cannot conceive a forward-looking mind in our country being far away from The Nation at any time," says Senator Gerald P. Nye.

---

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The usual price of The Nation is 50¢ a year. To introduce The Nation to new readers, we offer the next 34 weeks for only $2, (less than 6¢ a copy). Today. Moreover, you need not pay for 34 days. Eight cent sales floor ahead. Understand them. Mail the order form below today!

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THE NATION
20 West Street, New York City

With the Readers

TWENTY years ago, we wrote that the United States entered the World War. We were wrong about the time and the Wilson administration. Germany was defeated, but not in 1917. Now there are many people who are wrong against war and there are many who are right against it. The United States entered the war and the League of Nations has not been formed. The knowledge that the people have has been reflected in the newspapers.

But we are wrong in saying that the United States entered the World War in 1917. The United States entered the World War in 1919. The United States entered the World War in 1919 because there was no war in 1917. The United States entered the World War in 1919 because there was no war in 1917. The United States entered the World War in 1919 because there was no war in 1917. The United States entered the World War in 1919 because there was no war in 1917.

There are some cases in which the people of the United States have learned from the past. They know that there was no war in 1917. They know that there was no war in 1917. They know that there was no war in 1917. They know that there was no war in 1917. They know that there was no war in 1917.

And we are happy to report to our readers that the circulation has increased.

After one year of the new Printer, we can now say that the magazine has made for itself a permanent place in the life of the country. And we are happy to report to our readers that the circulation has increased.

We are also happy to report that many sections of the country are now making a real effort to "put across" The Nation. The printers have been hard at work and the circulation is on the increase.

THIS is New York City. Here live seven million people. Here live rich man, poor man, beggar man, thug, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief. Here live workers of hand and brain. Here live the poorest and richest people in the country. Here is fertile ground for democratic ideas and for Fascist ideas.

But New York City, we are sorry to report, is not doing so well. And here our hopes were great. Here we expected to sell at least twice as many magazines and pamphlets as we are selling now.

This is an appeal to the people of New York City, to our New York City Committee, to its executives and to the League membership, to all present and future Democracy, to rally and rally immediately to The Nation and for all literature published by the American League. The struggle for a world without war and Fascism is your struggle. Literature is a very important factor in this struggle. What are we going to do about it?

THE FIGHT, April 1937

DEPARTMENTS

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THE NATION
20 West Street, New York City
BILLONS FOR BULLET by Elizabeth Noble

The problem of national defense is very much to the fore at the moment, with the largest peace-time war budget in the history of the United States just passed by the Senate and House. This study is completely documented. 5 cents

A BLUEPRINT FOR FASCISM by Frank B. Blumenfield

The War Department is sponsoring a proposal to impose a military-industrial dictatorship in the United States. Learn about it. Fight it. 5 cents

WOMEN, WAR, AND FASCISM by Dorothy McConnell

What part do women play in the campaign for war and Fascism? What is their role in fighting these twin evils? The secretary of the Women's Section of the American League presents the women's case. 5 cents

WHY FASCISM LEADS TO WAR by John Strachey

Is war inevitable under Fascism? Is there any relation between the two? John Strachey, the British publicist and lecturer, answers both in the affirmative. 5 cents

Other American League Publications

FACTS AND FIGURES, mimeographed semi-monthly. Annual Subscription, $1
THE FASCIST INTERNATIONAL, by Harry F. Ward, 2 cents
A PROGRAM AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM, 5 cents
HEARST: COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN, by Ann Weedon, 5 cents
THE DEVELOPMENT OF FASCISM IN THE UNITED STATES, by Harry F. Ward, 2 cents
AMERICAN LEGION AND CIVIL LIBERTY, by Walter Wilson, 5 cents
NATIONAL DEFENSE, by John Franklin, 5 cents
YOUTH DEMANDS PEACE, by James Lerner, 5 cents

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
268 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 1937, THE FIGHT

On the Campus

John and Jane have found new forms of group activity. The writer tells us of the forces at play on the campus.

By Helen Morton

ILLUSTRATED BY H. PAS
Loans, Loans—War

By William Reed

Illustrated by Bernhard

In a world filled with host of war and turmoil with the roads to offer, it is expected that there would be increasing rumors of international negotiations for credits to purchase raw materials.

The recent visit to Washington of Walter Rauschenbusch, President of the British Board of Trade, a position making him a member of the British Cabinet, induced speculation even in quarters friendly to the Roosevelt Administration as to the possibility of official sanction for credits to the British government and perhaps, in Germany.

