The Fight
FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

June 1938

JOHN BROPHY
HARRY F. WARD
JOSEPH CURRAN
HOFF

WORLD OR WAR
TAKE ANY BEACH

TAKE Coney Island, shown here. What do you find? People (and in this case, more people). Humanity, ugly and old, fat and thin. How many nationalities in America? How many religions, political beliefs, social ideologies? Here they are. And if these kids are not to be bombed, if these men and women are not to suffer torture, concentration camps, and all the terrors of Fascism, these people must unite. . . . To the task of uniting the peaceful, democratic people against their common enemies, THE FIGHT is dedicated. Subscribe today!

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June 1938, THE FIGHT

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Our Struggle for Democracy
By John Brophy
Labor's Bill of Rights
By Harry F. Wolf
Steeler 

Finne and Progress
By Marion E. Stovall
Labor: The Struggle for Peace and Freedom
By John K. Lomax

IN THIS ISSUE

June, 1938

Volume 1, Number 8

The Contributors

JOHN BROPHY, national director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has written a series of articles on the labor movement in the New York area. He is also a member of the editorial board of the New York Times. THE FIGHT, published monthly, is a publication of the American Federation of Labor, 216 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HARRY F. WARD, national chairman of the American League, has been a labor leader for many years. He is a member of the editorial board of the New York Times. THE FIGHT, published monthly, is a publication of the American Federation of Labor, 216 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH KURZAK, national organizer of the National Maritime Union, has been a leader of the union for many years. He is a member of the editorial board of the New York Times. THE FIGHT, published monthly, is a publication of the American Federation of Labor, 216 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JOHN K. LOMAX, director of the National Labor Education Center, has written a series of articles on the labor movement in the United States. THE FIGHT, published monthly, is a publication of the American Federation of Labor, 216 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

STEVE NELSON, in writing of life in New York City, has written a series of articles on the labor movement in the United States. THE FIGHT, published monthly, is a publication of the American Federation of Labor, 216 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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SHADOWS OVER CHINA . . .

THE ominous shadows of the Japanese grinders, the would-be conquerors of China, fall over the great land, but especially on the very young and the very old—wary, hospital-bound, hungry and sick, the progeny of women, children and old men left before the mechanized army of Japan. This man-made plague is worse than the plagues of Nature that ravaged the good earth.

THE United States cannot forget the victims of Fascist-Japanese aggression. At the request of the Chinese Red Cross, the American League for Peace and Democracy has set up an 800-bed hospital near Hankow. Working in collaboration with the Anti-Epidemic Commission of the League of Nations, the hospital treats those civilians and wounded soldiers who are found to be suffering from pneumonia tuberculosis and other congestive diseases.

THE hospital operates on $1,500 a month. Help to supply it with the "ammunition" to fight epidemics—send the materials that mean life to China's millions.

Send your contribution to
CHINA AID COUNCIL of the AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY
260 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

June 1938, THE FIGHT
The new republic was founded upon a principle of democracy. The new opposition to the American Civil War was not just a battle of the States, but a battle of the people. The 1400s were a time of great industrialization, and the new opposition to the Civil War was a battle of the working class against the ruling class.

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The passage of the Wagner Act marks a turning-point in our history. The right to organize and to bargain collectively without restraint or coercion is written into the law of the land... Here a lifelong champion of civil liberties reviews the story of the Act and points out open and camouflaged attempts to destroy it.

**Labor's Bill of Rights**

By Harry F. Ward

Illustrated by N. Pass

A AMERICAN labor has had no right bolder than its fellow-workers in Europe for the right to organize. American employers insisted on denying that right long after it was written into law and custom in Europe as a social necessity. Two factors tended to delay the development here. One of these was the even greater individualism, the heritage of the frontier where each man turned and planted his own livelihood. The other, the result of unequal opportunities for money-making, was the capital and extreme development of the monoplastic stage of capitalism. But big business had exploited its workers in the courts to prevent legislation on their working conditions long before they began to feel powerful enough to demand the economic life of the states. This Republic kept operating through the Citizens Committee, directed by the cabinet of the signers and paid the bills of Jefferson to carry out its will under the guise of "the right to work," a freedom which exists in Jefferson's only in the will of the corporation.

