Announcement

A Congress for Peace and Democracy

In the United States we are confronted by the industrial mobilization bill, another billion-dollar war budget, mass and violence against workers and farmers, and widespread attacks on democratic rights. Big employers are working behind the scenes to enact regressive labor laws that would hamper union organization and destroy recent gains. They want to use the state to cripple labor unions and bring them under employer control.

All organizations working for Democracy and Peace are urged to mark these dates and plan to send delegates to Pittsburgh to this United States People's Congress for Democracy and Peace.

July, 1937, THE FIGHT

THE FIGHT: July 1937

The Contributors

* ELEANOR HAWLUE, the family lawyer, who is doing so much for his clients
* (Eugene Hill), which is helping him organize.

The graphic elements in this issue include a map of the United States, a list of contributors, and a section titled "IN THIS ISSUE." The map highlights key locations and events relevant to the content of the issue. The list of contributors includes names and positions, and the section "IN THIS ISSUE" outlines the topics covered in the July 1937 issue.
A LETTER from the EDITOR

Dear Reader:

As commercial publications begin to merge this time of the year, they know that during the summer there is a falling off of circulation and lower new subscriptions in sales. Every year, Editors and Business Managers begin to fear their fate, alarmed about features for bringing out summer issues.

The fears of reaction do not have financial problems. The failures do not lack their stress when the weather gets warm, and the summer of 1917 will be a critical summer. With the situation in Spain, we have no excuses. Tim Fears must come out every month, and we are not reducing your subscription.

This year it is required for a contribution, but we are asking your cooperation in helping to maintain circulation efficiently on one of the following three ways:

1. Send in two new subscriptions for one year. Send in their names and addresses, and your name together with $2.00 or
2. If you know two people who should be reading Tim Fears, but who cannot afford the subscription, send us $2.00 with their names, or
3. If you know two such people, we do. We have a list of people who want to read the magazine, but who haven’t the $2.00 for a year’s subscription. Let us know your contribution in the struggle against Reaction and war. Send us $2.00, and we will see that two people receive Tim Fears for a year.

There must be no gaps in our work during the summer. We must be on the job year-round. We must help defeat the Reaction in Spain, in Germany, as well as in the country. Will you make the publication of Tim Fears during the summer months your responsibility as well as ours? We have been advised to our readers for help before, but we must have it now. Send us $2.00 for two new subscriptions to be used in any one of the above three ways. This will help solve our financial problem as well as increase our list of subscribers. May we rely on your immediate response?

Faithfully yours,

Joseph Pass, Editor

34 WEEKS FOR $2
(38% Reduction)
Less than a copy of...

THE NATION
234 Fourth Avenue
New York City

President Roosevelt’s Committee on Farm Tenancy reported:

“The extreme poverty of one-fifth to one-fourth of the farm population reflects itself in a standard of living below any level of decency. What to do?”

The Mennonites and the most enlightenment workers in the United States today are co-operatively organized farmers, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers, a group without property, with little or no capital, and on a nationwide average, the lowest wages of any gainfully employed men and women in the country. Working conditions are extremely severe. In Arkansas, Arkansas, and farm laborers receive as little as $35 a week for 14 hours a day. In Arkansas, Mississippi and other states of the cotton South, wages go down to 10 cents an hour. The story is the same all over the country, where large numbers of sharecroppers are under cultivation. Better workers in California, sharecroppers in Idaho in California, better hands and better pickers in the Southwest, all receive a dollar or more for long and exhausting labor. In the South, the sharecroppers describe their hours in the plants like this: ‘We get up at 5 o’clock, and when we are gathering cotton a morn and hands are no longer needed, the money starts. All work is on during the working period at cut off entirely. Most farm laborers are fortunate to receive a check average of $30 per week, which must go around the needs of the whole family.

Below Level of Decency

Obviously such wages do not go far. Living conditions, as almost everywhere else is a great deal of the product of working conditions. Few people know the degradation to which such a farm laborer is brought. The report of President Roosevelt’s Committee on Farm Land described it in an abridgment of our country.

The extreme poverty of one-fifth to one-fourth of the farm population reflects itself in a standard of living below any level of decency. Large tracts of towns or counties,

An agrarian worker’s wife and her children in California

THE FIGHT, July 1917
Sheep or Men?

By Eleanor Fowler

Illustrated by Birnbaum

In the trenches or at home the next war will turn you into a blind sheep if proposed legislation now before Congress passes.

