SPAIN

FRANCO'S SIXTH COLUMN • By George Seldes
TELL THEM THE TRUTH • By James Waterman Wise
SHADOW ON THE AMERICAS • By Carleton Beals
FOR ADOPTION • By Art Young
SPAIN IN PICTURES
WHAT’S TO BECOME OF THE CHILDREN?

The suffering of little children is the contribution of modern war. In Spain, Hitler, Mussolini and Franco have doomed them to their conception of totalitarian war. High explosive bombs blast them, incendiary bombs burn them. Many today are orphans who only yesterday lived happily with their parents. And our concern is now with these children of Spain who are still alive, and who, given the proper food, medical attention and environment, can still play, and study, and find love. They must be protected! They must be educated to take their responsibilities in the better world of tomorrow when the enemy of mankind is driven from their tortured land.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY has undertaken, as one of its duties, the establishment of homes in Spain for the children of the Fascist invasion. One such home is already in existence, and the drive is on to increase this number many times. It is only through organization—the skilled organization of the American League—that more of these homes can be equipped, and the great need partially met.

To achieve this, the League must gain at least 50,000 new members by May 1. Your membership in the League is your contribution to the orphaned children of Spain, to the fight for Peace and Democracy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

268 Fourth Avenue, New York City

April 15, 1938, THE FIGHT

With the Readers

IF we believed very strongly in dedications to human needs, we would have liked to dedicate this issue of the League to the memory of the children of Spain. We are confident that the good and women who helped bring this issue to your hands have done their utmost; but we are also aware that that which is done must be done in an atmosphere...and we, as kind of agree with them.

BUT the three of them have been humbling and inspiring as these three years—before they did—would never have been. We dare not expect them in this country, but, we are grateful.

The story of these three years has been one of the most inspiring and heartwarming throughout the world. The story of these three women—before they did—would never have been possible. We dare not expect them in this country, but we must be grateful.

And it is here one’s mind goes to the struggle against Franco.

THE second war, as American, and truly, as a human being, it was a war against Fascism. To make the world whole, we, as human beings, and as a human race, must do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever. Then we must continue to do what we did until after the world has been whole forever.

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268 Fourth Avenue, New York City

April 15, 1938, THE FIGHT

THE CONTRIBUTORS

For our part, we protest. But we have not
enough power to make the readers of this dis
sent. We do not have that power.

But we have not the power to make the readers of this dis
sent. We do not have that power.
A POUND OF PAPER

WHICH weighs more, a pound of lead or—to vary the riddle—a pound of paper?

These Spanish workers, here shown reading one of their anti-Fascist publications, have found the true answer. They have learned that a pound of printed paper can weigh more than a pound of lead bullets—that the democratic pen can be mightier than the Fascist sword.

But it must be added—this holds true only if the paper is clean. And that's where American publishing comes in—rather, goes out. We think the point doesn't need proving. Just think over your daily newspaper, owned by a millionaire tax-evader...your weekly or monthly magazine, financed by the Sixty Families...

THE FIGHT can tell the truth about the Fascists and war-makers because it does not depend on Hitler's best friends for support. THE FIGHT can bring you the full story of Spain without consulting Franco's Wall Street allies. You are our "angel"—you and all the people of America. Subscribe today!
his cable to the New York Times on the 1st.

When Passefield and the government put on a spurious, Carney, according to government officials, attempted on several occasions to wire into his cable to American forces in Spain and asked Mr. Gresham to be placed in the government and army plans. The Times, however, made the statement that from almost every cable which Carney sent to the French forces, they did not derive any information which he sent daily.

**Open Secret**

In public meetings and gatherings of journalists and others, Carney throughout the month of July to December 1938, continued to express to his listeners that America was superior to France, and enjoined them upon him.

**The Mark of Heart**

The first line reads: *All sentiment of democratic and social progress has disappeared in Spain.* This reply, like the Heart, was only propaganda. Carney, of course, was a Heart reporter before the Times picked him up in Paris and sent him to Spain.

April 37, THE FIGHT
Elsewhere I have written and spoken of what I saw in Spain—in its people, its soldiers, its battles, its army, its heroism, its sacrifices which will be remembered. Here let me write of all, but for Spain. Because no other Democracy lasts upon one’s mind and one’s heart more impressively than must be expressed, a meaning and a message which must be conveyed.

Where better a story and express them than in these pages? Here I shall recount the people’s basic knowledge of the causes and the course of the struggle which has lasted but more than eight months in Spain. Here I seek not to explain why there was no war in so civil a war than and that the struggle of the Spanish people to retain their independence was directly proceeding for those within and without the country by rebellion and invasion and to explain there. Here it is unnecessary to recount the ridiculous falsehood of the impostorism Francisco and the "irresistible" D’Olivares who try to attain the insidious sympathy of the Americans for the Spanish people by appealing to them and their government the "Red" label—a Danish fact criminal to notify any but those who employ it.

Our Common Cause

For it has been a function of this magazine to present from the beginning of the Spanish war an accurate interpretation of why it is a large, sized, authoritative report and documents in prose and verse and picture of Spain’s front line defense of peace and Democracy. Just as it has been a task of the American League to create public opinion and support for the Spanish people in their struggle against any common foe—Fascism and war.

