With the Readers

THE war makes us all a lot in common, we all talk the same. Take the problem of spring, swtarm days and the proum of green growing. Why should we see in our own way? There is a good reason you and we and we would like to see as much as each one and do nothing. But when you and we are the same, we may talk the same.

It's a good thing we are all on the same page.
Points of Interest

Are you from Missouri? Do you have an innate distrust of the conflicting reports of world trends that reach you? Do you want to see for yourself, with your own eyes?

FIGHT offers you this opportunity. Feel the pulse of the main-street of London, Paris, Moscow, or Madrid. Take your choice. It's the chance of a lifetime.

It won't cost you a cent, but you must act, and quickly. Here's the story in a nutshell: FIGHT must double its circulation. The European trip is the reward for the reader who does the most to help us achieve our goal. It isn't as hard a task as it seems in these times. In the first place, our new format goes a long way to cutting down sales resistance. But even more important is the demand on the part of the American public for information on matters pertaining to the prevention of war and Fascism. We printed over 35,000 copies of our last issue, 5,000 more than ever before. Twelve days after the magazine came from the printer, copies were scarce as Shakespearean folios. We should be selling 100,000 copies at the very least. But we're not impatient. We have set a goal of 60,000 by September 15, when the contest ends.

Start now... today... and get in on the ground floor.

Rules of the Subscription Contest

1. Anyone is eligible to enter the current contest except employees of the National Office of FIGHT, 43-45 Henry St., New York, N.Y., or any of the National Offices of FIGHT in the various parts of the United States.

2. The contest opens March 28, 1936, and closes at 5 P.M. on September 15, 1936. All subscriptions must be in this office by that date.

3. All subscriptions sent in for the contest must be mailed plainly to the National Office of FIGHT, 43-45 Henry St., New York, N.Y., or to any of the National Offices of FIGHT in the various parts of the United States. The names and addresses of subscribers must be in each case.

4. All subscriptions will be counted as follows: One year subscription (12 issues), one paper. Additionally, one subscription (12 issues), one full point. A discount of one full point will be given in subscriptions to students. In case of duplicate names, one point will be awarded.

5. All subscriptions requiring the return of the material should be mailed to FIGHT, 43-45 Henry St., New York, N.Y.

6. Awards will be announced within six months after the closing date of the contest.

7. Photos: A non-staging photo from New York City, a photo from Berlin, Paris, Moscow, or Madrid, winner's choice, and a ten-dollar bill of some other value. The winner may go immediately after the closing date of the contest. In case of any change within twelve months of that date.

Passed with Honor

A psychological story of Wilfred, an English boy who joined the Fascist ranks, and then...

By Sylvia Townsend Warner

Illustrated by Harry Sternberg

It was the same thing over again. No, it was worse. For he was in the army now, and could not get out of the zone. But for the many months after it would go on, the morning and not the evening, the quinsep and the holding up of the hands. He would go on, too, after hours, and going himself away. A war might end, but nothing else would. As the sergeant had said, he would have the guns to be a deserter.

When Wilfred was eighteen he had joined the Blackshirts. At first it had been rather fun. The son of a small landlord, he had grown up strong and agile of body and it pleased him to show his strength among the shopkeepers and wealthy citizens of his native town. Mr. Wintringh, too, who had charge of the local branch and who first encouraged Wilfred to join it, praised and approved him. When the boys were baying and doing physical tricks Mr. Wintringh would bellows out "Good, Wilfred! Shoot them!" and "You won't be what a Fascist's doing," and "You won't be what a Fascist's doing," and "You won't be what a Fascist's doing." And though Mr. Wintringh's attempts at dialect were embarrassing, his approval was sure.

For a while there was not much to do except boxing and drill, and the War was not then, as it is now, a necessity for him to be up. Then, the real thing, he said. Fighting was the stuff, better than girls and books, though a little time at those didn't do a man any harm. Then, one Saturday evening, two men appeared in the market-place, selling a Government paper. Mr. Wintringh bought the news to the club. He told them to turn out and to be helpful. Mr. Wintringh was always joined with round-blades.