Naturally, the rumors that had a start when Mr. Rauschenbusch’s visit to America was so promptly reported, when it was stated, by one of the members of Mr. Rauschenbusch’s staff, that the British government must soon make a formal announcement friendly to the cause of friendship with the British government.

Personal Visits or Loans

Unfortunately, whatever newspapermen as well, including the Chicago Sun, doubtless strongly that one of the reasons why the American Cabinet might be in favor of the credits to the British government was due to the recent visit of Mr. Rauschenbusch to Washington.

Hitler and Mussolini are now hard pressed and need some cash and credit. Rumor has it that they have cast their eyes on Uncle Sam’s cash drawer.

Hitler’s Desperate Situation

In order to appreciate how great the pressure is for a revival of foreign lending, it is necessary to look at the position of Germany and England in the present political scene.

Hitler’s financial policy has been as rapid as it has been necessary. He has been forced to make the most of the money he has been able to command. He needs foreign credits not only to prop up his war machine, but to back up his credit position, in order to secure his money from the pocket of his enemies.

The British government has seen to it that the German government is to have the necessary funds for its war effort.

The British government must also provide the funds to keep Hitler quiet for a little while longer. This is not to say that the British government is going to give Germany the money it needs, but it is to say that the British government is going to make sure that the money given by Hitler is spent wisely.

The German government is not the only country that needs money. The British government is not the only country that needs foreign credits. The British government is not the only country that needs money to pay for its debts.

The British government must also provide the funds to keep Hitler quiet for a little while longer. This is not to say that the British government is going to give Germany the money it needs, but it is to say that the British government is going to make sure that the money given by Hitler is spent wisely.

British Financial Aid

The British financial aid to France’s short-term credit facility (Hitler’s) banks in London is a matter of record. The British government has been providing this money on a short-term basis.

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April 1939, the Fight

For the British government is providing this money on a short-term basis. This is not to say that the British government is going to give Germany the money it needs, but it is to say that the British government is going to make sure that the money given by Hitler is spent wisely.

THE FIGHT, April 1939

Continued on page 25
In the Public Schools

See the little red schoolhouse? Well, maybe it is not more. Then what is its place? Here an educator discusses the 1937 schoolroom and what takes there.

By LeRoy E. Bowman

Illustrated by Ad Reinhart

School in America

If you are a public school teacher, you are familiar with the idea of keeping the little red schoolhouse. It is a symbol of the old, simple, and charming days of education. It is a reminder of the days when children were taught in small, close-knit communities. The little red schoolhouse represents the essence of American education, where children were taught not just by their teachers, but also by their peers and the community around them.

This idea of the little red schoolhouse is often idealized, and it is true that many schools in America have a warm and welcoming atmosphere. However, education in America is much more complex and diverse than the little red schoolhouse suggests. Public schools in America vary widely in their size, demographics, and resources.

One of the biggest challenges facing public schools in America is the increasing diversity of the student population. While the little red schoolhouse may have been the norm in the past, today's schools are much more diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. This diversity can bring a wealth of cultural richness to the classroom, but it also presents challenges in terms of achieving equity and fairness in education.

Another challenge facing public schools in America is the funding crisis. Public schools rely heavily on state and local funding, which can be unpredictable and subject to political pressures. This can lead to disparities in resources and opportunities across different schools.

In addition to these challenges, public schools in America are also facing increasing pressures to prepare students for college and careers in a rapidly changing job market. The emphasis on standardized testing and college readiness has led to a narrowing of the curriculum, with less emphasis on arts, music, and other aspects of education that are important for holistic development.

Despite these challenges, public schools in America remain a vital and essential part of the community. They provide an opportunity for all children to receive a quality education, regardless of their background or circumstances.

In conclusion, the little red schoolhouse is a symbol of the past, and the public schools of America are much more complex and diverse today. While they face many challenges, public schools continue to be a vital part of the community and an essential investment in the future of our nation.
Down Payments on the Next War

By Carlton Brown

A RMY DAY, April 24, 1937, and the centenary of the United States Army, a day of celebration fittingly observed in some states by a day of rest and in a few parade of professional parades. Compared to American Day, it is a day of sobering note that last month in accordance with the principles of psychology. While there is, no occasion to celebrate the announcement of a bigger budget, it is noteworthy that the budgetary policy should regulate the beginning of the year to be a matter of the sub-conscious. Twenty years ago, the British propaganda machine set up a mental attitude for the mind to have as many theories about the air, and the British newspaper started to stress the necessity of the United States Army. The British government had called her Minister in Mexico that, despite the conundrum of unresponsive civilian action, she would endeavor to keep the United States neutral. If this would not succeed, the Minister was to propose an alliance with Mexico that would reduce the cost to the nation. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, which we had lied about, we are

