

FIGHT

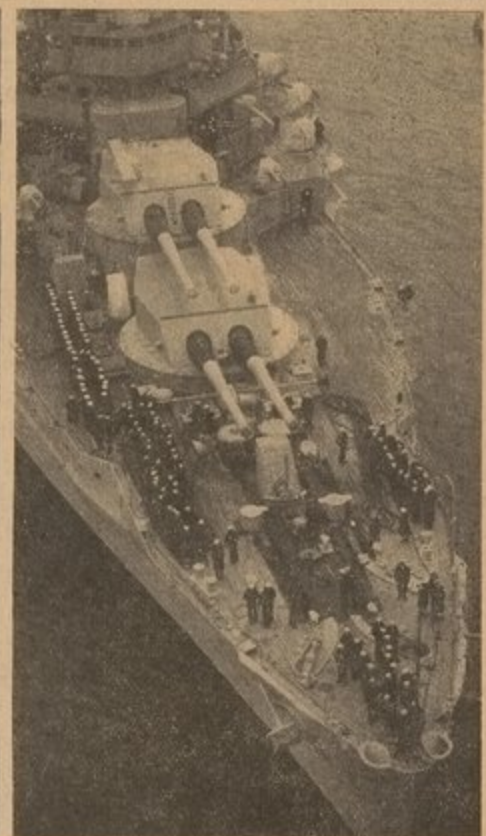
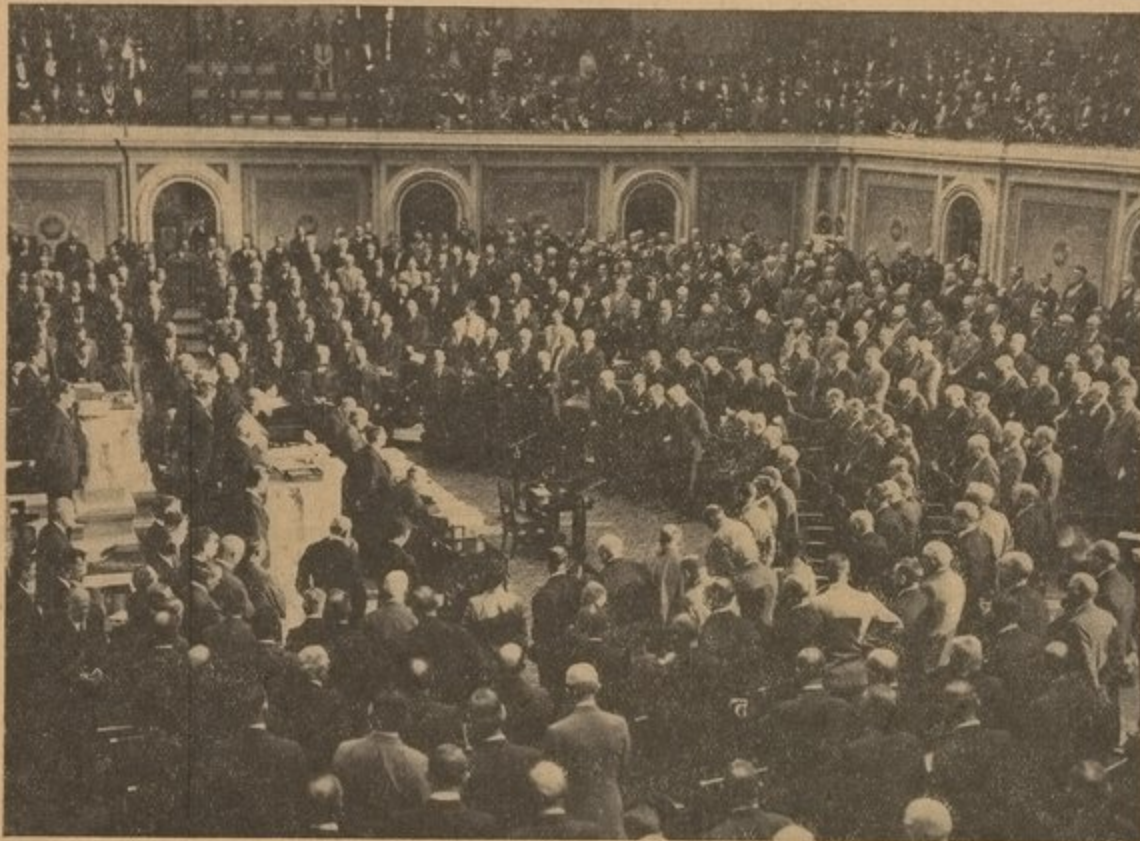
VOL. 2 ▲ No. 3

JANUARY

1935

5¢

AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM



Will the new Congress vote more War appropriations when it goes into session on January third? (TOP) The Big Barker, a railway gun with a roaring blast, greets the "enemy" fleet during Army-Navy maneuvers in the Canal Zone. (LEFT) Congress assembles. (RIGHT) One of the many battleships of the U. S. Navy—the Arkansas goes up the Hudson toward her berth in the Brooklyn Navy Yard

CONGRESS VOTES MUNITIONS?

ORGANIZED LABOR	Clarence Irwin 2	WAR COMES AGAIN	Morris Kamman 8
PROTOCOLS OF ZION	Leon Dennen 5	WOMEN WHO WORK	Jean Lyon 12
1934—1935?	Editorial and Chart 4	DO IT WITH MUSIC	Cyril Graze 10
SHEETS WILL BE WORN	Hamilton Basso 7	GUNS AND CASTOR OIL	11
KINGS OF SLAUGHTER	Slater Brown 3	FARM AND THE TRENCH	Paul Morris 13
SOLDIERS IN WOODS	James Lerner 6	ART—PHOTOS Gropper, Bourke-White, Pass, Quirt, Limbach	

ORGANIZED LABOR

By CLARENCE IRWIN

President, Sixth District, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers

ONE OF THE most significant features of Fascism is its effects on the Trade Union movement in the countries where Fascism has become dominant. Free Trade Unions have been ruthlessly crushed. In many cases the destruction of the Unions has only been accomplished by the machine gun method. Massacres and assassinations have been frequent, but at any cost the Unions have been crushed or driven underground. The faintest sign of life has been the signal for renewed persecutions.

In the meantime wages have been steadily decreased till today the workers' standard of living in Germany and Italy is lower than it has been any time since the dawn of this century. Having no effective Union organization, the workers have been forced to submit, and untold misery and suffering has been the price they were forced to pay for their failure to recognize and effectively combat the menace of Fascism in its early stages.

The atrocities perpetrated upon the workers of Germany and Italy seem unbelievable until, behind the puppet figures of Hitler and Mussolini, we discern the menacing forms of the industrial employers of these countries.

In Germany, it is well known that the Hitler campaign was financed by the German industrialists, headed by Fritz Thyssen of the *United Steel Company*, of Germany. These backers have been repaid many times over by the crushing of Labor Unions, reductions in wages and Social Insurance costs, and it is the workers who have paid the bill.

In the U. S. A.

The steel worker in this country who desires to organize himself and his fellow workers for better working conditions faces the same determined opposition from the steel companies which he has always faced, *Section 7a* and other Federal laws notwithstanding.

The recent exposure of the tactics employed by *Jones & Laughlin* at Alliquippa, Pa., to prevent the unionization of their steel plant shows quite clearly that the steel industry is more determined than ever to completely dominate the lives of their employees.

In this typical steel town organizers and union workers were not only assaulted and driven from town but in some cases workers were actually railroaded to the insane asylum because of their union activities. The case of George Issoski, who was recently released from an insane asylum after an investigation ordered by Governor Pinchot is but one of several such cases in this county which are being investigated.

These persecutions almost rival any of the atrocities visited upon the Trade Unionists of Germany by the Nazi government of Hitler,

and show quite plainly that Fascism is a very real danger in this country, as the crushing of the Unions is a necessary step in the establishing of a Fascist government.

Who Controls Relief

Working agreements between the steel companies and the various local relief authorities are another potent weapon being used against the steel workers. In some localities, relief for needy part time workers is delayed for six weeks or longer under the pretense of investigation. Workers undergoing such prolonged investigation might be timid about joining up with a union. In other places it is necessary for workers to get a letter of approval from their employer before they can secure any relief at all. It is obvious that workers suspected of union activity would stand little or no chance to secure such a letter of approval from their employer.

These conditions are being counteracted to some extent by the setting up of Union Relief Committees by various local unions, but conditions are still in a very bad state.

And the Government?

The small relief doles from Federal funds which even employed steel workers find so necessary to supplement their meagre earnings and which are only granted them on the approval of the steel companies makes the Federal Government a partner of the steel industry in maintaining a large section of our population on a bare subsistence level and in the attempt to prevent them from unionization activities.

But contrary to the expectations of the

steel industry, these tactics have only aroused a more militant spirit among the steel workers. The workers now realize that the solution of their problems does not lie in appeals to Labor Boards or to other Governmental agencies which in many cases are largely influenced by the employers. For the solution of their problems the steel workers look to mass organization and to mass action on their part.

Facing Facts

The realization that they must carry on their struggle on a broader front is evidenced by the participation of many steel workers' organizations in such activities as relief campaigns, campaigns for social insurance and in the struggle against War and Fascism.

