The Fight for Peace and Democracy

February 1938

10 Cents a Copy

GREAT EMANCIPATOR
A MILLION PARDOVS!

OUR APOLOGY TO THE EMPEROR

Most High and Exalted Son of Heaven, Hon. Hirohito, Tokyo, Japan

Your Dear Father:

The human imagination can scarce conceive the better regret, deep sorrow and profound self-blighting with which we were seized when the above incomparably horrid photograph reached our lonely office. For what is pictured here? Your goodwill ambassador, arriving at San Francisco to tell us that the Japanese Peace Plan is being picked up by both demonstrators, can plainly read the signs of intercession, embitterment and even personal fear on the ambassador's elongated face. One senses that even the discomposure of his suave mobile is symptomatic. What a disgraceful incident!

And we must further confess, with unutterable charity, that this was only the beginning of a long series of blow-ins contrived by our people against the eminence of the Rising Sun. The good will delegation was also picked up in New York and other cities. An unforeseeable movement is swiftly spreading throughout our country to house Japanese-made goods. Subversive speeches are generally made here, implying that Japanese militarism are striking Europe. Even our President has taken an anti-Japanese view, over the near Paris sinking. If we are not honest, forgive us!

Can we of THE FIGHT absolve ourselves of the blame for these ghastly mistakes? We cannot! Guilty! Mea culpa! We have sinned! For we have repeatedly published articles expressing the Japanese aggression in China. We have even been hard of noticing the very strategy of the struggle against the Japanese militarists. What a shame! We have missed it and missed it cruelly. We are responsible for the greatest of the anti-Japanese sentiments in America. From the depths we cry out: Excuse us, please!

Of course we shall immediately take drastic steps, to the same spirit in which you always act, to remedy this deplorable condition. And first of all, we are canvassing for many new readers, that we may be able to spread more widely the truth about the Japanese situation. We are printing (below) a supplementary blank for that purpose.

Before we utterly sorry.

LINE FORMS HERE

With the Readers

WITH our Southeastern goodwill delegation travelling from Idaho to California against the war, the people of this state have never been so united. Our goodwill China will help to prove it.

This goodwill delegation of Chinese, under the leadership of Mr. Li Shu, was welcomed in San Francisco with great enthusiasm. The Chinese delegation arrived in San Francisco on February 11, and was welcomed by a large crowd of Chinese-Americans. The Chinese delegation was received with great enthusiasm, and the Chinese-Americans were thrilled to see their fellow-countrymen from China.

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DEPARTMENTS

Radio

12  To Women .

Movies

14  Building the League.

Books

17  Youth Notes

Wall Street

20  Eddington

February 1938, THE FIGHT

The Contributors

JACK CHIN, Chinese writer and artist who has lived in many countries, has contributed articles to THE FIGHT. Mr. Chin has written a number of books on China, including "The Chinese" and "The Chinese in America."

IN THIS ISSUE

February, 1938

PULITZER GROUP-

a leading investigative news agency, with headquarters in New York City.

MALCOLM DUBE, an English author, is the author of "The Chinese in America."

FREDERICK LUCAS, an American author, is the author of "The Chinese in America."

JOSEPH CONANT, an American author, is the author of "The Chinese in America."

PHILIP MORGAN, an American author, is the author of "The Chinese in America."

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February 1938, THE FIGHT
China's National Salvation

The united front against Japanese aggression did not come about of itself. It was worked for and fought for. In the forefront of this daily struggle for unity was the national-salvation movement—students, writers, organizers—leaders of the millions, builders of New China. The story of a people's coming-of-age

By Jack Chen
Illustrated by the Author

Quarantine Militarist Aggression

Quarantine the aggressor with the boycott of Japanese-made goods!

Don't Buy Goods Made in Japan

February 1938, THE FIGHT
and often of strict discipline. In such cases as the "Tsun tzu," their role was probably a passive one. And in the present case, a knowledge of their work is imperative for a real understanding of China's strength and confidence in the future.

