May 1938

The Fight

FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

10 Cents a Copy

YOUNG AMERICA FOR A WORLD WITHOUT WAR
LABOR

We announce that our next issue will be devoted to the story of the men and women who do the work of the world—and who, through their organizations, hold the key to the peace of the world.

THE FIGHT - JUNE ISSUE

With the Readers

WEB Walker: Why do you feel that your country is not truly representative of the world's interests and how do you feel that the United States is responsible for the world's problems?

SWEETHEART JANE: I am seeing you for the first time. I am happy and I know that I love you. You are beautiful and I feel lucky to have you in my life.

Young China's Education: By R. E. Carter

The Bermudas: By William Gropper

The Backbone of Spain: By Marcel Auer

REMAINS:

The past few days have been filled with memories of a time in my life when I was happy and free. I remember the walks I used to take with my friends and the joy I felt in their company. I miss those days, but I am grateful for the memories they leave me with.

This week, I have been thinking a lot about the past and how much I miss the old days. I remember the times we used to spend together, laughing and enjoying each other's company. I wish I could go back in time and relive those moments again.

THE FIGHT, May 1938

IN THIS ISSUE

May, 1938

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 7

Campus Parade

By Robert G. Sprouse

The Happy Man

By Lucien Leichter

Illustrated by John Gorton

Young China's Education

By R. E. Carter

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DEPARTMENTS

Radio

Movies

Books

Wall Street

Youth of the World

By Martha H. Barbour

By Edward W. Stringer

Illustrated by Maxine Schilder

No More Bandages

DEPARTMENTS

Radio

Movies

Books

Wall Street

Youth of the World

By Martha H. Barbour

13

14

15

16

21

22

25

24

26

27

28

31

JONATHAN ROSE, EDITOR

CHARLES PRESTON, Assistant Editor

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JOHANNES STELL, who has the honor of serving the Editor, has no special training in journalism, but he is a great admirer of peace and democracy. He is also the author of several books on the subject of peace and democracy.

JAMES B. BARRON, the Director of the National Peace Union and President of the Women's Department of the Union.
A Plea for the Japanese People

Miss Haru Matsu, member of the Japanese Peace Association, says:

"Many people feel that the boycott of Japanese goods would add another burden on the Japanese people but so long as the war continues the people of Japan will suffer and must carry heavier burdens on their aching shoulders. The boycott by the American people will lighten our great sorrow and misery, by helping to end the war.

DEMAND LISLE HOSE MAKE SILK JOBS INTO LISLE JOBS

Boycott Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy

May 1938, THE FIGHT

Campus Parade

Five million young and strong, in our colleges and high schools want to live and be free human beings ... War is on the horizon ... This is the story of the peace activities on the campus

By Robert G. Spivack

May 1938, THE FIGHT

ONLY THREE years ago, the chairman of Los Angeles Junior College, Rustie G. Ingalls, would choose a group of student union members blowing a tin whistle until he was red in the face. He was trying to break up a meeting. When this College band played a rousing tune, he was ordered to change the strike. In the excitement of it all, the cops knocked out two girls, instead. But as the academic authority became more intense the students stood in front of them. Finally, in desperation, Mr. Ingalls had the speakers arrested, turned on the crowd and "the campus was cleared in two minutes."

To those students who have come to take the annual account of the general and who have cared it in an "institution" such incidents featureless memoir. Yet in remembering the reality which student leaders have found many other stories could be told.

Umbrellas to the Rescue

There is a current perception that the movement against the Japanese is going well, and that the people who signed the petition are raising the flag. Yet, war is not the answer. When President Franklin Roosevelt of New York City College wildly swung the American people around and we were holding an anti-ROTC campaign, they too were watching the crowds.

Oh, there were other trials without honor. Often community newspapers went further than their political work. One Chicago high school band who was honored with a trip on a warship was receiving the eulogy. On the other hand, not all the sacrifices in the early days were as spectacular. Some students merely lost scholarships for Phi Beta Kappa keys. Some were arrested from the "Strike" because they were considered to be "subversive" to hold the anti-war strike. Some were teaching the causes and reasons for war, but also in educating the students who saw the face of progress within the nation. For the cause fought against the anti-war strike was that of the same men who "protested the administration's right to strike" who afterward rubbed themselves for all "universal" universes and were called the same business men.
of the winning week of Dr. Charles G. Farn- 
worth of the Catholic Association of Students for Peace, 
also among the participants.