Our stand on behalf of Spanish Democracy has from the first been clear—and inevitable. Having taken it, however, we must constantly re-examine the development and direction which the struggle is taking. We must recognize the dynamic fact of change in the military and political situation as it affects Spain, as well as the static fact of our unaided and unaided position on that struggle. Still more important, we must—since even anti-Fascists are human, and their spin is at times limited—continually restate and renew our own sense of the prime significance of Spain, both for itself and us.

The War Is Usable

The dominant aspect of Spanish life today is unity. One man and feels it everywhere. In the city streets of Barcelona and Valence and Madrid, where banners and posters calling for a united Spanish front is set. The very uncomplimentary adjective of social, local, in the Spanish people was so appealing that it may be said almost to have created the unity which today exists. It raised the stark alternative: United or broken. Maintained the bonds, the skepticism, of the past, and let France escape them and less common destruction, or substitute and control them, at least until France has been reprieved, and victory in war.

Thus the unity which exists in Spain is a prelude to and pre-Nazi, a dynamic immediate. It was nourished in the ditches of the early days of the war. It was sustained by the blood and tears of thousands of us and at least not exist. It has been clearly bought.

Against the Fascists

The basis for this unity is broad and simple: the Fascists. That word, that concept, that determination has succeeded in bringing men and movements together who have long held to the conviction that no other could be. I heard much of the differences in the past split the trade union sector of Spain, of hostility between Communists and Socialists, Anarchists and Republicans. I heard about the differences and dissensions. I found that they root today in theory and practice they have been abandoned—yet not in the original Fascists was vanquished, as is the Fascist front line, and there was, that differences, though multiplied, will dissolve masses.

Spain is neither Union nor Labor. But for the present: Unidad! While in Spain the two great trade union

April 1938, The Fight
Fact and Fiction

What's true and what's not true about the Spanish military situation, by a correspondent who has been and has seen

By Marion Greenspan

ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES BATEMAN

FACTION: "The Spanish army rose spontaneously in July 1936 against a government incapable of halting the violence in its followers. The rising was preceded by the massacre of Republican soldiers in Callosa, and two or three days earlier, it had a larger purpose, namely, to head off a definitely prepared Communist revolution."

Fact: Spanish workers, with a few notable exceptions, joined in conspiracy to overthrow the legitimate People's Front Government immediately after the election that brought it to power in February, 1936. The conspiracy had the support of the high clergy, but it did not enjoy the sympathy of the majority of the army. In July, it will be recalled, the officers did not trust the army for the proposed campaign, but waited for the arrival of Maura. Part and parcel of the conspiracy was a campaign between February and July 1936 to provoke violence as the part of the people, in order to bring police and troops into conflict with them. The situation of Fascist government furnished a large part of the list of grievances which Fascists deplore that led off to a parliament as a pretext for the government. Landlords and big employers joined in political general lockout to bring Spain into a civil-war pitch. The massacre of Callosa was in reprisal for the murder at a Fascist Amahl Guard Lieutenant, Jose Curilla, however, did not directly involve the conspirators to launch their rising. What probably happened then was an order by the War Ministry on July 17th to local General Gomez Marin, military commander in Spanish Morocco, to purge his ranks by arresting all alien officers.

Purpose of the Coup

The real purpose of the projected coup was thwarted. (1) On the part of the officers who hatched it, a military dictatorship with concentration of power was desired. (2) On the part of a small number of the military and a number of the people, in order to bring police and troops into conflict with them. The situation of Fascist government furnished a large part of the list of grievances which Fascists deplore that led off to a parliament as a pretext for the government. Landlords and big employers joined in political general lockout to bring Spain into a civil-war pitch. The massacre of Callosa was in reprisal for the murder at a Fascist Amahl Guard Lieutenant, Jose Curilla, however, did not directly involve the conspirators to launch their rising. What probably happened then was an order by the War Ministry on July 17th to local General Gomez Marin, military commander in Spanish Morocco, to purge his ranks by arresting all alien officers.

Spain in Pictures

See them—there they are waving the flag of their young Republic. This is Spain, a brand new land, seven years old. The red, yellow and purple symbols to these millions of Spanish people an awakening from centuries of servitude, monarchy and military rule. Born in 1931, the new Republic took its place among the Democracies of the world, ready to climb the mountain road of social progress, prosperity and enlightenment. They came, and as in the life of all new republics, and for that matter old ones too, the Tories, the dispossessed, the ugly and ignorant, the feudal interests (hundreds of years old), in short, the Fascists who attempted to lay waste this newborn land.

But common sense, courage and song were in the minds and hearts of the Spanish people. In spite of the betrayal of the military clique, the people from the farm, shop and home quickly improvised their own defense. A people's army, a defense army, an army out of the womb of young Spain. Came Mussolini, Hitler to aid France. Came guns, bombs, tanks, battleships, airplanes from foreign lands, from Fascist lands. But the people's army, first a ragged, inexperienced army, defended their land and homes with almost bare hands. After a year and a half the young Democracy has learned how to live and struggle. Now six hundred thousand young and strong and wise and trained stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of Democracy and peace. An entire nation, Loyalist Spain, composed of millions of people, is united for the preservation of the Republic. Betrayals, crooked deals, Chamberlains, attacks from the air on innocent children, all these have not caused the Spanish people to lose faith. Their spirit and will to life and freedom grow stronger with each passing day. They have tasted a little of living under Fascism and they know that the ways of Hitler and Mussolini cannot be theirs.

