



Days in Civilian Military Training Camps (C.M.T.C.), learning the "art" of firing the point artillery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Militarism in Education

By DR. GEORGE A. COE

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THE MILITARISTS in Congress, not being able to impose universal service upon our young men—not able as yet to manage to insert into the National Defense Act of 1916 and 1920 provision for the training of civilians in Reserve Officers Training Corps and in Citizens Military Training Camps. These are entering widespread small villages, other, free hundred twenty-six colleges and universities, and 102 secondary schools have full-fledged R. O. T. C. units. There are eighty-six newly organized institutions to make a grand total of 230. The number of students who are here preparing to slaughter and be slaughtered is 147,399. The last grant college, which always have given military training are included in this total. To it should be added the 15,000 young men in the C. M. T. C. A rather impressive number of "trainees" for a country that has no warlike purposes.

Theoretically, the purpose of this training of civilians is to provide officers for the Reserve Army so that we may be "prepared" when the day comes. But the hundred and more high school squads furnish for such officers, the C. M. T. C.'s practically none, and the colleges only a few. Yet these "training" agencies, particularly the R. O. T. C., are the "apple of the eye" of the Army. Why? Because militarizing the mind of young America is fully as important for War-makers as having officers ready to assume command.

The Cost

It is for this reason only that the history of this national scandal can be fully understood. The waste of money, inefficiency, and wastefulness of the system have been proved before congressional committees and before the House itself; but the whole force of the military lobby is massed in favor of renewing and increasing the appropriations. During the last session funds were sought for an enormous in-

crease in the number of corps. What the system costs is never made public, for the direct appropriation tells only a fragment of the story. In addition, civilian training employs over 1,000 officers, besides over 2,000 horses and mules. Add to this the material and equipment that are provided out of the regular War Department stocks, and the steady summer cruises for students in naval units, and the whole makes a tidy sum. In 1923 a computation was made of the cost of the R. O. T. C. alone. The figure was \$10,000,000. What it is in one year only guess. The cost of the Civilian Military Training Camps is more than five million dollars annually.

In 91 colleges and 28 civil secondary schools the training is compulsory for all able-bodied male students. For many years the last grant colleges assumed that the Merrill Act, which obligated them to provide military training, obligated them also to make this training compulsory. But the Wisconsin legislature in 1922 made the training in the state university elective, and subsequently both the Department of the Interior and the Attorney General rendered opinions that refused the latter assumption. Last June another last grant institution—the University of Minnesota—abolished compulsory military training. Early in the R. O. T. C. case, however, a claim was made that military drill is good education even regardless of military end—good physical education, and good character education. But the physical-education experts unhesitatingly said "No"; experts in secondary education denied that drill has any proper place among high school boys, and educators again and again shattered the character-education fallacy. They came an educational bench. Nearly 250 educators from all over the country—many of them professors of education in colleges and normal schools, or presidents and deans—petitioned Congress to take the federal government entirely out of the business of general education as a physical culture and character training. These, under our constitutional system, fall to the states, not to the federal power—so said the

educators, and no one has even attempted to refute them.

Students Resist

As far as argument is concerned, the War Department has been whipped "horse, foot, and dragon." But in peace, as in War, the final reliance of the Department is upon force, not reason. Its influence has been against open discussion and for compulsion. Even now it is intervening in a case that is to come before the Supreme Court of the United States. For students in many parts of the country have sought exemption from drill, and here and there by refusing to drill they have laid the ground for legal contests. At the State University of Maryland, Santa Cole and Wayne Lewis were suspended. Cole secured a mandamus commanding that he be reinstated. The State Court of Appeals reversed the mandamus, and the Federal Supreme Court refused to take jurisdiction. Then young Reynolds and Hamilton of the University of California at Los Angeles provided another case—this time one of which the Federal Supreme Court has already taken preliminary cognizance with a prospect that it will be argued in October. The War Department intervenes as a "friend of the court." The last local struggle up to date—but not the least, for others are coming, is one in which thirty-one students at the State University of Ohio stood up against drilling. Some of them were exempted, some awarded their conscience with drilling, but more than half of them stood their ground.

The Motive

Under the surface of the War Department policy, but not far under, is an economic motive—that of protecting American wealth and the system that has placed it in great hands. This is a strong statement, but anyone who cares to verify it can do so by referring to Training Manual No. 208-23, entitled CITIZENSHIP, a document prepared under the direction of the War Department for use in the R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C., and published by the Government Printing Office. The report of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism recently held in Paris described the huge War prepara-

Chicago Packing House

By MARTHA LEVANS

At the recent International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism held in Paris, the writer of this article, a young Chicago packing-house worker, was one of the forty delegates representing the U.S.A.—Europe.

WORK in one of the largest packing houses in the country. My work is packing sliced bacon. I have been working for the company for five years, and during these years many changes in methods used and in the type of worker employed have taken place here. But what interests me most is that the new machines, so simple and so perfect, has made it possible for the government when War comes to send every single able-bodied man to the front. The women will be able to do all the work here.