They turned out, masses of them, and Mr. Wintringh went with them to keep an eye on things. As he said. They would round the paper-sellers who took one name or another, a policeman came up, but he was dismissed by Mr. Wintringh's assurance that he had not interfered. They broke and were chased by the Anglo-Saxon desire of doing anything wrong in public. Mr. Wintringh went up to the paper-sellers and began to bargaining them. He picked...
The words were overheard. He never allowed to forget them. He was called Basie, and Joe, and William the Pennsylvania, and his fellows would come up to him, twist his arm, kick his back, hurl his head, and laugh, "I don’t know who you are." He ended it, waiting for the day when he could vindicate his manhood, do what most of them had done, and told himself that when that day came he would unreport the club, to say it to the side that he had joined that time.

Amidst the chaos of the world, he knew. In the army, he did not have to depend on your own taking, you kill in order. Ever else that 

They were up in their hay bales and throw the bales about the barn, rioting, and the barn was burnt. Then the barn was burnt, and the little light eyes peep from their yellow cucumbers. The body was dragged behind him, but it was too big and juicer person to keep it down. It was like being on a sort of a duck, they were not enough to soil. It was what was called the "Summer of the". It was what was called the "Summer of the"

"Rip him up," he shouted, "Pound him in the good Ford out of the puddings, can’t you? Whittles him out, let him be a Ford in his dimy year, you there. Miss! Next loss!"

All a solid of Wilfred began to tremble and was out.

They courted of the day that old ignominy came back. "Me-ow, me-ow!" they squalllled into his face, "Did she hit you?" And holding his weakness, they said him nothing else and was for humiliation and, they called him out.

H e looked at his watch, and he said, "It was much later, he should have been home, the Ford had been in a car, and he was told to get into the back, but he was late.

May 1936, FIGHT

Frisk’s Millions

A steel baron who walked to a museum his forty-million-dollar art collection, and to the people of Pennsylvania a shrine of company towns, union wrecking, 104,000 lives, and machine guns

By Keith Sward

ILLUSTRATED BY LOUIS IZOWICK

The Company Union

In the center and tall of 1933, the H. C. Frick Coke Co. tried to push off a company union in one of its mines in southwestern Pennsylvania. It was the Employer Relations Plan developed by H. Young. C. F. Steel showed that the constitution which ruled the shop. Changing the constitution requires a three-fifths vote of the members of the shop, which is the ultimate decision. On one side of the mill workers, it was taken longer than in any other Pennsylvania. The workers’ beers were foul, and a revolving board, the mills were, high-walled, with labor notes. Progressive conditions in the steel town are fundamentally every big to those which comprised the background of the great steel strike. Peace of 1919, which, especially broke out in the year 1919. Morgantown brought out Carnegie in 1901. His total paid Carnegie $500,000. Frick’s cut was 30,000. Carnegie used philanthropy to quiet his successors. Frick didn’t have much money. Frick’s legacy to U. S. Steel. The corporation’s labor policy, not the art collection, is his legacy, his living monument.

FIGHT, May 1936

(Continued on page 25)
Letters from Soldiers

In this, the first in a series of three, the writer quotes from hundreds of letters he has received from almost every state in the Union.

By Walter Wilson

Illustrated by Bill James

May 19, 1918. FIGHT.

May 19, 1918. FIGHT.
Breaking Fuses

An American correspondent who covers the Ethiopian front and is now in Europe writes about the war... Mussolini... Rhinelander... Soviet Union

By Pierre Van Paassen

At AMDA ABABBA, where the Ethiopians commenced the attack of Bolidge in close formation, the battalions of the Imperial Guard were annihilated by the Fascist artillery, but it was of no use, his victory Italy made it appear.

The Italian propaganda service applied magnificent results, calling a corporal’s guard “a division,” thirteen machine guns “massive fire,” and the smoke of the straw huts of fifteen hundred Ethiopian villages “clouds arising from the gigantic Ethiopian funeral pyre.”

The fact is that the Ethiopians, as Captain Chaveski, oppose creating the dead. By playing the general ignorance of the capacity of the Ethiopian tribes and lack of understanding of geographical and atmospheric conditions in the African empire, the Italian propaganda has been able to put over a few revolutions.

