RELIGION AND DEMOCRACY STAND OR FALL TOGETHER
Relief for the People of China

THE INVASION of China by the Japanese militarists is devastating the peaceful land, subjecting the people to bombardment, fire and all the terrors of modern totalitarian war. In this hour of need, the American people are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the people of China, and wish to do what they can to help alleviate the suffering of invasion.

The China Aid Council is dedicated to the relief of the courageous, secretly striken Chinese people. Funds already raised and sent by the Council have been used for hospital care and first aid for the wounded, relief of imprisoned civilians, and the rescue and maintenance of war orphans.

EXHIBIT OF ART OBJECTS

A forthcoming project of the China Aid Council is the exhibition and sale of a large shipment of Chinese art objects sent by Madame Sun Yat Sen. Many of these lovely and valuable articles are family heirlooms contributed at no small cost by the patriotic women of China. These are genuine and wondrously beautiful, having a luster of great age and beauty. The artist has been unable to estimate the value of the objects, but they are far more than the cost of sending them to America. They are to be exhibited at the China Aid Council, and by such means the funds will be made available for the relief of China.

Dances for China

The DANCE in New York of Miss Chen, a native of China, to raise funds for medical aid to China is taking place in the United States and Canada. Miss Chen is donating her talent to further the China Aid Council's program of bringing medical aid to the Chinese people. A daughter of the famous Chinese Foreign Minister, Miss Chen was born in the West Indies, educated in England, and studied dancing in Vienna. She is now living in New York, where she has been trained in the art of dancing for many years.

CHINA AID COUNCIL

246 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

April 1939, THE FIGHT

With the Readers

DEAR FRIENDS:

It's quite impossible to explain how much we appreciate the generous sacrifices of those who have sent such large amounts of money to the China Aid Council. We have received many letters and telegrams from friends and former employees, expressing their sympathy and support for our efforts. We are deeply moved by theiat, and thank you all.

We have been able to purchase much-needed medical supplies for the hospitals and clinics of China. The funds will also be used to purchase food, clothing, and other necessities for the relief of the people in need.

In Conclusion:

We are most grateful for your support and our work will continue until the day of victory. We ask that you continue to support our efforts and help us in our task.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

In wrapping, Japanese pictures who have returned from a burning raid think a trip to their native land.

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April, 1939

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Sarah Cook, Editorial Office

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The Contributors

THOMAS L. HARRIS, known throughout the world as one of the foremost experts on Marx and Lenin, is a prominent member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

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SANDERSON, a member of the editorial board of the American League for Peace and Democracy, is a prominent figure in the world of journalism. He is a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The Editors

Anna Louise Stevens, Editor

Sarah Cook, Assistant Editor
The Arrival of Lafayette

When General Washington welcomed the Marquis de Lafayette into the American Revolutionary Army, he was the counterpart of a defender of liberty and freedom. The young French nobleman had conceived many obstacles to teaching America to fight British tyranny. Lafayette was a son of wealth, and had fought personally in the American struggle. And yet it was an adventure that called to him. He wanted to contribute what he could to the struggle for freedom. And so it was that the Continental Congress could not resist him a moment. Although not a military man, he was a capable military man who could be relied upon. At any rate when certain supplies were needed he used his own personal estate to purchase them. During the war he went to France for six months. His presence in Paris was ever most salutary to the American cause because it moved the French to aid us for the young nation. When he returned, he again took up his commission and served well in many battles—including Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered.

The same Lafayette did not have the same name or the same destiny. Liberty and Freedom were words of meaning to Lafayette. (At one time he said he could enumerate the names of the Declaration of Independence and the other half of it, leaving the other side empty until a French Declaration could be printed there.) And he contributed his share to the struggle for Democracy, advancing the abdication of slavery, fighting for democracy, government throughout his life. Significantly, his last speech in the National Assembly was a plea for Polish political refugees.

Stop Aiding Aggression!

Our nation must adopt a positive peace policy to replace the dangerous and shameful Neutrality Act

By Thomas L. Harris

The "CASH AND CARRY" clause in the Neutrality Act expires May 1st. This brings the reconsideration of the whole Act before Congress. It is therefore imperative that the American public insist upon a reformulation of peace legislation based upon and in accordance with political and moral realities.