Let me tell you, for example, what has happened in my shop. First, the new machines came in. These machines took the place of large numbers of the men, who were dropped from the pay roll. But more than that, the machines also made the work so light that all kinds of women workers could be substituted. So even those few remaining men were discharged and their wives hired in their place as one third of the pay. So the men folk stayed at home, while their wives worked all day trying to support their families on one third the wages they had supported them on before.

Speed Up
The women operators, too, don't seem to work like human beings. They are turned into machines themselves. Measurably they are being driven faster and faster for the machines are being sped up constantly. If we slow up a second the boss comes over and hawks us out for loafing on the job. Then the big boss comes around and complains that the packages of bacon aren't speeded correctly. But they'll never take into consideration the terrific pressure we work under.

Cheap Bacon for Soldiers
Most of the time we pack the best grade of bacon, but during the War between Japan and China our department received a rush order for 30,000 pounds of the cheapest grade. To fill this order more than two hundred girls were hired, but only twenty extra men had to be taken in to handle the shipping. So you can see from this example that the bosses can put practically all the men into the trenches to fight their War for them.

For several months now various shops are working three shifts a day on government orders, almost all of them being War supplies. This shows what an important part the stock yards will play when War comes. But it also proves what a great power the women workers will have if they organize to fight against War at home.

The report of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism recently held in Paris described the huge War prepara-

tion in every nation on a training day and night, army supplies in vast quantities are being stored in warehouses, the shipyards are working feverishly to build more and bigger battleships. The report said at the present Chicago seemed to awaken many pacifist organizations that did not realize how immense the preparation for War were.

One organization at the Congress asked why we should protest against Fascism. It was then told what Fascism really meant. That the thugs and machine-guns used by the bosses to fight the workers and break their strikes were just like those used by Hitler or Mussolini. Women delegates from Japan, Germany, Italy where the forces of Fascism are strongest, told of similar acts of terrorism.



For the emancipation of women. The International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, meeting in Paris—in delegates came from the U.S.A.

GERMANY AND JAPAN

By CHARLES B. STRAUSS

Situated between the East and the West, Soviet Russia neither looks more favorably on the expansion of Germany, nor does she look more favorably on the expansion of Japan. If the Western storm is war, and especially more ready to burst, her Russian friends are more likely to be called "traitors" in the New York Times.

ECONOMIC SPACE has not expanded in its proportion to national development. Such is the German capitalist's opinion of the situation as their problems. Von Papen, the emperor, while factories and fields curtail their production and the necessities of life become increasingly unavailable to the masses, the Hitler-fascists, according to the platform to explain that there are but three alternatives left in these dark days: Reduction of living standards, replacement of machinery by hand, and War for expansion.

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WHITE-COLLAR MAN

By MURRAY GOWDIN

The writer of this article is a contributor to various national publications including the "North American Review," "Saturday Review," "American Mercury," "New Republic," etc. He is not surprised to learn from the German press that the Nazis regard Japan as their ally in the realization of the great plan: World War against the Soviet Union, so there is nothing unexpected in Vice Admiral Mitsui's speech in Berlin when he declared that "we Japanese are watching developments in Germany with great sympathy and joy because our drivings are very similar to the strivings of the Nazis." For in addition to their openly Fascist character, have not Germany and Japan chosen the same path of World War and Fascism. The older employees know what War means in the workers, but the younger ones must be taught. For they must march shoulder to shoulder in a united struggle against War and Fascism.

Thus one can find a real basis of sympathy between these two beliefless, who incidentally possess no colonies where they compete with each other for markets. In the arena of international diplomacy their collaborators to destroy any chance of ending War. While Soviet Russia shows up their withdrawal from the League by making overtures towards it, she goes further in establishing her desire for peace by again and again proposing non-aggression pacts which Germany and Japan consistently reject.

The Mailed Fist in China
Undoubtedly they stand to China, too, where the Nazi General Seeck's repeated visits to China in his capacity as military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek are made with the connivance of Japan. The fact that Chiang Kai-shek is engaged in combating Chinese workers and peasants and has never opposed Japan must be coupled with the news, disclosed by Dr. Tyler Timms in Current History that the Japanese agree to meet with the Chinese in a conciliatory spirit. Such reports are interpreted as indicating Japan's desire to disengage herself towards Russia further north.

This is significant not only as an additional indication of Japan's familiar plan against Soviet Russia, but also because it shows two mutually aggressive capitalist governments being forced together by their common antagonism toward a workers' and farmers' republic, antagonism which Hitler makes peculiarly his own. The Japanese can plan to take the last vestige of autonomy from the Chinese capitalist government, but they drop this plan on realizing that the completion of China's nationalization would stand far more strongly in the path of their imperialism. And so it would, for you can at least bargain and compromise with another capitalist government, but every worker's republic reverses the entire imperialist field in its sweep towards the goal of peace.

A Natural Alliance
Taking all these factors into account, it is any wonder that Germany and Japan, the two Fascist countries of the world which have the most to gain from the destruction of the workers' lands, today stand side by side in their campaign of aggression?