**A Turning Point**

Now we are struggling to stage another stage in our development. At last the right to organize and to be represented in negotiations over conditions of work is recognized by the law of the land. The passage of the Wagner Act marks a turning point in our history. The New Deal gave new life to the principles of collective bargaining by its affirmation in connection with the N.R.A. codes. The National Labor Relations Act gives this principle new birth and authority. People have spoken. They have decided for Democracy in politics as well as in government, in economics as well as in public. They have confirmed the exercise of democratic rights and the forms of democracy consented to by the mass of their fellow men upon which all the rest depends, the getting of their livelihood.

The Wagner Act does more than grant the right of the workers to form and join labor organizations, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It demands to be an underpinning of the organized labor movement - of the right of workers to organize itself without restraint or coercion as the right of the workers itself in the law. It unites the union causes with the cause of the union movement. It has taken advantage of the Wagner Act and organized labor, the N.R.A. has uplifted it, and provided legal sanctions for further advance. Meetings are scheduled at the rate of ten in twenty a day throughout the country, and hundreds of socialists are being held. Riding after-rall, has touched the undercurrent away from the steamman of the machine to the right of these workers to organize, and has clarified their old tactics. While the union forces were capturing many of the company stores with which the employers thought they could hold the public on the belief that they had adopted New Deal collective bargaining, the N.R.A., supported by the investigation, hearings and reports of the La Follette Committee, has been leading the road to legal justice.

**Upholding Labor's Right**

We have not only the right but we also have the power to take the last trick of the employers by requiring, when an agreement is made a written contract must be signed. This is an impossible collective bargaining in reality. It is a hold-up, and a hold-over from the old New Deal prohibition of collective bargaining. It is followed by a manipulation of the Associated Press and others to influence the employers to drag out a contract at will. The workers in the steel and textile industries and the many small industries have indeed risen to a new level. The Wagner Act marks the change of industrial relations, which has been begun, and the principles of the Free Trade Union System are being tested in the courts of power, the companies and the courts of the land, and the employers themselves are on the defensive.

**Facing of the Company Unions**

On February 23, 1938, the Supreme Court decided the principle of the company unions was upheld by the case of the N.R.A. in the Pennsylvania Steel Case, and the Pacific Coast Case. The former is important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law. The latter is equally important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law. The former is important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law. The latter is equally important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law. The former is important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law. The latter is equally important in that it is the first time in a century that the courts have notified the companies that they are not, as such, in violation of the law.

**Continued on page 5**
Steering for Peace

Our active search for peace means international unity of democracy to put the war-makers in quarantine, says a leader of seagoing workers

By Jocey Curran

A WRITER in a Washington newspaper, dealing briefly with the article of the moment around the Japanese invasion of China, said: "They (the nations) have placed a bug on a fly which looks right up to the door of the Secretary of State. For the first time in history, organized labor threatens to take a hand in favor of a change in the nation's foreign policy."

The writer was perfectly distanced. Here was something new—alarming. Here was organized labor, wrapped up in a struggle over hours and wages, ready to cast its prudential eye in the direction of the State Department. Not only that, but actually opposing the nation's foreign policy and deciding that it was not a bad policy. He was stamped "Labor Takes a Hand."

Liber Takes a Hand

This man's attitude of course, is typical of that which prevails in many circles. It is an attitude that has been fostered by information, by books, and by diplomats in this and other countries. It is an attitude which holds that the foreign policy of the government is none of the worker's business; that the worker's job is to do his own work and leave each high matter as politics and diplomacy to his betters.

Fortunately for the democratic people of the world, this attitude is no longer shared by labor. The trade unions are beginning to take a broader view of this question of government. They have been to see what happened in the trade unions of Italy and Germany under Fascism. They have seen what happened to wages and working conditions in countries where governments are not responsive to labor's wishes. They have seen what happens when the workers of various countries are kept divided by the opposing interests of these countries. And, finally, they are beginning to realize that a threat to democratic rights anywhere in the world is a threat to these same rights at home.

At a conference in Washington, some time ago, certain spokesmen, as the position of the danger of selling ships in war time was no greater

then at times of peace. It was pointed out to them that there had been a tremendous increase in the number of warships, and that the highest wages and working conditions that can be reasonably expected from a warship's employment is a warship's job. The American Government was asked what ship's work was to be kept out of Chinese ports, there was no reason why warships should not go to Chinese ports. Warships are as valuable as any other ships that are round. Warships are of the same importance to the United States as any other ships that are round. Warships are as valuable as any other ships that are round.