The only concrete opposition to the program against War and Fascism is offered by the *American League Against War and Fascism*; to be successful it must have the co-operation of all workers, especially all organized workers. It is the duty of every Union worker in this country to get back of this League and work whole-heartedly to insure its success, knowing that failure of the League means the establishment of Fascism and the horrors of War.

With these alternatives staring us in the face we cannot afford to fail and given the co-operation of organized Labor, we will not fail.

TERROR IN SPAIN

The mass arrests continue all over Spain. In Bilbao the secretary of the miners' trade union, Gomez, is in prison, on a police frame-up: "We found 900 bombs in his house." A socialist official who had participated in the first uprising has been arrested in Madrid. In Gijon, according to official statements, over 1,000 revolutionists have been imprisoned, including the university professor Rocas and other intellectuals who are charged with having taken part in the insurrection, although they only went to the rebel district as investigators. Professor Pujol of the medical faculty in Barcelona was arrested on the ship *Argentina*, as well as other professors from *Patronat Universitaire of Catalonia*. In Oviedo, 94 persons have recently been jailed, among them Gonzales, who took part in the workers' and peasants' government. Gonzales was commissar of transport service. Garzio Alvarez, leader of the fighting miners, has been imprisoned.



CHAIRMAN: Harry F. Ward
VICE-CHAIRMEN: Robert Morss Lovett; Lincoln Steffens; Earl Browder
TREASURER: Anna N. Davis
AFFILIATIONS: Charles Webber
ORGANIZATION: Waldo McNutt
ADMINISTRATION: Ida Dailes
PUBLICATIONS: Joseph Pass
WOMEN: Dorothy McConnell
YOUTH: James Lerner

Published monthly by the American League Against War and Fascism. Single copies, 5 cents. Yearly subscription, 50 cents. Foreign, 75 cents a year.





A Lithograph by Gropper

From a forthcoming anti-War portfolio to be issued by the Contemporary Print Group

HI, BUDDY! A Scene in the Trenches

Kings of Slaughter

By SLATER BROWN

This story of the Krupps is third in a series on famous munitions makers. A fourth article will appear in the February number of FIGHT.

WHEN GERMANY declared War in 1914 there were few happier men in Europe than the Krupps. Descendants of a long line of arms manufacturers who had started out in their lethal trade about the same time the du Ponts in this country were embarking on theirs, the Krupps had energetically built up and extended their works until the Essen plant alone at the beginning of the World War occupied 250 acres.

For God, Kaiser and Cash

The story of the Krupps, however, does not make brilliant reading. It is a story of a plodding, persistent German family which decided there was money in peddling death to governments and which stuck to the job until they had built up the largest trade in all Europe. Germany's store of arms at the beginning of the World War was enormous, almost equal to that of the other nations combined. All these arms had been supplied by the Krupp works exclusively. The Krupps, who placated any moral compunctions they may have felt in manufacturing weapons to murder their fellow beings, constantly talked

about their religious and patriotic duties, but were not at all averse to selling arms to anyone who had the cash to buy them. When, after Czarist Russia's disastrous defeat by the Japanese, the Imperial government attempted to modernize its military equipment, the Krupps stood first in line with their order books and their salesman's smile. And though they were quite aware that the Czar was an ally of Germany's proverbial enemy, they nevertheless swallowed their patriotism, well sugar-coated, to be sure, with the profits derived from their deal with old Russia.

Needless to say the Krupps worked hand and glove with the Kaiser and the German military authorities. And it is perhaps owing to the fact of this close and almost incestuous union that the real story of the Krupps' rise to power is so difficult to obtain. The letters which would tell us so much about the relationship of the Krupps to the big-wigs of German imperialism are still locked securely in their files and only a workers' government will open them to let the masses know how close the relationship was in Germany, as it is in all countries, between the profiteers of mass murder and the men of state who pay them.

Murder at Reduced Rates

The Krupps as a family of munitions makers first gained their prestige by developing

a process whereby cannon could be manufactured of crucible steel and by realizing early in the day the advantages of the breech-loading cannon. There were two major points in these improvements—the first made the cannon considerably cheaper to manufacture and the second made it considerably easier to kill off the enemy. Before the Franco-Prussian War, when the guns had to be loaded laboriously with a ram rod and touched off with a fuse, the new Krupp guns could be loaded in the twinkling of an eye and could kill off twenty times as many soldiers in one third the time the old cannon required.

Military authorities are well known for their conservatism. Conservatism is deeply imbedded in their nature and it extends, not only to the social and economic aspects of life, but to the military sciences as well. The military don't readily change their methods of killing, they stick to the good old-fashioned way if they can. If it was good enough for their fathers, etc. Thus the Krupps had no little difficulty in persuading the hide-bound caste of the military that their new cannon were worth testing. But finally they managed to convince them and the new Krupp guns played a decisive factor in the War of 1870 with France.

From then on the rise of the firm has been constant. It of course reached its climax during the World War when the Krupp works became a semi-official agency—semi-official in that the Krupps were paid enormous profits by the government in return for their invaluable services. It is unknown how many millions the Krupps amassed in the patriotic fulfillment of their duty of killing.

With the Treaty of Versailles the Krupps were forced to turn over the larger part of their ammunition and their munitions machinery to the Allies. It is reported that at Essen alone nearly ten thousand machines were destroyed. Much that was not destroyed was shipped to Holland, but it is credibly re-reported that a great deal of this was returned to Germany in 1933.

At It Again

How great is their production of arms by the Krupp factories, at the present time, is something the French government would very much like to know. It is known, however, that if the production is not large in Germany, the Krupps may be turning out cannon and shells abroad. The Krupps, for example, are important shareholders in the Swedish firm of *Bofors*, and there is little doubt that they are manufacturing cannon there for Hitler.

As a family the Krupps are disappearing. Male descendants are running scarce and in order to keep the family name in circulation the husbands of the Krupp daughters are forced to assume their wives' names. The present head of the Krupp works had this operation performed upon him and though a Krupp in name only, is carrying on the family's noble tradition of manufacturing death at wholesale prices.

1934-1935?

A NEW Congress opens its session on January third. New military budgets placing additional burdens on the American people, will be voted. The powers in the saddle are driving ahead for the next War—preparing the new slaughter when the ten million dead of the last War will seem like a slight epidemic of measles.

The U. S. War budget for the fiscal year has reached the staggering amount of \$2,502,593,000. How much more will the new Congress spend for War, while the unemployed are starving, while hundreds of thousands of workers employed at low wages, are forced to lay down their tools, strike and die for a few more pennies a day?

What is it to be? Bread, meat, clothes, schools and a

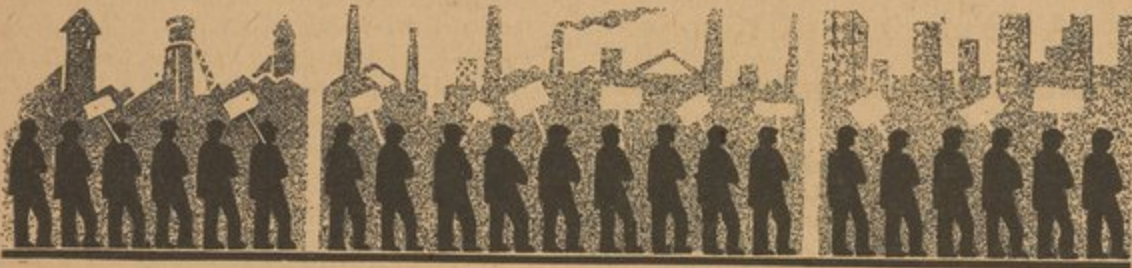
decent house to live in for the workers, farmers and all people, who want and can work, or are we to be given instead, battleships, submarines, gas, planes, cannons, bullets?

We must gather our strength against the forces that will ignore and abet the rising Fascist attacks on us, that will place a still greater military burden upon us. By our organized effort we **MUST AND CAN** force Congress to turn over War funds for Unemployment Insurance, direct relief for the farmer, more schools instead of battleships.

1935 will be what we, the common people, will make it—and we **CAN** make it a year without War or Fascism, a year of plenty and happiness—if we organize and fight for our rights.



Jobless
14,750,000



Strikers -
1,197,334
up to Oct. 1st



Workers Killed in
Strikes
50 *up to*
Oct. 1st



Negroes -
Lynched
up to
Dec. 2 **24**



U.S.
WAR Budget
for the fiscal year
\$2,502,593,000.00

PROTOCOLS OF ZION

By LEON DENNEN

Author of "Where the Ghetto Ends"

LATE IN 1913, on the eve of the World War, a trial took place in the city of Kiev, Russia, which went down in history under the name of the "Beylis Case."

Mendel Beylis, a Jewish foreman of a brick-yard, was accused of killing a Gentile boy for ritual purposes. All Russia was aroused at this monstrous deed. It took the Tsarist government more than two years to complete its case against Beylis. Special messengers were sent to Italy and other parts of the world to unearth ancient documents that would prove it was an old Jewish custom to consume the blood of a Gentile for Passover rituals. Two hundred and nineteen witnesses were called to testify, as well as fourteen "experts," chief among whom was the Greek Catholic priest, Father Pranaitis, who employed all his Jesuit wisdom to prove to the world that the Jews were indeed a bloodthirsty people.

And yet, in spite of all the pomp and sensationalism with which the trial was staged, Beylis was proven innocent of the crime. Indeed, so crude and fantastic were the charges and so tremendous the world-wide protest that not even a servile and intimidated Tsarist court dared to convict him.