This is Spain! Look at the faces of the people in the following sixteen pages. See them laugh, cry and suffer in their struggle for life. Look at these pictures, most of them taken by Robert Capa and Gerda Taro, and you will understand something of the lives of people suffering from the aggressive policies of Fascism, you will understand a little better why millions of people will lay down their lives so they and their children and their children's children may be free.

The people of America remember their 76. The people of America understand the people of Spain.

THE FIGHT. April 1936.
Defense of the Republic

In February 1936, a Popular Front government was elected.

The people swarm in defense when rebellion came. Determined, they halted back the firmer wave.
The Innocent

At left, all but one have fled the Rebel bombers over Bilbao... Hispanics, pious, religious names, interrogated by the Lonkian from Franco's bombs and shells.

April 1938, THE FIGHT.
The Nation vs. the "Nationalists"

The Spanish war in the mosque (opposite page). The flamboyant Franco is seen here. The "nationalist" troops consist of Moslem (top left), German (top right), and Italian (right). In the streets, France.

THE FIGHT, April 1938
Spain's new army (above), forged in the struggle, is an army against Fascism, an army against war. Shoulder to shoulder with its fights volunteers for liberty from the whole world. Below, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade goes into action.

*El Compadre*—General, the Present Commander.

The People's Army

*El Chileno*—General Magic, Father of Madrid

Below the soldiers are well armed and equipped.

April 1938, THE FIGHT

THE FIGHT, April 1938
On the Sea

When the officers of many Spanish ships resisted against the Republic, the crew "mutined" against the officers. The sailors of the ship "Piratas" are widely known for their success in the ship from its Soviet commanders.

April 1938, THE FIGHT

On the Land

An armed struggle to storm a—nation must fall. The Spanish rebels, the Spaniards, lead the army and people of Spain. Where the men go to fight for Spain, the women carry on.
The Children

He's not asleep. He didn't stumble and fall. You know better. You've seen the newsreels. You know what happened. Franco passed over. Or more explicitly, one of Mussolini's Fascist eagles. What can we do about it? Nothing. Nothing! The boy is dead. Just take a picture, and Robert Capa has taken it. Then carry him home to his parents. That's all. . . . But thinking how you can't do anything, maybe you will remember the Neutrality Act. That's the one which lets France kill this boy with an American bomb but keeps the Republic from protecting him with an American plane. Think it over, America.
And tomorrow . . .  

April 1938, THE FIGHT

THE FIGHT, April 1938

. . . Belongs to us!
and economic evolution is being neglected. Rather than remaining the property of the nobility, this land should be available to everyone in Spain.

The great expansion of land by Christian lords and their valets reversed the course of Moorish civilization and obstructed the development of irrigated agriculture, the learning and tolerance which had led to increased productivity. The same influence that encouraged the New World for treasure and permanent feudal submersion there, precisely at the moment when the empire of the first millennium was undergoing Spain's internal expansion.

**Legacy from Decadence**

Manufacture and trade gave way to sheep-raising and agriculture disregarded. These political changes which accompanied the industrial revolution of the advanced European countries ruined their legacy opportunity in the sixteenth century. Subsequent Spanish history represents one long effort to overcome feudal and reactionary decadence.

The Spanish Royal Family inherited a feudal agriculture, still in the feudal form of the sixteenth century, as well as a backward industry, already overshadowed by the great imitations.

The People's Front had just begun to organize for progress in Spain when its energies were diverted to the grim task of winning the war. And even the war-time restrictions, now being applied to industry and agriculture itself, initiate the effort to solve those conditions for which four centuries of Spanish decadence are responsible.

Only 10% of the Spanish population of some 24 million are engaged in agriculture. From this point, the entire contradiction of Spanish economy may be unraveled. This problem of agriculture is emphasized when we note that in 1934, a movement of relative industrial prosperity, the total value of industrial production was only 8,000,000 pesetas compared with 40 billion for agriculture.

Even in agriculture, Spain is backward compared with the rest of Europe. For example, the arable land of wheat, in quinceptos per hectare, was 15.1 for all of capitalist Europe in 1931, for Spain it was only 10.5.

**The Landed Estates**

Out of a total of 30 million hectares of land, some 18 million were not being cultivated, although they were productive and could have been much more so with the slightest irrigation. Millions of hectares were devoted to fighting bulls, bullfights and the possession of the nobility.

Two general systems of land tenure prevailed in the North and parts of the Central area, the land was merely divided and held by millions of small landowners who paid feudal revenues to absentee landlords of condition that will bear the marks of the governmental reconquest of the late middle ages. For example, 2,500,000 hectares of available land were divided among 2,500,000 separate holdings. Just about three acres per family while French peasants, the famous Spanish agrarian economists, estimated that at least ten hectares per family were necessary for decent and minimum living standards.