**The Student Union.**

And this work is the more important in that it is the result of an educational policy which goes far beyond the limits of the local community. China has realized that education is not a matter of local administration alone, but of national importance. The people of China have come to realize that education is the key to their future. They have therefore made a great effort to promote education, and the result is a thriving student union.

The student union is an active organization that plays a significant role in the education of China's youth. It is not only a place where students receive academic instruction, but also a forum where they can express their opinions and take an active part in the political life of the country. The student union is an important part of the Chinese intellectual community, and its members are often leaders in the struggle for social justice and political reform.

**New Chinese Theatre.**

Japanese imperialism has been the bane of the Chinese people for centuries. It has not only taken their lands, but also their culture and identity. The Chinese people have been fighting for their independence and freedom for decades. The new Chinese theatre is a symbol of this struggle, and it is a source of inspiration and hope for the people of China.

The Chinese theatre has a long and illustrious history. It has been a part of Chinese culture for thousands of years, and it has played a significant role in the development of Chinese society. The new Chinese theatre is a modern expression of this rich tradition, and it is a reminder of the strength and resilience of the Chinese people.

**A Place in Literature.**

But perhaps the greatest achievement of the new Chinese theatre is in the field of literature. The theatre has given Chinese literature a new lease on life, and it has helped to bring about a new era of literary creativity. The new Chinese theatre is a place where writers can express their ideas and explore the depths of human experience. It is a place where the written word can be brought to life in a way that is both powerful and inspiring.

The Chinese theatre is a symbol of the Chinese people's struggle for freedom and independence. It is a source of hope and inspiration for the people of China, and it is a reminder of the strength and resilience of the Chinese culture. The new Chinese theatre is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and it is a source of pride for the people of China.

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Congress on the Spot

With the fall elections staring them in the face, our Senators and Representatives must do some heavy thinking. A clear analysis of the Washington whirlpool

By Henry Zon

PREDICTING in these days of accelerating politics, has become a patent science—particularly when applied to the slender reed-taking place within the New Deal. When this session of Congress will do a mighty mystery, and yet its actions will have all-important parts in determining the future course of American political history. Will it deal directly under the influence of rising elections, and throw the President and Administration leaders off balance, or will the retreat Democrats continue their retreat? Will they be magnanimous in legislation this season, or will the Democrats continue their retreat? What is to be the future role of the United States in the face of the growing and rising concern abroad? Will the New Deal stick to its most liberal course, or will the Northern Democrats within their ranks take a stand to expedite the changes for the commercial confidence?

Such are the questions which the political observer must answer for the time the U.S. Representatives in Congress. These liberals, such as Senator Reilly, and O'Connell in the House, and J. E. O'Malley and North in the Senate, have no choice but to support the Administration. Their whole future of the Administration would be in nothing but a brightness of the conservative recital which tends to baffle under the phonetic banner of "Reformism." In the second place, there are the "Reformers," such as Senator W. H. Shirk, D. H. W. Ditch, D. H. W. Ditch, and the newly-elected Democratic Party called "Reformers"—with the result that, as a practical politician, there are three parties the Administration must take into consideration when contemplating the House and the Senate.

In the first place there are the New Deal liberals, such as Senator Reilly, whose liberal political philosophy is in advance of the U.S. Government.

Henry Varnum of Texas (left), a House progressive, chats with Mayor Franklin D. LaGuardia of New York at a Tom Mooney meeting.

The third group consists of Republican Party liberals. The Republicans have yielded their ground, but the most part depending on the extent the party members within the Democratic ranks. So close have grown the political ties between the two parties, that Vandenbrouke, who plays himself as a leader to the White House since 1941—and the sub and sub-bosses of North Carolina—have recently arranged an accommodation—arranged their change of leadership by a "spontaneous" calling on all the representatives of the party to support the big, honest, big businessman.

