state-wide united front organizations, but we do not have a set-up that really involves in action all the organizations expressing their support of the *League*. We must bring together all organizations ready to enter into this fight, and provide ways and means by which other affiliated organizations may stand ready to enter this struggle. Every worker, every farmer, liberals, intellectuals, etc., all are necessary, all are welcome, but we must state that our movement will be effective to the degree that we win the workers in the basic industries of the country, the steel workers, transportation workers, workers in the munitions plants.

"We greet the work that has been done. We urge that this Congress broaden the united front still further in its fight against War and Fascism." (Applause.)

DR. HARRY F. WARD after reading greetings from various organizations: "Now we will have a brief ten minute sub-session of representatives from religious organizations and one from Negro and Farmers' groups. At the conclusion of these sessions, we will have special sessions: trade unions, cultural and fraternal, religious, workers' clubs, ex-servicemen's organizations, unemployed, farmer and Negro organizations."

• Reports of State delegations.

Adjourned at 3:15 P. M. for Special sub-session meetings.

Third Session.

September 29, 7:00 P. M.

Chairman, Harry F. Ward.

Various announcements and greetings. Short sub-session for professional workers called for Sunday, 1:00 P. M.

FRANK DEMICK, Portland, Oregon, former soldier in the regular army, discharged from the army for speaking at an anti-War meeting, addresses the Congress.

MR. POINDEXTER, speaking on behalf of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of the Chicago District, stressed the necessity of bringing the 13 million Negroes into the struggle.

WALTER PETRASKI, member of American Independent Textile Workers Union: "I come from the state which up to recently (Rhode Island) was hardly heard of around this part of the country. The workers have fought and have put up a splendid fight when they went on strike and were shot down like dogs. The workers were peacefully picketing the mills and the sheriffs were shooting into the crowd. We saw our fellow workers killed. We had to fight back. We put up barricades. The workers themselves made tear gas. (Applause and demonstration.) I know that National Guardsmen do not like to fight against the workers any more. I want to stress upon you that one of the best ways to fight Fascism is to get the National Guardsmen with us and behind us." (Applause.)

THOMAS SHARPE, a seaman, Los Angeles, Cal.: "I recently took part in the seamen's strike in California. I am one of the victims of California's Fascist tactics in the recent longshoremen's strike. I was not a radical agitator—I guess you can tell that from the way I speak. But I was mercilessly beaten. They broke my leg—the police did. They kept me in jail, finally charging me with assault and battery. After a long time through some hocus-pocus the trial never came off and it was dismissed." (Applause.)

CLIFFORD GRISSON, Socialist, Flint, Michigan, told of conditions of the 250,000 auto workers.

ANNIE E. GRAY, former Director, Women's Peace Society: "I bring you greetings from the state of Colorado. When I joined with you men and women who started the *League* it was because I was convinced that you are men and women of clear vision and positive action. You have definite understanding of the processes necessary to stop these hideous mass murders of the human race. You have a program definitely dealing with mass war resistance."

REV. W. B. WALTHMIRE: "The final thing the religious groups can contribute to this movement is to organize among religious people units of people who will stand shoulder to shoulder with the working class until victory is won. I may be a preacher, but I am on the side of the workers from now until death."

ALICE SIMON, New Orleans, told of the

work done in that Southern city and state.

Meeting places of Vocational Commissions announced.

Resolutions Committee announced: Dr. Harry F. Ward, Earl Browder, Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Henry Puro, Samuel C. Patterson, Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Clarence Irwin, Benjamin Goldstein, Harold Hickerson, Rev. W. B. Walthmire, Mrs. Ruth Bennett, Annie E. Gray and Margaret Mayer.

Organization and Finance Committee announced: Roger Baldwin, Donald Henderson, Thomas H. McKenna, C. A. Hathaway, Ida Dailes, Dewey Jones, Margaret Cowl and James Lerner.

The delegates and visitors joined in singing "Solidarity Forever."

Adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Fourth Session.

September 30, 10:30 A. M.

Chairman, Harry F. Ward.

E. A. BEBBER, Secretary, First Canadian Congress Against War and Fascism, and member of the Canadian Socialist Party, told of the situation in Canada and the work of the League there.

KURT ROSENFELD, former Prussian Minister of Justice and German exile. Dr. Rosenfeld began by answering a question, "How could Hitler possibly come to power?" Dr. Rosenfeld stated that "the German revolution of 1917 disillusioned the masses. The masses expected Socialism. Then the economic policy, the Dawes plan, all played their part. Also, the workers were not united." He then told of the terror in Germany. "Hitler today is the greatest War danger in the world. Germany is arming to a greater extent than any other country. How different is the situation between Germany and Soviet Russia! The Soviet Union is the greatest hope of the working class. There is a deep crisis in the Nazi ranks. Already the underground anti-Fascist united front in Germany is leading tremendous fights, demonstrations and strikes. The struggle will continue until it is successful, until Germany is once more free, until it is a Socialist Germany." (Applause.)

