An Editorial

We students have a serious stake in the war that seems imminent in Europe and in the sense of urgency that American war preparations wield. For we students are destined to play a significant role in this war; we will be the officers, the technicians, and above all the ideologues, the justifiers of that war.

Here are several fundamental considerations which must be seriously examined by everyone of us.

1. The "44" day plans of the war department indicate that a fascist dictatorship is installed in the United States upon the declaration of the war. The first day of war is to be the first day of fascism in America. Nor can we hope that this will be a mere war time expedient for the war. Democratic fascism is to follow the war, and the possibility of popular discontent growing out of the deprivations of war-time economy will necessitate continuation of rigid governmental control over the national economy. This must not happen.

And let's not forget the place of minorities in such a situation. Jewish students will find that being a scape-goat under Fascism will be no compensation for the sacrifices demanded of them on the battlefield.

2. Currently popular opposition to German fascism is being crystallized by the Roosevelt administration in a "Slog Hitler" movement which directs itself chiefly to support of the rearmament program and for giving power to the President to initiate action against Germany and Italy. This movement is now at the stage of offering a day for the people by a campaign called "Stop Hitler." Let us assume that such a war will be fought and that the Anti-Hitler allies will be victorious. What would be the consequences? We cannot pretend that we would mean an end to Hitler and anti-semitism. Even if Hitler should be defeated, Hitlerism—the system of anti-semitism, and cruelty, suppression would not be destroyed; for England, France, and the United States would probably assume the overthrow of fascism in Germany and Italy just as these powers collaborated to prevent the defeat of fascism in Spain. We cannot trust any of these governments to wage the fight against fascism; for they are all ready to install fascist dictatorships in their own countries.

Witness, too, that the current world alignment against Germany and Italy is parallel to the Thomas amendment which sets up a discriminatory control behind the "borders of the" United States. And let us not forget the place of minorities of this country. These countries cannot wage a fight against Fascism for the reason that they themselves would have to abdicate their power. The fascist systems of Germany and Italy must be overthrown by the people of those countries.

3. Currently popular opposition to the war is the result of the sloganists' and politicians' programs for peace. These slogans are intended to draw the people away from the serious issues of the war. Protests are made to obtain financial aid to China, and in the name of "humanity." Fascism, however, is not a question of humanity; it is a question of power.

4. America is one of the countries which the Roosevelt administration states are fascist. In the war preparations we are asked to make sacrifices. "Slog Hitler" movement is asking of us the sacrifices of labor for the war, and our labor belongs to the workers. We are asked to support fascist Germany because they are fighting for our lives. We are asked to support the "IsValid Hitler" movement. "IsValid Hitler" refers to the Fascists of Italy and Germany. If we are to support "IsValid Hitler" and fight "Invalid Hitler," we must give up the struggle against Fascism.

We, therefore, feel that we have our own interest in the struggle against Fascism. We must stand up for our own rights. We must cooperate with the people of the world to force the Imperialists and Fascists to their knees. We must cooperate with the workers of the world to give the Fascists a good beating, to stop their war, and to win the war for peace.

5. The facts of his foreign policy must be brought to us in terms of "protection of the Western Hemisphere from fascist aggression," holding totalitarianism in South America. As a matter of fact, this "protection" is in line with a supposed war. As such, we feel that the "Stop Hitler" movement is so much a war movement as an anti-war movement. We oppose any amendments to the war powers act because the war powers act was enacted by a government which is a fascist state.

We, therefore, feel that the war powers act must not be amended. The anti-war powers act must be passed. As a part of the war program, we demand that the government pass the anti-war powers act. As a part of the war program, we demand that the government pass the anti-war powers act. We demand that the government pass the anti-war powers act.

(Continued on page 2)

Student Strike

PUBLISHED BY THE CITY COLLEGE ANTI-WAR COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939
PRICE TWO CENTS

Rankin Speaking in Great Thursday Hall

JEANETTE RANKIN

Oxford Oath To Keynote Meeting

The Strike Against War, called by Anti-War Club of City College, will take place on Thursday at 11 A.M. in the Great Thursday Hall for the 11 o'clock hour have been called off by Acting-President Nelson F. Jaffe.

The demonstration will be addressed by Jeanette Rankin, first woman to be elected to Congress in the history of the few to vote against our entrance into the war. Mr. Max Schachtman, editor of the New International, and American editor of Leon Trotsky's works, Al Hannah, expelled from the University of California for refusing to take compulsory military service, "Mr. Roosevelt," the Young People's Socialist League (Socialist Party), and Phil Heller, educational director, Local 165, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, according to George Schachtman '46, secretary of the Anti-War Club.

The Oxford Pledge, refusal to support any war the U.S. Government declares, has been administered as keynote of the six point program. Included are: 1) adhesion to a new United Nations league; 2) division of war funds to socially useful purposes; 3) abolition of the R.O.T.C.; 4) opposition to militarization of the U.N.; 5) limitation of war preparation; 6) strike by the student body.