The agreement was brokered by the Majority Party in the Democratic ranks who promptly said that any party with the exception of the Southern Republicans could have any Republican who would win back the seats of the New Deal who wishes, to follow the present Administration. Know the folks that will pull out resources to the best, not because the best interests of the best men, but because it is difficult to get any worse result in the higher prize.
The election of 1860 brought to office the great champion of Union and Liberty. He was the candidate of a new progressive political alignment, asking the demands of a new day.

**The Road to Lincoln**

By Morris Kamman

February 1860, THE LIBERATOR

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Although it was not yet

clear the nation was a world-shaping

clash between the forces of progress

and reaction. Although Lincoln was

being defeated for the Senate

in 1858 by Douglas' Democratic

party, he wrote in a friend,

I am

not at ease and shall be

happy. The fate of slavery was

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Spread of Slavery

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In 1850, Dred Scott was

brought to the Supreme

Court with the

assertion that the Missouri

Compromise was invalid. The

Supreme Court, in its

decision, declared the

Missouri Compromise un-

constitutional. It also

ruled that African Amer-

icans were not citizens

of the United States.

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The GREAT REPUBLICAN REFORM PARTY.

February 1858, THE FIGHT

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The British Empire faced a crisis with the South. The

Imperial forces were in control of the Union. Two

forces were fought against the South. The American

forces were in control of the Union. The British

forces were in control of the South.

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The FIGHT, February 1858

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Independent Politics

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In various sections of the country, a demand arose for a

new party which would reflect the views of the

American people. The Republican Party was

formed in 1854 in opposition to the

Democratic Party. The Republican

Party sought to reunify the

country and to address the

issues of slavery and

economic development.

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American forces were in control of the Union. The

British forces were in control of the South.
What the wild waves are saying... Neutrality on the nets... Maverick stations

And suddenly, with the news that the President of Latin America had attacked the Allies, now the neutral nation that had been so cautious and circumspect was suddenly declaring its neutrality in the conflict. This was a statement that was sure to cause a stir in the United States, where many were still supportive of the Allies.

The Independent

Father Coughlin had stated his views before the Second National Conference on Educational Broadcasting in March, saying that the sale of news in the United States was a violation of the Constitution.

The Independent

The bombardment

By Philip Guston

February 1938, The Fight
The war in the Far East challenges the League movement in Canada almost as sharply as does the Far East development within our own shores. Only a few days before our Congress opened, Canadian representatives gathered in London to discuss the situation. The League established by Dr. Wellington K. Miller, to protect the British and Canadian interests in the Far East, has now become a reality. In this situation, it is evident that Canada expects to make an active contribution to the activities of the League. The League is continuing its efforts to build good will between the peoples of the East and the West, and its activities reflect its desire to promote peace and understanding.
She looked as if she had been made for the role of a lady. Her eyes were bright and lively, and her hair was neatly arranged. She knew how to dress, and she did so with grace. She was a lady, and she knew it.

She was a lady, and she knew it. She knew how to dress, and she did so with grace. She was a lady, and she knew it.

The doctor was a young man. Not very tall, not very thin, but very lively. He had a way of looking at you that made you feel as if he was about to say something interesting. He was a doctor, and he knew it.

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The Street gambles on war ... Capital's mid-stroke ... Progressive force and forthcoming elections

Wall Street's Strike

Even though there have been far greater profits for the gambling on war securities, the trading pattern at the Street is being left to the copper, rubber, and lead producers, because at the moment in many of these markets, the speculator does not seem to have as much money as he did on Wall Street.

Wall Street's Strike

But the tendency is to make it more difficult for the speculator to get money for the speculation in copper, rubber, and lead, and this is making it more difficult for him to make a profit on the market.

Congress Most Liberal

Now that the Administration has had a chance to see how Big Business is being used in this country, the Speaker of the House has made it clear that there will be a bill introduced to protect small capitalists and labor from the depredations of Big Business.

The Speaker said that the bill would be introduced to protect the small capitalist from the depredations of Big Business, and that it would be a bill that would be introduced to protect the small capitalist from the depredations of Big Business.

A Social Force

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John B. Hughes talked about his Americanization and the American money

February 1918, THE FIGHT

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Out of a Job

The national president of the Workers Alliance of America tells how the unemployed fight the reaction.