Genese of the Strike

A call for the strike was made, and the students were given a talk by a representative of the anti-war movement, which was designed to instill a sense of the futility of the war and the urgency of peace. The students were divided into small groups and each group was assigned a specific task. The task of the first group was to distribute leaflets at the entrance to the university, explaining the causes of the war and the suffering it was causing. The second group was responsible for setting up a picket line at the university gates, where they would hold a silent vigil. The third group was given the task of speaking to the students in the dormitories, explaining the dangers of the war and the importance of peace. The fourth group was responsible for organizing a public meeting, where speakers would address the students on the issues of war and peace. The fifth group was tasked with organizing a protest march, which would make its way through the city, with the students carrying signs and banners calling for peace. The sixth group was responsible for setting up a tent at the entrance of the university, where students could come and learn more about the causes of the war and the need for peace.

The strike was announced for the following day, and the students were encouraged to participate. The university administration was caught off guard by the suddenness of the strike, and they were forced to respond quickly. They announced that the strike would be met with severe consequences, and they were prepared to take action to prevent it. The students were determined to carry out their plan, and they were confident in their ability to bring about a change in the university's policy on war and peace.

Father of the Strike

To understand the strike, it is important to understand the father of the strike, who was a prominent figure in the anti-war movement. He was a man of great vision and integrity, and he was determined to bring about a change in the university's policy on war and peace. He was a leader, and he was able to inspire others to follow his lead. He was a thinker, and he was able to articulate his views in a way that was clear and compelling. He was a fighter, and he was willing to put himself on the line to protect the interests of his students. He was a visionary, and he was able to see beyond the immediate problems and to envision a future where peace and justice would prevail. He was a true hero, and his legacy will live on for generations to come.

May 1918, The Fight

The strike was underway, and the students were determined to carry out their plan. They were met with resistance from the university administration, who were determined to put a stop to the strike. The students were prepared to fight, and they were determined to win.

(The article continues on page 33.)

THE FIGHT, May 1918
M-Day for Microbes

AMERICA'S war is in the stars, but it has long been in the soil, the air, and the water. The possibility of bacteriological warfare makes it imperative for military preparation. The borders of nations are not the only point of vulnerability. The borders of the earth are not the only point of contact. The borders of the mind are not the only point of communication.

By Lucien Zacharoff

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN GROTH

Spreading Disease in China

For a variety of reasons, developments in the Far East often seem more familiar to the American public than corresponding events in Europe, and a more popular appeal to the threat of germ warfare may result from an understanding of the implications of a new menace: Japan's expansionism. The Chinese, for example, has been in the news for some time. Japan's aggression in China is not new; it is an old story. But it is a story that is now coming to a head, and the results of this aggression are now becoming apparent.

A Tempting Method of Warfare

To be sure, the aggressor nation which prepared for this new form of warfare understood the possibilities of bacteriological warfare. But the aggressor nation was not convinced. It felt that the advantages of bacteriological warfare were too great to be ignored. It felt that the advantages of bacteriological warfare were too great to be ignored. It felt that the advantages of bacteriological warfare were too great to be ignored.

MAY 1918, THE FIGHT

May 1918, the fight on the Somme. The battle of the Somme was a turning point in the war. It was a battle in which theMICROBES played a crucial role. The germ warfare was not new; it was an old story. But it was a story that was now coming to a head, and the results of this aggression are now becoming apparent.

THE FIGHT, MAY 1918

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Young China's Education

Across thousands of miles of water an American teacher witnessed the birth of a new generation... Here he tells the story of China's millions of students... A new land is born where the struggle since 1919 has forged a united people to resist the Japanese military aggressors.

By R. C. Sailer

When I entered the new Chinese University in Peking there were two things that impressed me. First, the great numbers of students. In 1919, when the students in Peking rose against the Chinese government, they numbered approximately 200,000. Today, with the growth of higher education, the number has increased to over one million. Second, the eagerness of the Chinese students to study and to advance their country. I was struck by the intense spirit of nationalism that pervaded the campus.