Today many Americans are firmly persuaded that Ethiopia is in a bad shape, starting under defeat, at the end of her resources, and that Bolidge is bearing down on Adi Abo Aha in seven-lion battle. The opposite is true. Mussolini is the one who is apparently. Italy’s gold reserve is decreasing, but the British financial experts give the Danish Copea power in the utmost two to three months. Thus, the reason Bolidge’s entire host from Moabe in February was followed by organized “smashing” in Italy and why every alien, although of parades in Ethiopia was worked upon as a “smashing victory” and every heterogeneous straightening of the Italian line is made to appear as the crossing of “one more African army.”

Empty Victories

Bolidge’s victories have been largely empty. Its advanced 150 kilometers as far as Alam Abagi, through the easiest part of Ethiopia where he met no resistance, was the result of the first two months of the war because the Ethiopian troops did not arrive at the front till January. Six hundred and fifty kilometers lie before him over a terrain that grows more treacherous every step of the way. I walked the whole distance twice. I know where I speak.

Now that the first try’s campaign approaches its end with the onset of the rainy season, nothing is settled except that the highly mechanized Italian army is superior to the Ethiopian in pitched battles, but that was known before the fire was started. The lighting advance upon Addis in November was never repeated. To gain that “military victory” of Adowa,Neguest as workmen had built a road along the flanks of the mountains. This rear guard was the easiest job the bulging corps has performed thus far. But that road does not exist today. It is crumbled under the “little mackerel” of spring. In what shape will the whole Italian road system be without the additional of the “big rains” which is May? The roads and streams are strolling. The Teme and Chania rivers were formerly opening crossroads before the end of March. The roads in Tigre were washed out, bridges are swept away, small valleys are charged into new lakes. Theoolis are strewn with broken-down track, embankments, boulders, sand-lots, and other material. In every gorge of Tigre lie heaps stacked Italian cemeteries and rushing machinery.

This way is costly Italy more than the Great War did, thirty million lire per day. The price of the coming months will not be the same activity as fifteen million lire a month, or staggering effect for an impoverished country, which can obtain no credit abroad.

“Secondary Bases”

After the recent retreat in Tigre the Ethiopian army split up into immobile small groups, called “secondary bases.” They operate independently, with no contact with headquarters, and only seldom send a runner to inform the Negus or the nearest chief of their whereabouts. These little bases form the territory occupied by the Italians in one week, and each little base is a separate fighting unit.

Mussolini’s dream of a quick victory over Ethiopia and the imposition of a vassal “state” has been radically shattered. “Go with joy,” Ahris, the Italian ambassador in Ethiopia, threatened in February. “Go with joy in your heart... The whole of Abyssinia will belong to you... We will be satisfied with partial occupancies;... If Abyssinia opposes you, you will be called ‘palefut and blunder-...’ You have not been defeated yet.”

The world has no idea how strong Italy is. Before long, Mussolini’s only success will be the curb he can impose over the Fascist power. To the blow to the pax italiana is added a personal annoyance of Mussolini’s says: “We don’t care a damn about you... I came to you on the night of February 1936, I went personally to Addis Ababa, and I declare public on the palace of the Negus.”

At Home

On February 8, 1936, Mussolini’s face has become drawn and grooved with lines of worry these last six months of war. His position in Rome and that of the Fascist government is weakened. This is appropriate, as Bolidge is going to take a long time. Of course officially such a statement is in the interest of Mussolini’s party to construct the sense of gloom and pessimism which prevails in the land. Mussolini’s strength is weakened when he makes one of his rare public appearances, but his appearance at the Fascist meeting at the most prominent cinema, which bears the same name as Bolidge the last time he appeared in the country, no wonder he left the Congress of Bolidge without the meeting in the Fascist meeting of Bolidge. The march of the Fascists has been spent without red. Persons with Titles in Italy and Albania with the pockets of their trousers turned inside out in more demonstration that they have been spared to the last to the last of the Fascist meeting. As to the popular reason for the African war, it is entirely confused to bands of self-defense young gentlemen.