The United States Maritime Commission, we are told, was willing to back up the seamen. In direct opposition to the wishes of the free people of this nation, the Non-Partisan and Kellogg-Briand League and the Maritime Commission, the government is given the right to keep warships in Chinese ports, and to keep them out of American ports, if it chooses. It is a new power for the government. And, for a few hours, a government-authorized ship—the City of Kansas—was in the harbor in the United States, taking on coal, and about to go to the United States, taking on coal, and about to go to Japan.

Where's Business Is It?

Thus we see the shipowners are quite willing to help shape the nation's foreign policy. Yet when those seamen, the organized trade-unionists are not supposed to say or do anything about it. These things are not supposed to be of any one's business. It makes no matter just whose foreign policy it is. In the foreign policy of the federal government is not the business of some 250,000 seamen whose only wish is to go from a good and clear policy, then I don't know whose business it is.

One problem, I see in it, is simply an extension of the old problem of organization. If the workers can organize to improve their working conditions, why can't the remaining democratic nations organize so large a force to protect themselves against war? Is there any lack in the labor organization, workers in a single craft, banded together for mutual protection, to keep down the wages? Naturally, if they could prevent wage cuts by organizing, they could do away with them. By the same method. Their willingness to follow—is it? If organization could boost wages and cut down lower, it could check the war-making activities of any nation.

We do find trade unions moving more and more to demand that other legislation, additional guarantees of their civil rights, and progressive economic policies. This is true in all democratic countries.

International Union

Now, if people in various sections of one country can act to protect the rights of all, why can't people in various parts of the world act to protect the economic rights of all? Why can't the trade-unionists of the United States get their government's help in their drive? Is there any lack in the labor organization, workers in a single craft, banded together for mutual protection, to keep down the wages? Naturally, if they could prevent wage cuts by organizing, they could do away with them. By the same method. Their willingness to follow—is it? If organization could boost wages and cut down lower, it could check the war-making activities of any nation.

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In the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, etc. So long as the Fascist can keep democratic people divided, so long as they can prevent the workers at democratic nations from uniting in defense of their institutions, so long as they can not force their people to take action against these bands, they can keep the war to the advantage of their enemies.

The Fascist threat is everywhere. It is not limited to Fascist countries; it is not limited to Fascist leaders. It is a threat to all nations, to all peoples in all parts of the world, as long as there is a chance that trade-unionists and all progressive-minded people in the three or four outstanding democracies will achieve unity of purpose and action, and can counter their governments to take collective steps to defend our institutions. When that day comes, the Fascists will be afraid of the world, not only of us.

The People Who Do Fascism

But it must be united labor. It must be labor in every country in all parts of the world, acting and working united in action. Persons must be brought in on international organizations and on our own national activities. The Fascist forces in our own country must be stopped from spreading, and Latin American nations must be awakened to the Fascist threat. The British people must be encouraged to look at the Fascist's policies in the United States, and the French people must be encouraged to look at the Fascist's policies in the United States. This is a world-wide picture, a world-wide movement, a world-wide organization, a world-wide policy. It must be the policy of the world for the world.

(Continued on page 26)
WHAT amounts to a united front of all union members in the radio field has been developed in the last few months. Jurisdictional disputes, which for a time threatened to delay organization of the industry, have been cleared out to a great degree, and under the aegis of A. F. of L. and C.I.O. groups are working harmoniously together.

The latest example of this cooperation occurred in Montreal, where the American Federation of Radio Artists and the American Federation of Musicians signed a local agreement for a joint struggle for higher wages and better working conditions. This is expected to form the basis for an international agreement of similar character.

In the United States the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) and the American Guild of Radio Announcers and Producers (International), have a tacit understanding that they will not compete for members as they continue rapid organization drives, and are giving every encouragement to the A.F.R.A. in its negotiations with the National and Columbia networks for nation-wide wage-and-hour agreements.

C.I.O. Local 114, which is under the A.F.R.A., had a tacit understanding during the strike that they would not compete for members as they continue rapid organization drives, and are giving every encouragement to the A.F.R.A. in its negotiations with the National and Columbia networks for nation-wide wage-and-hour agreements.

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Public Servants

THE WAR between radio and the print, which has been going on for years, was fought again with great bitterness—due to the fact that newspaper and magazine advertising is dropping off rapidly while the broadcast audience is growing every year.

