THE FIGHT
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
December 1937
10 Cents a Copy

WAR AXIS • DON'T BUY "MADE IN JAPAN" • ANTISES
BOOKLETS TO TASTE

By Pam Fleet

AUTHORS of books, none of them, are too polite, and Grandmother Book Worm, who in his own way was trying to give the young people the lowdown on the choice of books. All right, he said, making his head from side to side, looks impressive and fills you up like a vegetable salad, but when it's all over, what do you have? Bought, I guess. It doesn't last. The largest part of most books is not vegetarian, either, but it follows...

Now take three paragraphs or so, look at the announcement from the American League Against War and Fascism of the three new pamphlets which are now in process of preparation. One will be on The Japanese Cont and the Far East. You can bet I mean War with Japan to come.

The second will be on The Japanese Cont and the Far East. You can bet I mean War with Japan to come. We are putting this emphasis on the带有 aggressive intentions of the Japanese. The new pamphlet will expose the Japanese war plans and will warn of the dangers that lie ahead. The pamphlet will be distributed to all members of the League and will be available to the public.

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IN THIS ISSUE

December, 1937

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 2

Don't Buy "Made in Japan"

By Robert Morris

People's Choice

By L. E. Burton

Hitler's Reputation

By George Keeler

Youth Demand Peace

By Marie J.嗲t

International Crime

By Charles Reitz

DEPARTMENTS

Radio

Movies

Books

Poetry

International Crime

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Radio

Movies

Books

Poetry

International Crime

By Charles Reitz

A FINE 1938 CALENDAR

WE FEEL that our predecessors did not need to boast about our calendar for 1938. If you've seen the American League calendars for 1936 and 1937, you'll want to buy the 1938 one. For this calendar brings life to America and its absurdity to the anti-war, anti-Fascist theme, speaks for itself. The combination of beauty, utility and "message" is hard to surpass.


Back your order to

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

220 Fourth Avenue

New York, N.Y.

December 1937, THE FIGHT

HARRY ARCHER is the publisher of this American weekly and as such editor in the Feb. 16, 1935, "American Weekly," he wrote:

"The battle for the lives and liberties of the people in this country is being fought in many places today..."

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A Footnote to History

AND ALTHOUGH the great majority of the people of the earth (90 per cent. according to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President of the United States) were opposed to the Fascist war alliance, nevertheless the struggle to check its advance was extremely difficult. The Fascists employed in the international arena the same tactics by which they had taken power in their respective countries: division of the democratic parties, terror and blackmail. Shifting from demagogic to "gas-pumper" methods, they penetrated with anti-democratic agitation into the very centers of the strongest democratic countries.

But not only the Fascists were active.

Those who would soon halt their march for good, had also profited by the lessons of Germany, Ethiopia, Spain and China. Associations of democratic groups with the program of anti-Fascist and anti-war unity had arisen — for example, the American League Against War and Fascism in the United States. These associations organised the sentiments of the "90 per cent." through meetings, demonstrations and educational publications.

In the face of active and passive resistance by the backward elements of the population — in general, the big capitalists and those whom they influenced — the anti-Fascists were at length able to unite.

THE FIGHT

280 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I enclose $1 for a year's subscription.

Name

Address

City and State

December 1937, THE FIGHT

Don't Buy "Made in Japan"

Our own peace is linked with China's integrity... Yet our people and our government are supplying the sinews of war to her invaders... What we can do to stop Nippon's mad drive

By Harry Archer

Illustrated by Howard Bahr

IF YOUR arms are being filled by Japan, write to your Congressman or Senator and ask him to investigate. Write to the editors of your newspapers and urge them to investigate. Write to the League of Nations. Write to the United Nations. Write to your President. Write to your Congress. Write to the Secretary of War. Write to the Secretary of State.

We must not have war.

Unfortunately, the U.S. government's action has not been sufficient to stop the arms sales. Indeed, certain of our policies may actually work to aid Japan. The U.S. government's policy of "neutralizing" the Philippines and the U.S. government's policy of "neutralizing" China may actually work to aid Japan.

Perhaps in some such petty way you can help a little to spare your country's treasure. Perhaps through the relief that you can enable to be given, it will be infinitesimal. Yet your knowledge of geography will tell you that before a battle of this kind can reach a success, enormous Chinese village and Japanese bomber and gunners will have already blown the nearness and destruction to an end.