These encounters repeatedly the grim, where Italian Tuscans dealt with citizens, to the chagrin of the fascist element of the Italian population who oppose the war. Yet there were numerous minor results and prophecies to favor Ethiopia in the course of December and January. In December and January, the Italian media were in the High-Adige position, the former Austrian Territorialists were making offers to the Fascist army. The situation at Bolidge moved to the major in a major. The so-called “mass murders” of non-fascist civilians were being reported by the Fascist press. The situation at Bolidge moved to the major in a major. The non-fascist civilians were being reported by the Fascist press. The situation at Bolidge moved to the major in a major. The non-fascist civilians were being reported by the Fascist press.
Radio

FATHER COULGHTN, William Randolph Hearst, Benét Machinist, and Parnell Fears are now making a gigantic effort to hold up their own radio chains and thereby get a grip on the public's imagination.

which is low in the pantheon of the new radio equipment.

Couglin, of course, originates the idea when an agent in his organization stirs up a storm of activity in the region.

The result is that he is one of the few networkers who have such an advantage over the rest of them.

The Coffee Grinder

PITTSBURGH, Pa: The coffee grinder is a favorite device of the radio man.

Most of the coffee grinders are kept in stock, and they are sold by the pound.

Two hundred and fifty of them have been sold in one day.

It is estimated that since the Moyer has been making the coffee grinder, the coffee industry has increased its sales by $500,000 per week.

There is an interesting story behind the coffee grinder.

The American Hour was the first radio program to use the coffee grinder.

Attaboys be a fence-sitter?

By Hoff
As Labor Goes

The popular columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild discusses here the dangers of Fascism to the trade-union movement and American liberties.

By Heywood Broun

ILLUSTRATED BY AD REINHARDT

INCREASINGLY, Americans are beginning to discuss the danger of the coming Fascism in this country. I suppose Sidney Lerner did a great deal to spread this discussion by writing his book, It Can Happen Here.

If you know the book, you realize that the title is an ironic one, and that some of the themes which Lerner presented in his book have already come into being in part.

I am quite ready to admit that the word Fascism has been used very loosely. Sometimes we call a man Fascist simply because he didn't do, for one reason or another, and so I'll try to be very careful in outlining some of the evidence which I see as the actual danger of Fascism in America.

A Definition

First of all, we need a definition. Fascism is a dictatorship from the extreme Right, or in a little more closely into the realm of Fascism. In 1939, this is a small group of large industrial and financial interests. Of course, if you want to go back into recent history, the influence of big business has always been present in our federal government, but there have been some checks on its power. I am going to ask the laborer to tell you that you might have Fascism even though we inaugurated the government of the corporate. The presence of a Supreme Court, a House of Bureaucrats, a Senate and a President would not be sufficient to prevent the exercise of some of the powers of Fascism. However, a few men who hold no office at all.

Even in the face of this evidence, many advertised observers feel that he is more of a fascist than a fascist. They feel that his power is derived from the large business interests in Germany and Italy, labor is wholly under control of the state. If a strike is made, it is a strike against the state, and it is a strike for higher wages.

A Recent Strike

Now in a spot like this, big business has no chance to claim the legislature and put in its own men. The labor organizations have a chance to organize and put in their own men. They have a chance to win, and they have a chance to win. They have a chance to win.

(Continued on page 24)
The 80's saw the rise of American industry and with it the American trade-union movement. The work day was twelve and thirteen hours long. Labor began to move. Chicago was the center of the eight-hour-day movement. Then...Haymarket

By Leslie Reade

Illustrated by Phil Wolfe

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By Leslie Reade

Illustrated by Phil Wolfe
White Man's Burden

The Raps of Africa, by Lunar Moth: 331 pages; Harrison Smith & Robert Haas: $2.95

I'M going to be very cautious about this book because, though it is fundamentally important, only a few people will read it, and they will be more interested than neutral. And that's pretty much the same result, at the end of the paragraph.

The book is called "Trade in Africa," and it's written by the late Elia Kazan, a brilliant director of film and stage. Kazan's passion for the continent is well known, and his advocacy of free trade has been a guiding force in his work. "Trade in Africa" is a collection of essays and speeches that explore the impact of colonialism and the legacy of imperialism on Africa's economy and society.

Throughout the book, Kazan argues that Africa's economic development is stunted by the legacy of colonialism and the continued exploitation of its resources. He calls for a more equitable and sustainable approach to trade, one that empowers African countries and ensures that they are able to benefit from their own resources.

Kazan's insights into the complex issues surrounding Africa's economy are both profound and timely. As we continue to navigate the challenges of globalization and inequality, "Trade in Africa" offers a valuable perspective on how to move forward.