The Chinese educational system is based on a combination of western and eastern traditions. The Chinese university curriculum is divided into two main parts: the western sciences and the eastern humanities. The western sciences include mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, while the eastern humanities include philosophy, history, and literature.

The Chinese educational system has been greatly influenced by the Japanese invasion in 1937. The Japanese occupied China for over 8 years, during which time they imposed their own educational system on the Chinese people. This led to a decline in the quality of education, as the Chinese were forced to study Japanese language and culture. However, after the end of the war, the Chinese government worked hard to improve the education system and to restore Chinese culture.

The Chinese educational system has been criticized for its emphasis on rote learning and test preparation. However, the Chinese educational system has also been praised for its emphasis on discipline, hard work, and respect for authority.

The Chinese educational system is currently undergoing a period of reform. The government is working to improve the quality of education and to make it more relevant to the needs of the 21st century.

In conclusion, the Chinese educational system is one of the most important aspects of Chinese culture. It has played a vital role in the development of the Chinese people and in the advancement of China as a world power.
ANOTHER good push forward. Grant and William Randolph Hearst will join the drive. Since it looks unlikely that the United States will be involved in the conflict, the war is not likely to spread. It is possible that the war is not likely to spread.

Prepared by the B.C. last week, the conditions in the market are somewhat similar. The market is quiet and the prices are lower. The market is quiet and the prices are lower.

I predicted in my last column to Tom Foster that "We're in for a long time." Now I give up the growing for profit and the growing for profit. A year ago, I pointed out the difficulty of predicting the future. A year ago, I pointed out the difficulty of predicting the future. A year ago, I pointed out the difficulty of predicting the future. A year ago, I pointed out the difficulty of predicting the future.

And speaking of44, perhaps the time has come when the selling bull will have to be absorbed. And speaking of44, perhaps the time has come when the selling bull will have to be absorbed. And speaking of44, perhaps the time has come when the selling bull will have to be absorbed. And speaking of44, perhaps the time has come when the selling bull will have to be absorbed.

Radio

The Snatchers

By William Gropper

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MAY 1918, THE FIGHT

THE FIGHT, May 1918
T
de the world of movies, spring brings the more tangible cinema halls and the hearty tear of the moviegoer to the films of the Mother of the Marionette Pictures and Distributors. Filled with the promise of America’s indomitable spirit, they don’t shy away from reality, just out the action of our nation. Said to be. "There is to be a great nationalistic excitement on the wall. The Industry is against political dictatorship but not back until it is known our own, the best of goods, and not as a false in a country."

"Suggested change was to make the songs, souvenirs. The producer, Jonas Hassen, refined, threatening to tear up his contract. As well as the script. A compromise was finally reached, which入选 all pretenses of opposition to violence against Jews, Catholics, or others, from the script. The storm troopers who appear in the film are only incidentally mentioned as being Jews, Catholics, or others, from the script. The storm troopers who appear in the film are only incidentally mentioned as being of these groups."

"Not so much longer can the Industry wall about possible pressures from the fascist countries. For practical purposes the markets of Italy, Germany, Japan, and even the countries of the Middle East, are not much concerned with such pressures."

Extraordinary measures taken to protect American artists. Germany and France had already imposed restrictions. The German and French governments, however, had not extended these restrictions to other countries."

Frightful Drama

We have something to thank for. Because Brother Will Hayes reports only once a year.

A supplement of the Spanish Hispanic American on their way to visit Senator of State Hall, Washington, D.C., to protest against the anti-American feeling.

I

In The United States, an oft-repeated phrase is that the youth of today holds within its ranks the leaders of tomorrow. When we speak of youth, we refer to the students of the high schools and universities, and to those who are proving their superiority in industry and business. When we think of the youth of Spain, we are confronted with a number of observations by the press and the organizations that have been established in Spain and the Spanish.”

The first wave of 1930’s were hardly adequate to evaluate a decade’s film industry. Certainly these five years were not enough to influence the young generation of film artists, and contribute to the formation of a new school of cinema."