The Enemy on the East
Meanwhile, the Fascist party at the other end of the Soviets musters the same gross arguments and plans, for it, too, is acted upon

WHITE-COLLAR MAN

By MURRAY GOWDIN

Not a few of the men in my company made a point of avoiding discussion of the events leading up to November 11, 1918, and some of them I know well became irritated and embarrassed at mention of the advertised objects of the Wilson crusade for Democracy. When Peckham visited the post most of our outfit kept to barracks. About the only enthusiasm I heard expressed during the last three months came from a Camp Made replacement infantryman, who wished he had been sent to Ankerburg in one of those tubercular. So, undoubtedly, did the Polar Bear infantry brigade, members of which had been bombarding the English-language newspapers with boasts of protest at having to duck shells in the Arctic, where they saw no reason for fighting.

And Then Came the Crisis
Since the depression started I have treated another quite a lot in pursuit of subsistence and have come into contact with many white-collar men who had been lured into a state of collapse during the decade preceding 1929. And while I am aware that the white-collar man, existing as he does in that fuzzy social zone between and between downright exploit and downright exploited, is the flightiest, thickest and biggest marker for catchwords in the world, I am at the same time convinced that the average intensity of enthusiasm for War service among white-collar men in general is taking 100 as par, is indicated by the Figure 123.

Consider these facts:
American chemical industry to see to it that two billion dollars' worth of chemical works of the United States of Newhouse, Allied Chemical, Carbide and Carbydo is to be run by American hands. Consider these facts:
Despite its huge exports, in 1933, there were \$62,000,000 making customer of base material—there is an end.

On a recent visit to Cowick of the Imperial "concluded a remarkable" with Japanese ratings, sophisticated "line." About the same time of the \$40,000,000 attending to expansion in South America, the Post's in Australia and South Africa (the planes and industries of the de Beers mining in Japan, openly as a minimum, the year 1933 expansion in chemical increased output by the

I remember the first-wave boys of 1917-18, full of bile and pepper, waiting to go. Then there were the majority, waiting for conscription, plenty of them were cheerful and willing, and they held back for conscription because they had responsibilities they did not feel justified in relinquishing unless severely demanded, and because they felt, and said, the draft was a fair and square method of filling the ranks. But today's white-collar men, except, per-

CHEM

haps, the one in twenty—repudiate the idea of conscription, a deep desire to serve. They ponder as to whether or not they would be as well off as they were before the war. They are not without enough of their own knowledge and mental strength to struggle to keep their heads above water because of the loss of their work. Perhaps the first doubt is because of a doubt that the problem of hunger is not a thing that can be solved. Finally, any one who suggests they would

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W HO SAYS WAR is good, including French savant "General" N. of the B. Bacteriology, "War as chemistry—what is the really stable," quoting his, whose Air Service was really by all civilians have that only soldiers are involved in War.

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hops, the one in twenty—the inevitable strategy—seems to have abandoned, almost unconsciously, a deep, decided distrust of war service. They ponder and ask what the hell is in it for them—a most significant query; it was almost unthought-of in 1917-18. Many of these lower and middle families who have had to struggle to keep alive in the best of times because of the loss of their fathers through the war. Perhaps the logic of their reaction includes a doubt that a nation which attacks the problem of hunger by destroying food is worth fighting for; I don't know. But they are awakened. Finally, and significantly again, they suggest they would take arms to defend

their homes—to resist foreign invasion. That is as far as they will reluctantly go. Foreign (i. e., imperialist) service is something they have been indubitably against. This is to say that "my country," which once meant the country of Rockefeller and Morgan, has struck to a patch of fabled earth and a few relatives. The thrill of adventure, which seduced to service in 1917-18, has departed from prospective service in 1934. Hereinafter is out. What is left is a picture of barren desolation and misery, of pitiless wounds and death. This picture shall distrust of war service, the disbelief in military service, can, to a measure, be turned into militant hatred of imperialist war.

CHEMISTRY and WAR

By HAROLD WARD
Contributing Editor, "Living Age"

WHO SAYS War today says Chemistry. Some, including William Stand, the French savant A. Tzellar, and the "General X" of the Berlin Division, will add Bacteriology. "War as a branch of applied chemistry—that is the situation today, unemotionally stated," quoting Miss Eivira K. Frank, whose *Air Warfare and the Airman* should be read by all civilians who still naively believe that only soldiers and sailors are directly involved in War.

thus recorded: *Sambazon Fertilizer Co.*, *Blount's Nitrogen*, *Dayco Bone A*, *Mitsui Infiltrate*, *High Pressure Industry Co.*, will be ready by 1935 to produce 150,000 tons annually of so-called "industrial chemicals."

In Manchukuo, that geographic name of Japanese imperialism, the *Hochow Chemical Industry Co.*, is in process of formation; its first year's production of ammonium sulphate will be of the order of 200,000 tons.

Consider these facts:
During the first quarter of this century the American chemical industry developed from next to zero to a production valued at more than two billion dollars. Today, according to one authority, the output of the three major chemical works of the United States (*du Pont de Nemours, Allied Chemical & Dyn. Union* (Corken & Carlsberg) is double that of the German Parbenindustrie colossus, or of Britain's gigantic Imperial Chemical Industries.