We are all of us personally responsible for the killing of Chinese civilians and by a useless expenditure of care, it is American Guadalupe which has been used by the Japanese in stealing the
American \*Amerikan* and American citizens in Shanghai.

This is an American city and can do something to help end this situation. You can engage in your civic duties, vote, and support the policies of the Japanese government. Let me illustrate why this is vitally important.

The reason why is that there are specific cases where the United States has been involved. In one such case, the United States intervened in the Korean War, which resulted in the Korean War. The United States also provided economic aid to South Korea during this conflict. These interventions were financed through the sale of American military equipment, which increased the economic dependence of the United States.

What the consequences of this? As long as the United States continues to purchase raw materials from Japan, the economic dependence of the United States on Japan will continue. What is needed is to reduce this dependence by developing alternative sources of raw materials. This can be achieved through increased domestic production, diversification of raw material sources, and increased trade with other countries.

In conclusion, the United States should take a more active role in reducing its economic dependence on Japan. This will not only benefit the United States, but also strengthen the international community by promoting a more balanced and sustainable global economy.
T HE PRESCRIPTION that under demo-

cratic institutions persons whose legal rights are violated have a remedy in the courts is today subject to certain limitations. The increasing tendency on the part of judicial authorities, espe-
cially district attorneys, to defeat and delay the cause of judicial procedure in the determination of the workers' employment and unemployment, is obvious.

In these circumstances a new form of lawlessness has been evolved—public hearings at which those whose rights have been infringed, specifically the victims of violence, have no opportunity to appeal to public opinion in their own behalf. An example of the use of this method was the interstate public meeting in the Union Opera House at Chicago, to consider the conduct of the police on Memorial Day in firing upon a parade of unarmed strikers at the Republic Steel Works, killing ten men and wounding more over a hundred. Such present abridgment of public safety and engineering of public interest make more difficult the actual drive of the government in finding means and punishment upon the victims.

The main purpose was to avoid public hearings at which the government can be seen and questions asked.

A People's Hearing

A course of the present and salutary procedure in the assembling of a panel of persons condemning public conduct for an open hearing at which government can be seen and questions asked.

War Axis

By Lucien Zacharoff

From Rome to Munich the armed truce trails, heralding Munich's call on Hitler. According to the newspapers of the two countries, the truce is a forewarning and symbol of a new era of peace and good will. Even some foreign dispatches seemed improved. In the words of one ecstatic American commentator: The population of Berlin is pinching at the trial of the Italian Fascists with an indescribable joy, and enthusiasm will be overwhelming in the coming days during these few days.

The population, says one article, is now floating with something, if the Associated Press or Foreign Correspondents is to be believed. Some newspapers are even taking the liberty of speaking of a new era of Hitler and Mussolini. Almost all Italian newspapers around the world are now pro-Mussolini, and almost all foreign papers are now Mussolinian. In Germany, opinion is divided as to the desirability of Mussolini's coming to power. Three large daily newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt, and the Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung, are pro-Mussolini, while the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the Berliner Morgenpost, and the Die Zeit are anti-Mussolini. The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a great man." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a dangerous man." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a criminal." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a statesman." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is a dictator." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a revolutionary." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a friend of the people." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a foe of the people." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a traitor to the people." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a patriot." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is an apostle of war." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a traitor to our country." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a statesman." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a dictator." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a criminal." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a friend of the people." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is a foe of the people." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a traitor to our country." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a statesman." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a dictator." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a criminal." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a patriot." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is an apostle of war." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a traitor to our country." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a statesman." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a dictator." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a criminal." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a patriot." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is an apostle of war." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a traitor to our country." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a statesman." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Mussolini is a dictator." The Hamburgische Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a criminal." The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Mussolini is a patriot." The Berliner Morgenpost says: "Mussolini is an apostle of war." The Die Zeit says: "Mussolini is a traitor to our country."
picked the Columbia Building while Coret was there, with placards bearing "Blood in the Orange Groves!," and picketing and handing out a leaflet which was distributed by the picketing coret people to those passing by. It was a large number of people, and they were quite bold. There was a lot of shouting and yelling. The police were called and they came and took away the picketing people. The police were very aggressive and used a lot of force. The picketing people were arrested and taken away in police vans.

Departures and Arrests

WE HAD just a brief interval of rest upon entering the auditorium when Father Coret was not going to speak at the dinner, and then the audience turned to Father Coret's speech, which was very interesting and inspiring. He spoke on the need for a new kind of leadership among the poor, and how the Church can play a role in this.