By David Lasser

The national president of the Workers Alliance of America tells how the unemployed fight the reaction.

Wall Street's Dark Days

If the people or this nation does not take action to save the workers, the next phase of Wall Street's program will take shape.

Then, with the field prepared, capital returns to the attack. Several millions of dollars were spent in the next campaign, and the big capitalist is armed with a great army of workers, who are ready to fight for their survival.

The unemployed are now well armed with the knowledge of their power and are not going to be defeated.
An American youth leader who recently visited the island reports the present stage of the Cuban people's long battle for self-rule. They are forming a popular front against the present regime, the states. The story of a small-scale King Cnut who fights a fast-rising democratic tide.

Batista Over Cuba

By Joseph Cadden

February 1938, THE FIGHT

During the early 1930's, the Spanish dictator brought terror to Cuba. Field Marshal Batista's regime was an autocratic government which controlled every aspect of Cuban life. Resistance movements sprang up, but they were soon crushed by the regime. During the mid-1930's, a network of resistance groups began to develop, inspired by the civil war in Spain. These groups engaged in armed struggle against the Batista regime, which responded with violence and repression.

The Forest in the Cage

After the fall of Batista's regime in 1959, the Cuban people began to organize resistance movements. These groups, which included the Cuban Students for a Democratic Cuba and the Cuban Army of the Revolution, were determined to bring about a fundamental change in the political system. They organized demonstrations, strikes, and other forms of protest. The regime responded with violence and repression, but the resistance movements continued to grow.

The Problem

One of the major problems faced by the resistance movements was the Batista regime's control of the media. The regime used its power to suppress information and control the news. The resistance movements had to find ways to communicate their message to the public, even as they faced constant harassment and repression.

The Solution

The resistance movements began to use new technologies, such as the internet, to communicate their message to the public. They also began to work with international organizations, such as the United Nations, to bring pressure to bear on the regime.

The Future

The resistance movements continue to fight for a democratic Cuba. They are determined to bring about a fundamental change in the political system, and to ensure that the Cuban people are free to live in peace and prosperity.

The Unwanted People

To date, the Cuban government has made little progress in ending the persecution of the resistance movements. The regime continues to use violence and repression to maintain its grip on power. The resistance movements continue to fight for a democratic Cuba, even as they face constant harassment and repression.

The Army of the Revolution

The resistance movements continue to grow, and the Cuban people continue to fight for a democratic future. The government has not yet shown any willingness to negotiate with the resistance movements, and the struggle for democracy continues.

The Future

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China's Salvation

(Continued from page 3)

The revolution in China is much more than cultural. It has been com-
plete in every aspect of life. The revolution includes the ideas and phi-
losophy of the peasants, workers, soldiers, and intellectuals. It has in-
cluded political, social, and economic changes.

In 1949, a new government was established in China. This government is
socialist in nature and is committed to the welfare of the people. It has
made significant progress in improving the living standards of the people
and in advancing the cause of social justice.

China's peaceful development

China's peaceful development has been recognized by the international
community. The country has made significant contributions to peace and
development in Asia and the world.

Out of a Job

(Continued from page 6)

and of increased abundance—in that season will turn itself to the de-
gliges thing: "Fascism not Com-

The unemployed will then be told that their money comes from the state, from too much taxation, from the Jews, the Negroes and foreign

The unemployed may be assured that what they see and experience is the result of the nationalization programs. They will be told that

Facing the Invader

The Chinese Communist forces have been heroic in their efforts to resist
the Japanese. The Japanese have been forced to retreat, and the Chinese
forces have been victorious in several battles.

The Chinese forces have been well-armed, and they have been able to
resist the Japanese in their efforts to conquer China.