U. S. in Lead
Despite its huge capacity, the United States imported, in 1923, chemicals to the value of \$27,000,000, making it the world's largest customer of raw materials for whose "production" use there is an indefinitely decreasing need.
On a recent visit to Japan, Sir Harry McGeown, of the *Imperial Chemistry Industries*, "concluded a reasonable regional arrangement" with Japanese producers of synthetic nitrogen, cynematically known as a "fertilizer." About the same time other representatives of the 140,000,000 I. C. T. network were attending to expanding activities of subsidiaries in South America (affiliated with the *du Pont's*) in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa (some of the *African Explorers and Industries, Ltd.*, affiliated with the *du Pont's* mining interest).

In Japan, openly as a result of the boom in munitions, the year 1933 witnessed remarkable expansion in chemical production facilities. Increased outputs by the amounts indicated are:

FOR A BUMPER CROP



Drawing by Walter Quist

In Japan, openly as a result of the boom in munitions, the year 1933 witnessed remarkable expansion in chemical production facilities. Increased outputs by the amounts indicated are:

stant War production is possible for the following:

All the acid-producing plants: acetic, borax, citric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric, tartaric.

All the alkalis factories: amyl, methyl glycerates, methyl acetates, acetate of lime, ammonium, chlorine, bisulphites, hydrogen cyanide, hypochlorite.

The various: arsenate, carbidic, chloridic, phosphatic, copper compounds, cyanides, ferrocyanides, iodates, magnesium, sodium, sulphides and sulphates.

And this list merely scratches the surface. Any chemist will tell you that some of the most lethal "poisons" known (chlorine, for example) result from carefully specified treatment of substances either harmless in themselves or harmful under very restricted conditions. In some cases a violent gas or liquid reconstituted a minor "stage" in a chemical reaction designed for equally beneficent purposes.

That is one reason why chemical warfare can develop with such speed, in such unexpected directions, and with so terrible an effect upon both mind and body. J. E. Zanetti, a Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Reserve of the United States Army, has stated, in his reply to a questionnaire on the abolition of lethal and other gases (1925): "The extreme facility with which these [chemical] factories can be transferred almost overnight into factories for chemical warfare material introduces an element of fear and distrust towards a chemically powerful neighbor that one could hardly understand by those familiar with the possibilities of chemical warfare."

As for "protection" against gas raids from the air on civilian populations, we have the recent experience of England, France and the United States to confirm the statement of another American authority, Colonel Fred H. Wagner, of the U. S. Ordnance Reserve, that "in consideration of all the possibilities present, it is not really to be understood by those familiar with the possibilities of chemical warfare."

Those readers who protest against the tendency to exaggerate the military aspects of chemical production, pointing to the obvious peace-time nature of many processes and products, would do well to realize the swift convertibility of, even the most "innocent" plants in War use. Of the thousands of factories scattered throughout the world, many of them working overtime and under close governmental supervision, not to say sabotage, in-

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THE RETREAT

By EGON ERWIN KISCH "PARADISE AMERICA"

This chapter from the War-diary, "Write That Down, Kisch!" is translated from the German by Margaret Levent.

A QUARTER of three in the morning we formed the left wing. Lieutenant Nims shouted to us:

"The Pflersbach will go now!"

We had to run to get word to all the corps commanders that the order had gone out.

"The Pflersbach Division is to retreat from the creekward now!"

It was easy to give such an order, but difficult to carry it out in the almost impenetrable darkness, in the midst of the terrific din and confusion, for other regiments and companies had mixed with our line. We had to make sure that none of the comrades was left be-

hind, so I ran from one dugout to another to spread the order and to ask for the corps commanders. I had succeeded in notifying only two when I saw that the retreat was fully under way.

We could hear a cry made of a thousand different voices, a single cry from a thousand throats, coarsely bawling, tearing savagely at us. Just as we had anticipated, when we received the order to retreat, the ferry crossing was a scene of wild chaos. The sound of turmoil grew louder as we approached. The ferry landing could be identified by the milling throng of human beings on or near it. The glare and our own fear handicapped us. Slowly, as the crowd melted on, we began to see more clearly in the dim moonlight.

Some of the men threw their knapsacks and

guns down on the sand, sat on the ground and harrumphed behind their shoes. Most of them were standing shoulder-deep in water with their full equipment, so that they could catch hold of the boat even before it reached the shore. In an effort to attract the attention of the pilots they howled like beasts and waved their arms frantically, calling the men beside them who made still wilder gestures in the hope of getting attention.

Others attempted to wade right through the river. Their lives advanced in closed formation, the men in water up in their necks. I joined them and pushed my way from the rear. My gun got in my way when I tried to keep my balance with my hands, so I slung it over my shoulder. We were continually stepping on knapsacks and guns. In the middle of the

river we had to halt for some of our comrades were coming back. They could go no farther; the water was too deep, the current too swift.

All at once the yelling of the masses of men became one single cry:

"The boats have already reached the shore!"

On every side the same thing was happening. Drowning men, screaming, gasping, choking, stretching their hands out of the water, tried to pull themselves above the surface to grasp at anything. Here and there feet protruded from the water. A few men who could not swim clung to those who could. These latter tried to shove them off by falling about with their arms. Soon swimmers and non-swimmers sank below the surface. Whenever anyone near us lost his footing we grasped him and pulled him towards us, for we were still able

to keep in line. I saved two this way. The first ran straight back to the shore. The second swam for a little while, then sank.