Public opinion has been stirred by Fascist brutalities in Spain and China to demand a discrimination between the aggressor and the victim. Unfortunately the existing Neutrality Act makes no such distinction. When the Neutrality Act was passed immediately after the outbreak of the Spanish War, few foresaw that in fact America would be supporting German and Italian intervention in Spain. This, the poorly drafted Neutrality Act actually achieved, contrary to the wishes of the vast majority of the American people.

The American League for Peace and Democracy expresses the will of the people by insisting upon a distinction between the aggressor and the victim. It is morally contemptible not to insist upon such a distinction. Furthermore, it is politically absurd to go on arming the Fascist powers with munitions and other materials. Machines, tools, designs, plans and patents from America have been of prime importance to the Fascist aggressors and will continue to be so. Nazi Germany has relied heavily from the first on American patents and machinery. For America to avoid giving aid to Fascist aggressors it is essential to cut short those supplies which can easily be transformed into war materials, or are necessary for their production.

The program of the American League calls for rephrasing "the un-neutral Neutrality Act with legislation which will immediately end all trade and financial transactions with a nation which invades another or otherwise attacks it with military force." Obviously, in order to avoid legal quibbling, the terms "invades" and "attacks" must include the furnishing of any aid to forces revolting against a democratically constituted government.

It is time for a new policy. The dangerous and shameful policy of cooperation with aggressors in the name of Neutrality must be ended. Our country must be enabled to stand unhampered beside the other democratic peoples who are working against the threat of the Second World War. We cannot evade the guilt of sharing in the strangling of the Spanish Republic in the name of Neutrality, nor can we disclaim our share of the responsibility for the Japanese invasion of China and the Fascist conquests in Europe. But we can see that those whom our colonial "mistake" has killed shall not have died in vain; we can throw our influence now on the side of peace.

As never before, the people must make their voice heard in Washington for repeal of the Neutrality Act and the adoption of a positive policy, or at the very minimum amendment of the Act to distinguish effectively between aggressor and victim.
Religion and Democracy

Threatened by the rising tide of Fascist barbarism, church and synagogue must find a way to help the struggle of mankind for the preservation of liberty and civilization itself.

By Rabbi Benjamin Plotkin

CIVILIZED men everywhere stand again.
The members of the Fascist barbarism have taken them with horror. They are amazed that they have not seen at any time before during all these striking years of growing totalitarian power. They are amazed that Fascism is indeed so much upon civilization. They want to do something about it. They simply cannot endure in its face the Fascist principle of human solidarity.

Fascist leaders are victorious. It is inhuman, but it is true. Men are being hunted like wild animals. They are being beaten, tortured, maimed and killed. Their women and children are being torn to pieces. Their homes are burned, their communities burned.

But there is not all. The appeal of the Fascist is unanswerable in its reason. They must have more, and still more. They want power, the power of the world. America is beginning to wonder—what for America.

We were taught
No more do we expect
Our minds lifted
And oppressed by a word—"resistance." In the light of the world situation we think to what we are the victims of Fascism.

We feel that Fascism and Nazism have gained a foothold in our very American democracy.

CIVILIZATION ITSELF

Suddenly the truth has been born in upon us that civilization is more than a form of political organization. In our new-found wisdom, we come close to realizing it with civilization itself. We see in it the safeguard of not only our liberties, but of the best fruits of humanity's long and hard struggle upward out of darkness. The new barbarism have made us realize that the Democracy which we have been taking for granted, and in which we have chosen only a half-hearted interest, is in truth an noble heritage. We believe it to be the very spirit and source of civilization itself.

We are aware that it is a natural that those who believe in Democracy should look about them for aid in their preservation. They look to all men of good will. And they turn, in more than moral responsibility, to the organizations of Religion.

They seek, their good, the benefactors of our Democracy; for in it they see the salvation, and the technique, and the defense of true human freedom. They call in church and synagogue to that they will stand together in that they will stand together in that they will stand together in that they will stand together.

The Great Decision

And so we have the spectacle of a whole continent of democratic minds in many places who are determined to give full justice to all the persons and ideas and personalities of Democracy. This is a great challenge for the church and synagogue to make our principles known to all, and to show that there is a stronger conviction among them that they are the cause.

The foundations of society are threatened. Men are being annihilated across the face of the world. The church and synagogue must not be afraid to make this challenge known. For the church and synagogue are the church and synagogue, and in the final analysis, they are the church and synagogue.
The Wagner Act Works

By John A. Lapp

ILLUSTRATED BY S. OLSEK

Attacks on the Act and on the National Labor Relations Board are unjustified in fact... Their purpose is to confuse the public mind, in order to allow for crippling amendments to the charter of collective bargaining.