Failing and Labor

The battles of the past five years give the answer. Since the formation of
the Workers Alliance and the development of popular principles there has
been cooperation...
BUILDING THE LEAGUE

United States in Cuba: Expansion to War and Famine

By Paul Reid

JERSEY CITY has become a center of interest in the struggle for Cuba's independence from Spain. The fact that Cuba is now a United States colony and that the American people are now united in their efforts to secure the independence of Cuba, has led to a demand for a larger and more powerful army than that which exists at present. The American people are aware of the dangers that threaten Cuba and they are determined to do all in their power to protect her. The government has already taken steps to increase the army and to provide for its maintenance. The United States is now prepared to defend Cuba against any attack that may be made on her. The government has also taken steps to secure the independence of Cuba by the use of force, if necessary. The American people are willing to accept the responsibility of protecting Cuba and they are confident that the United States can do so. The government has already made arrangements for the defense of Cuba, and the American people are ready to do all in their power to support the government in its efforts to secure the independence of Cuba.
CHALLENGE TO CANADA (Continued from page 3)

By James Lerner

The pioneers of Canadian history have always been a source of resistance against the interests of the British Empire. This is especially true after the war, when the Dominion of Canada was established as a separate entity within the British Commonwealth. Today, the challenge to Canada continues with the emergence of the French-speaking population in Quebec.

February, 1948: THE FIGHT

NEW ENGLAND—The New Englanders have been active in the campaign for the liberation of the United States. In 1775, they took up arms against the British forces under the leadership of John Hancock. The New Englanders fought bravely and held their ground for several years, until the British were forced to retreat.

NEW YORK—The New Yorkers have always been a strong force for democracy and freedom. They have fought for their rights and have not been afraid to challenge the British forces. The American Revolution was fought primarily in New York, and the city was one of the first to declare its independence.

SOUTHERN STATES—The Southern states have also been active in the struggle for independence from the British. They have fought bravely and have held their ground for several years, until the British were forced to retreat.

YOUTH NOTES

By James Lerner

COLLEGE winter holidays, traditionally a time of leisure, parties, and socializing, this year saw a loss of 2500 students in an action for prison reform against the state and national authorities.

The most active of all was the student of the American University. The students held a protest on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. Over 6000 people attended the meeting and the atmosphere was electric.

The incident indicated the importance of the struggle, and the students were determined to continue their fight. The struggle continued for several months.

BULLETS OF A FEATHER

Adrian, a former member of the Canadian National Socialist Christian Party, is now a leader in the organization. He has made public statements accusing the government of supporting the Nazis.

NEW DEAL'S PROGRAM

The New Deal's program was a major achievement in the history of the United States. It was designed to help the country recover from the Great Depression and to provide economic relief to the people.

The New Deal's program included several important measures, such as the creation of the Social Security Act, the establishment of theWorks Progress Administration, and the passage of the National Labor Relations Act. These measures helped to improve the lives of millions of Americans and laid the foundation for a strong and prosperous nation.

CONGRESS ON THE SPOT

From page 2

and elections and can produce significant changes in government that are not just temporary.

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The Peace Act

The realization that the present neutrality Act is unsound in character, and events in Europe which strongly indicate that sooner or later another world war will break out, have moved several American statesmen to urge its repeal. "If the United States remains neutral," said Senator Israel R. Cutler, a Maine Democrat, January 15, "there is a marked danger of being drawn into another war." That this is a danger which can be avoided by a well-considered policy of isolation, sound foreign relations, and just internationalism is the view of Senator Ralph Flanders, a New Hampshire Republican, and a leading exponent of the "can-never-win-peace" school of thought, which has been strongly advocated by President Coolidge, Senator Taft, and other prominent Republicans. It is also the view of Senator Robert La Follette, a Wisconsin Progressive, who has long been an advocate of "good neighbor" policies.

Batista Over Cuba

From page 311

...the new government began to take shape. The new leaders, many of whom had been active in the Cuban revolution of 1933-34, began to访计 their positions and to make plans for the future. The new government was expected to be more democratic than the previous one, and there were hopes that it would be able to carry out some of the reforms that had been promised during the election campaign.

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Bryan over Spain

From page 320

...the Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. The Bryan Administration continued to support Spain in its war against Morocco. 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