The new war is being led by Leslie Cross, host of the Saturday Evening Post and the Los Angeles Times. The magazine recently has broken with a rash of short stories and articles in advance that all persons connected with radio are easily accessible, while their audience are suffering advertisers that there are no real goods that either advertising or sales are worth of interest. The Los Angeles press, which for years has been a champion of radio and radio publicists, has suddenly become self-interested about the latter and refuses to carry any goods but the listers of station.

The whole thing is extremely silly and we don't rightly know why we bought it up.

Several months ago we announced that Columbia had refused to broadcast programs from Loyalty League. Now, in developing that all national networks have taken such actions. Their argument is that such programs would present only one side of the picture....

Yet, these same networks, all with different audiences and affluence, have spent several million dollars on war time programs which took place late in May.

Which side takes the question: Is or is not radio a public service? What right has it to refuse to be the whipping boy because it is a medium of public service? All persons who believe in fair play should write to Columbia, N.R.C. and Mutual demanding that programs from Loyalty League be broadcast frequently in this country.

To cover the networks varied descriptions of Hitler's parade through Rome. These were absolutely unfounded—erasing in addition to being very, very dull. And just so square-headed Mussolini, in that he got what the American networks to present their broadcasts simultaneously of Mussolini spoken from Rome, N.S.C. followed, and C.B.S. stated that the quasimarine broadcast originally suggested for Rome, in effect, a 45-minute program.

Of Social Interest

As we predicted some time ago, "editor's review" of programs are popping up like mushrooms. Most of these are down right phony. An example is one entitled "The Consumer Has the Right to Know" over WORX, Albany, New York.

There is one notable exception, Cooperative Distribution's "Consumer's Weekly" over WORX, New York, every Tuesday from 2:00 to 2:30 p.m. The "Consumer's Weekly" is a hard hitter and has a fine radio personality, as well as an unusual amount of facts of interest to every American consumer. Unfortunately the service can only be heard locally.

Price programs also are coming into their own in a small way at last. There's one rather splendid "面上 the Price" on WRC, New York. Columbia's new network series on International Economic Cooperation (ICAP) seems to be a huddled word in C.B.S., but the program themselves are well worth while, and the World Peace Congress program on WORX, New York. The new series on WORX, sponsored by the American Union against Fascism alone falls into the same category. Of course there is no substitute for the "Daily Section" of the New York "Daily News" and "Daily News" of the New York. The program is well written and some of them have dignity and substance. But their collective value is great and will be determined by the growth of time gone by. More power to them.

And now we will close with the return of New York's Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia when he faced a battery of microphones while on a recent trip to St. Louis.

"These things," he said, "have raised more questions than figures." —George Scott

Radio Records

EDDY CURTIS, whose war play, "War in the Air," is being produced in St. Louis, will be heard on WORX, New York, which is sponsored by the National Association for Peace and Freedom, as a part of its program which includes several other programs for general discussion.

The following networks are available: N.R.C., Mutual, and others, on the "Frontiers of Life," a half-hour program which has been heard in various parts of the United States, and which is now being broadcast nationally. The program is produced by the National Association for Peace and Freedom, and is broadcast every Tuesday at 9:00 p.m.

"The Fight," June 1918

Well, mama, thank God for neutrality"

By Hoff
A HOLLYWOOD columnist recently complained that "there is an unfortunate tendency to bring up a young generation to see Hollywood films as the way the world is and the way it always has been." The columnist's bias is a matter of concern, but is not the point of this article. The fact is that the majority of the films produced in Hollywood today are inferior, involving the average intelligence, vigilance and media, and some films have been seen by a smaller audience than the number of progressive films. In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of progressive films, which is in part due to the growth of progressive art and literature and craftsmen in the American motion picture industry. This is only one of the many factors responsible for this change in the Hollywood film industry, and it has already begun to influence the audience as well as the artist. The slow but steady growth of trade union consciousness and the rising sentiment against the counter-culture of the international Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees is partly responsible for the development of the progressive and international political situation. All these factors contribute to the development of the film industry.

The Future Is Bright

WHAT IS THE FUTURE? Is there a link in the type of progressive film we'll get from Hollywood? The answer is, for the time being, "yes." The audience, growing more and more union-conscious, is getting more involved in its demands. There's no understanding between the two here. There are unions that make films and more unions that want to make films. And the more the audience wants to see good films, the more the audience wants to see good films. It's a never-ending cycle that is now demanded by the audience. And the audience is getting more demanding, more demanding, and more demanding.