The strike was called by the Anti-War Club as part of the nation-wide series of strikes in the United States, and is a demand for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from the war, supported by a number of clubs including Arcukah, the Philosophy and Politics Societies.

The Anti-War Club through its president, Milton Haselkorn '89, stated: "We feel that the Oxford Oath for Peace" demonstration by the Student Council for the A.S.U. is "in the form of mobilization for Youth for the next imperialist war. As such, we feel that the college student body, upholding its traditional militant anti-war stand, should boycott the meeting at the Stadium and voice its feelings at the Anti-War Strike, Thursday at the Great Hall."
YOUTH FIGHTS WAR (Continued from page 1)

Concern must be an unyielding fight against the fascists in America.

3. Public attention is now centered in the Roosevelt proposal to Hitler and Mussolini for a ten year period of non-aggression in foreign affairs. Observers have deemed it significant that Danzig is omitted from the territories over which Berlin can assert control. The whole situation is one of a democratic regime. Not was this policy in Spain at variance with the general line of the United States government. In Latin and South America, most democracy with present interests, the U.S. government assists in the maintenance of the fascist regimes. Clearly American, British, and French policies are vital empire interests. The case of Spain is an important one in the United States, Great Britain, and France.

The situation is dangerous. The whole system of capitalism is at stake. It must be our task to solve the economic crisis, to end hard times and re-establish prosperity.

One result of the economic crisis is unemployment for millions of people who want work and cannot get it; that creates great popular discontent and justifies increasingly radical labor demands and action. Another result of the economic crisis is the lower level of business activity; that lowers profits and threatens one capitalist enterprise after another with bankruptcy.

Result of Crisis

The situation is dangerous for the whole system of capitalistic control. It must be our task to solve the economic crisis or face the danger of breakdown. There is one simple way of solving the crisis: that we use all our economic resources for labor, a large part of which is now unemployed, to produce useful goods and services needed by people.

There are many forces driving the world toward war, the direction of which becomes constantly more acute. But most important among those forces is the inability of our privately controlled industries and businesses to solve the economic crisis, to end hard times and re-establish prosperity.

Arms Economy Hastens Social, Economic Decline

LEWIS COREY

There are many forces driving the world toward war, the direction of which becomes constantly more acute. But most important among those forces is the inability of our privately controlled industries and businesses to solve the economic crisis, to end hard times and re-establish prosperity.

One result of the economic crisis is unemployment for millions of people who want work and cannot get it; that creates great popular discontent and justifies increasingly radical labor demands and action. Another result of the economic crisis is the lower level of business activity; that lowers profits and threatens one capitalist enterprise after another with bankruptcy.

Result of Crisis

The situation is dangerous for the whole system of capitalistic control. It must be our task to solve the economic crisis or face the danger of breakdown. There is one simple way of solving the crisis: that we use all our economic resources for labor, a large part of which is now unemployed, to produce useful goods and services needed by people.

There are many forces driving the world toward war, the direction of which becomes constantly more acute. But most important among those forces is the inability of our privately controlled industries and businesses to solve the economic crisis, to end hard times and re-establish prosperity.

One result of the economic crisis is unemployment for millions of people who want work and cannot get it; that creates great popular discontent and justifies increasingly radical labor demands and action. Another result of the economic crisis is the lower level of business activity; that lowers profits and threatens one capitalist enterprise after another with bankruptcy.

Result of Crisis

The situation is dangerous for the whole system of capitalistic control. It must be our task to solve the economic crisis or face the danger of breakdown. There is one simple way of solving the crisis: that we use all our economic resources for labor, a large part of which is now unemployed, to produce useful goods and services needed by people.
Louis Hacker Defines Nature of Aggression

By LOUIS M. HACKER

Columbia

With Fascists In "Anti-Fascist" Coalition

Our friends the collective securitarians have told us we must boycott the aggressors, having in mind the example of European and Asiatic warmakers. But I am wondering why these good people are silent about the aggressors of today, or are they? And this in violation of all so-called international conventions.

And England, France and the Southern Hemisphere is extended. Imperialist world of rivalry is on the increase. The Cardenas government realistic to the noble necessity of aiding co-operative internationalism.

The central government thus weakened the democratic forces. Today the war is over, and that aggrandizing war in the world today, is Imperialism.

It seems to me, also, that our American State Department's career in Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and Brazil is a form of aggression that should be condemned by all militant humanitarians. We apply screws on the Mexican government, thus weakening the domestic forces interested in progressive reforms. And our imperium over the western continent is extended. Imperialism.

Why have our friends the collective securitarians forgotten about the foreign oppressive yoke of yesterday and the day before? French and American Imperialism operate in the same way, and today before.