ROGER BALDWIN reads a long message from Maxim Gorky: "The capitalists of Europe, America and Japan are diligently preparing a new world slaughter. The Fascist leaders maintain that for centuries to come, the history of nations will be paralleled by War. This contention hardly reflects any honest opinion; it represents rather the lackey's mechanical parroting of his master's baseness. Every sensible man, deciding to reflect honestly upon the meaning of the relationships of capital and labor, will be compelled to recognize beyond question that capitalism has already done all it can do, and now appears as a cancerous growth upon toiling humanity. It is high time for people of intellectual pursuits to decide with whom they do stand." (Applause.)

Greetings were cabled from the Congress to both Maxim Gorky and Romain Rolland.

A DELEGATION from the Marine Workers Union marched to the platform. Audience rose, singing "Solidarity Forever."

LLOYD STROUD of California: "In the San Francisco marine strike, we had every



Where Fascist and anti-Fascist meet! When Fascists from Italy attempted to utilize Columbus Day for Mussolini propaganda, the youth of New York responded with a counter demonstration.

political color you can ask for on the picket line. I bring you greetings from the workers who participated in the general strike. We workers on the Pacific Coast are still going through a reign of terror. There are 20 of our fellow workers who are now facing 26 to 84 years on charges of Criminal Syndicalism. If this Congress can weld together the workers in the United States as we welded our groups in the strike, Fascism will never reign in America." (Applause.)

CORLISS LAMONT of New York: "There is an old proverb, that history repeats itself. But it is up to the delegates here to see that that proverb doesn't hold. It is our job to see that such a thing as the last World War does not occur again. We are not in the same position as in 1914. Today there are political parties in every country constantly campaigning against War. There is the American League Against War and Fascism. There is the Soviet Union which did not exist in 1914. Here you have a whole country organized against War and it is the greatest single factor in the world today toward keeping international peace. In the Soviet Union, there is no group or individual who can profit economically or financially from War. The whole influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East is towards peace and against imperialist aggression of Japan, that is why Japan would like to attack the Soviet Union and put it out of existence. There are two Japans. The Japan of the ruling class wants War; and the Japan of the working class and the peasants wants peace. Japan typifies the capitalistic class of the world in its attitude toward the Soviet Union. It sees there an effort to destroy the security of the ruling class. There is a plank in the program of the American League which concerns this matter of the Soviet Union and I think it is a good plank. All we need now is to take it from paper and put it into action." (Applause.)

JOAQUIN CARDOZO, Cuban Federation of Labor, spoke on the struggle of the masses in that country against American imperialism.

MRS. LEILA JACKSON, Women's Auxiliary, United Mine Workers of America, spoke briefly of the Women's Congress in Paris.

SEYMOUR WALDMAN, Washington, D. C., reported on War Preparations of the U. S. Government.

ROGER BALDWIN reported on Congress finances. All delegates were requested to

pledge to raise \$2.50 each within 30 days to defray expenses and for the printing of literature.

Adjourned at 2:00 P. M.

Fifth Session.

September 30, 3:15 P. M.

Chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

RICHARD BABB WHITTEN, representing the New Orleans Socialist Party: "I am one of the five delegates from New Orleans. We were elected to represent workers' organizations, political and economic, cultural and religious, at a conference held in the New Orleans Y. M. C. A. I represent the New Orleans local of the Socialist Party. We in New Orleans have a united front with the Communist Party and other labor organizations.

"I want to warn every delegate that we have one of the biggest Fascist menaces in this country, Senator Huey Long. Fascism will not come in this country the way it came to Germany and Italy—it will more likely follow the developments of Austria, where a government in power professing a liberal position, turns the government into a corporate state. It is a fundamental necessity at this time of crisis for the workers to stand together if we are to escape Fascism and War." (Applause.)

HANSU CHAN, Editor, "China Today," spoke of conditions in China, Soviet China and the War danger in the Far East.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, wife of Alfred Parsons, Haymarket martyr, greeted the Congress.

GREETINGS were read from 115,000 farmers who had endorsed the program of the Farmers National Committee for Action.

Chairman Ward announced that Vocational Commissions and Committees were ready to report.

DONALD HENDERSON reported on behalf of the Credentials Committee, analyzing the composition of the Congress. (Reports of all Committees will be found in "Congress Proceedings.")

LOREN MILLER reported on behalf of Publications Committee on FIGHT and the recommendation to issue pamphlets and a bi-monthly bulletin. Committee consisted of Joseph Pass, Chairman; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett; Carl Haessler; Rob F. Hall; Orrick Johns and Loren Miller. (See "Congress Proceedings.")

ROGER BALDWIN reported for Organiza-
(Continued on page fourteen)

UNITED FRONT in FRANCE

By PIERRE van PAASSEN

The writer of this article served as the late N. Y. "Evening World's" correspondent in Paris, Berlin, Jerusalem and Rome. He is now European correspondent of the "Toronto Star" and a group of American papers and periodicals.

SINCE FEBRUARY 12, the day whereon the revolutionary working class of France achieved its unified front by proclaiming the general strike under the slogan: "Fascism shall not pass!" the various blue-shirt gangs have been lying low. The spontaneous mobilization of the working class districts of Paris frightened the masters of the big armament trusts and their hirelings in the streets. Since February 12, everybody knows that Fascism is not going to have a walk-over in France, but that the French proletariat—heedful of the lessons of Italy and Germany—is on the alert and ready to defend the little liberty it has won so dearly, not merely by newspaper articles and academic discussions, but by action.