Why, then, was the trial staged at all and who was behind it?

Diverting Attention

Although when the case first became known to the world it looked like a spontaneous affair, it was really, like the bloody Kishineff pogroms, carefully planned and executed by the Tsarist government. Behind the madly howling Kiev anti-Semites stood the minister of internal affairs, Maklakov, the minister of justice, Shechglavitov, and the police department. The conviction of Beylis was supposed to have been the prelude to a new wave of pogroms and terror against Jews. For Russia at that time was experiencing serious labor troubles: the masses were growing restless and the Tsarist government needed a scapegoat. And in Tsarist Russia, just as in Nazi Germany, anti-Jewish propaganda was invariably encouraged when it seemed desirable to divert the attention of the masses from their miserable conditions.

The purpose of the trial was clearly defined by the official anti-Semitic organ of the *Union of Russian People* (backed by the Czar) in the following statement:

The Government must realize that the Jews are just as dangerous to mankind as wolves . . . scorpions, snakes and other creatures that should be exterminated. . . . The Zhyds (sheenies) should be placed in such an artificial situation that they will gradually die out: this is the task of the Government and the best people of the country. . . .

The *Protocols* were first published in Russia in 1903 by a Russian "professor," named



A Fascist in Bloom and one in the Bud
(ABOVE) Mussolini in one of his pleasant moods. (BELOW) The aesthetic Mr. Gerald P. MacGuire, Wall Street broker, who was recently charged with the formation of an American Fascist movement to set up a bankers' dictatorship



Sergei Nilus, a mysterious person known as the "mad monk" but who was really a Tsarist police agent. According to Nilus the *Protocols* were supposed to be a verbatim report of a secret meeting of Jewish "wise men" (elders) at which they worked out a scheme whereby the Jews could dominate the world. In order to achieve their end they plan, for instance (according to the *Protocols*), "to corrupt the young generation by subversive education, dominate people through their vices, destroy family life, undermine respect for religion, encourage luxury, amuse people to prevent them from thinking, poison the spirit by destructive theories, weaken human bodies by inoculation with microbes, foment international hatreds and prepare for universal bankruptcy and concentration of gold in the hands of Jews."

Origin of Manuscript

When Sergei Nilus first presented this "authentic" masterpiece to the world (he was supposed to have gotten it from an unnamed deceased person who had in turn gotten it from an unnamed woman who in turn stole these *Protocols* from the Paris headquarters of the *Elders*), no reference was as yet made to Bolshevism. In 1905, however, when Bolshevism menaced the czar's government, a new edition was published, and Bolshevism was made the dominant political philosophy of the *Elders*.

As already proven by the new Russian Republic in 1917, and during the present trial at Berne, the *Protocols* were first published in 1865 in Brussels. The author was a French lawyer named Maurice Jolly and the work was entitled *A Dialogue in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesque*. It was intended primarily to be an attack upon Napoleon III and it had nothing at all to do with Jews. But in 1868 a German by the name of Hermann Goedsche, a police agent who used the pen name of Sir John Retcliffe, was discharged from the service for graft. Finding himself unemployed, Goedsche decided to present to the world several masterpieces, among them an economic melodrama entitled, *Biarritz*. As an interlude in his book, Goedsche pictured a secret assemblage of the *Elect of Israel*, gathered in a Prague cemetery around the tomb of a mythical "Holy Rabbi," named Simon Ben Yehudah. The conclave is pictured as engaged in plotting the domination of the world much as does Napoleon III in Jolly's *Dialogues*.

Biarritz was translated into English and again in 1893 into German. This time it was featured as an authentic speech of a Jewish rabbi to his congregation, crediting the story to an eminent Englishman, Sir John Retcliffe. In 1901, a Czech translation was made, and it was from the latter translation that Sergei Nilus did most of his copying.

When the Russian people took power one of the first acts of Yakov Sverdlov, the first President of the Republic, was to issue the decree: "In the U. S. S. R. where the principle of self-determination for all toiling nationalities is declared, there is no place for national oppression. . . ."

When Sverdlov handed this decree to Lenin
(Continued on page fourteen)

SOLDIERS in WOODS

By JAMES LERNER

HOMELESS YOUTH, American *bespiri-zorni*, close to a million young fellows and girls wandering over the land without hope, drifting to crime and degeneracy. Two years ago the press was full of such phrases. Books and movies on homeless youth became the vogue. Then came Roosevelt and Mrs. Perkins with the New Deal. As they began solving the problems confronting the bankers and industrialists they held forth a promise of employing the jobless youth and wiping out America's new curse of idle wandering youth.

Over three hundred thousand young fellows were collected. But instead of the homeless youths, boys were gotten from families which were on relief. Relief was cut off, and the boy forced into the camp to work for a dollar a day was to help support his now reliefless family. Although the homeless youth still wandered on the highways or rode on freights, talk of the homeless youth disappeared.

The press instead sang of the virtues of Roosevelt's forced camps for the boys. What could be more glorious than taking youths who had never seen the beauties of their country into the forests! Trees and forests were strange to many of them. Unknown to them the ecstasies of camp life! The press elaborated on this song purred into its ears by the government propaganda machine. In the same press appeared notices that Hitler was also introducing forced labor camps for the unemployed, particularly youth. Similar camps had been set up in Fascist Italy. Even members of the *League of Nations* admitted that these camps were preliminary steps towards outright militarization. But in America, such camps were related only to relief, to preserving forests and to placing homeless youth amidst idyllic beauty. So the press sang into the ears of the American people.

A year ago only two factors revealed the military nature of the camps. One was the fact that hundreds of military officers had been put into the camps as leaders of the boys. Secondly, that Assistant Secretary of War Woodring wrote that the camp mobilization "was the first real test of the army's plans for war mobilization." (*Liberty*, January, 1934.)

Forests Into Barracks

But like other Roosevelt proposals, the forced youth camps shake off the attractive sugar coating and the original purpose rises to the surface. The camps already established, youth forced into them, a vicious campaign is being waged to turn the camps into outright military barracks.

During the past two months the *Daily News* of New York, sister paper of the reactionary *Chicago Tribune*, and having the largest newspaper circulation in America, has been setting the pace in this drive. Editorials and cartoons persistently expound outright militarization. Here is a typical example of its editorial propaganda:

We now have about 300,000 young men in the CCC. It is a military organization, except that it has no guns—and all normal boys and young men like guns.

Let's give the CCC boys guns, and let them learn how to shoot the guns and to take care of them. And let's list all of these men in the reserves.

That's talking cold turkey. Two million readers got this and are still getting it.

Happy Days

Is the *Daily News* merely expressing its own will? Let us see what the more official organs say. *Happy Days*, the official paper issued by the CCC organization of the boys, recently stated in an editorial:

Every one knows the value of military training, and who, recipient of Army discipline, should appreciate it more than the average CCC member.

An inability to secure employment conduces to an unruliness, a feeling of unrest, that prevalent among the majority, gradually pervades the entire company. No training can possibly be of more advantage to the reforestation men than military training.

In other words army discipline exists in the camps at present. The editorial intimates that the boys in the camps object to this. But it also reveals that the intent is to spread militarism and to force the boys to accept it. Conditions in most of these camps, bad food, oppressive rule, frequent accidents

SUNDAY NEWS, OCTOBER 21, 1934

He's got a spade. Give him a gun, too.



The above cartoon from the N. Y. "Daily News" (largest newspaper in America) accompanied editorials advocating "give the CCC boys guns, and let them learn how to shoot the guns"

due to faulty labor conditions result in protests, strikes and mass desertions. Only a few weeks ago we read of a major outbreak in Worcester, Mass. Boys from New England were ordered transferred South. In doing this the government follows the old military tactic of never leaving recruited men in their home territory. It is always best to forestall fraternization with the civilian population by putting the men in strange places. The boys refused to go. For several hours the train was unable to budge because the air brakes had been disconnected. Officers were beaten up. The next day the Worcester papers called for stricter military discipline to crush protests.

The military organ, *Army and Navy Register*, stated on October 20:

The maintenance of CCC Camps under Army discipline and instruction of these youths in the rudiments of that discipline would serve to put a backbone in the national defense program.

The next Congress can take great steps of lasting benefit to the youth of this nation. It can order army discipline and army training for one or two hours a day instituted at all CCC camps.

The machinery for such action already exists. Not only are army officers the heads of the camps, but as the official handbook for camp education advisers states: "Responsibility for the carrying out of the educational reports is vested in the corps area commanders. They will report directly to the War Department."

Here then is the whole unvarnished truth. In order to forestall mass protest, to avoid protests from foreign powers, the Roosevelt government gave the camps an innocent appearance. The program of the *American League Youth Section* warned of the potential danger. The danger now faces us squarely. *Happy Days* boldly and clearly pushes the plot against American youth, stating:

If the CCC has proved so beneficial in the case of 300,000 young men, why not make it permanent and extend it to include the whole youth of the nation? Why not make it compulsory for every able-bodied boy, upon reaching the age of 18 or upon graduation from high school to serve one year in a CCC camp?