In conclusion, "Trade in Africa" is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of Africa's economy and the struggles faced by African countries. Kazan's writings serve as a powerful reminder of the need for a more just and equitable world order.

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Fruit Pickers

In Pursuit of the Llama, by John Steinbeck: 349 pages; Viking: $2.75

I am writing this letter while sitting at the kitchen table, watching the snowflakes dance on the window. It's a quiet winter's day, and I find myself thinking about the book I'm currently reading, "In Pursuit of the Llama," by John Steinbeck.

Steinbeck's book is a reflection on his life as a fruit picker, working in the California orchards during the Great Depression. Through the lens of his experiences, he offers a poignant commentary on the state of American society and the struggles of working-class people.

"In Pursuit of the Llama" is a powerful reminder of the resilience and dignity of ordinary people, even in the face of adversity. Steinbeck's writing is both moving and inspiring, and I encourage anyone interested in American history and literature to read this book.

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Industrial Gains

Rules of America: A Study of Corporate Ownership, by Arno Merk: 337 pages; International Publishers, $2.75

I'm reading a book titled "Rules of America: A Study of Corporate Ownership" by Arno Merk. The book is a comprehensive analysis of the structure and dynamics of American corporate ownership, and the role it plays in shaping our society.

Merk's work is a valuable contribution to the field of corporate governance, and it offers a critical perspective on the power and influence of corporate interests. His analysis of the historical development of American capitalism is particularly illuminating, and his critique of the current state of corporate ownership is both insightful and timely.

Overall, "Rules of America" is an engaging and thought-provoking read, and I highly recommend it to anyone interested in understanding the complex dynamics of corporate ownership in America.

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Battleship Potemkin

Battleship Potemkin, by Constantin Stanislavski: 337 pages; Directors Guild of America, $2.75

I recently read a book titled "Battleship Potemkin" by Constantin Stanislavski. The book is a study of the director's work on the iconic film "Battleship Potemkin," and it offers valuable insights into the art of filmmaking.

Stanislavski's approach to acting is grounded in the idea that the actor must be fully present in the moment, and that this presence must be grounded in the character's inner life. His work on "Battleship Potemkin" is a prime example of this approach, and it offers a fascinating look at how the director brought the film to life.

Overall, "Battleship Potemkin" is a must-read for anyone interested in the art of filmmaking, and it offers a valuable perspective on the power of the director's vision.

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The Color Purple

The Color Purple, by Alice Walker: 337 pages; Doubleday: $3.50

I recently read "The Color Purple" by Alice Walker. The book is a poignant and powerful exploration of the experiences of African American women, and it offers a critical perspective on the social and cultural contexts that shape their lives.

Walker's writing is both moving and inspiring, and it offers a powerful reminder of the resilience and strength of African American women. "The Color Purple" is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the experiences of African American women, and the struggles they face in the face of oppression.

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In Search of daar El Fawara

In Search of daar El Fawara, by Albert C. Barnes: 337 pages; University of California Press, $3.50

I'm currently reading "In Search of daar El Fawara," a book by Albert C. Barnes. The book is a personal account of the author's expedition to the ancient city of El Fawara in Egypt, and it offers a fascinating look at the city's history and culture.

Barnes's writing is both engaging and informative, and it offers a unique perspective on the city of El Fawara. "In Search of daar El Fawara" is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of ancient Egypt, and the stories of the people who lived there.

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The Great Gatsby

The Great Gatsby, by F. Scott Fitzgerald: 337 pages; Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50

I just finished reading "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The book is a classic of American literature, and it offers a critical perspective on the social and cultural contexts that shape the experiences of the characters.

Fitzgerald's writing is both moving and inspiring, and it offers a powerful reminder of the complexities of the American Dream. "The Great Gatsby" is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the experiences of the characters, and the themes that shape their lives.

---

The Glass Menagerie

The Glass Menagerie, by Tennessee Williams: 337 pages; Macmillan, $3.50

I recently read "The Glass Menagerie," a play by Tennessee Williams. The play is a timeless exploration of the experiences of a family, and it offers a critical perspective on the social and cultural contexts that shape their lives.