We could feel a concerted movement toward the right. Three boats were coming toward us. Carried on the rush of men I, too, hurried in that direction, though it could hardly be called hurrying for the water was shoulder deep and in many places up to one's mouth.

The boat I reached had been held for some distance from the bank and now lay parallel to the shore. While everyone struggled with renewed desperation, trying to swing himself up onto the boat, I made my way to the farther side that lay nearer the Austrian shore, and grasped hold of the side of the boat. It was already full to capacity. Men were shouting:

"Push off, No one else aboard!"

AUTHOR OF "PARADISE AMERICA"

I begged a man who had helped me in the water to take my hand, but he, already in the boat, would not come to my aid. My former neighbor in the water, who had me to thank for his life, would help me not at all.

In the meantime, the sides of the boat had been grasped by more than sixty departing hands.

"We cannot steer with these men hanging on!" cried the pilot. This was the signal for an attack by those who were on board. They pounded the fingers of the men who were clinging to the edge with the belts of their guns, or beat them with their feet until the clutching hands relaxed their hold. Then the arms fell back into the water. Men gurgled, rose to the surface, many of them two or three times, and sank again.

DEATH FOR SALE

By SLATER BROWN

This is the first of a series of sketches on famous munitions makers. The second will appear in the November FIGHT.

SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF, ex Zacharias Bahlow Zaharoff, whose name goes up wherever munitions makers are mentioned or War threatens, is not half so mysterious a personage as the papers love to describe him. He is no more a "Man of Mystery" than half a dozen other munitions makers or sellers. The only difference between them is that Sir Basil is far more adept than any of his competitors in the shadow underworld of international intrigue.

At least that is what one was led to believe by various fragments of testimony before the big munition boys ganged up and squelched the Senate Munitions Investigation.

For fifty years, Sir Basil has been peddling instruments of death. For fifty years, at the slightest rumbling of War, he has gone scurrying from one nation to another, order book in one hand and bribe in the other. His line of guns, shrapnel, shells, etc. have always been first class, up to the minute in style and guaranteed to blast your enemies to bits. Anyone

could have them for the price, for Sir Basil likes all good munition men draws no line between nations. In fact he claims citizenship in four different countries and can talk up his goods fluently in ten languages, including Swedish.

A Good Beginning

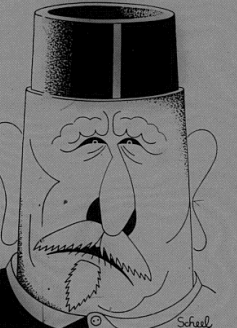
Though for some reason he denies his lowly origin and is always eager to cast the glamour of romance about his birth, Sir Basil is pure Greek, having been born in Anafolia in 1849. His career did not begin auspiciously. Having been befriended by a wealthy uncle in Greece who took him into partnership, Sir Basil one day dipped rather heavily into the till and departed the same day for England, presumably for his health. However, under the careful orders of his uncle, he was arrested there and spent the larger part of a year cooling his heels in Old Bailey. He was finally brought to trial and discharged on a technicality.

Sir Basil has not been burnt again. Soon after his release he entered into partnership with a Swede who had developed a per-die-gun that could rub off more men rapidly than any gun previously invented. Sir Basil scurried about Europe, order book in hand,

SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF

Imperialist Dealer in Munitions and Mass Murder

Drawn by Theodore Sheel



The company prospered and Sir Basil's fame as a super-salesman of super-armaments spread. Munich, whose munition-works was dominating the generals of Europe with greater visions of mass slaughter, heard of Basil's triumphs. They jotted books at once and opened their shops to sell this new instrument of terror which would "make War so terrible that no nation would dare enter upon one."

Capitalism's Right Hand Man

Under the wizardry of his salesmanship and the insatiable demand of capitalist nations for new weapons to extend their imperialist desires, Sir Basil became one of the richest men in Europe. But it was the World War, the War for which Zaharoff had awaited all his life so impatiently, that made him one of the richest men in the world.

When it began Zaharoff controlled practically all the great munitions works in Europe—Vickers, Barmouth, Whitehead (in France), Le Nickel, and several Russian enterprises. At once these great factories began pouring out munitions, guns, airplanes. The company of Vickers alone during the War did a seven billion dollar turnover. In his role as supplier of munitions to the Allies he became an im-

possible that he was consulted before any great allied drive was launched. Nations fell over themselves to do his honor. Consequently, himself, referred to him as the "Cliché Power of Europe." And when peace was finally declared, leaving its millions upon millions of mangled and dead, Sir Basil calmly retired to his chateau to count up the fortune which capitalism and imperialism had paid him as a tribute. What his fortune is no one knows, but it cost \$100,000,000 to kill a man during the great War and Sir Basil was on the big end of the cut.

Decoy and Powerful

He is an old man now and the hatred, suspicion, distrust on which he fattened, persists in his grating face, expresses itself in his private life. He lives alone, except for an old valet to whom he gives orders, merely by snapping his fingers. Two doctors are in constant attendance upon him, one sitting at his bedside all night long while he sleeps. He is distrustful of strangers, even of his old friends. He fears someone may poison him. The old man, the old merchant in slaughter, is afraid of death, death which made him one of the most powerful men in all Europe.