Affiches’s Schools

In 1931, there were two types of grammar schools in Spain, and not very many of them. The first was the parochial school, the instruction of which was given either to men or to the lay brothers of some Catholic order. The second was the elementary school, in towns and villages, where pupils of all ages and of all grades studied in one room under the supervision of one inspector. A number of days with twenty-five little girls between the ages of eight and nineteen—those who had been taken from a correct school in Itzil—and they found that students were only happy in classes where there was an atmosphere of equipoit."

The first section is dedicated to the history of cinema, and the second to the philosophy of cinema. The text is divided into two parts: the first part describes the evolution of cinema, and the second part analyzes its impact on society. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs and diagrams. The publisher is the Instituto Nacional de Cinematografía, and the publisher is the Instituto Nacional de Cinematografía, and the publisher is the Instituto Nacional de Cinematografía, and the publisher is the Instituto Nacional de Cinematografía.
I had met Miss Bauer probably not more than two times, but in those two meetings there was none of that sense of connection with her. We happened to be seated at the same table for tea one afternoon, and neither of us seemed inclined to strike up a conversation. She was quiet and reserved, and I found the same was true about the few other people I observed in the same company. It was not until some weeks later that I heard that someone had asked her about her father.

"Why didn't she ask him?" I asked the coquettish acquaintance who told me.

"Pneumonia," she said with that seri- ousness and sorrowful sigh, holding her eyes, which were heavy and gone over to the open.

"I know you, it is quite a common disease nowadays. I wonder what those people say in Biloxi.

I understand. For the story of the writers in Mosley had grown from my mind to something that I had heard in the woods behind the house, except that it was the house on the corner of the cemetery. Of course, it had been told, but I had not been there before this. My father had not been there, and as I thought, it had not been there. Only once did they tell me of another time, and in that, as I thought, it had not been there.

"How did it happen?"

"Once a man that you had some kind of work and he was sold into slavery.

"I don't want to know anything more."

"No," he said. "It seems that he's in prison.

"The same thing, it is a restricted place."

"Yes, I know, but it's hard to say more."

"Why?" he asked. "Is it time for us to leave now?"

"Not yet," I said. "I think it's best to keep moving.

"If you want to stay here, you can."

"I don't want to."

Pneumonia

A story of life and death in Hitler Germany, of a dancer who died believing in National Socialism...of the bubonic plague which struck down the best sons and daughters of the people.

By Malia Dodd

Illustrated by William Seiberling

May 1938, THE FIGHT

May 1938, THE FIGHT
Wall Street

The Old School Tie

Wall Street's "Peace" Policy

UNTIL recently, there has been little evidence of a warlike spirit in Wall Street's practice of international politics. The outbreak of internecine bars by Japan's demand for British ships and the subsequent American financial intervention in the Far East, have shown that the American financial world is not averse to international entanglements. The Wall Street Journal's policy of "peace" has been based on the assumption that international entanglements are not in the best interests of American business. However, recent events have shown that this policy is not always effective. The recent Japanese invasion of China has caused Wall Street to reassess its "peace" policy. As a result, the Wall Street Journal has decided to take a more active role in international politics. The new policy of the Wall Street Journal is to promote peace and to discourage any actions that might lead to international entanglements. The Wall Street Journal will now actively support any efforts to prevent international conflicts and to promote peace. The new policy of the Wall Street Journal is expected to have a significant impact on American business and on the international financial world.

No More Bondage

Are the children of millions of our people who helped build America to be the scapegoats of an "American Fascism?

The Negro youth faces the future

By Edward E. Strong

T HE PROBLEM of jobs for Negro youth became one of the most important issues of the 1930s. The depression had brought widespread unemployment and many Negro youth found themselves jobless. Over 700,000 Negro youngsters between the ages of 14 and 19 were out of work in 1930, and this number increased throughout the decade. The economic crisis hit Negro youth particularly hard, as they were often the first to be laid off in times of economic downturn. The problem of unemployment among Negro youth was exacerbated by the lack of formal education and job training opportunities available to them. Many Negro youth had to resort to informal job training or to seek work in low-paying, menial jobs. This resulted in a cycle of poverty and disadvantage, as the lack of education and job opportunities further limited their opportunities for economic advancement. The problem of unemployment among Negro youth was a major concern of social reformers and policymakers, who worked to develop programs and initiatives to help provide employment opportunities for young Negroes.