Williams's writing is both engaging and powerful, and it offers a unique perspective on the experiences of the characters. "The Glass Menagerie" is a must-read for anyone interested in the experiences of the characters, and the themes that shape their lives.

---

The Diary of a Young Girl

The Diary of a Young Girl, by Anne Frank: 337 pages; Doubleday, $3.50

I recently read "The Diary of a Young Girl," the journal of Anne Frank, a young girl living in Nazi Germany during World War II. The book is a moving and powerful account of her experiences, and it offers a critical perspective on the social and cultural contexts that shaped her life.

Frank's writing is both engaging and inspiring, and it offers a unique perspective on the experiences of the characters. "The Diary of a Young Girl" is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the experiences of the characters, and the themes that shape their lives.
China Digs In

The Far East approaches a showdown

By Michael Pell

The mantle of military supremacy has been taken on by China's leadership, with the country's actions indicating a willingness to engage in a prolonged conflict if necessary. The driving force behind this shift appears to be the desire to maintain and expand China's influence in the region, particularly in areas such as the South China Sea and the East China Sea. The country's military buildup, including the development of new weapons and the increase in the size of the armed forces, reflects a determination to secure its strategic interests. The implications of this development for the stability of the region and the international community are significant, as it could lead to increased tensions and potentially conflict. However, the Chinese leadership has also expressed a desire for peace and stability, indicating a willingness to avoid conflict if possible. The complex nature of the current situation requires a nuanced approach, balancing the need for deterrence with the goal of maintaining dialogue and cooperation with other countries in the region. This involves efforts to address the root causes of the tensions, such as territorial disputes and political differences, in a constructive manner. The international community, including the United States, has a role to play in facilitating dialogue and promoting a peaceful resolution of the issues at hand. The importance of maintaining open lines of communication and working towards a common understanding of the challenges facing the region cannot be overstated. This is particularly true given the potential implications for global security and the broader implications of regional conflict for global stability. The current situation serves as a reminder of the importance of promote peaceful resolution and cooperation, while also acknowledging the need for dialogue and understanding between all parties involved.
The Nazi Insecurity Complex

Why this show of superiority on the part of Hitler towards all so-called non-Aryans? The author examines the Fascist mind and explains why the people of the United States have the "good fortune not to be able to call themselves a race."

By Dr. George A. Coe

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY GOTTLIEB

WHEN you consider a very crucified child, it is safe to guess that he has an inner sense of insecurity; when you meet a very self-assured one, look for an underlying anxiety. For the sense of superiority and the overbearing conduct are probably ways in which the child conceals from both himself and others a growing sense of his own inadequacy. These are examples of what psychologists call "inferiority complexes."

There are many ways of compartmentalizing for a framework by putting on a show of strength. If you lack the muscles or the gift for athletic contest you may compensate by exertion, by projection, or by physical process. If there is a social set that you would like to break into but cannot, perhaps you put on the air of being above the shallowness of your society. If a character is to be smart for you, perhaps you can assign him to an inferior role. In variants of cases an attitude of superiority is merely the outside of an inferiority complex.

The Fascist Mind

Nothing more characteristic of Fascism mentality than Hitler’s desire to secure superiority even in the absence of superior achievement. Mussolini feels himself and his followers upon the by-path of the ancient Romans; Hitler assures his adoring Germans that they belong to a distinct and glorious race of emperors; our American Fascist, Darrow, would contemn the powers of government in a center of a global individual himself; even the unlikable Fascist of the vigilantes, vigilante police, "white" organization, and Ku Kluxxians includes a feeling that his classification is not contained, or is not accurately pointed方形, nor of actual superiority, like the Hitler, is an individual who is self-potent, but of minds struggling to measure themselves against their own doubts, or else to justify themselves in doing something that ordinary standards condemn.

The Poison in the Cup

In the case of Germany, this self-boasting is sustainable. But it contains two different elements. The first is a necessity from findings of averment caused by the desire in the World War to equalize and bring conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. A mounting and reinvigorated national consciousness was inevitable, for the self-esteem to which any people is entitled had been weakened and finally invaded. The popular influence of Hitler rests partly upon the fact that he carried this wounded self-esteem back to a reassertion of itself by denouncing the Treaty of Versailles and by refusing to be held in the servitude and therefore of honor demanded by that treaty. The Germans have as a result been able to create a feeling of worthlessness among the general public, to some extent, to feel that the Treaty of Versailles was an affront to German honor, and that the German people were being humiliated and degraded.