After this brief interval, Father Coret took the floor again, and spoke on the need for a new kind of leadership among the poor, and how the Church can play a role in this.

C.B.s. in lying out of any of its most talented employees in the person of Irving Rice, director of the Columbia Workshop, who has just signed a motion picture contract.

Kirk Douglas, the actor, who was in New York this week, appears as the leading man in a new film, "The Conqueror," which is being made in the desert of Morocco. Douglas has been in Hollywood for several months, and has been working on several projects, including a film about the life of Jesus Christ. He is expected to return to New York in a few weeks.

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Crime pays the program sponsors... Pity the destitute classes and they come and go

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The Columbia Workshop, which has just signed a motion picture contract, is expected to return to New York in a few weeks.

KOOL 580 AM, KDL 600 AM, and KUSK 620 AM, are three of the stations that are currently broadcasting in the local area. These stations are all part of the KUSK Radio Network, which is owned by the KUSK Company. They are licensed to transmit in the FM band, and are currently broadcasting in the local area.

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The Crime Took Place At Granada!

By Antonio Machado

Illustrated by George Schiefe

We saw him go, ride on other side.
Down the long avenue to dawn’s cold flats.
Quiet broods the time.
There, in the light they took him, they shut him down.
The firing squad all shot their eyes and prayed.
Aloud to help him in the fire, they prayed.
“Not even God himself will save you now.”
Blood on the snow, lead in the heart, he fell.
The crime took place at Granada.
You know—over Granada—oh, Granada.

Movies

Speed the Paring Guest... 4:10-40

Hollywood Mouth . . . New Foreign Pictures . . . The Social Theater

THEREALY standing film of the dozen recently were the foreign imports, 

Queens Victoria and The Crime Took Place At Granada.

Queens Victoria was produced in England by Herbert Wilcox, and stars one of our best actresses, Anna Neagle, in the title role. It was an almost invariably “official” biography which placed due stress on the social reforms in England during Victoria’s reign and on the great incident, whereby Victoria and Albert averting a war with the Federal Government of the United States after two Confederate agents had been seized aboard a British vessel. Being an “official” biography, it naturally treated the monarch with some reserve. The scenery thus was shown in “Regions of Europe” on the stage last season. And it featured instead of Britain’s imperialist expansion during Victoria’s reign is a “Technic” scene at some rural British village, paying homage to the Wisdom of Windsor. The picture contains a novel for today’s Empire, for the aged queen appears to be corresponding with the principles of “Democracy, tolerance and freedom” which one must indulge the destiny of the world’s noblest countries.

London papers please copy.

Chick Flicks was written and directed by Jacques Deval, noted French playwright, and the cast included Danielle Darrieux, who will soon appear in The Kings of Paris (RKO), the Universal and the Argentum. Mrs. Deval in private life. To this corner’s way of thinking, the story of the romance of a Frenchman and a young lady plays as well as the artistic highlights of the season.

While Hollywood continued at a very slow pace, the social theater appeared to be promising to take a new lease on life. Marc Bittenkopf’s controversial one-act piece, which was given a unique treatment by the Societe Anonyme, last spring, was received with singularly assured performances by the Federal Theatre officials refused to permit it to open, opened a new Sunday performance at the Mercury Theatre in New York that continued well into the spring. The Mercury Theatre, incidentally, is a newcomer to the Broadway scene, having been established for the production of classical operas in an modern manner by Owen M. Johnson and John Houseman, who produced The Red Mill. The pair then closed.

Another event of interest to the social theater was the return of The Group to Broadway’s Golden Bowl, a new play by Clifford Odets. Furtherbatim, the company, listed the Group’s stubs in the cast.

December 1937, THE FIGHT
IT WAS not later than 10 o'clock but the office of Green the money-lender was full of farmers waiting in lines. The Godfords stood at the door by their typewriters and sat down in a double chair.

"He's busy but you can see him pretty soon," the girl said.

It looked as if it would be a long time. Godford, who had a speaking acquaintance with several of the farmers, nodded to them. Occasionally there were attempts to enter into conversation, but they invariably failed. No one seemed to talk about farming and there wasn't much else to talk about. So they sat and waited.