MOVIES

Hollywood screen workers are organizing and the films show progress. New documentary.


Pins and Progress

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has shown what organization can do by cleaning up a sweatshop industry and bringing its workers a better life.

By Marion Burroughs

FOR MORE than thirty years the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been in theanguard of American unions, battling for decent working conditions and equal pay. It has been a struggle against the entire community. With 8,000 agreements with firms in the United States and Canada, the Union is in a position to make it clear that it is a force in the world of labor. Its members are organized and are fighting for their rights. The Union is not only a force in the world of labor, but it is a force in the world of culture. It is a force in the world of education. It is a force in the world of art. It is a force in the world of the mind. It is a force in the world of the spirit. It is a force in the world of the body. It is a force in the world of the soul.

Before the Union

Any appeal of the International is impossible without an understanding of what prevailed in the garment industry before the union. In 1930, the garment industry was a thriving one. In the beginning, it was a simple matter to take the workers' wages and to make them work. But as the wages increased, the workers' demands increased. The workers demanded more pay, better working conditions, and a voice in the management of the factory. The Union fought for these demands and the workers fought back. The battle for the garment workers' rights was not an easy one. It was a long and hard struggle. But the workers were determined and they fought back. They won their rights and the garment industry was changed forever.

THE FIGHT, June 1930

In a typical sweatshop.
THIS is the world of labor. This is America. Above we see, left to right, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organizations; Tom Mooney, labor's imprisoned champion, who has become the world's most powerful symbol of injustice and oppression; a group of striking workers swinging along "the line"; and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Below them is pictured a large refinery, typical of the vast industry of America.

These represent the American labor movement—the working people of our country, organized to defend and better their conditions of life. They stand for the people's rule, that Democracy which the embattled colonists wrested from the royalties of 1776 and which has ever since derived its main support from the workers and farmers. And because they have no interest in conquest and aggression, they view war—the modern black plague—with the simple abhorrence of human beings. And they stand firm for peace and Democracy against war and Fascism.

Yes, American labor is coming into its own. Let the Fascists who would enslave mankind tremble! Let the ten per cent who would plunge the ninety per cent into slaughter and destruction, beware! Let those who invade Spain and China think over this fact.

The peace-loving, liberty-loving people of the world will rejoice that organized labor in America, with fully twice the numbers it has ever had before, is on the march to stop Fascism and hurl back the war-makers—to build a nation and help build a world where a worker can live, and breathe, and be free.
DEMOCRACY: A govern- ment of the masses. Au- thority is derived through man owning or other form of direct expression. Results in democracy. Authority toward peace. Authority toward that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon delation or governed by passion, nadir, and unadorned, without restraint or regard for consequences. Results in terrorism, licentious, anarchy, democracy.

The discussion occurs in Washington R.L's, in the wailings of Mnnesota, but in teaching, Articles 1 to 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

It is one of the hundreds and hundreds of facts, events, questions, plans and platitudes which George Seldes has dug up for presentation in his You Can't Do That, the story of all libraries in the United States. Seldes, native of the subject is the first of this kind, and it covers the field thoroughly.

Yet the book is not heavy reading. It is light, rare and fascinating to those who have perused a service in bringing itself to the public intellectual sphere and down to the man in the street. He has written a book that is necessary to the public good, one that should be read by the workers in the offices and libraries.

If you neglect to read this little volume you will be doing yourself a disservice and a disfavor.

And having read it, you will find it your most valuable possession.

But the question is not so much as what people do with this book as what they do with it. The question is not so much as what people do with this book as what they do with it. The question is not so much as what people do with this book as what they do with it. The question is not so much as what people do with this book as what they do with it.

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The discussion occurs in Washington R.L's, in the wailings of Mnnesota, but in teaching, Articles 1 to 18 of the U.S. Constitution.
The battle lines are rapidly being drawn for a showdown between the Wages and Hours Act and the Wages and Hours Act. This is the issue in the struggle between the labor movement and the business community. The Wages and Hours Act is the cornerstone of the labor movement's fight against low wages and working conditions.