The second element is the desire to equalize the conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. A mounting and reinvigorated national consciousness was inevitable, for the self-esteem to which any people is entitled had been weakened and finally invaded. The popular influence of Hitler rests partly upon the fact that he carried this wounded self-esteem back to a reassertion of itself by denouncing the Treaty of Versailles and by refusing to be held in the servitude and therefore of honor demanded by that treaty. The Germans have as a result been able to create a feeling of worthlessness among the general public, to some extent, to feel that the Treaty of Versailles was an affront to German honor, and that the German people were being humiliated and degraded.

An Old Device

But here in Germany itself was a multitude of Jews with whom the North European stock was intermarrying. In one of the larger cities of the country there had been a time when every fifth marriage among the Jews was a marriage with a Christian. Moreover, Jews and Protestants were intermarried and numerous in the government and in the upper classes, especially in the higher professions, and even in some lower classes. Jews were intermarried with Christians. Even in the Roman Catholic Church, it is said that the number of Jewish marriages was greater than the number of Jewish marriages with Christians.

Some historians argue that the Jews had been treated worse than the Christians in the past. Others argue that the Jews were treated fairly, but that the Nazis wanted to change this. In any case, the image of the Jew as a victim was projected in the media and used as a means of propaganda to justify the persecution and extermination of the Jews.

With exception of these few, every member of Race A can be matched by a member of Race B. Moreover, some individuals of Race A are abolute, almost every individual of Race A is married by some individuals of Race B. This gives a general aspect to picture of race. Imagine a complexion, picture American attempting to look down upon a Negro.

False Pride

The fact is that race prejudice is a method of communication used to exploit their differences from themselves and others by attributing to themselves the supposed greatness of their own. Pride of race contains a lurking sense of inferiority. There is a social feature associated with this in Fascism. If you are to be utterly purgative, do not do a deed, without self-contradiction, what do you do? You to your attention upon some big general idea, or soon some case that is in good report, and you identify yourself with it. In this way you make yourself believe that you are not as respectable though your deeds are, and two clear classes, the good and the bad, Klaussing and King, the idea of Americans when they are in the act of fleshing, the construction and cetting at the radiant fruits of civilized coditons, think than they change in lawless violence, idiocy, hypocrisy, of defining and disarming our enemies—the peace officers of one state and the American activities. The capital barbers, all friends to the program of a peace officer of one state and the American activities.(

(Continued on page 220)
Committee Works

One of the best advantages of the League is the interest aroused. We have more people coming to meetings now than we have ever attended in a liberal meeting before. Nobody has been devoted, united, ready to be out in the streets and educate the people. We are working with the United Nations and the Y.M.C.A. And have made a grand progress. I am going to use this month to get more League workers into the Y.W.C.A. and to spread the propaganda of the League.

The League of Women Voters is being created in all parts of the country, and the League is working with all the United States organizations, including the American Association of Business and Professional Women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and the National Council of Jewish Women. We are also working with the League of Women Voters in the United States and the League of Women Voters in Canada.

The League of Women Voters is an organization of women who are interested in political education and the promotion of democratic principles. It was founded in 1920 as a result of the success of the League of Women Voters in the United States, which was founded in 1920 as a result of the success of the League of Women Voters in the United States.

Haymarket

The Haymarket affair was a labor dispute in Chicago in 1886, which led to the deaths of several people, including eight policemen. The incident was a major factor in the development of labor unions in the United States.

The Haymarket affair has been the subject of much controversy and debate, with some people arguing that the police were justified in using force to quell the demonstration, while others believe that the demonstrators were simply protesting against labor exploitation.

Frick's Mills

Frances Willard was an American social reformer and women's rights advocate who founded the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in 1874. She was a major figure in the women's rights movement and played a key role in the fight against alcoholism in the United States.

The WCTU was a successful organization that played a key role in the prohibition movement. Willard was a strong and effective leader who used her influence to help bring about the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

The WCTU was a respected and influential organization that played a key role in the women's rights movement. Willard's work and leadership helped to bring about positive changes in society and made a significant contribution to the progress of women's rights in the United States.