Greenford was thinking that in the old things might be better. Surely this couldn't go on forever. Maybe prices would start on the up-grade and a man could make something on his horse. Hoping the price could even come back to where it was seven months ago. A man could at least pay the interest and whittle down the principle a little. In one of this kind of mood he thought he could go to the bank—just to Green's bank then to the other one—and get money to pay off Green. He made a mental resolve to take his loan away from Green as soon as possible. The banker was at the table now, but time could change. And when they did John Green was going to be sorry her some of the things he had done the last year or two. Of course, the other bank was about as bad. Young White was more hard-headed, but he had time talked with a man who couldn't pay his loan. And it would be something to take it away from Green even though it didn't get into better hands.

Half an hour later Green ordered a farmer out of his private room. Stood him on the back and looked around the room. The farmer didn't seem to appreciate the lawyer's genial gesture, for his face wore an anxious expression as he pulled down the lightning of his eye, stuck it on his head, and pushed through the door, his hat over his eyes. The lawyer looked around the room, his eyes slightly on Godford and his wife.

"Hello, Mort," Green greeted him. "Glad to see you. Come in." Godford and his wife got up. None of the farmers said anything; but their eyes had the look of a dog whose feelings have been injured. They had come early in hope of seeing Green and getting back home. Now here he was letting him come in and sit down on the floor;

"Sorry, folks," Green led. "The Godfords had an appointment." He ushered Mort and Ella through the door, closing it after them.

"Just sit here," he said, pointing to two straight chairs in front of his desk. Green had a large, fat-napped desk with an arm chair behind it. He sat down in it, leaning back and putting his arm behind his head.

"Land of living!" he exclaimed, "I never saw such times in my life. Never saw so many people needing money. It seems as if there is one coming about every other day—"He tapped on the desk with his forefinger to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

"I've had four farmers in here to see me already this morning. Each thing is the matter with every one of them. Mortgage at the bank and they can't get more time unless they pay interest. One man already his action started against him—out of three of his policies. Insurance companies, they say. They are the millionaires out of farmers. They really don't have any choice. Won't a farmer do it? I can always get a little more than what I can. He never seems to be broken down. I lower my prices. I have a loan on the farm. But it is only just enough to live on."

Green took a drink of ice water from the pitcher which, winter or summer, he always kept on his desk.

"Tell you, folks, it wasn't the way we used to. There were all the time that there was anything on God's earth I could do for him. He had the money I'll take it out of my pocket and give it to him without more or less. I might be like every other one. To the wall.

"When you see as much of this thing as I do, there's only one thing a man feels like doing and that's sitting right back and having a good cry. I can only thank the Lord Lord alone that he has allowed me to be in a position to help some of them. When these three old bankers—"He looked and something a sight worse; take after the farmers, they can come to me and get some help, just all the help. I can give even though it breaks me in a long run.

"After a farmer has gone to these banks and insurance companies and are told to get up and and get off the farm I think God they can come into the office for help. When things are broken and I don't know which way to turn I can always get a little better feeling by looking down into my own heart and knowing that I have helped good, honest, hard-working people when the wolves were after them.

Green had become a little excited and took his hand from his back of his head and pointed on the table. Mort and Ella sat uneasily on their straight chairs, listening to the lawyer. They knew that the farmers who waited in the outer room had come for something on their loans from Green. They knew that these farmers must pay and pay dearly, sometimes up to one-third of the loan, if it is extended and then in two or three months there would be the same thing to do over again.

(Continued on page 10)
THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BAZAAR was held in the summer of 1913. It was a new, unique event that brought together people from various walks of life, promoting peace and international understanding. The organizers of the Bazaar aimed to create a space where nations could come together and share their cultures, fostering a sense of unity and cooperation.

The Bazaar included various activities such as cultural exhibitions, concerts, and peace-related discussions. It was a symbol of the growing importance of international cooperation and the need for peace in a world that was becoming more interconnected.

The success of the Bazaar encouraged further initiatives to promote peace and understanding among nations. It served as a reminder of the power of collective action and the importance of dialogue in resolving conflicts and building a more peaceful world.

In conclusion, the International Peace Bazaar was a significant event that contributed to the promotion of peace and international understanding. It demonstrated the potential for cooperation and the need for continued efforts to build a more peaceful future for all. 

From farm and from town, from city, from mine and mill and sea the people are marching to compassion and unity. We march for Peace and Free- dom and for the men, for women, for the children, for all we cherish in America.