The determination of units of representation has also been an issue about which much heat has been generated. There are so many possible units in the collective bargaining industries of the country that if ever the Board would be confronted with difficult problems. Even without the split between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the determination of units would have been a major difficulty. With the split, the problems of the Board were multiplied. The attempt to draw the unit more generally the exact lines between units seems to be quite futile. Large discretion must be left to the Board, and in all fairness, it must be said that the Board has not aroused the dissatisfaction which it now faces. It is more than likely that some mistakes have been made, but it is a mistake that mistakes would not be made in so difficult a matter.

Between Labor Groups

The Board is charged with controversies between the AFL and the CIO. It has given many decisions favorable to both sides. Again, it has probably made some mistakes. Although when analyzing the "horrible" cases, even usually to be clear interpretation of the facts. The fact was not dealt with at issue as such that resulting from the split in labor. The Act was passed before the split occurred and the Board had no more an unsupervised situation than was designed for either person. The work would be greatly simplified if there were to be some form of the labor unions, or if there were to be an agreement whereby the major groups would operate within certain well-defined spheres.
The Churches Seek Peace

Religious groups look for an active way to stop war in the world...A survey of current opinion in the Protestant denominations

By Dorothy McConnell

In early American history the Protestant churches of the United States did not display great enthusiasm to enter into the war for peace. They, too, showed great courage in speaking out with vigor, but in general they did not seem to participate in the war effort until the end. But up until the time of the World War, the fact that the concept of world righteousness and a sheet of a new world order was accompanied by the growth of movements might have some points of incomprehensibility that we might not understand. Of course, there have been some efforts that were made on the idea of pacifism; much of that is called the Quakers. In speaking of the Quakers in the denominations in the early days the church debates and peace movements along with the main issues. The development of the American continent took the time and space of the American church and its way of life. It was not until the peace movement that kept the peace movement and the idea of pacifism in the United States. A few weeks before the United States entered the World War the activities which I have described were pacifistic in a way. It is true that they were less fundamentalistic than the idea of a world war. They were less fundamentalistic than the idea that peace was a world war. A few weeks after, when the propaganda had been lost, the same sentiments were being expressed in the church.
WILL YOU TELL me how to write radio scripts? I have been asked to do a scrapbook on this subject. It can be done. The following are some of the tips I have gathered from experienced radio writers:

1. The first step is to know your audience. Are they in the car, in the radio, or listening to the radio? Each group has its own special interests and needs.

2. The next step is to have a clear idea of what you want to say. This can be done by creating a outline of the story and then writing the script around it.

3. The third step is to use simple language. Avoid using technical terms or jargon that the audience might not understand.

4. The fourth step is to use descriptive language. This will help the audience visualize the scene and make the story more interesting.

5. The fifth step is to use a variety of pacing. This will help keep the audience interested and engaged.

6. The sixth step is to use humor. This will help break up the monotony of the story and make it more enjoyable.

7. The seventh step is to use a variety of emotions. This will help create a more realistic story and make it more believable.

8. The eighth step is to use a variety of sounds. This will help create a more realistic story and make it more believable.

9. The ninth step is to use a variety of characters. This will help create a more realistic story and make it more believable.

10. The tenth step is to use a variety of locations. This will help create a more realistic story and make it more believable.

THE FIGHT. April 1910

The Piper • By Sam Berman

April 1910, THE FIGHT
I N THE August 1938 issue of The Film Front we presented some excerpts from the diary of James D. Burnet, former American Ambassador to Japan, and his wife, Esther Burnet, who visited Japan and Manchuria during the summer of 1936. The diaries describe the new Chinapreneurs and their methods of business, and depict the Chinese people of the time with a keen eye for detail. The diaries were accompanied by black-and-white photographs, which added to the overall effect of the article.

In this issue, we present another excerpt from the diaries of the Burnets, who visited China in the spring of 1937. The excerpt provides a glimpse into the daily life of the Chinese people during that time, and offers a unique perspective on the events leading up to World War II.


to the Far East.

the United States

China’s United Youth

The International Student Delegation found a lesson

for all young people

By Molly Yard

D URING the last forty years of China’s history, the

students have played a social role of the

greatest importance. In 1941, Chinese

students were at the forefront of the vast

movement to overthrow the old order and

establish the Republic of China. During

the years of the Great War, the Chinese

students, under the leadership of

Chen Duxiu, formed the Chinese

Student Association and the

Nationalist Student League. By

the end of the war, these

organizations had grown

into powerful forces, and

their influence extended

throughout China.