"We warn the fascist assassins," stated the huge red posters, which were plastered all over the country, from the biggest cities to the remotest hamlets, "we warn the fascist assassins and the government that we will not assume a passive attitude in the face of more fascist propaganda. For one eye, both eyes—and for one tooth, the whole snout!"

This warning proved to be no idle threat. The Fascist cohorts have been routed from every working class district. In the circle of red suburbs around Paris, as well as many provincial towns and cities, the dissemination of Fascist propaganda has been prevented by the setting up of proletarian vigilant committees and by the organization of flying columns of the anti-Fascist militia, who met the Fascist hordes on the roads and in the streets, whenever they planned to hold meetings. So far the streets have remained in the hands of the working class.

The Government Steps In

But when the Fascists were hurled back the government took fright. If the workers could hold the Fascists in check and throw them back all along the line, there was no telling, so the big newspapers argued, when the revolutionary forces would pass over to the offensive. And so . . . the Fascists in this country are now holding their demonstrations under the protection of the police. Today for every Fascist meeting in Paris, ten thousand steel-helmeted mobile guards are rushed in from the country. (Their barracks are located outside the city so that they will not mix with the workers and run the chances of becoming infected with revolutionary sentiments, as the case with the army, which is honeycombed with revolutionary cells.) The mobiles are a perfectly equipped and highly paid pretorian guard, armed with machine-guns and carbines. When they arrive on the scene all the

streets leading to a Fascist meeting place are barred and individuals desiring to attend are searched for arms and . . . subversive literature. The Fascists manage to select halls for their meetings in the heart of the working class districts. The provocation is obvious. When the workers, on the other hand, plan to hold a counter-demonstration, they not only have difficulty in securing a hall, but the Fascist bands are mobilized to assist the police "in the maintenance of law and order." A secret circular signed by the director of the security police, M. Guichard, addressed to the district superintendents, which fell into the hands of the socialist paper "Populaire," notified the precinct chiefs that they could freely call on the Fascist bodies "to lend the police a strong hand" in the event of trouble in the streets.

This clearly shows the way the wind is blowing in France if we still needed such a demonstration in a country whose government contains six outspoken nationalist cabinet ministers, two of whom are openly Fascist. The truth is, as it happened in Germany and Italy, that the government of France is getting ready to call in Fascism. Doumergue, the premier, asks for wider powers. The Fascists back him. Recently he said in a radio speech: "I ask the country to show in an unmistakable manner that it has enough of parliamentary waste and the haphazardness of the old system." The six Fascist dailies in Paris and the other half dozen papers owned by the armament trusts were jubilant over Doumergue's words. They saw in it—and rightly so—a direct invitation to the Fascists to repeat the riots of February 6. In other words parliament is to be intimidated by a show of force.

For the time being the Fascist cohorts in France confine themselves to attacking lone workers returning from meetings at night. Their weapon is the short club to which a razor-blade has been fastened at the end. Other groups dash about in fast limousines in the dead of night to tear the placards of united front meetings off the walls, or raid-

ing newsstands where working class newspapers and literature is sold.

Bloody Pogroms

In the meantime Fascist propagandists have been busy also, with the connivance of the governors of Algiers and Tunis, in stirring up the Arab masses in these colonies against the Jews. There have been bloody massacres of Jews in Constantine and in other towns. The crisis is far worse in North Africa than in France itself. In Morocco, a famine reigns. To prevent the destitute Arab, Moorish and Berber peasants from taking stock of their economic plight and becoming conscious of the ruthless exploitation to which they are subjected by French imperialism, the Fascists try to steer them off on a false track by declaring the Jew responsible for the woeful conditions in Africa. The same old trick, which worked so successfully in Germany!

But in Africa this demagogic trick still serves another purpose. The greater the tumult in Africa, the more the Fascist papers in Paris and the whole reactionary press, some thirty or forty powerful dailies in all, clamor for a strong government, a government that will show its authority in putting the natives in their place. The reading public is not informed of course that the Fascists themselves are stirring the Arabs against the Jews. Oh, no! Parisians are told, that the Arabs are growing restless under the anti-French propaganda of the Communists.

The Fascist gangs in France have been lying low since February 12. They had counted without the workers. The general strike came as a staggering blow to their plans. The appearance of an anti-Fascist militia surprised them. Discussions, scandals and rows over money have rent the Fascist movement into half a dozen groups. But now they are drawing together. Their papers announce a coming "organic union" of the 50,000 *Jeunesses Patriotes*, 200,000 *Croix de Feu*, 50,000 *Solidarists*, 50,000 *Francists*, 25,000 *Monarchists*

Jugoslav soldiers in artillery practice.

This comparatively small nation has over two million soldiers



and 10,000 *National-Socialists*. They hope to draw the taxpayers union into the movement and one of the powerful ex-soldier organizations. Money is now pouring into their coffers by the bucketful. The armament trusts are going to back them to the full.