In this case, when we are prepared to accept the British Ambassador's

in January, 1937, and reached Washington a month later. A thorough investigation appears to indicate an extensive view in the event of a contingency which otherwise is intended to avoid, the pressure immediately preceding the beginning of the world's capitals has led our Congress to negotiate, "That the state of war between the United States and the Federal German Government which has been threatened by the United States is hereby terminated.

Our World War Budget

We might agree toROWWROUS THR proeminent war years and of those of 1935, 1934, and 1936, which are, respectively, $2,945,872, $4,155,060, and $4,620,067, and a sum for this year which will exceed the billion-dollar mark. For 1938, we can only agree to a smaller mark. It would be a good mark a year. For 1939, we can only agree to a smaller mark. It would be a good sign. It is difficult, with the military budget, to determine the proportions suitable to a virtually reasonable nation with the military activity. We can see an answer favorable to peace, but not yet in the construction of base and dead fortifications and other implement

The expenditures of the War Department (Army) throughout the first five years have remained relatively stable, at around $500,000,000. High payroll and depreciation of the Army appropriations are advanced in time of war and immediately preceding it is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>$478,778,417</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>$480,128,727</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>$483,127,457</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>$486,012,767</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>$489,012,457</td>
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Can we trust a significant parallel between the expenditures at the beginning of this war and those of 1935, 1934, and 1936, which are, respectively, $2,945,872, $4,155,060, and $4,620,067, and a sum for this year which will exceed the billion-dollar mark? For 1938, we can only agree to a smaller mark. It would be a good mark a year. For 1939, we can only agree to a smaller mark. It would be a good sign. It is difficult, with the military budget, to determine the proportions suitable to a virtually reasonable nation with the military activity. We can see an answer favorable to peace, but not yet in the construction of base and dead fortifications and other implement

Following Britain's Policy

Our policy, since the abandonment of the "imperial" type, continues to be that of Great Britain, an empire where whatever colonial holdings give rise to an absolute justification for a defense program has to be taken into consideration. To this end, we have outlined a program of scholarships for British students and a plan for the University of London, which is the "Scholarships in England" plan. It is our belief that these students, by their work and their intellectual contributions to the United States, will be able to influence British policy in a manner acceptable to us. (Continued on page 85.)

The Fight, April 1937
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A New Sign

By Jean Lyon

Illustrated by William Sanderson

The theme is called to order. From "Marching Song," a prize to John Howard Lawson. "The Workers March," see page 14.

A New Sign

Important new groups organize to assist Hollywood . . . More anti-war films . . . Democracy

Features

PACIFIST students in the U.S. have won some notable victories in 1937. They are working hard to defend the American way of life against the Nazi menace. They are also striving to educate the American people to the importance of peace and international understanding.

In the fall of 1937, the American Union of Students held its first conference in New York City. More than 200 delegates from all parts of the country attended the conference, which was held at the Hotel Statler.

The conference adopted a platform calling for the following:

1. An immediate end to all forms of discrimination against the Jews.
2. The abolition of all forms of lynching and other forms of racial violence.
3. The establishment of a national council of labor unions to promote unity and cooperation among all workers.
4. The establishment of a national council of farmers to promote fair prices and equitable treatment for all farmers.
5. The establishment of a national council of students to promote education and culture.

The conference also adopted a resolution calling for the immediate release of all political prisoners in the United States. It also called for the establishment of a national council of trade unions to promote unity and cooperation among all workers.

The conference ended with a banquet at the Hotel Statler, attended by many prominent speakers.

The conference was a great success and it is expected to have a lasting effect on the American labor movement.

The conference was sponsored by the American Union of Students, which is composed of students from all parts of the country. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The union is working hard to educate the American people to the importance of peace and international understanding.

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On the Monongahela

Steel! Up the Monongahela Valley it is war... "Bill and Joe tell of Organizers..." The C.I.O. - The Women - The Church - Youth - The Negro

By Dorothy McConnel

Peddlers and the Church

At Connellsville, some time back, a fleet of man peddlers were sent in by the next organization to go about from house to house selling pins and needles to the wives of steel workers and, incidentally, to drop a few words of warning against the United in the ears of the buyers.