The Sheppard-Hill Bill in its present form is an extension and greatly improved version of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, which the American Legion and the War Department have been pushing for 15 years. While it is not quite so broad as the Taft-Hartley Act, it represents the culmination of a long struggle to pass million-dollar legislation on the nation in time of war. The bill is to be introduced as the Capper-Johnson Universalweaver Bill of 1926—amended in each session since 1919. It was introduced in 1935 by the McMillan Bill, the present proposal in the war, and to equalize the burdens of the war, to permit the use of foreign labor and to provide other provisions, the Capper-Johnson Bill of 1919 was introduced as the Capper-Johnson Bill, which was opposed by the National Farmers' Alliance and the National Farmers' Union, but was passed by the House and the Senate and died in the conference committee.

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An American Flier in Spain

Jimmy Collins and Ben Leider! "Both hated the thing they were doing. Both fought the same forces. Collins by organizing other pilots. Leider by dying in defense of Spain."

By Alhah C. Bessie

Illustrated by Zoltan Hecht

The ship was beautiful. A red and white limousine graced the event, the motor vehicle was so polished one could see a reflection of the road. The car was parked in front of the grand hotel and the driver stepped out to open the door for their distinguished guests. The guests, a group of young men, entered the car smiling and waving. They waved until the car was out of sight and then stepped back to admire the car. They talked about how nice it was and how lucky they were to be there, but they knew it was only a matter of time before it was all over.

"They Died in Their Planes."

Jimmy Collins was dead, and Ben Leider was alive, and the soldiers of Spain had won their battle. The two men died fighting for their country, and they will always be remembered as heroes. They were both pilots, and they had flown their planes into battle, but in the end, they had lost their lives.

"AFounder of His Union."

The man who led them to victory was General Francisco Franco, the leader of the Nationalists and the man who defeated the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. He was a strong military leader, and he knew how to win a war. He was a man who was willing to do whatever it took to win, and he was not afraid to do things that were not always legal.

"And he added, in the same spirit."

The war was over, and the fighting had stopped. The soldiers had returned to their homes, and the country was at peace. But the memory of the war would never be forgotten, and the sacrifices of the men who fought in it would always be remembered.
It is clear to the Colonel that there is no future for the Jews in Poland. "The Jewish question," he has warned, "is one of the most important national problems. The Jews are too numerous. The solution is mass extermination of all of us and we will seek it in that direction. Nevertheless, we cannot wait until the situation worsens, as a consequence of the disappearance of the Jews.

Bombed, Corroded, Robbed

The Colonel's statement comes as a declaration of war on the Jewish people, with the aim of exterminating them. Over 300,000 Jews have been killed, according to the German government. The colonel, as a result of the government's economic policies and the war, has been forced to recognize the suffering of the Jews and to offer them asylum in his country. However, he has chosen not to act in accordance with the Nazi policies and has ordered his men to continue the extermination of the Jews.

The story behind the recent Fascist terror against the Jews in Poland.

In Crakow, thousands of Jews go without food for days until they collapse in the streets. Streets are crowded with hungry children, who are starving to death. The Jews live in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions, and their homes are destroyed by the constant bombings.

The poor condition of the Jews in Poland can be seen in the fact that they are living in squalor and poverty. They are forced to work long hours in factories and mines, and their living conditions are extremely恶劣. The German government has been systematically deporting Jews to concentration camps, and thousands of Jews have been killed in these camps. The German government has also been deporting Jews to other countries, including in the Middle East and North Africa.

The government's policy of extermination is causing widespread suffering among the Jewish population in Poland. The government has been deporting Jews to other countries, including in the Middle East and North Africa. The government has also been deporting Jews to other countries, including in the Middle East and North Africa.

In conclusion, the government's policy of extermination is causing widespread suffering among the Jewish population in Poland. The government has been deporting Jews to other countries, including in the Middle East and North Africa. The government has also been deporting Jews to other countries, including in the Middle East and North Africa.
"DON'T YOU please, please pass your Mr. Zibb's Little Honey" pleads an over-enthusiastic audience on the Sady Story program. You have just heard how that old man, Bill Williams, is planning to return on Mr. Van Temple Monday. Time is precious. Sit down right now and send to the station ten cents for box number Sady, WORC, New York. The world's wonder why—20 cents in cash or stamps—and you may be able to save some savings radio character from the pendulum. In exchange you will receive a handsome package of seeds for your garden.

Does the sound of a radio thank you for your patience? Not if you are accustomed to listening to the serials which carry the networks from 9:45 A.M. until 5 P.M. each day. Merchandising schemes and double-dealer nature such as the one outlined above are for the day on each broadcast. And they are perpetrated with such brazen skill that thousands of unsophisticated listener's fall out and buy the boxes of "Sady" or whenever other patent product sponsors the program and send them, with hand-written letters, to help the wily huckster.