With the end of the war, the

students continued their

work, and by the time of

the 1949 revolution, they

had become a significant

force in Chinese politics.

Today, the Chinese students

are once again at the

forefront of the struggle

for democracy and human

rights in China.

"For the first time in its history,"

the Chinese government has

recognized the importance

of education and has

taken steps to improve

the quality of education.

The government has

also made efforts to

promote the study of

Western ideas and technologies.

However, the students

continue to face many

challenges, including

political repression and

repression of free speech.

Nevertheless, the students

remain committed to

their ideal of a free and

democratic China.

The Chinese government

has promised to continue

its efforts to improve

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The students in China

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Act Two in the East

The second stage of China-Japanese conflict is a political war, waged over vast China, and spreading into the international arena.

By Anna Louise Strong

Photographs: Robert Capa

China's industrialist has lacked good roads, but now they are being built

Through Hankow has fallen, the real war has just begun," said Ching Kedoch to the National Political Congress last week, a week after the fall of Hankow. With these words, and to the cheers of the assembled delegates from all the provinces of China, the nation entered the second stage of the war. For six months now that second stage has continued. What is actually going on?

The Chinese are practical people. They know that a war is not won until the people are won. The second stage of the war is a war of attrition to show up and weaken Japan. It is a war of Chinese determination to develop communications and set up industries in the hinterland, and to save as much of the nation's men as possible.

The Chinese are not alone in this. They have a great advantage in that they are standing alone. The entire war of China, indeed, is a political war more than a military one; it is a propaganda war more than a military one.

Japan's war has been a great success. It has been won in three months. But the Japanese have fought and won the war of China. They have fought the war of China with their own manpower and their own resources.

The Japanese have fought the war of China with their own manpower and their own resources. They have not had to depend on foreign aid. They have fought the war of China with their own manpower and their own resources. They have not had to depend on foreign aid.

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JOHN L. SPIVAK, task rep- per and science writer, has once gone through with an ex- citing story of the international plan- a. His line work, recent James, is even informative, well documented report of the new technique of the Nats espionage and sabotage network which is growing in America. 

Recent stories about Spivak's in- tensive foreign service are the subject of much interest in America, as they reveal that the Nats are indeed a real danger to the security of the United States. 

Twin stars of this story are the "Spy Ring," a small group of people who work for the Nazi government and are trying to disrupt the war effort in America. 

The ring consists of three main members: the German agent, the Japanese spy, and the Italian spy. Each member has a specific role to play in the ring's activities. 

The German agent, who is based in Germany, is responsible for gathering information on American military movements and providing it to the Nazi government. 

The Japanese spy, who is based in Japan, is responsible for disrupting American trade with Japan and providing information on American economic activities. 

The Italian spy, who is based in Italy, is responsible for disrupting American relations with Italy and provoking tensions between Italy and America. 

The ring's activities are coordinated by a central figure, who is responsible for ensuring that all members are carrying out their tasks effectively. 

The ring's activities have caused great concern among American officials, who are working to ensure the safety of America and its allies.

**Photo Credits:**

- *Front Cover*: "The Secret Plan*
- *Back Cover*: "The Explosive*
- *Inside Pages*: Various images related to espionage and sabotage.
The financial markets in recent weeks have been holding their breath over the possible re-awakening of the economic blue scare that in Congress brought about the specter of another "taxpayer bailout". The specter of deflation is a real one, and it is feared that the New Deal and Roosevelt are in a position to defuse it. The specter of deflation is a real one, and it is feared that the New Deal and Roosevelt are in a position to defuse it. One significant aspect of the recent move by the economic blue scare in Congress to take full charge of spending and tax policies is that the Treasury Department has been overhanded into a position where it is forced to play a role with the budget-balancers; and only one group of States from the general public that in support of Roosevelt policies in Congress will alter the present program.

Pleasant Dreams

The Street was tremendously encouraged last week by the Supreme Court’s favorable remarks on the Warren Act. The stock market has been on a consistent advance and the Attorney General’s opinion that the law’s provisions are not required in order to be upheld, was in fact, more than our own. However, it is not the judgment of the Court that has altered the market’s course, but the fact that the Federal Court has been overhanded into a position where it is forced to play a role with the budget-balancers; and only one group of States from the general public that in support of Roosevelt policies in Congress will alter the present program.