The Front Is Solid

Alarmed by the creation of a united working class front against War and Fascism and by the pacts of mutual protection between France and the Soviet Union, the mammoth munitions trusts are afraid that peace might be preserved in spite of all their War propaganda. That's why the zeal of the Fascist bodies is being whipped up with financial munitions. Six daily Fascist newspapers are appearing in Paris alone. And this is not counting the *Coty* press, the *Journal des Debats*, *Temps*, *Matin* and several other big

sheets owned by various armament and steel trusts, who are just as eager as the Fascists for the authoritarian state.

The armament trusts want Fascism in the saddle and Tardieu at the helm. For Tardieu is one of the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union and a partisan to the plot to have France join with Hitler's Germany in a "holy crusade" against the workers' fatherland. Today the Fascist papers are preaching from the text: "The conquest of the unexploited Russian market means the end of the world crisis."

Only a united front can hurl back the assassins and prevent them from plunging humanity into a blood bath so ghastly as the world has never seen before. Mere words and pious resolutions won't serve us. We have to fight!

Paris, October 14.

NEGRO SOLDIERS

(Continued from page seven)

whom capitalist society had badgered and beaten and of whose right it had cynically and brutally deprived him. In trying to fend off the hurricane of denunciations that whirled about his head, Houston excused his act on the ground that he did not have the approval of the "dominant majority" (meaning the ruling class). For the same reason he must avoid bringing up the question of getting Negro officers into higher commands with Negro troops; of the segregating of Negro soldiers into separate units; of doing away completely, in all its forms, with the segregating of Negro soldiers and sailors from white soldiers and sailors. Because Houston avoids these fundamental questions, his paper debate (an effort on his part to recapture the esteem of Negro workers) is childish balderdash.

Side by Side

What is the correct way of looking at this question of the Negro in the armed forces? Should we demand the demobilization of Negroes because they are jimcrowed? Would that be a way to abolish War? No. The correct way of looking at this question is to see the Negro serviceman as a member of the working class and, therefore, as a buddy of the white serviceman. It is to see the black soldier and sailor side by side with the white soldier and sailor, distributed indiscriminately throughout all branches of the service, on land and on sea. It is to see Negro officers serving indiscriminately in all branches, with whites and blacks under their command. It is to see whites and blacks side by side, white workers and black workers. It is not until we look upon the question of the Negro soldier in this way—as definitely a question of the struggle of black and of white workers, to free themselves—shall we look at it realistically and correctly. The "place" of the worker is not in a capitalist-class army, but so long as there is such an army, the place of the Negro worker and of the white worker must be side by side in it. This condition is a prerequisite to ending both War and oppression of the Negro people.

MY EXPERIENCES

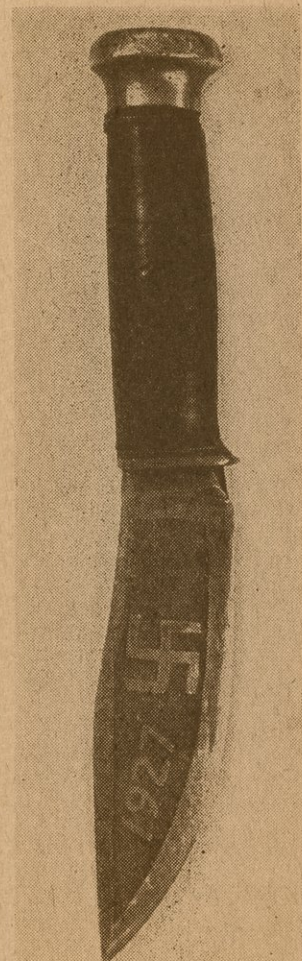
(Continued from page six)

term because "he kept us out of war." Then came the 1917 New York State Woman Suffrage Campaign and co-incidentally the declaration of War against Germany and Austria by the United States Congress. I was addressing a crowd at Broadway and Forty-first Street when a telegram was handed to me announcing that Jeannette Rankin, the only woman in the country who had the right to speak for women, had refused to vote her country into War. I read the telegram to the assembled audience and said "Thank God, the only woman who can speak for me has proved true blue!" I started to sing: "Glory, Glory Hallelujah, God's truth goes marching on" when a burly policeman put his hand on my shoulder and said: "Madam, you will have to close your meeting. The United States is at War!" Free speech was dead! the first casualty of the War!

Betraying the Masses

My joy in Miss Rankin's action was short-lived. Women's organizations went 100 percent patriotic. To my horror the very women with whom I had campaigned for votes in the belief that they would vote against War, turned and viciously rended the noble few who remained true to conscience and refused to support the government's War policies. As I write I can hear the leaders of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party urging those present at a City meeting to vote to support the government and do all kinds of War work from selling "Liberty Bonds" to blacklisting those who refused to display the Mayor's War-posters. That was the parting of the ways between erstwhile comrades and myself, who, with a few others, would under no circumstances turn traitor to the race. Parenthetically, I would like to pay eloquent tribute to Julia Reinehardt and Ella Guilford (both deceased), and to Ida Mae Waters, three noble women who also refused to be voted over to the government. We walked out of the regular suffrage party and together began the independent suffrage meetings known as the "Street Corner University." At those meet-

A Fascist dagger used against workers in Yorkville (New York City), who were protesting against Naziterror and propaganda



ings we made it very clear that we were campaigning against a system which enabled governments to sell out their peoples to the War-mongers of the world.