On the surface, the Wages and Hours Act appears to be a straightforward law that sets minimum wages and hours for workers. However, as the Court of Appeals decision in New York City shows, the Act is much more complex and contentious than it appears on the surface.

The decision in New York City is significant because it deals with the question of whether the Act applies to workers in the restaurant industry. The Court of Appeals ruled that the Act does apply to restaurant workers, but only in certain circumstances. This decision has implications for the entire labor movement, as it sets a precedent for how the Act will be applied in other cities.

The decision also highlights the challenges facing the labor movement in the face of the ongoing economic crisis. As the cost of living continues to rise, more and more workers are struggling to make ends meet. The Wages and Hours Act offers a chance to provide some relief, but only if it is enforced properly.

For the labor movement, the decision in New York City is a step in the right direction. It shows that the Act is a powerful tool that can be used to improve the lives of workers. But it also serves as a reminder that the battle is far from over. The business community will undoubtedly continue to fight against the Act, and it will be up to the labor movement to stand strong and fight for their rights.

In the end, the decision in New York City is a victory for the labor movement. It shows that the Wages and Hours Act is a powerful tool that can be used to improve the lives of workers. But it also serves as a reminder that the battle is far from over. The business community will undoubtedly continue to fight against the Act, and it will be up to the labor movement to stand strong and fight for their rights.
In a Spanish Town

The American boys left behind them two real monuments in the little town of Elbaires. One was a clinic, and the other—Read this true story of the growing unity of the workers and all the people of Spain, by a veteran of the Lincoln volunteers

By Steve Nelson

Illustrated by Lydia Gibson.

I N J U N E 1937 I met a Spanish blacksmith in a little town called Elbaires. It was located in the Taibida Valley about twenty miles from Madrid. It was near the border between Aragon and Castile-La Mancha. There were no trains or railroad tracks in Spain that border region. The road was not well maintained and the village was not connected to any major towns.

The blacksmith's name was Juan. He was a tall, slender man with dark hair and eyes. He wore a traditional Spanish suit made of sombreros and trousers. He was one of the few people in the village who could afford such clothing. He had a small shop in the center of town where he repaired horses' shoes and made other metal items.

One day, as I was walking through the village, I noticed Juan setting up a new anvil in his shop. He was surrounded by many villagers who were watching him work. They were all assembled around the anvil, marveling at his skill and craftsmanship. I joined them and listened as Juan spoke about his work and the importance of keeping up with the needs of the village.

Juan told me that his father had been a blacksmith before him and that he learned the trade from him. He said that the work was hard but also rewarding. He enjoyed the challenge of creating something beautiful and useful. He also appreciated the sense of community that came with working in a village where everyone knew each other and looked out for one another.

The villagers were grateful for Juan's work and showed their appreciation by coming to his shop to purchase his goods. They would often stop by to chat and share their daily news. Juan's shop became a gathering place for the villagers, and he was respected not only for his skills but also for his kindness and generosity.

Juan's story is one of the many stories that illustrate the unity and strength of the Spanish people during the Civil War. Even in a place as small as Elbaires, people came together to support each other and fight for what they believed in.

Back to Elbaires

Juan's father was one of the first to volunteer for the Republican Army. He was a young man in his late twenties and had just married his wife. When the Civil War broke out, he knew that he had to do something to help the cause. He joined the Republican Army and fought on the front lines, risking his life for his country.

His wife, on the other hand, stayed behind in Elbaires. She was a married woman with two young children. She worked to support her family and keep the village running while her husband was away.

Despite the separation, Juan and his wife were able to stay connected through letters. They exchanged updates on their lives and shared their hopes and dreams. Their bond grew stronger each day as they worked towards the common goal of victory.

The story of Juan and his family is just one of many that show the strength of the Spanish people during the Civil War. Even in a place as small as Elbaires, people came together to support each other and fight for what they believed in.

June 1938, The Fight

The struggle continued as the two sides fought for control of the village. The Republican Army was determined to hold on to Elbaires, and the Nationalists were just as determined to take it. The fighting was fierce and lasted for days.

In the end, the Republican Army managed to hold on to Elbaires, but at a great cost. Many lives were lost, and the village was left in ruins.

But the people of Elbaires refused to give up. They knew that they had to keep fighting to achieve their goals. And so they did. They continued to work together to rebuild their village and create a better future for themselves and their children.