While in the North was thus created on the basis of semi-feudal subservience, in the South the area was large landed estates, 16 families, prevalent. For the Christian nobles coming down from the Moors, the extensive northern peninsula took what were then fertile tracts from the Arabs and handed them down without division through the generations. If we take the most important and representative portions of this country, the following tables are revealed:

In Andalusia 5% of the population owned 75% of the land.
In Castile 8% of the population owned 80% of the land.
In Catalonia 20% of the population owned 80% of the land.
In the Basque Country 18% of the population owned 75% of the land.

Some 40 per cent of the active agricultural population owned no land at all.

The land was thus divided between landlords and landless peasants, the latter being the nucleus of the rising proletariat.

**Widespread Unemployment**

The only advantage of these haciendas gave rise to widespread unemployment and migratory labor. For the large estates devoted to pastures needed only one or two workers, such as shepherds; while if these lands were properly cultivated, they could support from two to fifteen thousand tenant farmers per thousand hectares. General unemployement, migration methods, to dry farming and mechanized transportation, also resulted from these same land tenure relations, for the above solids denied the

(Continued on page 93)
Shadow on the Americas

The Rebel movement has leaped the Atlantic, and seriously threatens the Democracy of the Western Hemisphere... A timely warning by an authority on Latin American affairs

By Carleton Beals

THE PEACE of the Western Hemisphere was over. The Burns American Pan-American Conference had failed. It was being followed by the battles of Spain. The First World War had begun. In the war, the Western Hemisphere is invited in that struggle, the world will consider the existing Black League in Latin America and open the doors of the continent more than ever to the already very successful drive of the Yankee-Hunter-Junker combination for national, political, economic and cultural control of that area.

Europe will be in a state of inner turmoil. The strengthening of the Fascist alliances through Latin America, from controlling and governing the finances of governments, will increase economic and political problems, and the new war against internal national decontrol is likely to convert the southern continent into a ‘shamble.

The first time we hear of the recent revolution in Cuba is that Spain is not merely suffering a civil war but is the center of a Fascist war for power. Fascist war in power is something entirely new in Cuba. The new war against internal national decontrol is likely to convert the southern continent into a ‘shambles.

The bonds of the Old World

Spain is the first step in the march of our systems. The Spanish revolution is not merely a war for power. Fascist war in power is something entirely new in Cuba. The new war against internal national decontrol is likely to convert the southern continent into a ‘shambles.

North Africa and France. We are relying more on the European trip to North Africa, on our systems. The Spanish revolution is not merely a war for power. Fascist war in power is something entirely new in Cuba. The new war against internal national decontrol is likely to convert the southern continent into a ‘shambles.

In Europe

In Europe, the Spanish revolution is not merely a war for power. Fascist war in power is something entirely new in Cuba. The new war against internal national decontrol is likely to convert the southern continent into a ‘shambles.

In Latin America

In Latin America, from the left to right, Director General Vargas of Brazil, President Lacerda Carvalho of democratic Brazil.
Map of Spain
Life in the Balance

America has helped to relieve the suffering people of Spain, the bombed, the wounded, the starving and homeless, the refugees... But we must do more, writes the executive secretary of the Medical American Committee and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

By Rev. Herman F. Reissig

In the past year I have read hundreds of letters and cablegrams from Spain. Not a day goes by without a letter from an American doctor or nurse or a cable from the International Committee in Paris which coordinates the work of the various national committees aiding Republican Spain. I want to share one letter with the readers of The Forum. It was written in Barcelona by Constante Kehl, Miss Kehl, a medical worker from Chicago, has been in Spain since last summer supervising American aid to the refugee children. The dearth of and exasperating lack of war is spastic to both. There were games, and laughter and teasing among the children of the Children’s Home.

“Dear Home,” Miss Kehl wrote, “As you will know, the conditions among the Spanish people are improving. The situation is much better than it was a month ago, and the children are in good spirits. The food situation is much improved, and the children are eating better than before. The Children’s Home is well supplied with food, and the children are well taken care of.

Life in Barcelona

By Herman F. Reissig

Refugees, father and children. All over Spain, thousands of men, women and children are left homeless, like those shown above. Starving and looking for shelter.

A Program of Aid

A program of aid for Spain must be based primarily upon the situation which conditions in the European public. Such efforts as the food situation, the need for medical assistance, the destitution of children, and the future of Spain, all have a great bearing on the situation. The most important thing is to keep the children fed and clothed. The best way to do this is to establish a children’s home where the children can be fed and cared for. The home should be well equipped with everything necessary for the care of children, and it should be located in a convenient place.

Children of Turin are being fed in a hospital.

Refugees, father and children. All over Spain, thousands of men, women and children are left homeless, like those shown above. Starving and looking for shelter.

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Radio

Spain's Loyalists broadcast across oceans and across trenches their democratic message to the world

However, the third night our men were together with one of his divisions, one of the women's divisions. We were talking about the broadcast they were going to give tonight. They had organized a new division of women's divisions, and they were going to give a broadcast tonight. We were waiting for them to begin.

The broadcast was going to start at 8 PM. We were all excited, and we were waiting for them to begin.

The broadcast was going to be about the French Revolution. We were all veryinterested in hearing it. We were all sitting around, waiting for them to begin.

The broadcast started, and we were all listening. We were all very interested, and we were all waiting for them to finish.

When the broadcast finished, we were all very sad. We were all very disappointed, and we were all very sad.