We March

Words by
James Waterman Wise

Arranged from
Brahms' First Symphony

2. Our ranks undivided
   By race and creed shall be,
   Toward justice advancing
   In solidarity

3. We march for Peace and Freedom
   For democracy!
Keep Your Eye on Mexico

By George Leigh

Beneath the pictures que venider seen by the tourist, our democratic neighbor to the south is locked in a life-and-death struggle with the dark forces of feudalism and reaction.

Most of the strikes in Mexico today are won. Labor unions are practically 100 per cent organized. The head going up in certain quarters of the U.S.A. against “concessions of American oil properties,” is really based on the opinion that foreign American oil companies, as a result of the short petroleum-workers’ general strike this year and the subsequent labor-court decision, are now expected to pay wages at least 50 per cent of those paid to all workers in the United States. This, plus the fact that 30,000 hectares of land have plantations belonging to the American Jerkins family have been distributed, is back of the short sub-union but very effective paper of U.S. Ambassador Hanford. The present was sent because the Roosevelt administration does not want any repatriate for imperialism’s good, but suppose the United States has more. This in modern war, and Mexico has practically none. Mexico sends its supplies to the United States by a hard time, no big city electricity, no mechanized transport. Mexico would defeat beneath there is no modern civilization and heroic people in the world. But the red defense of Mexico lives in the mind of the publicconsciousness of the United States, in our minds to permit Mexico to be created for the profit of the Standard Oil Company and other interests. It is necessary to be always on guard to keep that consciousness.

A Poor Country

Mexico is a poor, desperately poor, colonial country, with a small culture, with the people of the lower classes, but still the same. Mexico sends no money to the United States, but the country is poor, weather, still is understood, boxer of imperialist reactions, and has cause of landlessness and former militar-capitalist domination.

Now the country, by its own unaided efforts, has got a government that is trying to throw the imperialist heritage, in trying to create a Democracy. It is trying to give the people education, culture, and at adequate remuneration. Here, for the worker, and land for the peasant. It is not a socialist or a Communist government. It is just a progressive, nationalist, anti-imperialist government.

4 Rising Hurricane

But this little town of Cuidad is honestly trying to carry out the laws but which the resolutions of 1910-1910’s were bought, has plumped Mexico here; a path of a rapidly rising Fascist hurricane. You can’t expect Professor, head of a university, head of 100,000 men to go to the streets and death on his last generation—to think kindly on the land-distribution program. Don Hidalgo nowadays has a hand of them a dozen to 200 people, enemy family, and they kill peasant leaders. Only a few months ago the peasant union of the State of Vera Cruz complained to Cuidad that over 1000 of their members, mostly land leaders, had been murdered by these land-owners’ hands in the last three months. Cuidad answered by decreeing that anyone on which presented would be distributed and no land left to the landlords—whom normally the Don keeps the house and a quarter of the要素.

Incidentally, rice lands, all themselves Cacidas Blancas (White Guards).

The Gold Star, Fascist organization nationally suppressed, still exists. Communists everywhere have been killed, and the peasant leaders are being killed and tortured. There are only black spots in the States of Sonora, the Guerillas, the United States (the agricultural workers), and in this town, where General Viquez maintains himself as governor of the state.

(Continued on page 30)
A LETTER FROM JAPAN TELLING OF THE MANY PEOPLE THERE WHO OPPOSE THE MILITARIANS

This volume has received a letter from a woman in Japan. The writer is a citizen of China and has come to Japan for her vacation when the situation became critical. She settled down to wait for the time when she could return to China. While she waited, she talked to the people around her and wondered why there were so many matters of business and war.

She wrote: On the surface there is apparent unity. In every railway station I could see evidence of the building of a strong psychology. In every small town, one can read enthusiastic demonstrations of the departure of soldiers for the front. I watched the faces of the crowd and saw the enthusiasm. So many times they had carried off their feet the young soldiers.

But there were other times. There were incidents of time. In control. There was no public demonstration of 항쟁 (抗爭) to the war. There was something that looked strange, and unnatural. One day tied me to this. I do not think that I am alone. I just feel that you are all like me, that the blood of my country is all in my body. I will not forget the day when I come back.

The newspapers of Japan would have you think that there is no matter of resistance, but our correspondent continued that every day there were new articles, which were published as an editorial. The national support for the government and the people of Japan in the war has been remarkable. Through the efforts of the government and the people, we are doing our best to support the people of Japan. It is our policy directed by the government.