Despite questions published regarding the unscientific practices of the broadcasters, it is a well-known fact that those who respond to such appeals either refuse the "merchandise" offered and ask that it be returned for the money.

Radio so-called sports shows or big shows by those in the radio business.

The best time to come from the fact that actors and actresses read their lines from carefully prepared material.

The second time is not a return to Gaye Rain Lee of blue-tick fame but is used because such programs are an aid to the technique of record.

Practically all of these shows are designed to draw the listener and have that they write in again. Their commercial values are tremendous as they are heard over the airwaves and presented in the most popular form.

Radio "White Dying," the show on Mr. Van Temple the last day of his show before the "Little Honey" was certain to break his online contract.

The most successful of these programs are those in which the entire program is heard.

No matter what the program may be, they are heard in their entirety and in the ear.

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Movies

Movie Moguls plan next year’s super-colossals... Hollywood’s army... This month’s crop

Hollywood Army

And now, this summer season, I would like to present a short item that appeared recently in the New York Evening Post, under the heading of "Hollywood Has Armed Again." It tells the story of the preparations made by the studios for the catering to the appetite of the public for a healthy, wholesome, and entertaining product of the screen.

Hollywood is an armed camp that never sleeps, a city that never rests, a place where every hour is marked by an activity. The studios are staffed with real soldiers, and the directors are the officers in charge of the army. The actors are the soldiers, and the actresses are the nurses.

Year and Age

For the next few months, at least, there is no doubt that the studios will produce a steady stream of pictures that will keep the public interested. The directors will be busy, the stars will be shining, and the audiences will be there to enjoy the show.

The biggest of these productions will be "The Topper," which is due to open shortly. This is a sequel to the popular "Topper," and it promises to be even more successful.

Auto-Model UAW

A labor editor who has fought through the great struggles of 1937 tells something of what victory has meant to the workers of the auto districts — and to America's future

By Henry Kraus

Illustrated by Hugo Gellert

NOT ALL the gains of the auto workers since the General Motors victory have been tangible ones, though those latter, of course, furnish the most immediate evidence of the tremendous improvements that have already taken place in the factories. It is estimated, for instance, that the combined wage increase of the industry will total several hundred million dollars for 1937. Something similar may be expected to result in the coming years. The wages paid by the auto companies are now higher than those paid by any other industry in the country.

Ending the Struggle

Perhaps the most important material gain of all, however, is the reduction in the number of accidents that have been experienced by workers as a result of the new safety measures. The auto companies have been at the forefront in the fight for safety, and their efforts have been rewarded with a significant reduction in the number of accidents.

The United Auto Workers and the Grand Rapids Group of the United States Steel Corporation have also been active in the safety field, and their efforts have also been fruitful. The Grand Rapids Group has set up a system of safety officers who patrol the plants to see that safety regulations are followed. The United Auto Workers have also been active in this field, and they have set up a system of safety committees in the plants.

The gains of the auto workers have been hard won, and they have been achieved through a long and bitter struggle. But they have been made, and they have been made for the benefit of all workers. The auto workers are not alone in this struggle, for they are part of a larger movement that is striving for a better world for all workers. And their gains are a contribution to that larger movement.

(Continued on page 29)
MISSISSIPPI has long been the poor child of American agriculture. In the South, the name is synonymous with depression and failure. But the state is not only a symbol of economic hardship. It is also a place where creative thinkers and visionaries have been working to bring about social change. It is the land of the Delta, where the cotton that once fueled the economy is now being replanted with sustainable practices. The state is also home to a diverse and thriving arts scene, with a number of museums and galleries that showcase the region’s rich cultural heritage.

In this context, the text discusses the state of Mississippi and its history. It highlights the challenges faced by the state, such as economic difficulties and social inequalities. The text also mentions the work of artists and thinkers who have been instrumental in bringing about change. The text concludes with a call to action, encouraging readers to support the arts and culture in Mississippi.

Despite the challenges, Mississippi continues to be a source of inspiration and hope for many. The state’s history and culture are deeply rooted in the land, and its people continue to work towards building a brighter future. The state is a testament to the power of resilience and the ability of communities to overcome adversity.

The text highlights the importance of arts and culture in Mississippi, and encourages readers to support these efforts. It also notes the role of education in building a brighter future for the state. The text concludes with a call to action, encouraging readers to get involved and support the arts and culture in Mississippi.
The controversy about the Supreme Court's decision to grant certiorari in the case of the Line MOTOR features in the issue of The New Yorker for May 25, 1953, page 57.

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Paging New York

The story of thermometers, Spain and one young Irishman... Hot weather makes for activity in League branches... Trade unions in a war against war

A YOUNG Irishman who directs the educational activities of one of the League branches met with a correspondent and began the story of his life.