We were all sitting around, waiting for them to begin again.

The broadcast was going to start at 8 PM tomorrow night. We were all excited, and we were waiting for them to begin.

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Three from the Brigade

How two Italians and a Hungarian came to be together in the Spanish earth. . . . Casting down their bodies like a bridge to some better morrow

By Léon Savin

ILLUSTRATED WITH LOYALIST POSTERS

There were three of them: two Italians and a Hungarian from the International Brigade. An automobile-like all the automobiles that trailed jerkily over the road and turned free like any other car round the church (entrusted now into a grassy alley) and stopped in the street, at the root of the road. It was as accessible as any other. This black and white car, covered with a thick coat of dust, was concerning itself about the road, and there were little holes in the body hollowed out through. And yet this struck each In the absence of their roadmasters there were not more than a few days when their needs were served as well as possible and the air was wrung by the narrow. The children, always young, time was long enough in the city—image of human woe and grief, hunger, diseases, anguish and despair. And no doubt from the sky the great hearts, perhaps a Liutprand the revolution comes on a white ground, makes a difference for the sake of civilization's defenders.

Two men stepped down from the ambulance. A bearded old man with mustache and a young man, red-faced, tall, thin, his face burned by perpetual sleeplessness. And the old man and the young one filled down the two Italian and the Hungarian; they gave a little because it was a heavy load.

A man did un the gate stretched to the neck despairing in a vain effort to prevent the man from going through which there summed the heavy, poor.

Down below, closed among the blue sky, that was blue in the palm of some gigantic hand, a moon was weaving through a ghost, silent and some of the moments of which were crowded about a great devil of a foli

The sun was thick and heavy. The foot was always uncorked not to see below us in it, as on the other feet. The little car was blazed by a corn. That foot, with its broken nails, with its deposit of soil dirt between the foot, seemed to the foreigner there on the grass, seemed to be in film, in its journey through the bony cavity of the earth for all time.

Across the road, under the rain, there was still a bit of dust from a Hungarian road which some passengers were very good of here in many Aragon, as a polished parlor of the brotherhood of all who suffer, like an irresistible obstacle buried in the face of greatly annihilated.

The three while blanked stood on the strongly melancholy of the glimmering green of the grass, laden in the heart and muscular sweat of earth earth. Their immensity passed the limits of immensity; it looked normal, and because of that only that it was no longer

And then, those three bundles looked so small, as if death had falsified their work. If it were not for the feet they would have been almost impossible to guess that there was human existence there.

SPARROW, emboldened by this tranquillity, perched on the upturned earth on the rim of the french.

This grave was really not very deep, the grave had been dug in haste—so much so for the comfortable that they couldn't do the things well. The old man in spattolino was severely cut in his want in the grave. He looked up at the backboard, and down directly, his voice in his head, moved up to his cheek in the earth, like the trunk of a withered tree.

Then, in a voice in which doubt was present over the ordinary's melancholy exhalation, he asked, addressing on one head or merely by way of solving his curiosity: "It's a bit shallow, isn't it?"

He knew; it really was very shallow. But the earth was unbelievably hard.

The railhead set down on the edge of the grave, rolled a cigarette, spat and gave his opinion: "It'll do any way.

Since, the guitar remained for a while. The old man, remained, backed away a few more times with an electric socks, and breathing out his sentences in a third arrow, he continued34 painlessly out of the ditch, using his hands and fingers touching the face of greatly annihilated.

The railhead uncorked. A blank rifle burst in the ground. An entire exclamation without articulation and inflection:

"All the same we ought to make it on our feet. We can talk, but here I didn't nothing.

The old man did not look at us, at the old and the red-faced man, begging for help. We didn't stir. Always you leave the door just like the others when you can't do? Anybody in our place would have done the same.

So the old man grasped the short with both hands. It was heavy. Rycled about the black less than fists, he dropped it to be half full. Then with a sharp jerk he got the whole short out. The baby curly gently over on its back. It had regained its normal dimensions. Even if though it was open as a value—the finance started between his legs and belly, and his result from which followed a shower of clutched blood was wide, guttered, stirred by the ulimate lashing of a fist, the baby lashed by a fist, the baby thrashed itself on the bed and ended in a pocket. A dressing, hurriedly applied and apparently useless, entered his body. With his thrashed leg bent back on his belly he seemed to be getting off a bicycle.

The third, the one who had a foot, the Hungarian, was saved in half unconsciousness. From the sharp bandages there emerged a head of blood hair, wavy, like a wheelful

A story of the men of all countries who willingly gave their lives by a Frenchman now in Spain

then came to rest upon the floor. It was all over now. It was, after all, a war, however tangled, galled, closed. With us, happening; like some curious flower— it was a war and no longer that while thing, still and disturbing in the frightful country of the past fighting. The sight of the broken fist—it was no longer fresh blood—it was no longer a head of blood.
Movies

Where Do Catholics Stand?

Quotations from official Church organs in Europe all explain that there need be no alarm among the Catholic clergy following the announcement of the new anti-Franco rebellion.

By Thomas Dunn

There have been anti-Franco uprisings before, but this time they are different. This time, the rebels are not just disaffected army officers or peasants, but a broad cross-section of the Spanish population. They have the support of the Church, which has issued a statement condemning the regime of Francisco Franco. The rebels have also received aid from abroad, particularly from the United States.