Naturally these activities focussed much unpleasant attention upon us. The petty persecutions to which I was subjected by former friends would fill a book; they ranged all the way from a threat to murder me, to surveillance by a United States Secret Service agent and Security League snoopers. . . .

As a conscientious objector to War I joined *The Women's Peace Society*, organized at the close of the War by the late Fanny Garrison Villard, and continued my work against War under its auspices. I held street meetings, wrote flyers, etc., though under difficulties, because hatred of Germany still ran high, and persons opposed to War were still under the public ban. In September, 1926, I undertook the duties of Executive Secretary of the society and later, upon the death of Mrs. Villard, became its director.

New Methods

It is not my intention here to attempt a recital of my work for a Warless world, or of the trials and tribulations incident thereto, or to write a history of *The Women's Peace Society*. I mention them only as an authentic basis for conclusions reached as a result of these experiences. It is my unshakable conviction that men and women concerned to bring about a world-wide social condition free from exploitation, such as War, must adopt other methods than those pursued by pacifists in the past. My work, like that of most pacifists, has been educational. That is a very necessary part of the process of changing the mass habit of

thought from a War to a Warless psychology, but it is not enough! It has been demonstrated too often that habits of thought of masses of people can readily be changed by governments when expedient. I am convinced from a life-long experience lived under two governments, and but sketchily touched upon here, that the one and only effective way to stop War is for the masses themselves, in their own interest, to secure control of their governments through political channels, and that not until that has been accomplished may we hope for a Warless world or an equitable system of society.

I am also convinced that the orthodox "peace society" offers very little, if any, hope of securing such an objective; that no matter how sincere in their peace-time objection to War the members may be, they will be won over by the lying propaganda of the present type of governments when War is expedient.

It is for these reasons that I became a member of the *American League Against War and Fascism*. Here is an organization composed of men and women from all walks of life, with varying viewpoints on many other topics, banded together in their determination to end War and make the world safe for humanity.

It is directed by militant men and women who see clearly, and who have evolved a very definite and hopeful program of mass resistance to War and political control in the interests of the masses. They see, that in a last desperate effort to retain the inequitable capitalistic system, with its privileges for a few, and under which the many are reduced to economic slavery in peace-time and sacrificed in War, the world is going Fascist, and that the end can only be another War beside which the World War would fade into insignificance.

Striking at the Root

These leaders of the *American League Against War and Fascism* are devoting themselves nobly to the task of human redemption from such a system and to the task of ushering in a new and equitable social era for all humanity. In my judgment it behooves all of us who are truly concerned for human welfare or who value our own life and liberty to enlist with the *American League* promptly and bend every effort toward the realization of its program whilst there is yet time to save us from the War that is now indisputably in the making.

Fascist groups organizing within the regiments to give expression to our form of fighting Fascism, by refusal of strike duty.

"We wish to state that several entire companies in the National Guard through a verbal vote have endorsed our program against strike duty. We pledge our support in organizing many more such groups. We, workers in uniform, are with you."

(Signed)

Groups of Guardsmen, 33rd Div., Ill. National Guard

Concrete Problems

But there was not only enthusiasm here. There was serious discussion of our past work and what should be done in the near future. There were four occupational sub-sessions at the Congress, workers, unemployed, farmers and students. Each one of these sub-sessions discussed concrete problems and tasks. For instance: The employed workers had before them the experience of a number of ship committees organized in the marine industry. How this was done was related by the people who had organized the groups. The way discussions were carried out on the ships, how literature was spread, was explained. There were a number of delegates at the Congress from packing houses, mines, steel mills. How were these elected? In most cases the workers are faced with a highly developed spy system, and knowing it they fear to gather in groups. But individually these workers all expressed themselves as being in favor of the Congress. One interested worker drew up a condensed version of the Call and went to a dozen or so packing house workers. Each one of them signed the Call and a delegate was designated. Now the

YOUTH CONGRESS

By JAMES LERNER

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

TO GET large numbers of young people to travel from all parts of this huge continent to attend an Anti-War Congress is something quite unusual in a country where youth was up to very recently supposed to have had only two great passions, football and baseball. But to accomplish this and have the hundreds of representatives leave with even greater enthusiasm and unity is something which the most optimistic could hardly expect. This, however, was the very thing accomplished by the *Youth Congress Against War and Fascism*, which has just been held in Chicago as part of the *Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism*.

749 youth delegates, between the ages of 16 and 25 (out of a total of 3,332 delegates), young workers and students, some fellows who a few days previous to the Congress were shouldering rifles in the National Guard or even in the regular army and know what military training means, made their way to Chicago. As in all conventions of workers, many of the delegates braved great hardships in coming. Riding the rods from the west-coast, hitch-hiking and traveling in rickety "one-horse shays" were the common means of travel. It was this spirit, so gloriously misused by the War leaders in the drive "over the top" just a few years ago which has turned into useful channels.