For a Free Youth

Today there is a bill in Congress which if passed would make the camps permanent. In answer to this vicious militarist stunt aimed obviously at the goal of universal military conscription the *Youth Section* of the *American League* has launched a counter-drive. Petitions demanding the withdrawal of the army officers, and secondly substitution as soon as possible of unemployment insurance for all youth, or jobs at regular wages are being circulated. We expect to take at least 100,000 signatures of American youth to Washington in January. We want to arouse the anti-War forces of America to a danger which is developing under our very eyes. Hidden in the forests of Roosevelt's camps lurks War. A militarized youth is to be the mainstay of this War.



The Two Fronts in the Saar. (LEFT) A street scene in Saarbruecken showing business concerns flying the Nazi flag. (RIGHT) A portion of the vast throng (80,000) gathered in a forest near Saarbruecken to launch an anti-Nazi drive

SHEETS WILL BE WORN

By HAMILTON BASSO

Author of "Beauregard," "Cinnamon Seed," etc.

THINGS ARE looking up for the laundries in Dixie. Business is going to be better. The *Klu Klux Klan* heroes are getting out their sheets again.

The nation, declares Imperial Wizard Dr. Hiram W. Evans, is in dire danger. Our native American institutions (i. e. capitalism) are being undermined. Alien propaganda is flooding the country, something must be done about it. Send the sheets to the cleaners, boys. Light the fiery cross. The *Klan* to the rescue.

What's the Klan Up to?

The picture may be very thrilling to Imperial Wizard Dr. Evans, and to the other Klansmen who are, as the Imperial Wizard so bravely announces, being "rapidly recalled to the colors," but to less enthusiastic citizens it is an ugly and serious threat. Dr. Evans softens the bugle notes by declaring that the new work of the *Klan* will not involve religious, racial or political issues but will deal solely with propaganda. Propaganda against what? If the *Klan* is not going to launch a new attack against its avowed enemies—the Negro, the Radical, the Catholic, the Jew—what is it being reorganized for? What is it going to propagandize against? Santa Claus?

Let's not fool ourselves—or be fooled by anybody else. If the *Klan* carries out its intention of reorganizing (and it appears militantly determined to do so) the South will be in for a reign of terror that will make the *Klan's* previous history seem like a bedtime story.

It is illuminating to realize that the movement for the rebirth of the *Klan* originated in Atlanta. Why Atlanta? Why not Birmingham or Charlotte or New Orleans? Imperial Wizard Dr. Hiram W. Evans lives in

Atlanta but that is hardly the reason. More important is the fact that Atlanta, more than any other city, is gripped by a great, big, terrifying Red scare.

There was, for example, the "Red Map" displayed in the National Defense room of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (The revolution of George Washington.) This "Red Map" was a map of the United States and purported to show, by means of red pins, "centers of Communism" throughout the country. Atlanta rated the surprising number of six pins—half as many, as has been pointed out, as the whole state of Connecticut!

Reign of Terrorism

This may be dismissed as the simple entertainment of a group of misinformed ladies but the red scare has manifested itself more brutally. International Labor Defense headquarters have been raided. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of radical organizers. The County Solicitor of Atlanta is trying to bar various radical and revolutionary papers and magazines from the city's newsstands. A move is afoot to have all labor defense attorneys arrested as soon as they set foot in Georgia—on a charge of inciting to "insurrection," the same charge on which Angelo Herndon was jailed.

Nor can we overlook Alabama. Over in that celebrated commonwealth of Justice that old Klansman Bibb Graves has been elected Governor; the same office he practically abandoned in 1931. He toured the state denouncing the "outside attorneys" who interfered in the Scottsboro case. He, too, wants a law against them; to make it impossible for them to take such cases. He doesn't want them, he says, to "embarrass" the courts of Alabama.

I Saw a Negro Lynched

These things have already happened. What then is to be expected if the *Klan* becomes

powerful again? I am a Southerner and I hate to think. Once when I was a boy I saw a Negro lynched. They hanged him to a tree and after he was dead they cut him down and tied him to the rear axle of a Ford. They drove the Ford up and down the streets of the town. Boys threw stones and chunks of clay at the body. The Negro's head bounced up and down in the dust and his tongue hung out. Every once in a while a place in his head where he had been shot would start bleeding and the dust would be spotted with dark stains. The lynchers had a fine time but it made me sick. When I think about it now it still makes me sick. It was a long time before that Negro with his tongue hanging out stopped haunting my dreams.

What's to be Done

But what are we going to do about it?

It's all right to say that the *Klan* is reorganizing and what a terrible thing it is but that is not going to halt the *Klan*. The first thing to do is to realize that the numerical strength of the *Klan* will be drawn as it was drawn before, from the white workers of the South. The job of those of us interested in decency and justice, who hate intolerance and cruelty, is to reach these white workers of the South, somehow or other, and draw them into the struggle against hatred and barbarism. They must be made to realize that the *Klan* is but another straw to which a drowning class is trying to cling. It can be done. Every day workers who were formerly Klansmen are entering radical ranks. Others must be induced to follow their lead. They must be made to see that by joining the *Klan* they are not, as Imperial Wizard Evans would have them believe, protecting America but delivering themselves into the hands of the worst enemies of their people!



The following three sections are taken from "War Comes Again," a recently completed novel based on the experiences of the Conscientious Objectors in the United States Military Prison at Leavenworth during the World War. As a result of bad food, oppressive conditions, long sentences, the prisoners, all soldiers from the army, waged a general strike under the leadership of the Objectors for better conditions and for amnesty. The author, himself an Objector, was originally sentenced to 25 years. After the strike his sentence was reduced to two years. This novel projects certain definite political conclusions growing out of the life and experiences of Conscientious Objectors. These conclusions are the author's. FIGHT invites discussion.—EDITOR.

OVERNIGHT THE temper of the men underwent a sharp change. While lining up for breakfast they looked at each other troubled. "What will happen now?"

A different officer was on the rostrum. The men filled the tables as quietly as they could. The usual Sunday morning rolls, tastier than the bread, were served. Timidly a prisoner raised his hand for a third one, and when he got it others also raised their hands.

In the wing again, the men acted quietly, their apprehension not so sharp but still lingering.

When the rotunda gongs rang for church the prisoners lined up, their usual reluctance to attend the compulsory service giving way to eagerness. Even Jews and Catholics who, having services of their own, were exempted from the common one, marched with the main body to the auditorium on the top floor. No one had mentioned it, but it was understood that from the chaplain would come at least a hint as to what the authorities planned to do.

Additional chairs had been brought into the auditorium in anticipation of a larger audience. Even then many had to stand. White prisoners without seats, glanced antagonistically at the large number of Negro prisoners seated in their customary places at one side. Still, prisoners kept coming in. They overflowed into the aisles. The doorway became jammed with men who could not get in.

The choir was already on the stage. The prisoner at the little organ kept trying the pipes. Several sentries stood outside the door but none were in the hall. Prisoners gazed wistfully at the unbarred windows, but if they thought of escape they also thought of the eight story fall into the yard.

WAR COM

By MORRIS

Illustrated by

At the sound of footsteps outside the doorway prisoners turned their heads and twisted their bodies, filling the hall with a commotion of scraping feet and squeaking chairs. The chaplain, accompanied by three visitors, came down the aisle formed by the standing men. The prisoner-choir rose and remained standing until the chaplain and his visitors came on the stage.

While one of the choir men brought armchairs from behind the stage-wings, the



chaplain gazed at the prisoners through his half-lensed spectacles. He kept smiling and rubbing his hands.

The prisoners neither loved nor hated this flabby-skinned man. They knew he was one of the cogs of the hateful prison, but as this cog supplied occasional entertainment and amusing self-laudatory sermons they tolerated it as a sort of necessary evil.

When his guests were comfortably seated in the armchairs, the chaplain raised his palms outward, bringing the prisoners to their feet for the benediction. One of the girls, after slight hesitation, also stood up, but her girl and man companion merely bowed their heads.

As the men sat down, the chaplain gazed at them benevolently.

"I usually have you start," he broke a lengthy pause, "with the Doxology which I think the finest words of all time. But today I am going to change the order." He waited while the prisoners squirmed uneasily, then, smiling, raised his voice.

"You men might have wondered why I have you sing so often, *Throw Out the Life Line*. This glorious hymn, men, means something to me! My first sermon was delivered twenty years ago today on an army transport. Not all ministers of God may care to hold their first sermon aboard a transport and amidst cannons, but in the army," the chaplain turned to his visitors, "you must serve both God and your country." The visitors nodded in agreement.

"Well, it has been a long time since that memorable Sunday and many things have happened since, men. We grow old and who knows what may happen tomorrow!" He stroked his white hair. "But thank God I am prepared to meet Him face to face and to take my place beside Him." He paused as if seeing himself floating upward to a golden chair God had dusted off for him, then resumed in a deep strong voice:

"A great catastrophe, men, has plunged the best Christian nations into the greatest of all wars. It is tragic, men! It has upset the plans of many of us. There are those who profess to believe in God who say we should not have entered into this conflict. They have gone to the extreme of refusing to do anything to help end the struggle, and we have some of them with us.

"But are they better Christians than myself who has served God for twenty years amongst cannon, upon transports and battle-ships? Are those men who have gone so far as to refuse to do their share of work in here but eat the food for which the rest of you do work better patriots than we are? Their action seems to me unfair, unfair to you who do your share, unfair to those of us who try to make your imprisonment, difficult as it may appear to you, no harsher than it has to be. My heart, men, tells me that there are times when the Lord calls us to one and



the same way of serving Him. That way is exemplified to me by our great President, Woodrow Wilson!"