The rebels have taken control of several cities and are advancing on Madrid. The government has declared martial law and called for a general mobilization. The war appears to be escalating rapidly.

The Catholic Church in Spain has been closely allied with the Franco regime for many years. It has been a source of support for the regime in its efforts to suppress political opposition and to maintain control over the Spanish people.

The Church has condemned the rebellion as a threat to the stability and unity of Spain. It has called on the faithful to remain calm and to pray for the welfare of the nation.

The rebels, on the other hand, have been careful to distance themselves from the Church. They have emphasized their secular aims and have called for a democratic and socialist Spain.

The war is likely to be long and bloody. The government has a well-organized military and is well-equipped with modern weapons. The rebels, on the other hand, are poorly equipped and are largely reliant on the aid of foreign countries.

The outcome of the war is uncertain. It is possible that the rebels will be able to defeat the government and establish a new democratic government in Spain. It is also possible that the government will be able to suppress the rebellion and remain in power.

The war will have a profound impact on Spain and its people. It will likely lead to a significant increase in poverty and suffering. The war will also have a significant impact on the international community, as it will likely lead to increased tensions between Spain and its neighbors.

The Catholic Church in Spain has a long history of involvement in political affairs. It has been a source of support for authoritarian regimes throughout the world, and it has been a source of opposition to democratic movements. The Church in Spain is currently facing a difficult time, as it is forced to choose between loyalty to the government and loyalty to the people of Spain.

The Church has been criticized for its support of the government and for its failure to criticize the human rights abuses committed by the government.

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With the Lincoln Volunteers

By David McKelvy White

The Jarama trenches were one of the first to be occupied by the American Expeditionary Force. They were a series of fortifications that ran along the Anzio Front, north of Rome. The trench system consisted of a series of interconnected bunkers, dugouts, and trenches that were designed to provide cover and protection for soldiers. The trench system was dug by hand and consisted of multiple layers of earth and stone, with a series of interconnected tunnels and passages.

The Lincoln Volunteers were one of several American volunteer units that fought in the First World War. They were a group of volunteers who joined the American Expeditionary Force and fought in the trenches of the Western Front. The Lincoln Volunteers were named after the state of Illinois, where many of the volunteers came from. The group was known for its discipline and fighting ability, and was considered one of the best units in the AEF.

The Lincoln Volunteers were a part of the American Expeditionary Force, which was composed of volunteers from all over the United States. The force was formed in response to the outbreak of the First World War and was composed of soldiers from all ranks and backgrounds. The Lincoln Volunteers were one of several volunteer units that fought in the trenches of the Western Front. The group was known for its discipline and fighting ability, and was considered one of the best units in the AEF.

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The new barbarians, the murderers of Lorca, are warring savagely on people and poets alike... And in the ancient land of culture a new Renaissance takes place, in which people and poet are one.

By Rolfe Humphries

Cultural Heritage

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FRANCO WINNING, SAYS KNUCKERBOCKER

The street’s “heart” beats for Franco’s cause, but the boys would like a few more results, please.

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More vocal explanation. One was that Prime Minister Chamberlain’s announcement of collectives was meant to entertain the gigantic world-wide propaganda program which would send impudence—which with unneeded gifts for the munition makers. This, the “fence” Street opinion held, would apply with special force to the United States—it was felt that the public

the stock market phenomenon on the grounds that the British and French had shown the clear-cut of victory, and thereby reduced opposition to the collective societies—fear of large-scale movements. The second reason found was that the stock market rallies by the more active Wall Street dealers is that America-German deal would inevitably lead to a general mobilization without being objected by the German government.

April 13, 1938, THE FIGHT

THE FIGHT, April 13, 1938

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I Cover the Franco Front

The correspondent set out from Paris with the assignment to report the "Nationalist" movement. And here is the terrible and meaningful story he found in rebel Spain.

By Anonymous

TOWARDS the end of July 1936, I came to Paris knowing only that the German press had published about the events beginning to happen in Spain. I had concluded that, once again, general belief held the monstrous picture of Germany and its sympathizers that were a incessantly piling up against the government of the time. I had also arrived to the conclusion that the only really Christian social order was where the Church, and there she had done all she could to help her, and to help her, and to help her, until the very last. What Chris...
when it is steep. Over one mile of road was covered during the first day. There were no rest areas. A map was provided at the start, but it was not necessary to refer to it after the first four miles. The road was well marked with signs indicating the direction to the next checkpoint. The terrain was rocky and hilly, with occasional stretches of flat land.

The race began at dawn, with participants running through the forested area. The first checkpoint was located three miles from the start, at a small lake. The water was clear and cool, providing a refreshing stop for the runners. The next checkpoint was six miles from the start, at a small village.

The race continued through the countryside, with occasional views of distant mountains and valleys. The final checkpoint was located at the finish line, a small town nestled in the mountains.

At the finish line, participants were greeted with refreshments and a certificates. The atmosphere was celebratory, with many runners expressing gratitude for the opportunity to participate in such a challenging and rewarding event.