Strikes and Soldiers

Among those who addressed the Congress following the introductory remarks by Prof. Robert Morss Lovett and the main report on organizational activity during the past year by the writer, were Richard Babb Whitten, Na-

tional Chairman of the *Student League for Industrial Democracy*, Waldo McNutt, representing the Rocky Mountain Area, Y.M.C.A., Walter Petrasky, a young textile strike leader, and several others. One of the important achievements was the almost perfect harmony which prevailed among the delegates from the *Methodist Youth* groups, *Baptist Young Peoples Union*, *Young Men's and Young Women's Associations* of both Christian and Hebrew types, and lastly *Young Peoples Socialist League* and *Young Communist League*. Yes, the Congress expressed the country-wide movement against War and Fascism. Here we heard the textile strikers tell of the murder of 15 strikers by the mill owners. "I myself was in front of an old lady, and moved forward a couple of steps and she was shot and I saw blood running from her legs. That same day Governor Green ordered out the National Guardsmen. The workers were determined to drive them away, so they built barricades on the streets. We got behind the stones in the cemetery and pelted the guardsmen with rocks. The workers themselves made tear gas and threw it at the guardsmen." But he hurried on to add: "Don't take these words as meaning we should fight the guardsmen. Thirty-five of them threw down their guns and refused to fight us." Here was one of the points in our anti-War program jutting out of actual life. The next moment the Chairman received a note from a person in the audience:

"We, groups of Illinois Guardsmen delegated here by groups of guardsmen in our companies, greet you in your struggle against War and Fascism.

"We bring word from anti-War and anti-



Drawing by Phil Reisman

Hoisting the new emblem!

"War and Fascism spring from the same source, the inability of the capitalist system to solve its economic problems. They are organized by the same people, for the same purpose—the preservation of the power and privilege of the ruling class."

delegate will make a personal report to each person who signed and try to smash the fear of the spy system through further enlightenment. These methods were popularized and the delegates proposed to try to build committees in shops, ships, in chemical and munitions plants.

The farmers' session pledged to organize within a month, state tours in Wisconsin, South Dakota and Nebraska to form locals of farm youth affiliated to the *Youth Section*. Special attention is to be given to the *4H Clubs* and the *Young Citizens League* with the idea of building committees inside these organizations. Within three months, state and county conferences are to be held in Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota.

Students in Action

One of the most active groups in the *American League* has been the student. Their session reflected all the richness of the year's activity, including the great April 13 strike which drew in 25,000 students; the dozens of conferences held in colleges and high schools throughout the country; the anti-Fascist demonstrations in different parts of the country. The session laid the basis for even more intensive, better organized activity for this fall and winter.

Students' regional conferences are to be held shortly to build a large delegation for the *International Students Congress Against War and Fascism* to be held in Paris in December. November 9 was set aside for Armistice Day actions against War. The campaign against the R.O.T.C. is to be broadened.

We propose to organize a large church group, another one in the Y's, but particularly in the shops.

When a representative of the Socialist Party of New Orleans, the chairman of the Student L.I.D., declared: "I am calling upon the members of the National Committee of our party to enter the *League Against War and Fascism* and declare a united front with all workers" the hall rocked with applause. When one of the Negro delegates from the *Young Women's Christian Association* came to the front and pleaded: "Give us literature, pamphlets, material to fight War and Fascism, our members are hungry for it," many realized for the first time that a new spirit was abroad in the land.



FORWARD

(Continued from page ten)

tion and Finance Committee with three new activities of a national character. (See "*Congress Proceedings*.")

Adjourned at 6:00 P. M.

Sixth Session.

September 29, 7:45 P. M.

Chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD: "As a representative of a group of Guardsmen from four divisions of the National Guard of the United States, I bring you greetings. (Applause.) We are carrying on work among the National Guard against Fascism by organizing anti-strike breaking groups. We pledge our full support to carry out all the decisions of this Congress." (Applause and Cheering.)

CHAIRMAN WARD: "Please don't delay this part of the program by prolonged applause. We are now to hear from a First Lieutenant of the regular United States Army."

FIRST LIEUTENANT, U. S. ARMY:

"The troops of this area have just completed in Camp Custer, Michigan, War manoeuvres on a larger scale than since the last War. The reserve officers of this area have worked out all the details of their mobilization plans, while training has been intensified here. For the machines of destruction the capitalists pay dearly, but to the general staff, the lives of the workers are cheap. Our participation in this Congress is our militant answer to these preparations." (Great Applause and Demonstration.)

JAMES LERNER reported for the *Youth Section* of the Congress which held separate sessions. (See page thirteen.)

ROGER BALDWIN appealed for immediate funds. The collection amounted to \$368.00, and \$149.00 in pledges.

BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN reported for the Resolutions Committee. Thirty-one resolutions were read and passed upon. (See "*Congress Proceedings*.")

SEEMA MATLIN, Secretary of the Los Angeles City Committee of the *American League*, reported on the California terror.

DR. HARRY F. WARD reported on the Program and Manifesto of the *League* which was adopted unanimously. (See "*Proceedings*.")

The unemployed and hungry in a great industrial center, in the richest country in the world. (LEFT) A young legless girl begging pennies for bread. (CENTER) A night's lodging. (RIGHT) Rooseveltville, in the heart of New York—here the jobless "eat and sleep"

Film and Photo League

ROGER BALDWIN reported for the Presiding and Organization Committees, recommending the permanent National Executive Committee for the coming year. It was the aim of this committee, as reported by Roger Baldwin, "to get a balanced committee, so that all forces of the Congress should be adequately represented." Places were also left open for groups who were not as yet represented at the Congress. (See "*Congress Proceedings*.")