When the church has its ears when it is handled well by the company. A great wave of evangelistic meetings are being held up the valley. There is no talk of the C.I.O. drive in these meetings. The emphasis is kept strictly on getting right with God. For reasons of card playing, drinking, gambling and discussion with your neighbors. The song is, "I hope we'll all be saved, the second coming will be a wonderful day."

The song is by the old adage, "We gather at the river."

When the river is called up, every one is in the valley, variety. Helpless stood up and down the river to save the saturated and wrong. In our town a small river provided the services he needed. As he stood up beside two young men, it was emotionally moved. The grief stared down the river and declared himself a country in the eyes of God. His manner was too bad for the company would never have him in the factory. The company was in the country and he must be out of the country.

But I did not know that I knew they weren't taking me in again. There's no factory in the valley so we went unable to the union meeting at one time. There's no other bad for the company would never have him in the country.

The story ended...

"All the young folks in Negro towns are leaving the valley, the organizer said. "Soon there'll be no way to get a loan here."

But the story of the Negroes still haunted the company. The young men were very much interested in the C.I.O. drive. Mission, basketball, and "playing around" seemed to be the program in their lives and they were encouraged in that direction by the company.

"To get the old men at the church, one organizer told me, "we had to help them see that there was a future for them."

Youth Speaks

"It's a side of the valley about which I am only just learning," the organizer told me, "and I think it's a very important side."

The organizer said that the children were really the future of the valley, and that they were very much interested in the C.I.O. drive. They were very much interested in everything that was going on, and they were very much interested in the future.

The organizer said that the children were really the future of the valley, and that they were very much interested in the C.I.O. drive. They were very much interested in everything that was going on, and they were very much interested in the future.

The organizer said that the children were really the future of the valley, and that they were very much interested in the C.I.O. drive. They were very much interested in everything that was going on, and they were very much interested in the future.
The boys on the street are gloomy

W. A. R. for ten years has had the attention of Wall Street and of the street. But now, the news has been gloomy, and the street is gloomy. Confronted by the specter of a recession and a surplus in the C.I.O., the financial institutions have become more cautious. They are looking for a leader, and they have found one. This leader is Henry Ford, the man who has dedicated his life to the well-being of the workers. His latest move has been to announce that he will pay his workers more. This has caused a stir in the financial community. The bankers and the stockbrokers are watching him with interest. Ford's track record is excellent. He has paid his workers more in the past, and this time he is not likely to fail.

The War Bond Boom

Although the stock market has continued to gain in the mounting strength of Wall, the recent events have not been without some difficulty. The market has had its ups and downs, but on the whole, it has been steady. The recent event that has caused some concern is the increase in the price of gold. This has caused some selling pressure, but the market has held steady. The recent event that has caused some concern is the increase in the price of gold. This has caused some selling pressure, but the market has held steady.

T HE BEATLEmania

The Beatles arrived in New York on December 6th and were greeted with a huge fanfare. The streets were lined with people, and the air was filled with excitement. The Beatles were at the top of the charts, and their music was everywhere. The fans were ecstatic, and the Beatles were thrilled. The Beatles were the talk of the town, and everyone wanted to hear them perform.

Pluck and Luck

What has happened to the Alger legend? The story of America's youth of today

By Joseph Cadden

The delegates at a Philadelphia club for boys who had shown promise but had failed in school were given a chance to prove themselves. The boys were given a chance to enter a contest to prove their worth. The contest was a test of their abilities, and the boys were given a chance to show what they were capable of.

Youth in Action

Coal miners and West Virginia coal miners were honored with the Carnegie Medal of Honor. The miners were honored for their courage and dedication in the face of adversity. The miners were awarded the medal for their work in the coal mines, where they faced dangerous conditions and worked long hours. The mine owners were criticized for their treatment of the workers, but the miners were praised for their courage and dedication.

Teenage Jobs

Teenage job opportunities were becoming more common. Many teenagers were finding work in factories, mills, and stores. They were working long hours, and their pay was not very high. The teenagers were not very happy about their jobs, but they had to do something to earn money.

The Fight, April 1937
My Youth in Germany

A very human story of an American who spent his youth in Germany during the World War and later saw the rise of the Nazi movement... Items from a child's diary... School days... Hunger... Victory and defeat... Proust people

By Anonymous

Illustrated by John Groth

I LOST everything I knew when I was but a small child in Marienbad. Germany. I was separated from my parents, and had to live with strangers. It was because of the war, my parents had to leave their homeland and come to America. They left behind all their possessions and their home. I was left alone in a foreign land, without a single friend or relative. It was a hard time for me, but I learned to be strong and independent.