Louis F. during the the deport (two in effe employees had refused under the law was workers of not quite formula rule "Communism" France cency and ruin drag

THE CAMPUS DIVIDES

By JAMES A. WECHSLER Editor, "Columbia Daily Spectator"

THIS WILL be a year of conflict and decision for the American student. The turbulent currents unleashed on a national scale during the summer months will be vividly reflected on every campus. In those hours, when a deep-seated alignment of forces is taking place, the undergraduate body swiftly divides.

On the day of the memorable student strike against War, hundreds of Harvard men pledged their fealty to Adolf Hitler. Several weeks later, the Harvard Crimson, student newspaper, strenuously advocated the presentation of an honorary degree to Herr Hofstadter, Hitler's minister to America. On one side—25,000 firmly aligned against imperial War; on the other—those devotees of Nazism, of the creed of War and economic exploitation.

In California, while hundreds of students were rallying to the courageous strike of the longshoremen, while the National Student League was organizing support for the strike struggle, another section of the student body was accepting the bribes of the industrialists. It walked, it joined the legions of terror, the "vigilantes," it enlisted in the ranks of American Fascism. Shortly after these events, a California student newspaper advocated the formation of "vigilante" groups on the campus to drive the National Student League from the state.

These are two widely separated instances, but they are far from unique. They are indicative of the brewing warfare between those students prepared to smash the reactionary machines erected by bankers and industrialists and those who have aligned themselves with it. This emergence of Fascism as a critical, immediate issue constitutes a serious challenge to the thousands of students who are genuinely perplexed and disturbed by the most modern portraits of what Americanism really means.

No Time to Lose

We must capitalize here and now. We must expose the economic base and the fantastic demagoguery of Fascism. We must win over those who are confused and bewildered and indecisive.

And that is the relationship which we must preserve at once—the position of those Boards of Trustees behind the rising Fascist student groups. These Boards are composed in general of bankers and industrialists who have bought their way into the educational system, whose interests dominate what we are taught and that remains hidden. They are the supreme rulers of the University; their administrative efforts done at their command; exploitation, academic rigidity, terror against militant student leaders are their methods.

These financial overlords of education are



Police spraying gas at Cork, Ireland, on 1,000 assembled farmers demonstrating against a tax sale of farm stock. One farmer was killed and 150 injured.

wise. We must smash the illusions of academic impartiality, of the ultimate fairness of the administration, of the "non-political" nature of culture and education."

The Board of Trustees, with its state in impenetrable efforts to capitalize race prejudice and to crystallize the confusion and desperation of unemployment into Fascism.

CHEMISTRY

(Continued from page seven)

ment, is some almost impossible to establish a thoroughly dependable defense against a gas attack from the sky. . . .

A Way Out

"Almost" impossible the qualification is significant, though not from the essentially militaristic angle which conditions Colonel Wagner, Chemical, and all other warfare, will become impossible when, and if, all those who make, transport and operate "means of destruction" refuse any longer to do so. There is no power on earth that could resist for so much as one week the relentless force of man-made destruction directed by and in the sole interests of plain human beings who wish to control their destinies, to the ends of peace, security and social progress.

We who are opposed to War, who are determined to stop the spread of Fascism in America, who are conscious that we must fight for our heads and better in this decadent social structure, must not as our primary task the destruction of these Fascist organizations else they will wipe us out. That is no over-ambition. At every university the financial powers are growing stronger, planning against the advanced sections of the student body. They will not invite us in to talk to them. Our weapons are demonstrations, strikes, education, mass action in every form. The mobilization of every honest, aware element for united action against Fascism.

"Hermann Goering, Premier of Prussia, declared today that those who wish 'top' in the plankton are do-wards and out intentioned persons and we shall beat them a blow of the fist. Let—V. Y. Evening Post."

"Even if the Brooklyn robber gang seems to have vanished into thin air with \$427,000 in cash, it is still permissible to question whether it was a 'perfect' crime. The raid on the armored car was successful, but was it not?"—New York Times."

THE COPPER MINER

By BINA FLYNN

OUT OF the Southwest comes a new note in the mounting march of War Fascism. Under the amazingly halfhearted efforts of the United White Americans, the miners of the desert land in making determined efforts to capitalize race prejudice and to crystallize the confusion and desperation of unemployment into Fascism.

The United White Americans in a secret order, organized on the 26th day of October, 1933, in the city of Tucson, Arizona. The order claims a membership of three thousand in the state of Arizona. In conjunction with the order there is an auxiliary for United White American ladies. These white Americans have dedicated themselves to the following proposition:

"As we believe certain changes have grown up in the employment of labor in the United States and that a limited amount of discrimination which affects White Americans has been and is being made with reference to employment and we believe that such changes can and will be remedied by this organization through the concerted efforts of its membership by the use of the elective franchise.

Divide and Rule To qualify for membership one "must be of the white race and have an affiliation with any race of people not eligible to membership in this organization. The following persons shall not be eligible to membership in this order. Filipinos, Mexicans, Chinese and Japanese, and such other persons that from time to time, in the judgment of the majority of the membership may be excluded. . . .