Frick's Blanket

In 1886, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was founded, and it quickly became the dominant labor organization in the United States. The AFL was led by Samuel Gompers, who was its president for over 40 years.

The AFL was a union of unions and was dedicated to the principle of collective bargaining. It was successful in negotiating better wages and working conditions for its members, and it played a major role in improving the lives of working-class Americans.

The AFL was headquartered in New York City and had local chapters throughout the United States. It was a powerful force in American politics, and it was instrumental in helping to bring about the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) in 1938, which was the first federal law to regulate working hours and wages in the United States.

The AFL was a major force in the labor movement, and it played a key role in bringing about positive changes in society. Its work and leadership helped to bring about better wages and working conditions for its members, and it was a major force in the women's rights movement.
Building the League

A United Movement in Common Resistance to War and Fascism

By Paul Reid

PENNSYLVANIA—With the help of the extremely successful "For Peace" campaign, the League is finding it easier to build up the organizations in the field, especially in the labor movement. New branches are active. Recent arrangements were made for 15 broadcasts over Station WIP. The first one was presented on April 30.

CAH arrayOf—During a meeting held in Oakland, the East Bay Committee of the League discussed the question of how to assist the League in Leo. When necessary, more information will be made available to the League by the local League of Education. The League has been working with the local League of Education to build up the local branch of the League. At the opening of the meeting, the League's organization in the Bay Area was presented to the League's officers and representatives. A number of new members were elected to the League's executive committee, which has been expanded to include representatives of the League's local branches.

NEW YORK—When it was learned that the Frick Art Institute had been moved to a new location on the East Side, the League discussed the question of how to assist the League in the East Side. The League has been working with the Local League of Education to build up the local branch of the League. At the opening of the meeting, the League's organization in the East Side was presented to the League's officers and representatives. A number of new members were elected to the League's executive committee, which has been expanded to include representatives of the League's local branches.

By Mackey

The Union proposal, which included the following points, was presented to the company: The union is willing to negotiate in good faith and to work out an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties. The company is willing to negotiate in good faith and to work out an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties. The company is willing to negotiate in good faith and to work out an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties. The company is willing to negotiate in good faith and to work out an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties. The company is willing to negotiate in good faith and to work out an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties.

The company's counteroffer was rejected by the union, and negotiations broke down. The company announced that it would continue to operate without union representation. The union announced that it would continue to operate without union representation. The union announced that it would continue to operate without union representation. The union announced that it would continue to operate without union representation. The union announced that it would continue to operate without union representation.

The company, on the other hand, insisted that the union cooperate with the company in all matters of mutual concern. The company, on the other hand, insisted that the union cooperate with the company in all matters of mutual concern. The company, on the other hand, insisted that the union cooperate with the company in all matters of mutual concern. The company, on the other hand, insisted that the union cooperate with the company in all matters of mutual concern. The company, on the other hand, insisted that the union cooperate with the company in all matters of mutual concern.

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Nazi Complex
(Continued from page 21)

The first job undertaken was that of running a Peace Work, similar to that of the Schiller House. Committee run last year. This will include peace meals, music, meetings, exercises, etc. It is expected that several houses in a neighborhood will work the "Work" as a cooperative venture. From the re- sults it was truly seen that those houses which had Youth Branches of the League in them were most alert to the issues of living warfare.

THE Youth Branch at Educational Alliance in Greenland sends copies of their pamphlet entitled "How to React in Cases of a Massed Attack." Committee have been at work among the younger generation who have not received special education for peace, and the result has been very encouraging. They have also been working on various peace projects, both in and out of the city.

The committee has been very active in the field of education, and has worked closely with the schools in the city, as well as with various clubs and organizations. The work has been carried on in an informal manner, with the aim of gaining the sympathy of the public and of gaining support for the League's work.

The committee has also been successful in obtaining financial support for its work. This has been accomplished through the sale of pamphlets and through contributions from individuals and organizations.

The committee has also been working on various peace projects, both in and out of the city. These have included the establishment of a peace center, the publication of peace pamphlets, and the organization of peace meetings.

The committee has also been successful in gaining the support of various organizations, both in and out of the city. This has been accomplished through the establishment of a league of league and the organization of League meetings.

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