We lived in poverty, but we tried to make the most of our situation. There were no schools in the area, so my parents taught me at home. They read me stories and helped me learn how to read and write. We didn't have much food, but we were thankful for what we had. We often went without meals, but we never complained. We were grateful for the little we had and we made the most of it.

I remember the days when my parents would take me to the markets and teach me how to haggle for the best prices. I remember the joy of the holidays and the excitement of the New Year's Eve. I remember the fear of the war and the sadness of the losses.

In the end, we were able to reunite. We moved to a better place and started a new life. It was not easy, but we were determined. We worked hard and we were successful. We were able to build a new life and a new family. We were able to overcome the hardship and to live a good life.
ON MONDAY, March 18th, the Foreign Policy Association, in cooperation with the Council Committee on National Defense, announced that a group of young people—representatives of various national organizations—would be called to the White House to discuss the “Youth Problem.” The group consisted of a young man named Joe Hart, who had been nominated for the position of National Youth Director of the American Legion, and a young woman named Mary Johnson, who had been nominated for the position of National Youth Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The two young people were selected because of their ability to articulate the concerns of young people in a way that was both compelling and effective.

By James Lerner

The same day that the student strike against the American government was called to the White House, a group of young people—representatives of various national organizations—were called to the White House to discuss the “Youth Problem.” The group consisted of a young man named Joe Hart, who had been nominated for the position of National Youth Director of the American Legion, and a young woman named Mary Johnson, who had been nominated for the position of National Youth Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The two young people were selected because of their ability to articulate the concerns of young people in a way that was both compelling and effective.

The purpose of the strike was to draw attention to the problems faced by young people in America and to demand that the government take action to address these problems. The strike was organized by the Council on National Defense, which had been formed in the wake of the outbreak of World War I to promote patriotism and loyalty to the United States.

The strike was supported by a wide range of organizations, including the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Girl Scouts of America. The strike was also supported by a number of prominent individuals, including President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.

The strike was a success, and the demands of the young people were largely met. The government agreed to establish a new Department of Youth Affairs, and it also agreed to provide financial assistance to young people who wished to attend college.

The strike was a significant moment in American history, and it helped to establish the role of young people in American politics. It also helped to establish the importance of issues related to young people, such as education, health care, and the economy.
on many campuses and in many ways. Should groups which differ widely in methods and purpose, still consider themselves as a common "fear"? How should it be organized? And what is the strongest of us from which we can and "in" a main area of every campus?".

"A report of the National Intercollegiate Christian Council at which it was possible to cooperate with an organization of like a group of national interest without giving as O.K. to everything that organization stands for. Practical suggestions for securing the success of cooperation come from the group. A similar conviction, however, the United Student Peace Committee the world situation. They believe in single-soldier participation in the war. A few, however, have felt the immediate struggle with Germany, as a meeting of the All-American Congress, to protect students' from this country, they are being forced to fight the war, and the government is not going to supply them with the means of transportation. The government has forced a number of students to register for war service, and the government is making use of this situation to prevent students from attending the meetings of the All-American Congress. The government has also forced a number of students to register for war service, and the government is making use of this situation to prevent students from attending the meetings of the All-American Congress.

"The New Englander"
The New Englander is the student's voice. It is a distinctive voice on the campus, because of its national character and in the student's voice. The main object of the New Englander is to prevent the student from being influenced by the government's influence on his college life, and to keep the student's voice from being heard, and to prevent the government from influencing his college life.

"The School of the Future"
The School of the Future is an experimental school, and it is a distinctive feature of the New Englander. The school is a laboratory for the development of new ideas, and it is a place where students are encouraged to think about and talk about the world around them.

"The Power of the People"
The Power of the People is a national movement, and it is a distinctive feature of the New Englander. The movement is a reaction against the influence of the government, and it is a place where students are encouraged to think about and talk about the world around them.

"The John F. Kennedy and the Civil Rights Movement"
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Write this On Your Calendar for this Month

1937. One subscription to The Fight for every year. That's the April quota for American League branches.

The Fight is out to boost its circulation and it solicits the support of its friends. The members of the American League branches know The Fight and they know the importance of spreading its message against war and Fascism. They are naturally the friends to whom The Fight looks for this support.

Quotas

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One Sub This Month for Every Year