In the state of Arizona, close to the Mexican border, the fall blast of the United White Americans from Salt upon the Mexican worker. While a great many of the Mexican people are naturalized American citizens and practically all of the young people are native born Americans, according to the Fascist standards of this model 1934 Americanism, the Mexican can never be either white or American.

Behind all this, as can generally be discovered behind all prejudice and bigotry, looms an economic situation of long standing. Arizona is a copper-mining state. While there is some cotton growing and citrus farming in the irrigated sections, copper mining dominates and makes the economy "whole" go round. With the advent of the War in Europe, the copper mines of Arizona were running full blast. Copper was needed for munitions. Copper was needed for War. The copper-mining industrialists could not get it out of the hills of Arizona fast enough, or pile mountains of waste called tailings, that when in the copper town, would, to keep up with demand.

A Strike Against War In 1917, the world's production of copper had reached its highest peak. The price of American copper during the period 1916 to 1918 averaged 24.0 cents a pound. About this

time a great copper-miners' strike took place in the industry. A manifesto was issued by the strikers of the Southwest which stated "Not a pound of copper for War!" Gunmen and seals were imported into Arizona by the transland, particularly from Tom Green County in Texas. The deportation of striking miners sent of Bisbee, Arizona, into the desert took the body of Frank Little an I.W. W. was a battle royal while it lasted. President Wilson sent a mediator into Arizona, the leaders went to jail and the War marched on.

Since the strike a search has been made with suspicion by the old hard-rock miner of Arizona. Bisbee will never live down the "dastardly" deportation of her own miners and the mining companies, learning a lesson from the strike, decided to change their labor tactics.

Which will lead plans the mining companies' secret changing the personnel of their workers from white Americans to Mexican labor. In this they hoped to find relief from labor trouble, so-called high standards and find the opportunity to lower labor costs. So into the mining camps of Arizona the big companies brought labor from Mexico, first placing the Mexican workers on top and then gradually and skillfully phasing them underfoot. Neither the Mexican worker nor the American worker was aware of the deliberate plan of the mining industrialists.

In 1931 the copper mines of Arizona closed. The price of copper dropped to 35 cents a pound. Poverty and misery had been the lot of the copper miner—Mexican and American alike for almost four years. In Gila County, the mining heart of Arizona, there are 3,000 people on relief rolls. The copper miner now knows that with the discovery and the development by American capital of copper mines in Africa and South America the copper industrialists have again changed their labor tactics. Instead of bringing cheap labor to the copper mines they now plan to move the copper industry to the cheap labor market of

Africa and South America, and while the American copper miner dies and in another War through his foreign investments, the copper miner in the United States is starving.

Life Again

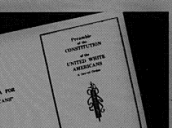
Unionism, dead since 1917, has now come to life again throughout the camps of Arizona. The American copper miners, down and out, loaded with debt and dependent upon the few pennies of Federal relief for his bread and beans, cannot be convinced by the United White Americans or any other agency that the Mexican copper miner is his enemy. He has his eye on the maneuvers of the White American Copper Industrialists and for the first time in years the miner is organizing.

EVER SINCE the Versailles Treaty there have been rumors that Germany, refusing to limit her armaments and her straddled away to the amount which the Allies forced upon her, has been secretly rearming. Aside from the question how Germany can build up a fighting force undetected is the equally important question of how she can

much the Nazis have been spending for future imperialist War, the income being based on the official budget of the Reich, the budget of the states, railroads, postal administration, and transfers for the support of the National Socialist Party. These figures are in marks.

Army of War	3,400,000
Air Force and Air Practice	654,000,000
Army	210,200,000
Military Police	100,000,000
War Camps and Storm Troops	250,000,000
Police	80,000,000
Navy	236,200,000
Grand Total	1,625,200,000

This is the sum Nazi Germany is now spending for rearmament, a sum which exceeds that spent by the German government in the years just preceding the World War.

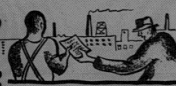


Cover of the Handbook of 14 United White Americans, Fascist organization of Arizona.



By IDA DAILES Assistant Secretary

BUILDING the LEAGUE



YOUTH SPARKS

THE SECOND U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism provides a real opportunity for strengthening and consolidating the work of the League for the country. Every City Committee should be alert to these possibilities, take advantage of them and establish local organizations.

Every Congress delegate can be made responsible for setting up a permanent anti-War and anti-Fascist committee in the shop, union, or organization represented and see that responsible delegates are sent to the permanent City Central and Neighborhood Committees.

Each delegate should be obligated to popularize the decisions of the Congress and bring new organizations and individuals into the League.

In addition to public meetings, arrange a meeting with your delegates, to be held shortly after your return home, where you work out with them plans for strengthening the League in your locality.

In planning post-Congress work, the question of financial support for the work of the League, both locally and nationally, must not be overlooked. Proposals adopted at the Congress must be brought back and carried out by the local committees.

While the League has done fairly good agricultural and educational work in the past year, the big task ahead is to consolidate organizationally to enable us to be effective in a practical way in the struggle against War and Fascism. Every city and locality must distribute and increase the circulation of the League's official publication, FIGHT.