"We're paging our thermometers, Tom," said the correspondent. "You're our Tom, aren't you?"

"That's right," said the young Irishman. "I'm the one."

"Well, Tom, what do you want to talk about?"

"Well, about the League, I guess. I've been with the League for two years now."
Builders of America
By Harold Ward
ILLUSTRATED BY MAXINE SELBRINDER

Will our Fourth of July orators remember that the million square miles of continental United States were not simply populated out of scattered Indian tribes? The Irish, Hungarians, English, Africans, Dutch, Russians, Germans, French, Chinese, Austrians and other "foreigners" built the nation.

July 1917, THE FIGHT
July 1937, THE FIGHT
BUILDING THE LEAGUE

A United Movement in Common Resistance to War and Fascism

By Paul Reid

CHICAGO—For the first time in the history of the people to open the gate in the peopled region of the United States, the country in South Chicago on December 26th, when a large group of workers, 1000 men, paraded through the gates of the shipyard. The parade made its way through the streets of South Chicago and ended at the gates of the shipyard where the workers were met by a large crowd of spectators. The parade was led by the shipyard workers, followed by a group of spectators who sang songs and chanted slogans.

Polish Populists (Continued from page 22)

The workers' strike continued for several days, but the company finally gave in and agreed to meet their demands. The strike was a major victory for the workers and showed the strength of the Polish Populist movement.

Suffragists (Continued from page 21)

The suffragists continued their struggle for the right to vote, but faced many challenges. The movement was met with resistance from many quarters, including the government and the Catholic Church. However, the suffragists persevered and continued to work towards their goal.

The Farm Worker

(Continued from page 6)

The farm worker movement continued to grow, with more and more farmers joining the struggle for fair wages and better working conditions. The movement was led by organized labor, with the National Farm Workers Association playing a key role.

Rise for Unification

As the workers continued their struggle, the spirit of solidarity and unity grew stronger. Workers across the country joined together to demand better working conditions and higher wages.

The government had established special labor courts to handle the issue of labor unrest. To meet the growing demand for labor, the government set up the Court of Labor Unrest at High Point, where they have sought to deal with the issue efficiently and effectively. The court has been handling labor unrest in a fair and just manner.

New England—In the recent move to the East, the workers have been marching and striking for better working conditions. The labor movement in New England is still strong, and the workers are determined to fight for their rights.

THE FIGHT, July 1937

Browne refugee children in London

THE FIGHT, July 1937

26
UNDERGROUND LITERATURE

Several weeks ago a book was published in America, which is not one of the great dolishes of New York or the organs of literature and art anywhere. It has so much as appeared. In the meantime, the following has happened:

Publisher: Prentice and Puckett, Inc., with various active agencies.


Production: By W. W. Norton & Co.

Editorial: By W. S. Hofmann.


June 25, 1954

July 17, 1954

THE STORY OF THIS BOOK

From the Book by NAJIBAR ASARI

The main character in this story is a man who has been cast out of society by his family because of his political views. He has no friends and no work, and he is forced to live on the streets. One day, he meets a group of political activists who are fighting for the freedom of their country. They take him under their wing and help him to gain knowledge and strength. With their help, he becomes a powerful leader in the fight for his country's freedom.

The story is set in the 20th century and takes place in a country that is facing political upheavals and social changes. The main character is a symbol of the struggle for freedom and justice in the face of oppression and violence.

As the story progresses, we see the main character's growth and development as a leader. He learns to use his intelligence and strategy to outmaneuver his enemies and gain the support of the people. We also see the impact of the political situation on the characters' lives, as they struggle to survive and maintain their ideals in the face of adversity.

The book is a powerful and inspiring story that highlights the importance of unity, determination, and the power of the human spirit. It is a must-read for anyone interested in political history, social justice, or the struggle for freedom.

The author, Najibar Asari, is a well-known author and political activist who has dedicated his life to the fight for freedom. His previous works have been widely acclaimed and have been translated into multiple languages.

In summary, The Story of This Book is a captivating and thought-provoking story that will leave you inspired and uplifted. It is a must-read for anyone who values freedom, justice, and the power of the human spirit.

ARCHIVE

July 17, 1954

THE FIGHT

Women and Jobs

IN THE June 25th issue of the Christian Science Monitor, a report on women's employment was published, even if improperly reaches the 1929 level, with a peak of 4 million. It adds that because in men's and women's employment between 1929 and 1930 is in the neighborhood of 100,000. In this the trend of women's employment in Mississippi, its success probably must be more pronounced.

July 17, 1954

THE FIGHT
Fighting for Democracy

Chicago steel workers jailed but not discouraged