The chaplain waited until the scattered applause for the President had subsided, and resumed in a voice somewhat petulant:

"I can't say that I agree with our President in all things. I am a Republican, and our administration, as you know, is Democratic. I haven't liked the Democratic way of doing things. I thought our President wrong when he failed to protect the rights of American citizens in Mexico. But in all things I have followed the law of the land, bowing my head to the will of the majority." By now the chaplain's voice had grown stern. He paused, gazing at the men, his lips compressed, then quickly regained his amiable expression.

"Now," he said, as if asking a personal favor, "I want you all to rise and sing with me that glorious hymn which I have you sing so often."

Prisoners rose with a quick tumultuous sound. The choir came to its feet, chairs scraping. The three visitors glanced at the hall filled with standing men and decided to also stand up.

The little organ below the stage pealed

ES AGAIN

KAMMAN

Walter Quirt

out the first notes. At a signal from the chaplain, voices surged forth:

THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE,
THROW OUT THE LIFE LINE,
SOMEONE IS SINKING TODAY—

2

What Will We Do Next Time?

The prisoners' restiveness as several days passed without a reply from Washington gave way to renewed hopefulness when it was learned that the Commandant was leaving to plead personally with the War Department for amnesty.

Joyous and exuberant was the mood of the prisoners. They had plenty of tobacco and appetizing food. They did not mind waiting a bit longer for their releases so long as the releases were in sight. Having full control of the wings and mess hall, the men were not backward in carrying their victory also



outside the main building. They talked freely in line. The first gang abandoned the lock-step. Some of the older sentries turned taciturn but the new guards carried on friendly conversation with the men.

In the yard a young officer attempted to elbow a prisoner off the sidewalk. So hostile was the attitude of prisoners who quickly gathered that the officer turned about and walked back. From then on prisoners took over the sidewalk and it was not unusual to see an officer walk in the middle of the yard rather than dispute the sidewalk with the prisoners.

Ernest now held his classes on the main floor, for his cell could not possibly hold the large number of general prisoners who wanted to hear him lecture. He told them about the Russian Revolution, how the people had revolted because of lack of food and the soldiers because they wanted to go home.

Observing how readily the men accepted the word "Bolsheviki" and the avidity with which they asked questions about Socialism, the objectors could not help but talk reminiscently of the men's earlier antagonism towards them.

They were elated by the change and still could not quite get over it. They, at one

time underdogs among underdogs, were now the accepted leaders! Forced at one time to weigh carefully every word they were now begged by the men to explain Socialism. The change seemed more like a miracle.

"Do you think, Ernest, if we had been in the army we could have done what we did here?" Karl asked one evening as a group of objectors were talking about the change. As a few laughed, Karl blushed, and said in his Scandinavian singsong, "I am just asking.



Maybe what I am saying is foolish. I don't know!"

"Not foolish at all!" Ted said, and looking at Ernest, "It strikes me that Karl has put his finger on something, fellows. Why couldn't some fellows do the same in the army? Things couldn't have been worse for us in the army than in here when we first came. How about it, Ernest?"

"Well," said Ernest, trying to be a bit jocular, "if we ever have to go into another war it will be something to think about, all right!"

Seated on the bunk beside Ernest, Arnold had his fingers interlaced and sat forward tensely.

"We are trying to think the matter out, Ernest," he protested. "Why turn it into a joke?"

"All right," said Ernest, looking at his comrades, "how many of you would do this thing over again?"

There were embarrassed smiles.

"I, for one, would hate like hell to have to go through this again," Ted said hastily. With others he sat on the floor and faced the bunks. "It seems to me a fellow would have more elbow room in the army."

"It would be on a bigger scale!" Arnold exclaimed. "If we could do this in the army, why—it would be a . . . By God! Think of it!"

"But you know what Wilson said. This war is to end all wars. There will be peace on earth!" Ernest said in a chiding voice.

"You don't believe this, do you, Ernest?" Karl asked, smiling broadly.

"Don't you believe the President of the United States?" Ernest stared at him. "Or are you one of those goddamn Bolsheviki who believe in Karl Marx, the old boy who said that as long as capitalism exists war will come again?"

"I sure do, Ernest!" Karl said very seriously.



The men were smiling but Ted squirmed and Arnold showed irritation.

"You are still making a joke of it!" Arnold criticized him.

"A fellow has to have a laugh once in a while," said Ernest. "Do you suppose I don't get all worked up delivering those lectures and answering all the questions they keep popping at me? Well, to be serious." He paused a while and pursed his lower lip. "I hope we'll soon be going out of here. When we're free we can take up the old threads again. There will be many changes, we don't know of. I wonder what the Socialist Party will be like. If the leftwingers don't capture it we'll have a job on our hands fighting. . . . As I see it our task will be to help build a powerful revolutionary movement. . . . But until we are out I don't see the use of making decisions. We'll have to find out how the returned soldiers feel. We'll have to get established from the bottom up, know what's going on before we'll be able to find our places. Why fret ourselves now? Let's try to be cheerful so when we get out we'll be able to start working in the movement at once. I want to go on a lecture tour when I get out. But I won't be able to if I fret while I'm in here. Besides, we aren't through here, yet. Everything is going all right now, but we don't know what may happen. Let's see things through here. We can worry about the rest when we are free!"

3

Release

The unbelievable was happening. The heavy outside gates swung open. Outward. The released halted outside at a pile of bundles and quickly took what was marked with their names.

Stiffly they started walking, timid beneath the open sky.

Guards at the gate and in the booth across the road smiled as men sometimes do on seeing a fellow creature emerge from a house of ill-fame.

"Don't bring 'em back!" one joked.

The sentry walked ahead, his club swinging at his belt.

Still in formation the men followed him with quick, mincingly stiff steps up the road. Slowly their limbs relaxed and they began walking with a freer swing.

Where the road neared its crest, the sentry halted.

"Yuh birds is off the reservation now!" he said to them. He grinned at the lugubrious expression and at their coarse, sagging



The author of "War Comes Again" while serving his sentence as a Conscientious Objector in the Military Prison at Leavenworth during the World War

suits. "Well, good luck to yuh!" With a wave of his arm he left them.

For several moments the men did not move but stared at the sentry walking downhill.

"He's a good screw!" one of the men said.

"Let's go!" several muttered.

As they walked upward they turned their eyes from side to side.

At the crest one of the prisoners exclaimed:

"Look, fellows!"

The others also halted and looked in the direction he pointed.

Beyond a stretch of meadows and above a treeclad valley the top of the prison dome jutted upward as though suspended in the air. A frown, like a ripple quickly coming and as quickly vanishing, darkened the men's faces as they caught sight of it.

"Let's go!" one said moodily. But as if he were still tied to the others by some sort of common fate he remained until they, too, were ready to go.

On the paved road a military truck roared by, the driver waving his arm at them.

"I must send a telegram. To mother and Charlotte," Arnold thought suddenly.

And this was his main thought just then.

Freedom had not burst upon him with a miraculous light as in his day dreams. Something dead, cold, lay within him. He wondered at the calmness with which he was accepting his freedom. It seemed to him he should rouse himself, become more spirited. He watched the others. They were quiet, moody like himself.

Why wasn't he exultant? He had been longing for this for so long! As he thought about this it struck him as strange that an hour ago he was a prisoner and now he was free. Where was the dividing line? The prison gate? Where the sentry had left them near the crest? No, there was no sharp dividing line. Inwardly he still felt the prison, like a shadow he could not shake off. Physically he was free.

There was no use thinking of it. He was free. He would have to accept it as a fact. And yet he could not shake the thought from him: An hour ago a prisoner; now free. How strange!

They neared the little town. The men kept together but in a loose clump and not in a lined-up formation. At the little town they would take a train for Kansas City where they would change trains, each going to his home town.

In another day he would be in St. Paul! Charlotte at the station waiting for him. Mother and friends. With Charlotte he will go to see Ernest's wife. He will spend several days aimlessly. Then . . .

His thoughts tightened. He began looking forward to the days he would spend speaking for the freedom of those left behind, speaking for the destruction of capitalism. Yes! That will be freedom! The chance to fight. The freedom to hurl himself at capitalism and to fight for the building of a decent world, a world without war, without poverty, without prisons.

Fascism to the American masses. His idea seemed to be, "Do it with music!"

The "Black Shirts Band" arrived from Italy recently to give a series of concerts in the United States. Perhaps trombones, fifes, piccolos could charm the American ear and make it susceptible to the lure of Fascism!

But the performances of this band not only in New York but in other cities received an unexpectedly warm reception—in the form of mass picket lines.

Good Will Tour

Still undeterred, Mussolini changed his tactics and sent over a group of Italian students on a "good will tour." Even the press, in describing the students' "sport festival" at



One of the two students, Albert W. Hamilton (ABOVE) and W. Alonzo Reynolds, on whose case the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that land grant colleges can expel students who refuse to submit to military training because of religious and conscientious objection

the Yankee Stadium, reported that "despite Mr. Kirby's statement that the visit had no political significance, a quantity of literature extolling Fascism was distributed during the games." This method of selling Fascism to America through "good will tour" students, also received a warm reception. Thousands of students gathered at City College in New York and in other cities throughout the country and demonstrated against the students invited by the college authorities. However, Mussolini seemed to have had some success with the college officials, if not with the students. For twenty-one of the demonstrating students were expelled from the City College.