In conclusion, the mountain race was a memorable experience. The combination of physical challenge and natural beauty made it an unforgettable adventure. The organizers and volunteers were to be commended for their efforts in making the event a success.
In Step With Labor

We open the gates for a column of news and comment on the trade union scene.

WITH this issue, we are inaugurating our new trade union column. In order for this section to be a live, up-to-the-minute feature, we would like to see the trade union organizations send in material about their work for peace and Democracy and progress in their territories, so that it may be possible to be as close to the rest of the country know what they are doing. We would like to have individual trade unionists write in as often as they think they should be posted in this column.

The trade union section of the Committee for Democracy and Peace held at Pittsburgh, announced a National Trade Union Congress to take charge of bringing to the trade union to the work of the American League for social questions. The women of the National Committee, as well as of the National Districts, and the local branches of the International Presidents and of the District leaders have helped in the making of this plan. The women of the previous months must use their influence to get the International Presidents and the local Districts of the International Presidents to accept this plan.

The CIO is able to stimulate the spirit of the International Presidents and to secure the acceptance of the plans that have been made. The women who have been active in the trade union movement have an important role to play in getting the International Presidents and the local Districts to accept these plans.

A DELEGATION choused by the International Communist League is going to the trade union in the very near future. Among this delegation, a woman will be a part of the delegation. This delegation is going to the trade union in order to encourage the women who have been active in the trade union movement to make plans for the future. This delegation is going to the trade union to encourage the women who have been active in the trade union movement to make plans for the future.

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SUBMITTED
for Your Decision:

Shall the United States include itself and ban traffic of every sort with any war-making nation?

Or, is Collective Security, requiring cooperation with other non-aggressive nations in all peaceful efforts to end and prevent wars, more likely to safeguard our security?

PAINFULLY wishing for peace in a world belled by famine, steel is like weeping to raise the level of the ocean. We can no longer hope our war among the war ends with a vapour, condition mutually for a radius.

To escape war, we must promptly adopt a positive foreign policy.

As in every great American crisis, it is for the reason of liberal opinion to point the wise way. But on this subject, liberal opinion is sharply divided.

No one knows of which the disinterestedly opposed courses of action the nations would favor.

And since The Nation, committed for three-quarters of a century to the voice of liberalism, believes that isolationists to Collective Securitv is the most critical problem now confronting our government, it is addressing a detailed QUESTIONNAIRE

in all American Liberals, to ascertain which course of action is most strongly in the existing emergency.

The results of this country-wide poll will appear in The Nation from week to week, beginning with the issue of March 26, to gather with statements by prominent liberals and special articles on the state of opinion, your ballot is needed to make the poll thoroughly representative.

Important:

Mail the enclosed coupon envelope for a copy of the Questionnaire today, so that you can get your ballot in while the returns are being compiled. When you receive your ballot, please write down all 13 lines of The Nation containing the questionnaire return and related discussions, simply enclose H1 with the coupon.

For a copy of the Questionnaire please send 3¢ in stamps.

The Nation
17 E. 40 St.
New York City

Please send me for research work a copy of your shredded

Survey Questions and Ballots. 3c for the enclosed H1 stamp enclose with the March issue. 3c for a subscription for one year.

Name

Street

City

State

By Paul Reid

Open hearings on the Poinsett Bill inside the House of Representatives are scheduled to be held before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 29th. All City Committees are now active in getting signatures of petitioners or persons in support of their bills for presentation to the various hearings by Dr. Harry F. Ward, Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, an expression of support for a foreign policy based on cooperated action by democratic peoples will be a Madison Square Garden Meeting on April 4th in New York City. The meeting will be sponsored by the American League for Peace and Democracy and also by prominent individuals who are leaders in the business, labor, and organized political groups, who are not expected to be Dr. Harry F. Ward, Undersecretary of the American section of the International Peace Congress, and H. L. Eickholt, Director of the League of Nations Association. The meeting will be held at the New York City League of Nations Association Building.

The League of Nations has sponsored a number of Branches in many other countries and has received direct through its cooperative agencies.

The League of Nations is located in an apartment house in the town of New York City. The children have five clubs, meetings, and the League of Nations and the League of Nations Association.

A big garden surrounded the house, with an orchard of peach trees nearby. The children have their own workshop, the older ones taking an active part in the administration of the colony. Fruits and vegetables are the farm products which are part of the educational program.

Participation in village and local affairs is an important part of the children’s education. A program of this type was started on page 27 of the February issue of The Nation.

By Paul Reid

CHINESE children, too, are being cared for by the American League. In January, the China Unit of the League sent a medical mission of two doctors and a nurse to China to help the Chinese people—children and adults.

Dr. Charles Feng, head of the mission, recently reported its work to the American League. In Wisconsin, he was sent to the League of Nations in New York with the League of Nations Association and the League of Nations Association.

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April 1939, April 1942
The Unions Hold the Fort

By Roberto Rendueles

Illustrations from a book by Putol

SPANISH workers have been trying to unite for quite a number of years. This has been a hard uphill fight. They are on the way to success. This year they have caught the strength of unity. In the first four years of the war it was they who practically alone were the bulwark of the Republic in Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid. In the territory where Fascism was victorious, many thousands of workers have been killed, and trade unions have been suppressed.

Yet the government of the C. N. T., which was formed in October 1931, has been unable to develop its program. The government of the C. N. T. has been unable to develop its program.