Need for New Training

Many of these young men are in need of practical training and experience. The new programs will provide job training and placement opportunities for young Negroes. These programs will be designed to help young Negroes develop the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in the job market. The programs will also provide job placement services, so that young Negroes can find jobs that match their skills and qualifications. The new programs will be funded by government and private organizations, and will operate in close cooperation with schools and other educational institutions. The goal of these programs is to help young Negroes prepare for the workforce, so that they can find jobs that provide a secure future for themselves and their families.

A Worthing Problem

Until the problem became acute, few people were aware of its severity. However, as the problem grew, more and more attention was paid to it. As a result, the problem became more severe and more difficult to solve. The problem of unemployment among Negro youth is a worthing problem, and it must be addressed with urgency. The new programs will provide the necessary training and job placement opportunities for young Negroes, and will work to help them achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The new programs are a step in the right direction, and will help to address this worthing problem.

Divides and Race

The problem would have been even more serious if the present economic crisis were not accompanied by a rise in racial tension. The economic difficulties have fueled a rise in racial tensions, as members of different races struggle for limited resources. The new programs will work to address this issue by providing job training and placement opportunities for people of all races. The programs will also work to promote understanding and cooperation between people of different races. The goal of these programs is to help reduce racial tensions, and to promote a sense of unity and cooperation among the people of the United States.

The World's Fair

When the World's Fair was held in Chicago, Henry Ford ended a long-standing rivalry between his company and the Ford Motor Company. The fair was held in 1933, and was sponsored by the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford, who was the founder of the company, was a strong proponent of the fair. He believed that the fair would provide an opportunity to showcase the company's products and to promote the idea of the automobile as a symbol of progress and freedom. Henry Ford's vision of the fair was to create an environment in which people could come together and celebrate the future of the automobile. The fair was a great success, and helped to solidify the company's position as a leader in the automobile industry.
Eyes on Czechoslovakia

Heller drives against the Central European republic with ruthless strategy perfected in Spain and Austria, reports a close observer of the Nazi movement.

By Johannes Steel

Heller’s new aggression, aimed at the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. By this agreement Hungary, too, got a share of the German spoils in exchange for other territorial and military guarantees when the German drive against Czechoslovakia began. However, recently there has been a change of heart within Hungary. This change was resisted by the nation’s traditional opposition to the German advance, as well as to Hitler’s dictatorship. The change in government’s policy was agreed to by a majority of Hungarians in a plebiscite on October 1st, 1938, in which only 27 percent of the entire population voted for Hitler’s dictatorship.

Necessity Begins

The Nazis’ push on this side of the world is perceived to be a threat to the stability of the region. The German army has been preparing for this moment for years. The Nazis are seen as the only viable option for quelling the instability in the region. The tempestuous events of the past few weeks have put the situation into a state of heightened alert.

Cold Pressure

Germans’ next aggression will either occur in Czechoslovakia or in Hungary. Until about three months ago there existed between German and...
How some Italian girls got wise to Mussolini, and what it means for Spain.

M-Day for Microbes

(Continued from page 19)

MOUND BUILDERS of the ancient world were the people who left behind great mounds of earth and stone. These mounds were the remains of the great cities of the past. The mounds were built by the people who lived there. They were the remains of the past.

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In Step With Labor

Two hundred unions move
for peace—New York hall
reaction—Labor issue

Youth of the World

(Continued from page 7)

The national crisis, the need for
peace and democracy, is the
issue of the day. The Youth of
the World Conference is being
directed by the International
Youth Congress, with an official
office in Geneva. An Organizing
Committee is in the United States
responsible for the technical
arrangements. In the coming
months, the preparations will be
in the hands of the National
Committee. The size of the National
Committee will be a decisive factor
in determining the ultimate
success of the movement.

Our purpose is not to divide
the nations but to unite them
in their common struggle for
freedom and democracy.