International Fascist propaganda proving unsalable even with music and "good will tour" students, Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, New York City, has tried to do his part to help popularize Fascism. Returning from a trip to Italy where he interviewed Mussolini, Dr. Ryan stated publicly that he "admired the patriotism and discipline of the Italian schools," that he found "no teaching of intense nationalism," and that he felt that Fascist Italy

DO IT WITH MUSIC

By CYRIL GRAZE

WHEN HITLER visited Italy, cameramen delighted in snapping him and Mussolini, facing each other, with arms raised in Fascist salute. The Alps, dividing Germany and Italy, shrunk so to speak. Two capitalist dictators saluted each other's machine-gun, castor oil and concentration camp achievements.

To millions in Germany and Italy the visit savored of hunger and starvation. To the Fascists of each country the visit was a hopeful sign of an international solidarity of Fascism. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini had to employ subtlety, for with class division sharp and the fruits of Fascism only too visible to the oppressed people, their main purpose was to give as much blatant pomp and ceremony

to their meeting as possible to hearten their own cohorts.

For Foreign Consumption

But when international Fascism seeks to sell itself to the American masses subtlety must be used. Here, a Fascist emissary, arm raised aloft might spoil the game—"Putsy" Hanfstaengel's visit to Harvard is an example. The sweetest sort of covering on Fascism must be made use of for selling it to the people in the United States.

Hoping that time had perhaps made Americans forget the castor oil, club and gun methods he and his Black Shirts used, Mussolini took it upon himself to try to sell

has "some things which might be adopted here were they not prohibited."

What did Dr. Ryan admire so much about Italian education?

Official pronouncements by Italy's dictator stated that Fascist education must be "war-like education." This policy expressed itself recently by requiring that teachers appear in class room clad in military uniform so as to inspire military frenzy among the students, and in forcing military education on children. Newspapers expressed the latter by such headlines as ARMY IN CRADLES DRAFTED BY ITALY.

Dr. Ryan's admiration for Fascist education is understandable in the light of the recent trend in our school system.

A military organization for youngsters conducts nightly drills, with official permission, in more than twenty New York school buildings. Children, according to another member of the Board of Education, must be trained, "so that they will be willing to support the government, and if necessary to fight for it." Lessons in "patriotism" and "citizenship" are to be given to students eight years old and over, in accordance with a resolution of the New York State Legislature.

The attempts by these educators to sell Fascism where Mussolini failed, has also received a warm reception—in the form of waves of protests against Dr. Ryan's statements and by a mass delegation at an open meeting of the Board of Education. Five hundred parents, teachers and students assembled in response to a call by the *Teachers' Anti-War League*, and signified by their presence a determined opposition to the Fascist-salesmen, and to Fascism. The Fascist susceptibilities of the Board of Education was evidenced by the presence of a detail of police and plain clothesmen.

With protests against Fascism, even sweetened by music, "good will tour" students, educators' praise, making Fascist sales talks difficult indeed, more subtle methods will undoubtedly be sought for making America a "push over" for Fascism. We must be on guard against such attempts. The following item from the *New York Times* of November 2, is significant in this respect and in showing that what has been tried in New York is not an isolated case but takes in the entire country:

Vigilantes selected by the students patrolled the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles today while Dr. Ernest J. Moore, provost and vice president, issued an appeal to universities and fraternities throughout the nation to "become active helpers of the United States in its day of difficulty" with radical agitation among students. . . . The vigilantes came from the ranks of athletes—who vowed to rid the campus of radicalism "with force if necessary."

On the Alert

The set-backs given to the Fascist band and students prove that Fascism, no matter how disguised, can be exposed and beaten back. Students, teachers, however, must be constantly on the alert. Every appearance of Fascist propaganda, disguised or otherwise, imported or domestic, must be met by mobilizing mass support among the student bodies, teachers, parents and honest educators.



PAYTRIOTS

GUNS AND CASTOR OIL

" . . . anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the nervous tension of the white people of the South can easily understand why Georgia felt that the open activity of such a negro agitator (Herndon) among their negroes was an ulcerous threat which called for the most drastic object lesson to other negroes of his type."—*From Lawrence Dennis' "The Awakener"*



The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* publishes a short dictionary of terms used in Nazi publications, which have created a new language to express "the Nazi world outlook." The following are some of the terms used:

- Miracle—seizure of power by the National Socialists
- Soul—soul expresses the inner content of the race, and, obviously, race is the outer expression of the soul
- Blood—a kind of godliness, a subject of devotion
- Intellectuals—derogatory appellation for people who, because of their wickedness and emptiness, love to deliberate and argue
- Instinct—the highest determining function of man
- National Socialism—the only power which liberates science
- Blind Obedience—blind obedience



William Randolph Hearst in a letter addressed on November 26, to the managing editors of all Hearst newspapers:

"The proletariat, as defined by the dictionary, was the lowest order of citizenship in Rome. It was composed of the citizens without property of any kind; and the reason they had no property was because they had the lowest intelligence, the least industry, and the least thrift. The proletariat today is the body of citizenship least able to manage their own affairs and consequently least able to manage the nation's affairs."



"The American Legion does not want war. It wants peace. If we of the Legion were in favor of war, would we be pressing for the passage by Congress of the Universal Draft Act?"—*Ohio Legion News*



"If we are sincere and in earnest, we will round up the hoboes and unemployable, deport with decision and dispatch those who are aliens and put the rest to work under a form of military discipline. . . ."—*Dr. Virgil Jordan, President National Industrial Conference Board*



"Basically, the New Deal was an effort to save capitalism. . . ."—*Raymond Moley in "Today"*



Executing two Chinese militants, a worker and a student

Women Who Work

By JEAN LYON

ONE OF THOSE nice chivalrous gentlemen wrote a letter to the paper in which he said he'd had about enough of this "let-the-wife-take-a-job racket." The silken argument which he gave that we women should step out of our jobs and give our men the places is one of those old arguments that sounds nice. It's smooth. Especially when most of our men are unemployed.

But it doesn't work that way, and we're tired of being fooled.

It doesn't work that way because the employers won't hire men as long as they can get women cheap. It doesn't work that way because we don't all have men, and some of us have to support our families by ourselves.

Hitler Had the Bright Idea

Under the "back-to-the-home" slogan in Hitler Company what is happening? Just this: A girl with a pretty good job (a lawyer or a private secretary, for instance) is being sent off to a camp to learn all about housekeeping for thirty-six weeks—plenty long enough to turn the job over to a man. A certificate from one of these camps is required of every woman office and professional worker.

The factory workers—comprising the majority of women workers—do not come under this scheme. Their employers say to them in effect, "Of course, your place is really in the home, but if you insist on working, you can work at one-half the wages the men get, and you ought to be thankful to get anything." Most of them are. They have to eat.

Here in the United States we women are already in a pretty muddle. We are being handed a nice bed of hot coals on which we'll have to lie if we don't throw cold water on it soon. It is made of unequal wages, and heated by our lack of organization.

In the N. R. A. codes, which have been drawn up under a liberal woman secretary of labor and a president who makes a point of handing bouquets to women, there are 135 out of 533 codes which set official sanc-

tion on a lower wage rate for women than for men. In some of the codes the minimum for women is as much as 30% below that of the men. Where your son is earning \$16.00 a week you, his mother, must be satisfied with \$11.20 a week for doing the same kind of work. The theory behind this difference is that you, being a woman, want to work forty hours a week for \$11.20 just for fun. Your son, being a man, wants to work to support somebody—not that he could on \$16 a week, but he comes nearer to it than you do by \$4.80.

Who Profits By It?

These differences occur, and have the stamp of government approval on them, in such industries as the candy industry (which affects some 40,000 women), the shoe industry, the manufacturing of paper and paper products, pickle packing, razor blade manufacturing, the chewing gum industry, industries governed by the *Clothing Manufacturers Association*: the hat industry, the bedding industries; and the egg and poultry business. The women are granted, by these big hearted codes, five and ten cents an hour less than the men, for doing work that is similar, and in many cases exactly the same.

Sometimes it is suggested in these codes that the women who are paid the lower minimums should be doing work that is different from the men's work—work that is supposedly lighter. So the manufacturer puts up a little partition between the women and the men and calls the work lighter on the left side of the partition. Hattie Carnegie who makes gowns for the opening night of the opera and for the rest of the social functions of New York's chosen few, has done just this. The men on one side of the partition sew on Mrs. Whosis' gold cloth evening gown, and get \$15 a week more than the women on the other side of the partition who are sewing on Mrs. Whatsis' gold cloth evening gown.

There are two other things in the codes

which are working against women. One is the subminimum which is being allowed in certain industries for beginners or for deficient workers. Workers are reporting that women are being taken on at the learners' subminimum rates, being hired for the given length of time (which ranges from 60 days on up) and then are fired and rehired once more as learners. This has been true in certain metal polishing plants. In certain factories in the white goods industry it has been reported that with a minimum standard of \$16.50 a week, a substandard of \$13 a week is being paid to "deficient" workers. The employer is allowed to have 10% of deficient workers, which actually means that 10% of the women are simply chalked down as deficient. The learners are then paid 80% of that substandard wage—or \$10.40.

The other thing in some of the codes which works against women is the clause that allows those workers who were below the minimum in July 1929 to remain below the minimum now. And of course most of those who were below the minimum in the good old days are women or Negroes.