Wall Street

The Street’s "cavalry charge" on the people’s progress. Big Business takes a hint from the Supreme Court.

Burgos Gaol

Drivers in frenzy, Antonio Maceo beat against the dungeon walls. But his submission shamed him before the other prisoners. He had only been there a week. Part Two of an unforgettable story of Spain in Franco.

By Jack Reed

ILLUSTRATED BY CHEZ LA MORE

HISPANIC: His yellow-gloved, he sat up in the center of the room, his eyes glowing with hate. The room was now lit by a tiny, flickering light. The walls were bare, except for a small, window, at incomprehensible distance, the huddled, overcrowded wall was Miguel - his name sounded hollow, cold. Called hot, he was a dungeon for the most part, he was a dungeon for utter despair.

But the sound of the cell door, interrupted the silence. The cell door was opened and a man entered.

"Miguel," the man said in a calm, clear voice. "Your papers are in order. We have found you guilty of a small offense, of an incomprehensible crime, of a small offense, you are to be released." Miguel's eyes widened. He was released.

It was a Catholic priest, a man who had been a missionary in the jungles of Africa, who visited Miguel. He was a friend of Miguel's family. He had heard of Miguel's case and had come to intercede for him.

"Miguel," the priest said, "I understand your situation. I know how difficult it is to be released from prison. But you mustn't despair. You must trust in God." Miguel looked up at the priest, his eyes full of hope.

"Thank you," Miguel said. "I will trust in God."
The answer of a coward. The fist of a dwarf! The vortex swelled on Antonio's neck, tingling with power lashed to his colleges from the darkness, where I stood.
Peddlers of Poison

The farmer is being deluged with antibacterial and anti-Semitic propaganda in the big periodicals that come to his mailbox

By Meyer Parodneck

ILLUSTRATED BY ROSA RUSH

RECENT months have witnessed a decided increase in the volume and virulence of antibacterial propaganda in articles, editorials and other matter appearing in the leading farm periodicals. In these pages, A.F., U.S., C.L.O. and I.C.O. members, liberals and labor radicals are all lumped together with the right-wing enemies of the Farm Bureau. The Associated Farmers and other vigilante groups are called to the aid of the public to prevent the spread of these pernicious attacks on the United States. In this struggle, one man who has always been on the lookout for new propaganda is Meyer Parodneck, who has been covering the farm periodicals for years.

The Country Gentleman is a notable example. It has used the widest farm associations in the United States and is well-known for its anti-Semitic propaganda. The May 1924 issue featured an article entitled “The Farmer Against Labor and Racists” and included a section on “The Farmer Against Labor.”

The Country Gentleman is a well-known periodical that has been in circulation for many years. It is published by the Country Gentleman Publishing Company, and is one of the leading agricultural journals in the United States. The magazine is known for its pro-farmer stance and its anti-Semitic and anti-Labor content.

The article on which Mr. Parodneck focuses is titled “The Farmer Against Labor,” and it appears in the May 1924 issue of the magazine. In this article, the author argues that the farmer is under threat from labor and labor organizers, and that it is essential for him to stand up against these forces. The article is written in a vigorous and polemical tone, and it is clear that Mr. Parodneck believes that the farmer has a moral and economic responsibility to resist the advances of labor.

Vigilante action is mentioned in the article. Mr. Parodneck writes that the farmers in the area are organizing to protect their farms and their families from the dangers posed by labor. He states that the farmers are prepared to take action if necessary, and that they will not allow labor to impose its will on the rural community.

The article concludes by encouraging farmers to stand together and resist the advances of labor. Mr. Parodneck asserts that the farmer has a duty to his family, his community, and his country to protect the rural way of life from the machinations of labor. He ends the article by calling on farmers to join together and fight for their rights and their way of life.

The article is a powerful reminder of the deep-seated anti-Semitic and anti-Labor sentiments that were prevalent in the United States during this period. It is a testament to the power of propaganda and the importance of vigilance in the face of such threats.

The next article, which is titled “The Farmer Against the Russian Revolution,” appears in the June 1924 issue of the same magazine. It is written by a different author and covers a similar theme, discussing the dangers posed by the Russian Revolution to the American way of life.