DR. HARRY F. WARD: "On our side is the greatest force in human history, greater than emperors and kings. Those at the top who are ruling our present society are trying in vain to hold back the future of mankind. They cannot do it. As the War makers are seeking to mobilize every resource of the American nation, so we must match them by mobilizing an equal resource to defeat them. They may have the money to do it with, but we have the people. And the people are more powerful. It is our job to mass that historic force in this crisis in the history of mankind. These are the forces we are developing and revealing at this focal point of the struggle against War and Fascism. You have given us the job of leading this organization in this fight. We, the executives, pledge to do our best to our last ounce of energy in carrying on the task you have given us. It is one thing to develop our enthusiasm here in the great Congress. As one who has been in this fight for now almost 30 years, I say to you it is another thing to be found on the firing line every day. You do that day by day work in your locality, in your organization, and we will have no fears about what will happen as the issue crystallizes in the great struggle. You do this day by day work of building this organization, extending this propaganda, and we will have no fear of meeting the forces of War and Fascism." (Great Applause and Demonstration.)

All delegates and visitors rose and sang, "Solidarity Forever."

Congress Adjourned Sunday, September 30, 10:30 P. M.

(A more complete report of the Congress can be obtained by sending ten cents in stamps for "*Congress Proceedings*," issued by the *American League Against War and Fascism*.)



BUILDING the LEAGUE



By **IDA DAILES**
Assistant Secretary

THE SECOND U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism was different from last year's Congress in a number of important respects. The chief impression of those who participated in both Congresses was that the Chicago Congress was more practical, more serious, more determined than the last. Last year there were many who were doubtful as to the extent of Fascist trends in the United States; this year, victims of Fascist attacks in various parts of the country came to the Congress as living examples of the importance of the struggle against Fascism in the United States. Last year very few A. F. of L. locals elected delegates to the Congress; this year 355 delegates from local unions officially participated, including 121 from A. F. of L. locals and Central Labor bodies, 6 from Railroad Brotherhood lodges, 78 from independent unions and 150 from various industrial unions. Last year one minister participated in the Congress as an individual; this year 25 churches sent official representatives. Fraternal organizations, such as the *Knights of Pythias* (local lodges), and others of similar nature, were officially represented by delegations. 11 delegates officially represented branches and locals of the Socialist Party, and 48 Socialist Party members participated representing other organizations.

Another striking feature of this Congress was the intense seriousness with which permanent setting up of organization was discussed, in vocational sub-sessions, in state sub-sessions and in general discussion. This Congress expressed, both dramatically and practically, the community of interests of all those great sections of the population who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by the outbreak of another World War and the advent of Fascism.

It is now essential to follow up with the greatest speed and thoroughness, in order to further build, during the coming year, powerful sections of the *League* throughout the country.

A few reports, of the many that have come in to the National Office since the Congress, are given below as an example for other cities to follow:

Chicago

A meeting of all delegates was held on Saturday, October 13th, to strengthen the local organizations. The agenda included election of officers, Executive Committee and sub-committees for specific tasks, as well as plans for establishing branches and holding mass meetings and affairs. Preparations for an anti-War demonstration on Armistice Day and for anti-Fascist activities were also taken up.

Southern Illinois

Delegates of Local Union No. 1, *Progressive Miners of America*, Gillespie, Ill., report that they have been invited to speak before local unions in their vicinity and expect to obtain endorsements of the *League* and affiliations.

Milwaukee

The Secretary of the Milwaukee Committee reports a successful meeting of Congress delegates on October 10th, and many plans for local activity. On October 12th, the Committee held a banquet at which Mrs. Victor L. Berger, widow of the Socialist Congressman, and Mrs. Helen Inez Barr, delegate to the *Paris Congress* who conducted valuable investigations in Germany, were the principal speakers. A state-wide tour by three members of the Milwaukee Committee is planned for a Wisconsin Conference of the *League* in November. An anti-Fascist exhibit of posters, literature, books, paintings, drawings and letters smuggled out of Germany, is being prepared.

Baltimore

Within a week after the return of their delegates, the Baltimore Committee reported a whole series of new activities under way. A leaflet was issued in support of the Chinese people on the occasion of the visit of General Tsai Ting Kai; organizations were visited to get resolutions adopted opposing the activities of a branch of the *Friends of New Germany*; a leaflet was issued against the participation of Italian Fascists in full regalia in the Columbus Day Parade; a large contingent of youth is being organized to march in the anti-War parade of the *Council of Religious Education* on November 10th. In addition, Italian, Jewish and German speaking branches of the *League* are being organized. Special committees are at work building neighborhood groups, women's groups, professional groups. A special committee is being set up to draw the Negro people into the *League*.

New Haven

Our *New Haven* secretary reports that a Connecticut conference is being planned to be held in Bridgeport early in November. A protest demonstration against the visit of Italian Fascist students to Yale resulted in considerable publicity for the *League* and a black eye and wrenched shoulder for our secretary.