Let Us Give Thanks

These are the things that make Fascists happy. And if the Fascists should happen to look into the report of the New York State Department of Labor for October of this year and see that the men who make firearms, tools, and cutlery were paid an average of \$22.00 a week in New York during October, while the women were paid an average of \$14.68, they would all shout their Amen, "Heil, Hitler."

RUSSIAN FASCISTS

From a news report in the *Manchurian Month*:

"A new Russia, to be created and directed by a union of Russian Fascists in Manchoukuo, America and Japan, was the theme of an address given at the Dairen Russian Club by Mr. C. V. Rodsaevsky, general secretary of the Russian Fascist Party. He advocated an alliance between a newly created Fascist Russia and Japan, stating that Japan was the only country free from the influence of 'international Jews and Masons,' and for that reason unfriendly in the eyes of the Soviet. . . . The speaker returned last week from Tokyo, where he attended a conclave of Russian Fascists from America, Manchoukuo and Japan. Mr. V. P. Balikoff, the chief of the Russian Fascist organization in Japan, arrived here with Rodsaevsky. Messrs. A. A. Vonsiatsky and D. I. Kunle, representing the Russian Fascists in America, are also expected to arrive here soon, enroute to Harbin, which city was chosen at the Tokyo confab as the center for the All-Russia Fascist Party. There was a large audience at the local Russian Club when Mr. Rodsaevsky spoke. He elucidated the need of a decisive effort by all Fascist Russians, to confound and overthrow the Soviet. . . ."

FARM AND TRENCH

WHEN AMERICA entered the World War, upwards of a thousand Oklahoma farmers and workers organized and turned their rifles in self-defense. They took their shot guns and, forming two irregular divisions, marched against the draft agents. Meeting better equipped and organized forces, they were disarmed and defeated. The story of this American partisan army was misrepresented and sedulously suppressed by the government.

The two people's armies of Oklahoma could neither have stopped nor interrupted the War. But the tremendous lesson of these armies is that even in the absence of centralized guidance and action, even in the midst of the darkest period of War and atrocity propaganda, there were politically naive and oppressed American workers and farmers who instinctively realized the nature of the World War, and were willing to risk death fighting against it.

From Trench to Poor House

When the farmers came back from the trenches they found that the War had been profitable—for the bankers. Grains and meats skyrocketed; there was a tremendous export demand for the products of the American farm. This demand was caused by a severe food shortage in the warring countries. The farmer had earned a little larger share of the national income in 1918, but the farmer failed to get what he was entitled to. The German people were starving, but they were unable to pay for American foodstuffs. The tremendous reparations burdens which the victorious imperialist powers inflicted drove the German government into a reckless inflation which strangled foreign trade.

In a few years, European agriculture was beginning to work again and the temporarily favorable position of American farm products was destroyed. By 1921 the American farmer was getting exactly half as big a share of the national income as in 1918. He was able to buy only three-quarters as much of the things which he needed as before the War.

But if the farmer's real income took a toboggan slide, there were two things which didn't. Farming had been profitable in War-time, and the land speculators, banks and insurance companies had arranged matters so that they would take most of the profits. When money was cheap they had induced the farmer to borrow freely, and when prices touched rock-bottom they demanded that the farmer keep right on repaying his interest. Between 1910 and 1920, the farmer's mortgage indebtedness increased from 3.3 to 7.9 billion dollars. When prices crashed in 1921, the interest load on these debts remained the same as before, but it represented a vastly greater burden for the working farmer. At

By PAUL MORRIS

the same time, the land tax had been doubled during the War.

Debt Slaves

The farmer's Wartime "prosperity" was transitory. What was real and permanent was the debt enslavement of American agriculture to parasitic banking capital. The real effects of the War on the farmer were fifteen years of poverty and low prices. Fifteen years during which the farmer toiled for himself and his family, but found at the end of his toil that a handful of loan sharks were enriched, that his indebtedness increased, and that he and his family faced eviction and homelessness. Between 1929 and 1934, one farmer out of every six has been sold off his land for failure to meet taxes or interest, and in 1933, the first year of the New Deal, there were more forced sales than ever before.

Percent of Forced Farm Sales to Total Farms

YEAR	FORCED SALES
1929	1.95
1930	2.08
1931	2.61
1932	4.17
1933	5.41

Who Is Getting It?

In 1932, the average farmer got exactly \$66 net for a year's labor, and 43% of the farmers received no net income at all. The average farmer was expected to pay out 29% of his gross income in the form of tribute to the government and the banks.

Agricultural Income as % of Total Income

YEAR	PERCENT
1909	18.9
1910	18.6
1911	17.0
1912	17.4
1913	16.1
1914	16.0
1915	16.6
1916	17.1
1917	19.7
1918	20.5
1919	20.5
1920	16.8
1921	12.6
1922	12.6
1923	12.2
1924	12.2
1925	12.4
1926	10.9
1927	11.0
1928	10.5
1929	10.4
1932 (estimated)	9.5

It is therefore no wonder that the farmers are disillusioned with War. They realize today that the War brought profits to a handful of capitalist swindlers and brought misery to the masses.

This understanding must be transformed into an organized movement for struggle against War in the country. Fascist and militarist organizations are springing up like mushrooms in the West and South. They are recruiting supporters from the parasitic elements of the small town, from the 10% of rich farmers, and from the most ignorant, illiterate, and politically backward strata of the working farmers. This places before the intelligent farmers the duty of building a mass anti-War movement in the countryside on the broadest possible basis and in the shortest possible time.



Photo by Margaret Bourke-White

While millions go hungry government agents are shooting the farmers' cattle

NEWS from the FRONT

HACKENSACK, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the *Friends of New Germany* in Hackensack, the local branch of the *American League* organized a picket line outside the hall and held a mass meeting nearby. "Our picket line was the first one ever conducted in Hackensack. The entire police force of the local county was mobilized . . . the City Manager gave the police orders to break it (picket line) up. But one of our members told him he would have to arrest all of us, including a public school principal and two ministers who were on the picket line. We were finally allowed ten pickets. Between fifteen and twenty of our people were ejected from the Nazi meeting in the hall. A few were beaten and one was arrested. We conducted an open air meeting . . . across the street attended by about 500. The crowd was very enthusiastic as our speakers including reverends, a rabbi, workers, students, professionals exposed the poisonous lies and propaganda being disseminated at the Nazi meeting. A membership drive was made and many gave their names. Old FIGHTS with manifestos enclosed were distributed. At the end of the Fascist meeting, the *Friends of New Germany* retreated hastily through a rear door in the hall."

Fleet, Canada.

"I salute you! I fear that you will never know how grateful I am to you, and how much pleasure and information I derive from FIGHT. I am trusting that FIGHT will have some effect on my father who has always cherished more tolerance towards Fascism than it could justly deserve. . . . Forty per cent of the people in this district are on relief. Each family will be given fifty to a hundred dollars as their share for the coming winter and spring. . . . Some eight years ago I resolved to live within myself. I fear that I have violated the pact and against my own agreement, have almost become a militant proletarian. Of one thing I feel certain, that my entire outlook has been molded in the face of the most violent opposition."

From a letter to the Chicago section of the *League* by the Vigo County Central Labor Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., and the Indiana State Federation of Labor:

"We wish to thank the *American League Against War and Fascism* for its cooperation which resulted in one of the finest meetings the Central Labor Union has had in years. Harry Shaw made a forthright speech; what he had to say was in accord with the sentiment of organized labor in this community.

"We have heard nothing but praise for the meeting. The sentiment warrants our making a determined effort from now on to lay the foundation for this body's affiliation with the *League*. We assure you that we shall do everything possible to cooperate with you, for we realize the importance of organized labor's

joining in an anti-War, anti-Fascist program. . . .

"Our good wishes to you in your splendid work.

"Yours,

"J. C. PRECHTEL,

"Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. of L. Organizer."

A letter sent out by the *Friends of New Germany* in Union City, N. J., during the recent elections:

"It is of utmost importance that we make known to you, those who are friendly to the cause of New Germany. It is necessary that we have in high office of the Government those who are sympathetic to Der Fuhrer.

The Honorable Frederick R. Lehlbach is friendly to our cause and we are pledged to support him."

From a private letter to Winifred L. Chappell, regarding the waterfront strike in Portland, Ore.:

"It was not easy, even, to hire a special police, to police the municipal pier in Portland, the pier turned over to the employers in order 'to open the port.' And when these boys and men were ordered to patrol a certain area and shoot on sight any pickets seen there, fifty of them quit in a group. The newspapers did not tell us this, but I have it directly from a brother of one of those who quit. I heard one young fellow who had shipped in as a strike breaker, then came into the picket lines, say that he had made the change at the urging of a member of the regular police force."

Clark Island, Maine.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Please find enclosed money order for the amount of \$22.40. This is the amount that was taken up in a voluntary collection in the branches 9 and 108. We wish you every success in your fight against War and Fascism.

HILDING NELSON,

Treasurer, Paving Cutters' Union,
(A. F. of L.)



The Spanish government attacking a demonstration in Madrid

(Continued from page five)

to sign, relates Lunacharski, Lenin added in red pencil:

The Soviet of Peoples' Commissars instructs all the local Soviets to take the most decisive steps in cutting the anti-Semitic movement at its root. Those who carry on pogrom agitation are to be considered outside of the law.