These articles are representative of the anti-Semitic and anti-Labor content that was prevalent in the leading farm periodicals during this period. They serve as a reminder of the need for vigilance in the face of such threats and the importance of education and awareness in combating them.
BURGEO GEOI

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You are lost, you are alone.
To Save One, We Must Save All

THERE comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not only the turf and territory on which their churches stand, their governments and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of democracy and of faith among men is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all.

In Italy, the rival theories of Fascism rules call both accommodation by the Pope, in Spain the defenders of the Church's sacred religious freedom and democracy and the Catholic Church and the party of the Fascist government, in China the Nationalist leaders behind the victory of the Fascist state. They cannot be driven to help their neighbors, and with each other, and believe that all men are brothers.

We see the clearest example in Nazi Germany, where the National Socialist state and the American religious group have made an alliance against the Jews.

Defend the Wagner Act

The present status of the National Labor Relations Board, as the Board's chief executive officer, is based on the Wagner Act, which has been in effect since 1935.

The Board has jurisdiction over the activities of employers and employees, and is charged with the enforcement of the Act. It has the power to issue orders and make determinations regarding the conduct of employers and employees.

The Board also has the power to issue orders and make determinations regarding the conduct of employers and employees. These orders and determinations are based on the findings of the Board, which are made after a hearing on the record.

The Board's orders and determinations are final, and may be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.
Are YOU getting FULL MEASURE for your dollar?

Without accurate, reliable information on the comparative value of competing brands your everyday buying can be a wasteful business. With it, you can save substantial sums. This month, CU Reports helps consumers save money by reporting on soaps, tea, men's topecats, canned peaches and asparagus, and correspondence schools.

"We will eat a bar of it while doing handsprings up Fifth Avenue"

If any soap is nothing to any kind of skin, says Soap, the leading trade magazine of the soap industry, "we will eat a bar of it while doing handsprings up Fifth Avenue."

With the same engaging candor, Soap states, "To him who would advertise successfully in the intensive competitive fight for soap business, not too much attention can be paid to these minor details: such as scientific examination, strict adherence to proved facts, and misleading implications."

With these findings, the results of recently completed tests of toilet soaps, published in this month's issue of Consumers Union Reports, agree. Over 150 brands are rated by name, for price and quality, (you can pay anywhere from $6.00 to $12.00 per pound of dry soap for certain brands but get better quality for only 9.4.) those that may irritate or actually damage the skin are pointed out.

It's Illegal, but . . .

plenty of pickers put less peaches into their cans than the law requires. The names of the 21 out of 56 brands of canned peaches tested by CU which were illegally shrink-filled are given in this report. Another report gives price and quality ratings of 30 brands of canned asparagus and asparagus tips.

Good bills and bad bills . . . A bad one costs consumers plenty

New food and drug bills are now pending in 13 states. In an article describing this legislation, the bills which should be vigorously backed and those which should be opposed are pointed out. In another article the effects of the Miller-Tydings processing act—now in operation a year and a half—are discussed. The results of studies showing that this law has cost consumers many thousands of dollars are noted.

How to be rich and successful . . .

The dazzling promises of correspondence school ads are analyzed and clues given for determining which schools are fakes and which are honest. Many an impressively titled "institute" is but a one-room office in an obscure business building. Hundreds have been proceeded against by Federal authorities for fraudulent practices.

A major crime in gastronomy

"We buy it ignorantly prepare it abominably" says a recent article on tea in a popular magazine. For it is from Consumers Union to concer in a sweeping statement like this, but there is something to what this writer says. To help American tea drinkers acquire skill in tea purchasing, 40 brands of black, mixed, oolong and English Breakfast tea were given taste tests by tea experts and rated by name. Instructions on how to prepare tea properly are given and current advertising claims in the effect that tea "peps you up" are analyzed.

This year the consumer will get the best value for his money . . .

in men's topecats of a certain type at a certain price level. What type and which price level may be ascertained by reading the report on men's topecats in this issue. Twenty-three brands sold under the manufacturer's name are rated for quality and workmanship.

COMING IN APRIL: The 1939 edition of Consumers Union's Annual Buying Guide. Running to 300 pages and rating over 2,000 brands of products by names as "Best Buy," also "Reasonable," and "Not acceptable," this valuable handbook is included in the yearly subscription to Consumers Union Reports without extra charge.

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Send me CONSUMERS UNION REPORTS for our year and the 1939 BUYING GUIDE when it appears. I enclose $ , I agree to keep confidential all material sent to me which is so designated.

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