The triumph of Democracy

The Popular Front stakes all the invaders

Socialist labor activists, Rosa Con-}

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Socialist labor activists, Rosa Con-
Lifes in the Balance

(Continued from page 50)

...the story of the children's liberation movement in Spain.

The Spanish people have been fighting for their freedom for over 30 years. During this time, they have been subjected to constant persecution, imprisonment, and torture. The children of Spain have been targets of this oppression, and many have lost their lives in the struggle for freedom. The children's liberation movement in Spain is dedicated to the memory of these brave young people and to the continuing fight for justice and freedom for all children. The children of Spain are not alone in their struggle. They are part of a worldwide movement of children who are fighting for their rights and liberties. The children's liberation movement in Spain is an important part of this larger movement, and we must support them in their fight for freedom.

INDISPENSABLE

for people who want to keep abreast of the latest developments in the anti-fascist movement.

For those of you who are not yet familiar with the Spanish Civil War, here is a brief overview.

The Spanish Civil War lasted from 1936 to 1939. It was fought between the Republican and Nationalist forces, with the Nationalists backed by the fascist governments of Germany and Italy. The war was a struggle for control of Spain, and it was a battle between two very different ideologies.

The Republican forces were supported by the working class, the peasants, and the intellectual and cultural elite. They were opposed by the Nationalists, who were supported by the fascist governments of Germany and Italy.

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Life in the Balance

The children's liberation movement in Spain is dedicated to the memory of these brave young people and to the continuing fight for justice and freedom for all children. The children of Spain are not alone in their struggle. They are part of a worldwide movement of children who are fighting for their rights and liberties. The children's liberation movement in Spain is an important part of this larger movement, and we must support them in their fight for freedom.

Peace Way

PRACTICALLY everyone wants peace. Yet, in the world today, there is so little peace. The United States and the Soviet Union are in a Cold War, and there is a threat of nuclear war.

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Austria

A THERESIENRUTZ page goes to press with 65,000 head lines and 350 pages of news feed from behind the Iron Curtain. Austria, a small country in Central Europe, has a population of about 8 million people. It is bordered by Germany to the west, Czechoslovakia to the east, Hungary to the south, and Slovakia to the southwest.

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Aid to Spain

CONSIDERING the handicap, the viciousness of the anti-Loyalist propaganda, the American government's policy of neutrality, and the lack of political and military support from other democratic countries, the Spanish people have fought bravely and courageously.

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THE FIGHT, April 1938

THE FIGHT, April 1938
WHERE the caissons rumble and the tanks crawl forward, the American Medical units in Spain have created proud pages in the history of American aid to distressed peoples. Just behind the battle lines, American doctors and nurses work feverishly to care for the shell-blasted soldiers of the Spanish People’s Army. Slogging forward in the wake of battle, American ambulances and stretcher-bearers carry on their work of mercy.

This Work Must Go On!

In Barcelona, Valencia, Madrid and Murcia thousands of men, women and child war-refugees are dependent upon outside aid for their means of livelihood. Hundreds of children, many of them orphaned, are now sheltered in the nine American homes in Spain. Living targets for fascist bombers, their plight is a warning signal to all people everywhere. As one American eye-witness puts it: “Yesterday, Guernica; today, Barcelona; tomorrow, Paris, London and New York. The time to answer Barcelona is before it reaches New York!”

Make Your Mark

Answer Barcelona NOW by coming to the aid of the Spanish people. Choose the way in which you will help.

Mark Here

1 box of prepared foods... $ .50
1 gallon of cod liver oil... 1.00
1 vial typhoid vaccine... 2.00
3 pounds of ether... 3.00
6 dozen hypodermic needles... 5.00
1 stretcher... 10.00
To support one war orphan for one month... 9.00
To provide equipment for one war orphan... 30.00

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

MEDICAL BUREAU & NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY
151 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
For the purpose indicated I enclose my contribution of $ ___

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY... STATE

“One Year In Spain”

A graphic presentation of the work of the American Medical units in Spain with 40 pictures and text. This colorful pamphlet follows the career of the Americans in Spain since the sailing of the first Medical unit on January 16, 1937. Today, 117 American doctors, nurses and ambulance drivers are in service. Eight well-equipped hospitals have been established with sixty-nine ambulances in action. This up-to-the-minute history of one of the great humanitarian efforts of the American people is now available at 10 cents per copy.

“Bombs Over Barcelona”

Another fine pamphlet, dealing with the recent bombings of the civilians in the Spanish capital. Contains newspaper reports of these atrocities by Lawrence A. Fernswoth, Herbert T. Matthews and world-wide editorial opinion. Also some material hitherto unpublished. The protest to President Roosevelt signed by more than 400 eminent Americans is printed in full. A very fine collection of pictures accompany the text. 5 cents per copy.

Above publications subject to 40 per cent discount when ordered in lots of 50 or more.

The work of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy has received the approval of the Spanish Government and of all leading progressive-minded Americans. Collection of funds is authorized under U.S. Permit No. 2 in accordance with the terms of the Neutrality Act of 1937. Bishop Romero, J. McConnell and Dr. Walter B. Cannon are co-chairmen; the Rev. Herman E. Kehoe is executive secretary.