Generals, princes, landowners and anti-Semites disappeared from the Russian scene and with them the *Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion*. Like other emigres from Russia, the *Protocols* wandered homelessly throughout the capitals of Europe. It was not until 1921 that they were discovered all over again. This time it was by Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent*. Our own American Nilus, having gotten tired with making the world safe for democracy, decided to make the world safe from the Jews. It was a hot and sensational scoop that Ford presented us with: A JEWISH PLOT TO DOMINATE THE WORLD—THE SECRET PROTOCOLS OF THE ELDERS OF ZION!

Faced with a court suit because of this anti-semitic propaganda, Ford suspended publication of the *Dearborn Independent* and retracted the *Protocols*.

Hitler Makes a Discovery

Again the *Protocols* became homeless. It was not until 1933 that they were discovered again. This time it was Hitler and his chief philosopher Alfred Rosenberg who discovered them.

Recently the Jewish community in Berne brought suit against Swiss Nazis who were distributing the *Protocols*. There is no doubt the *Protocols* which were the cause of so much Jewish misery and bloodshed will once more be proven forgeries. But what is going to prevent Hitler from disseminating them even if they are once more proven forgeries? After all, to repeat the words of the good Professor Nilus, when he was told that the *Protocols* were forgeries: "Christ said that wisdom came from an ass; why cannot the truth come from a forgery?"

In the meantime the *Protocols* may be bought cheaply or even gratis in the United States from William Dudley Pelley of the *Silver Shirts*; from ex-Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania (Pelley's right hand man); *The Order of '76*; *The Friends of New Germany* and from similar organizations and individuals who want a Fascist America and a Hitler dictator.



BUILDING the LEAGUE



By IDA DAILES

Administration Secretary

THE PORTLAND, Ore., Secretary writes that they have established three membership branches in various parts of the city. He says: "We arrange house meetings at the homes of interested people, and the day the meeting is to be held we send some workers out to the immediate vicinity of the home and have leaflets distributed among the neighbors, calling them to the meeting. We have had a great deal of success with this method. So much in fact that we do not have sufficient forces to keep up the work." Other localities should follow this example, for where we cannot reach people so readily through organizations, we must bring them directly into *League* branches.

An example of the extent to which workers are sacrificing to help the *League* in its work is contained in the following communication from a delegate to the *Second Congress* who, though late in sending his pledge for \$2.50 made at the *Congress*, says: "I have now been able to raise the fund which I pledged at the *Congress* in Chicago. I am stripping my home of useless articles to sell, as my home is at stake, and I will have no further use for it, because the bankers and mortgagers need our home more than we do."

Successful work in penetrating middle class organizations is being carried out by many sections of the *League*. The Secretary of the *Norma*, N. J., chapter, writes: "*The Salem County Jewish League* was formed a year ago for the purpose of 'good fellowship.' At its first meeting many of the rank and file demanded the organization take some action to fight anti-Semitism. The leadership has prevented the organization from developing any 'fire.' The officials are composed of merchants, politicians, rabbis and rich farmers. At one of its meetings we tried to bring up the question of affiliation with the *American League*, but were gagged. At the conclusion of the meeting, however, we sold 18 copies of *FIGHT* and obtained one yearly sub. Many people came to us and asked questions about the *League*. It is evident that the rank and file are interested."

The newly organized *Seattle* chapter reports: "A City Committee has been set up with twenty different organizations represented. An executive committee of nine has been chosen, three A. F. of L. delegates, Communist and "Epic" delegates, two representatives of youth anti-War organizations, a church delegate and state "Epic" representative." A campaign for repeal of the criminal syndicalism law of the state of Washington is being conducted to culminate in a mass protest meeting.

The *Cleveland* section is preparing for a city-wide conference to be held January 27th, 2 p. m., at the Hollendon Hotel. A trade union committee is being set up. Already 32 organizations have affiliated with this commit-

tee which only came into existence one month before the *Congress*, and these include locals of the *Mechanics Education Society of America*, A. F. of L., etc. This committee also issues a *Press Bulletin* of which two issues have appeared and they expect to have sufficient funds to have the January issue roto-graphed.

A *Superior*, Wis., conference is being held to establish a permanent chapter in that city, on January 7th, at the Central High School Auditorium. The chairman of the Provisional Committee is Rev. Nat Buckley of the First Methodist Church. The use of the local radio station has been secured for publicity for this conference.

The *Wisconsin State Conference* had 217 delegates, 68 of whom were from A. F. of L. Unions and ten of those from Central Trades Councils. Five official Socialist Party delegates participated. Altogether, 29 Socialist Party members were present and signed a resolution urging the S. P. National Executive Committee to affiliate with the *American League*. Altogether, over 78,000 persons were represented.

A very successful conference to broaden the *New York* chapter was held in New York on November 24th at which 537 delegates representing 385 organizations pledged their wholehearted support in carrying out the decisions of the *Second Congress*. The Conference set itself some very definite tasks in connection with the Nye investigation, the action against the Fascist terror in Spain, and in support of the movement for the *status quo* in the Saar. A demonstration was held before the Spanish consulate in New York, December 8th, when hundreds of people marched with placards and banners demanding the immediate release of all anti-Fascist prisoners in Spain. A large mass meeting on the issue of the Saar will be held early in January.

At a meeting in *Peoria*, Ill., to set up a local organization to fight War and Fascism, the secretary reports the following incidents: "We were prevented from carrying out any real business by a small but unexpected opposition within the gathering. Eight Legionnaires and a member of the *Ku Klux Klan* sat in a body near the speaker, voicing their hostility at every opportunity. Only by the very tactful handling of the situation by the chairman was disorder prevented. Our suspicion that they had come to break up the meeting was verified when the chairman, upon leaving the meeting, was approached by a newspaper reporter with the question: 'What about the riot? Tell me what happened.' 'Riot? I don't know about any riot.' 'That's funny,' said the reporter. 'We had information from the police station that there would be a riot at the Y. M. C. A. tonight.'"

YOUTH SPARKS

DELEGATES to the *International Student Congress Against War and Fascism* to be held in Lyons, France, at the end of December are assured at Howard University, University of North Carolina, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Columbia, California, and one representing the *Student League for Industrial Democracy*.

At Howard and North Carolina, the delegates have been endorsed by the entire Student Council so they go as representatives not of a small club but of the entire student body.

These delegates will represent the powerful student anti-War movement that has developed since the formation of the *Youth Section*. Several of them were elected at college conferences held on Armistice Day. At Worcester, Mass., Baltimore, North Carolina very successful conferences voted affiliation to the *Youth Section*.

The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court rejecting the appeal of Hamilton and Reynolds on their objection to R. O. T. C. at California emphasizes the importance of the *International Congress*. When the leading judiciary body even refuses to recognize the much vaunted religious freedom of individuals in this country as grounds for objecting to military training, it certainly points to a serious situation. Incidentally, Al Hamilton is a member of our Youth National Committee.

Petitions on the *Civilian Corps* drive undertaken by the *Youth Section* are now in the hands of our committees. By January 15 they should all be filled out and back in the National Office so that a delegation may take them to Washington.

The first chapter to go into action on this fight against the attempt to militarize the Camps is New York. A demonstration was held in front of the *Daily News* building, a delegation sent to visit the editor, protests are being sent from every settlement house connected with the anti-War movement. The *Daily News* has been carrying on a vicious campaign in favor of militarization of the camps.

Philadelphia is now at work preparing for a large youth conference in February. From Flint, Michigan comes the following: "We have organized a Flint Youth League, composed of students and young workers." From Van Etten, New York—"We, a group of youth in this section, are interested in beginning anti-War and anti-Fascist work here." Van Etten has figured in the news a number of times in the last few years when the *Klu Klux Klan* attacked and smashed up radical childrens camps.

Chicago has drawn up a very detailed plan of work for the first next two months. This includes the affiliation of a minimum of 71 local organizations, organization of study courses at the dealing settlement houses, sale of *FIGHT* in neighborhoods and certain important factories and several affairs to guarantee the financial base for effective work.

—J. L.

Announcement



☪ CARRYING out the decision made at the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, the American League has initiated an extensive publications program to further deepen and strengthen the propaganda machine in the struggle against War and Fascism.

☪ PAMPHLETS. The present plan calls for one new pamphlet a month. The first pamphlet, "Fighting To Live," by Dr. Harry F. Ward, is now available. The second pamphlet, on armaments, by Seymour Waldman, will be ready on January, the third. These pamphlets made up attractively with an illustrated cover are sold at 5 cents a copy. In lots of 10 copies or more they can be had at considerable reduction. Send your orders in now.

☪ FACTS AND FIGURES. A semi-monthly mimeographed bulletin is issued on the first and fifteenth of every month. This bulletin of statistics and facts is intended mainly for the press (it now goes to about 400 newspapers and magazines) as well as for speakers and organizations. Supporting Members and Donors receive this information bulletin as part of their membership. You can subscribe to it at the rate of \$1.00 a year.

☪ FIGHT. The official illustrated monthly magazine of the American League goes into thousands of homes, factories, offices, rooming houses, schools, CCC barracks, churches, farms, clubs, trade unions. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Single copies 5 cents. Organizations and individuals can get the magazine in bundle orders of 10 copies or more at 3 cents per copy, postpaid.

American League Against War and Fascism

112 East 19th Street

Room 605

New York, N. Y.