The story of Elbaires is just one of many that show the strength and determination of the Spanish people during the Civil War. Even in a place as small as Elbaires, people came together to support each other and fight for what they believed in.
The union makes hay
Organization, wages, conditions and prospects of the agricultural workers—a report by their union president
By Donald Henderson

Pins and Progress

(Continued from page 32)

The union has been called "The Upjohn of the Twentieth Century" because it has increased its productivity by 400 per cent, through greater efficiency and better working conditions for its members. The union has been expanding rapidly, with the net increase in membership this year alone being over 30 per cent. A number of large companies have been组织加入，包括通用汽车、美国钢铁公司和西方电器公司。

The organization has been growing steadily, with the number of companies reporting to the union increasing from 200 in 1937 to over 500 in 1938. The union has been able to negotiate better wages and working conditions, and its members have been getting more satisfied.

In conclusion, the Pins and Progress organization has been making great strides in improving the working conditions of its members. The union is committed to continuing its efforts to improve the lives of its members, and it will continue to fight for better wages and working conditions.

(Continued on page 36)

June 1938, THE FIGHT
Pins and Progress

From page 26

The "key" American zone is working overtime publishing the division in the ranks of labor. Although it is fully aware of the power it is facing from both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., this zone possesses on the small misinformation and demonstrated distrust the two real factors in keeping the two great labor giants divided. This, of course, is to the benefit of the Labor Unions, the CIO's and the CIO's strike tactics.

Both sides of labor recognize now more than ever before that the industrial situation and business are going to strain every effort in order to defeat the House of Representatives and the Senate those people who are pushing through their anti-strike strike bills. Both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. have taken a stand, although taking a stand only on the basis of the growth of this year. This unity of labor is already beginning to tell.

In analyzing the seven hundred resolutions on President Roosevelt's special appeal and the CIO's New Deal Plan, we returned to our national trade-union department, and although only 54 per cent of the resolutions are from CIO's locals, 46 per cent are from the central labor unions of L. of L. We find 85 per cent of these resolutions outside of New York state and about 85 per cent of the United Mine Workers, the United Mine Workers go along with the resolutions. The United Mine Workers say they are going to throw their weight behind the New Deal Program.

This year's strike reports from the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. show that the 75 per cent of the strike reports are from CIO's locals, 25 per cent are from the central labor unions of L. of L. We find 85 per cent of these resolutions outside of New York state and 85 per cent of the United Mine Workers, the United Mine Workers say they are going to throw their weight behind the New Deal Program.

THE labor movement in the United States shows a decided improvement in the strike reports from the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. strike reports are in favor of the CIO's locals, and 25 per cent are from the central labor unions of L. of L. We find 85 per cent of these resolutions outside of New York state and 85 per cent of the United Mine Workers, the United Mine Workers say they are going to throw their weight behind the New Deal Program.

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YOUTH NOTES

THE YOUTH VOTER: "The Union Makes Hay"

(Continued from page 93)

On the West Coast, the Portland Valley region of Washington has been an important center of the labor movement, with strong local organizations and a history of successful strikes. The Associated Farmers in that area have been fighting for their interests, and their recent victory is seen as a significant victory for the rural worker.

In the South, the situation is quite different. The cotton workers have been organizing through the C.I.O. and have won some important victories, including the establishment of a union shop in the textile mills.

The outlook for the future is uncertain, but one thing is clear: the rural worker is not going to give up without a fight. The C.I.O. is determined to win the battle, and the rural worker is determined to win as well.

The Outlook

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Der Hauge

(Continued from page 19)

The city, at a cost of $7,000,000, was

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acquired from the state and used as a site for the new

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founders of the town.

The city is now

The city is now

under construction and will

under construction and will

be completed in the near future.

be completed in the near future.

Labor and Liberty

TO THIS many millions of organized American

TO THIS many millions of organized American

American workers who

American workers who

are joining the American Federation of Labor and

are joining the American Federation of Labor and

the National Labor Union, we wish to express our

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this work.

As a democratic people our sympathies and active

As a democratic people our sympathies and active

support go to the Spanish Republic and to China.

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The ability to write and speak well is a priceless asset in business as well as in your everyday, informal contacts with people. Words carelessly, glibly used can stifle your ideas, obscure your real personality. Properly used, they bring you wider recognition, popularity, and advancement. You can now acquire mastery of English with one of the most complete and most helpful handbooks on the subject ever published.

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