Eastern Pennsylvania

A regional conference is being planned in Philadelphia early in December. The Philadelphia Committee will put in two months of careful preparation, for contacting all organizations that might send delegates, making personal contacts of sympathizers, drawing them into the *League*, etc. This Committee plans to develop a Lecture Bureau, build membership, visit organizations, etc.

Iowa

The Provisional State Secretary of Iowa began intensive work within a week after the return of the Iowa delegation. Contacts have been made with organizations such as the *Women's Federation of Lutheran Churches*, the *Iowa County Sunday School Association*, and the *Epworth League* of Iowa.

YOUTH SPARKS

THE SECOND Youth Congress is over. Undoubtedly, as you will see by reading the article in this issue, it was much better than the first. But the very fact that it was possible to get such an excellent group of delegates should point to at least one thing: with the proper methods of work it is possible to build a really powerful anti-War movement today.

A great part of the responsibility of doing this job rests on the shoulders of the delegates to the Congress. They should feel that they have participated in a historic occurrence and owe it to themselves as well as the youth of America to bring the message of the Congress to every group in every city.

As an example, in Chicago, every incident was utilized to build the Congress. When Constitution Day was held at the Fair we issued a leaflet, distributed to Fair visitors, on the violation of Constitutional rights in recent strikes. When the Catholic church put 60,000 boys and girls into the streets calling for "decent movies" we issued a leaflet to them on whether it is "decent to spend billions for War; whether it is decent to have movies which glorify War; whether it is decent to let children starve." When textile strikers were being murdered we called for protest picket lines, when 350 Italian Fascist students were housed by the University of Chicago we issued stickers, leaflets and demonstrated against them.

One of the features of the Congress was that for the first time church youth were brought into active, close collaboration with sections of the organized working youth. Particularly good work was done among the Young Peoples church groups. This should be done everywhere.

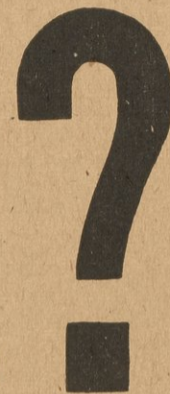
In every city there are church youth groups. They must be reached at their regular meetings, asked to affiliate to the *Youth Section*, or to participate in certain single actions, if the former is not yet possible.

The officers and national committee of the *Youth Section*, elected at the Congress, are: Waldo McNutt, *Y.M.C.A.*, Topeka, Kansas, National Chairman; Edith Turner, *Y.W.C.A.*, Indianapolis, Vice-chairman; James Wechsler, Editor, *Columbia Spectator*, Vice-chairman; James Lerner, National Secretary; James Ashford, *League of Struggle for Negro Rights*; Hayes Beall, *Methodist Youth*; David Bleil, *Boy Scouts*, Ann Arbor; Ellen Condra, *United Mine Workers*, Pennsylvania; Millie Futterman, *National Student League*; Al Hamilton, *Epworth League*, California; Gil Green, *Young Communist League*; Christian Hapke, *Nebraska Farmers Holiday Association*; Helen Hausch, *Neighborhood House*, St. Louis; Rev. Kelly, *Pilgrim Baptist Church*, Chicago; Beula Lee, *Y.W.C.A.*, Indianapolis; Martha Lewandowska, stockyard worker, Chicago; Frank Meyers, *Chicago Univ.*; Wm. Miller, *Young Circle League Clubs*, New York; Vergil Morris, *Marine Workers Industrial Union*, Baltimore; Walter Petrasky, textile worker, Pawtucket, R. I.; ——— National Guard, Youngstown, Ohio; Paul Streich, *Eden Seminary*, Missouri; Ed. Strong, *International Negro Youth Movement*, Chicago; Frank Ultz, *Y.P. S.L.*, Gillespie, Ill.; Bab Whitten, *Socialist Party* of New Orleans.

J. L.

ARE YOU A

- WORKER
- FARMER
- HOUSEWIFE
- PROFESSIONAL
- SMALL BUSINESS MAN



THESE GROUPS comprise the great mass of our population to whom the rising tide of Fascism and the threat of another World War represent the most serious menace in the world today. If you belong to one of these groups, you have interests in common with all the others.

THE ONLY organization that expresses, in one united body, this community of interests, is the American League Against War and Fascism. Your place is in its ranks. Join today! We will contact you with the nearest branch or committee in your vicinity.

Application for Membership in the American League Against War and Fascism

I, the undersigned, pledge my wholehearted support to the fight against War and Fascism. I wish to register with the American League Against War and Fascism and agree to carry out its program.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Organization (if any).....

Please indicate which membership you desire.

- Sustaining Member**
is informed of all League activities and receives FIGHT each month, ANNUAL DUES \$1.00
- Supporting Member**
is informed of all League activities, receives FIGHT each month and a bi-monthly bulletin, which the League will publish shortly, covering developments in relation to War and Fascism throughout the world, ANNUAL DUES \$5.00—\$24.00
- Donor**
is informed of all League activities, receives FIGHT each month and a bi-monthly bulletin, which the League will publish shortly, covering developments in relation to War and Fascism throughout the world, as well as literature and pamphlets issued by the National Office. ANNUAL DUES \$25 or more

Please attach membership fee.

American League Against War and Fascism
112 East 19th Street Room 605 New York, N. Y.