We are glad that we could have been with the women who went to the Congres in Pittsburgh to tell of the modern war. The women understood that the world was quiet and peaceful, and they were unable to help defend that military policy.

The writer of the letter to the editor of this newspaper states that the writer had a powerful face for peace.

GROWING PROTESTS AGAINST WORLD WAR

In the Middle Ages, it was perhaps a matter of little interest, but in modern times, it is of great importance. This is the time of our governments, and we have a duty to support them.

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for the preservation of Chinese territorial integrity declares that China is not at war with Japan.

**Japan Indicted**

It must be apparent from the foregoing that the negotiations are to be considered with the readiness and honor which has been so repeatedly shown in international controversies. The general principles of the inquiry will not be affected by the facts already mentioned, and Japan's existence as a nation is not at stake.

**People's Choice**

(Continued from page 24)

Patriotism for progress is one of the chief virtues of the Chinese people. But this is not to say that we would continue to support a dictatorship by the use of the press. It is, we believe, that the Chinese people, by virtue of their natural and cultural inheritance, are capable of forming a genuine, independent, and self-governing society. Only in such a society does the Chinese people, we believe, have the right to express their will and make their own decisions. It is only in such a society that the Chinese people, we believe, have the opportunity to develop their full potential and realize their dreams.

**Vigilantes Indicted**

(Continued from page 8)

The committee believes that vigilante activity is a form of intimidation and a violation of the rights of Chinese citizens. Vigilante activity is not acceptable in a society that values human rights and the rule of law.

The committee is firmly committed to upholding the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of China. We believe that the Chinese people have the right to determine their own future and destiny. It is our hope that through peaceful and democratic means, the Chinese people will be able to achieve a brighter future for themselves and their country.

**Building the League**

A United Movement in Common Resistance to War and Fascism

By Paul Reid

The march of November was launched and hectic for all the people who were present in the city of New York. The League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture held its first meeting in the city of New York, in order to establish a League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was held under the auspices of the Chinese League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was supported by the Chinese League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was well received by the public and the marchers.

The march ended with a rally in the city of New York, in order to establish a League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was held under the auspices of the Chinese League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was supported by the Chinese League for the Preservation of Chinese, American, and Japanese culture. The march was well received by the public and the marchers.

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Berlin-Rome-Tokyo

The announcement flashed across the world of a treaty signed by Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese government, with the aim of creating a "pax oriental" and maintaining peace in the region. The treaty was signed in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, symbolizing the collaboration of the three dictators. This move was intended to align the three nations against their common enemy, the Soviet Union, and to establish a new order in the eastern hemisphere. The exact terms of the treaty were not disclosed, but it was clear that it would have significant implications for the balance of power in the region and beyond.

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A Farmer

"Yes," Matt said. "I don't know much about sheep, but I know a lot about farming. You can't just expect the world to be at your disposal and to supply everything for you.

"If I don't know where the next day's going to be, I can't plan for it. I have to be prepared for anything. If I'm not prepared, I'm going to be in danger."

"What do you do when you're not farming?"

"I do what I have to do to survive. I sell milk, cheese, eggs, and honey. I also sell some vegetables and fruits."

"And how do you make your living?"

"I make my living by selling my products. I also make some money by raising bees."

"And how do you make your living from the bees?"

"I make my living by selling honey. I also sell some beeswax and propolis."

"And how do you make your living from the propolis?"

"I make my living by selling propolis. I also sell some pollen and some honeycomb."

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Mexico

(Mexico continued from page 21)

state troops, and members labor unrest in Alta

March went to Mexico City to

protest the treatment of the workers. He visited the factory where the

workers were employed and met with their leaders. He explained to

them the situation and offered his support. The workers were grateful

and promised to continue their struggle. The situation was tense,

but peaceful. The workers were determined to win their rights.

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The Special Session

The Congress of the United States is meeting in special session upon proclamation by the President that an "extraordinary

situation" requires such an assembly. The President, in his message, has cited a number of events which, in his judgment, constitute a

danger to the nation. These events include the Asian crisis, the

Soviet Union's nuclear tests, and the situation in the Middle East.

The Congress is expected to convene on April 15th and will

remain in session until May 1st. The agenda for the special session includes:

1.考虑在全球范围内限制核武器的倡议
2.讨论在亚洲和中东地区加强经济援助的方案
3.讨论如何应对苏联的核试验

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December 1937, THE FIGHT

FIGHT, December 1937

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31
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