At the time of writing, it is difficult to judge the composition, geographically and occupationally, of the Second Congress. Already it is obvious, however, that more A. F. of L. local unions, more farmers, and more churches will be in Chicago than were represented at last year's Congress. It is also obvious at this time that many states that had no delegations at the last Congress will have delegations at the Second Congress; notably Arkansas (east side of Commonwealth), Colorado, Louisiana, Colorado, Oregon and Texas.

There is not sufficient space here to report the good work that has been done in many localities to reach hitherto unaffiliated groups

in the campaign for the Chicago Congress. A few examples must suffice. Minneapolis, Minn., has obtained delegates to its local conference, in preparation for the Congress, of the Central Labor Union and a number of A. F. of L. local unions.

Pittsburgh has reached a number of U. M. W. A. locals in its campaign. Other A. F. of L. unions have sent in credentials for their delegates.

The New Orleans Congress in preparation for the Congress is sponsored not only by leading individuals in the community, but also by the New Orleans Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Freedom, along with the local Communist Party, Marine Workers Union, etc.

In spite of terrible drought conditions and extreme poverty in farm regions, our committee in Iowa has carried on a state-wide campaign for the Congress and expects thirty delegates (most of them farmers) from that state. Arkansas, the one of the drought-stricken states, will send fifteen delegates.

Fifteen delegates in the quota set by the Provisional Committee of Free and Democratic opinion in the heart of the Moslem Republic, out of one of the basic War-material industries—iron mining.

Mrs. Maggie Pritchard, farm woman delegate to the Paris Women's Congress, has spent her time since her return speaking and organizing throughout the state of Nebraska. Not only has she reached farmers and workers in large numbers, but many middle class people.

The Provisional Committee in Albus, Ohio, is set for a good start, concentrating on organizations and unions in the rubber shops.

The newly organized committee in Pasco, Wash., has already held a meeting attended by four hundred people and is getting a hundred copies of FIGHT a month. The meeting was held successfully in spite of police opposition and interference.

THE INTERNATIONAL Youth Committee Against War and Fascism sends its fraternal greetings for our Chicago Congress.

The Canadian League of Youth Against War and Fascism, which was formed at the Youth Congress held in Toronto in August 1933, is sending four international delegates to the U. S. Congress. The delegates will be: Ianochy Pater, Honorary Secretary of the Canadian League; and will include a young socialist from London, Ontario, a representative of an A. F. of L. union in Montreal, and a delegate from a Young Men's Church group.

In Milwaukee, a youth Conference was held, some of the delegates came from the following organizations: Y. M. H. A., Young Circle League of America, A. F. of L. local, etc.

One of the resolutions passed by the National Council of Milwaukee Youth, to be prepared a general student strike against the League Officers Training Corps.

New Orleans, La., held a United Front Conference to set up a branch of the League and to elect delegates to the Congress. Among those endorsing the United Front and the Congress were: Richard Babb, Chairman, National Chapter of the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

While this column is being written, James Lerner, National Chairman of the Youth Section of the American League in Chicago, passed the way for the Congress. It is impossible in this short space, at this time (two weeks before the Congress) to report in full of the remarkable progress made by the youth throughout the country in sending delegations to Chicago. Suffice it to say that even at this stage, a real united front of various types of organizations and individuals is being forged in preparation for the great Chicago gathering.

A Call to the Students and Intellectuals of the world has been sent out by the World Student Congress Against War and Fascism. It is addressed to all students, teachers, musicians, artists, scientists and social workers, writing them to endorse an International Congress of Students and Intellectuals Against War and Fascism. In the choice of a meeting place, the committee indulged in a bit of bluff—they have chosen Geneva as the site of the League of Nations. The time set is the end of December.

The International Socialist Student Congress held in Belgium, has voted for an international student strike against War. The delegates from several countries, notably the United States and France, voted to carry on close activity with United Front organizations on the issues of War and Fascism.

50 CENTS

"LEFT! RIGHT! LEFT! RIGHT!

WHICH WAY WILL THE MOVING COLUMN GO?

In the pages of X— the editors will report and interpret the events of the exciting months ahead."

There is one difference (among others) between ourselves and a liberal neighbor of ours who publishes the above advertisement.

FIGHT not only reports the events of the month but helps to mould these stirring events.

These are days of action. In Providence, San Francisco, Detroit, Charlotte, Chicago, Berlin, Tokio, Shanghai, Paris, Moscow, Vienna, London, the lines are forming.

We are not on the fence. (A dangerous place to be these days.) FIGHT reports accurately the events of the day but reports them with a punch. The editors and writers are not afraid to call a spade a spade.

We are now facing a winter of hunger and struggle. Who can afford to stay on the fence? To sit still is suicide. To be active is life itself.

FIGHT is your magazine in the struggle for a better world, for a world without hunger and fear, exploitation and War, nightmares and Fascism.

By reading FIGHT regularly you are kept informed on what is going on in the world. The writers in FIGHT are authorities in their respective fields.

By spreading FIGHT you are helping in the struggle for a better world, for a world without imperialist War and Fascism.

By subscribing to FIGHT (only 50 cents a year) you are assured of receiving the magazine regularly, you save some money and you help us.

Do not delay. Subscribe today.

FIGHT *Against War and Fascism*, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

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