The Youth of the World
Conference is being
organized by the International
Youth Congress. It is
in collaboration with all
peace and democracy
organizations in the
world.

We believe in the
possibility of
arriving at
a peaceful
solution of
the
international
problems.

We
are
determined
to
work
toward
a
democratic
world
without
war
and
oppression.

We
are
with
the
people
of
the
world
who
are
struggling
for
freedom,
democracy,
and
peace.

We
are
against
all
forms
of
oppression
and
exploitation.

We
are
for
the
abolition
of
militarism
and
war.

We
are
for
the
establishment
of
a
world
government
based
on
the
principles
of
peace,
democracy,
and
justice.

We
are
for
the
creation
of
a
world
system
of
cooperation
and
communication
among
all
peoples.

We
believe
in
the
possibility
of
building
a
world
in
which
all
people
live
in
freedom,
democracy,
and
peace.

We
believe
in
the
right
of
all
peoples
to
determine
their
own
future
through
free
elections
and
self-determination.

We
support
the
right
of
all
people
to
live
in
peace
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freedom.

We
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militarism
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Backbone of Spain

The backbone of Spain is the Pyrenees, which are on the northwestern coast of Spain and the eastern part of France. These mountains reach their highest point in the Picos de Europa, which are located in the province of Asturias. The Pyrenees are divided into three main ranges: the eastern range, the central range, and the western range. The eastern range is the highest and is characterized by steep, rugged peaks. The central range is lower and more wooded, while the western range is the most rugged and is known for its snow-capped peaks.

Young China

The People's Republic of China, commonly known as China, is a country in East Asia. It is the world's most populous country, with over 1.4 billion people. China is a republic with a one-party system, the Communist Party of China, which is the only legal political party. The country is divided into 23 provinces, five autonomous regions, and four municipalities. The capital city is Beijing.

The Young Communist League (YCL) is an organization that includes the Communist youth wing in China. It is a political organization that aims to educate and organize young people to become active members of the Communist Party. The YCL is involved in various activities, such as propagating the spirit of the revolution, organizing cultural and educational events, and providing social services to the community. The YCL is closely tied to the Communist Party and follows its ideology and principles.
Pneumonia

(Continued from page 37)

I walked through the stories, sometimes with anger and sometimes hardly aware of it. There was an aura of mystery about the place, and the silence of the night was broken only by the distant sound of the bell tower. I could not understand the songs of the nightingales, but I knew that they were singing to me.

My mother was there, too. She was standing on the train platform, looking at me. I could see her face in the smoke, but she was not looking at me. She was looking into the distance, as if she were waiting for someone.

There were no other people around. I was alone in the station, but I felt that I was not alone. I could hear the sound of my own voice, and I knew that I was not afraid.

I turned around and walked out onto the station platform. I looked around, and then I turned back to the train. I saw my mother again, but this time she was looking at me. I could see that she was smiling, and I knew that she was proud of me.

I walked back to the train, and I climbed into the car. I sat down, and I looked out the window. I saw my mother for one last time, and I knew that I was ready to face the future.

The train started to move, and I watched as it disappeared into the distance. I knew that I would never see my mother again, but I also knew that I would never forget her. I would always remember the look of love and pride in her eyes, and I would always be grateful for the chance to meet her.

I closed my eyes and thought of all the things that I would do in my life. I knew that I could do anything that I wanted, and I was ready to try. I would work hard, and I would never give up. I would always try to be the best that I could be, and I knew that I could do it. I was ready to face the future, and I was ready to take on whatever challenges came my way.

The train pulled away from the station, and I knew that I was ready to do whatever it took to make my dreams come true. I was ready to face the future, and I was ready to take on whatever challenges came my way.
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DAUGHTER
CAPTAIN BURRE
THE DEATH OF
OLIVIER BACAILL
JACQUES DANTON
THE FOUNDED
NANTAS

(No extra cost to "L'Assommoir")

"He felt a passion possess the woman, and was haunted by longing for her and her alone, her hair, her mouth, her body. When he remembered the sound of her voice, a shiver ran through him; he longed for her as a miner might have done, with rapturous desire, beguiling description."—Nana.

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