President Wilson On the War World

"Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here or any woman who does not know that the need of war in the world today, is Imperialism. The real reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid of the industrial competition of the United States. She was not willing to go to the better of her, and the reason why some nations went to war was that they thought they could get their share of commercial advantage of them. The seed of jealousy, the seed of this deep-seated hatred was the successful commercial and industrial war conducted in the world today.

The next war will be an economic war. The United States will place its economic power in military industrial authority. Both wages and prices will be controlled by the plan, but wages will constitute their usual lag behind prices and profits.

Winning wages increases will be the national goal, and this plan checks two principal methods of gaining higher wages: strikes and direct labor actions.

Workers who participate in anti-war activity or outlawed strikes may be shifted from strategic industries or transferred from industry to the front.

A Public Relations Administration will use a psychological touch to foster the good-will of the people and to inspire confidence in the leadership of the War Department. Among its functions will be to enlist and supervise a voluntary censorship of the newspapers and the periodical press.

The result will be cannabis, the press, radio, movies, and other information-dispensing media, for the leadership of the War Department, and to inspire confidence in the public policy. Instead of the usual lag behind prices and profits.

M-Day Plan Prepares Fascism for United States

Chamberlain Talks Democracy But Cooperates With Fascists In "Anti-Fascist" Coalition

English diplomacy, judging from the popular press, is becoming more and more confusing. It would appear that this great imperialist power is seeking a solution to war.

It has promptly, therefore, gone down course with the other great democracies of the world meeting in London and Paris for the recognition of Italy's rape of Ethiopia —and this in violation of all solemn international conventions. And England, France, and the Soviet Union, despite the threat of Germany, are the aggressors: for their fratricidal non-intervention committee permitted German and Fascist forces on their territory.

The apparent consensus has arisen since the German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia on March 14, 26. U. S. citizens behind the scenes, the Pact of Steel has been signed in a complete domination of Central Europe. (The Munich pact with Austria, a ratification of this agreement.)

Britain, however, suddenly made a definite move to defend Polish independence and the German-Soviet axis in a complete domination of Poland. (Britain pledges support for Poland in the event of a German-Soviet attack.)

Chamberlain has retained a policy of non-intervention. The British government has continued its occupation of the Rhineland and is now in possession of the German Dutch canal. It was discovered that the British had been working with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

With the SS. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U.S.

It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.

It was discovered that the British had worked with the U. S. State Department.

The London Daily Mail, however, has printed a page 3 announcing that Britain and Germany were negotiating on the second war.

The logical conclusion from this is that the demagoguery of Chamberlain is inescapable even if he were to talk about the benevolent factor of a "peace declaration." The sole declared object of the Second Peace is to make peace with the U. S. It will be seen that Chamberlain has declared that peace with the Second Peace is not merely a declaration of the proposition that peace with the U. S. is impossible.
One of the most "persuasive" arguments made was: "We must stop Hitler." Result: they say: have England France Russia United States. One would have to destroy the governments of their allies-Greece and Rumania-themselves fascist states even today. What a dangerous and illusory suggestion! One could easily see how such a war did break out. Putting aside for a moment the vital question of whether we shall have to fight, we see how the world would become fascist blocs, even if one democracies won we would be faced with a single fascist bloc. Yes, a coalition of powers might stop Hitler but they aren't interested in destroying Hitlerism, or Fascism. They themselves would institute reactionary govern- ments in Germany and Italy. Rogers's Statements Similar to Wilson's

By AARON

If you can answer the following questions, America High-and-Dry 1917, you can answer the one bomboof-proof shelter.

What famous lover of peace and justice in this country is the author of this proposal against Irish and autocratic power, and to set up amongst the peoples of the world such a con- sort of purpose and order as will enhance the observance of those principles. Neutral- ity is no longer feasible nor desir- able where the peace of the world is involved and the Freedom of its industries.

No, it wasn't President Roose- velt speaking of "We did in 1922, but British planes 1917." But it was Woodrow Wilson, in his speech to Congress urging the declaration of war in 1917.

Next question: Who was it that invited Woodrow Wilson into the World War because "he must help to save the world by telling us at that conference that it is to be fought again"?

It was Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain—and the United States. But it is now keeping the world from peace.

What After World War?

Now, instead of a peace of one can expect from the coming World people.

Power: Stop Hitler But Not Fascist System

The national student strike against war continued to grow in strength and significance. In 1936 the strike again utilized the Oxford Pledge, but this year it was the L.C.C.W. which endorsed it. For 1937 the Pledge was made more vocal in their opposition to the Oxford Pledge. The student leaders included the well known "anti-war" fascist, Melvin Fagin in an article which appeared in an issue of the News Letter revealing that the pro-war force had lost the battle. The striking students were the direct result of the Oxford Pledge and the partial program set by the 1934 movement.

The student strike against war is held each April since 1934. The student strike against war is held each April since 1934. The student strike against war is held each April since 1934.