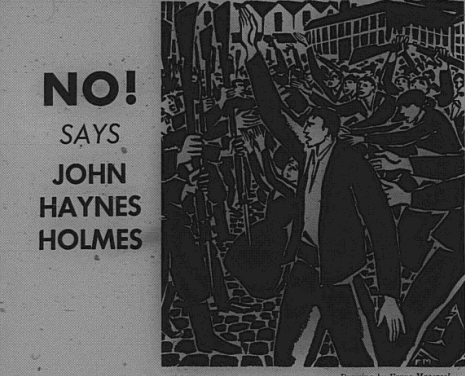


# IS OPPOSITION TO HITLER GROWING?



**NO!**  
 SAYS  
**JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**

**YES!**  
 SAYS  
**JOHANNES STEEL**

**NEW WAR FRONTS**—By A. A. Heller  
**BIGOT BRIGADES**—By Emmett Gowen  
**HITLERISM OVER THE WABASH**  
**TERRE HAUTE WORKERS FIGHT FASCISM**—By RUTH CRAWFORD

# IS OPPOSITION TO HITLER GROWING?

**Hitler Powerful Because He Is Popular**  
 By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
 Minister, Community Church, New York

CAME BACK from Germany, after nearly a month of intensive observation and study in various parts of the country and among all sorts and conditions of people, with my ideas of Nazi rule unchanged except as they were strengthened and confirmed. I encountered in my own personal experience all the conditions of repression and terror which I had already indirectly met in the earlier accounts of trustworthy correspondents and writers. But I also encountered something which I had not anticipated—the ominous fact that Hitler's government was powerful because it was popular. I saw Germany more formidable and terrible than I had ever dared to imagine, because the Nazi rule was based not so much upon force and violence as upon the glad acceptance of a people restored to national self-respect after years of suffering and humiliation. Hitler, to the great masses of the people, especially the young people, is the nation's savior, and the atmosphere of all Germany, therefore, is Messianic.

In failing to recognize or acknowledge this, we are making the same mistake today when Hitler is holding power that we made a few years ago when Hitler was campaigning for power. We refused to believe in 1925, 1929, 1931, that this wild leader of the Nazis would ever be able to overthrow the republic. Again and again we joyfully proclaimed that his movement had reached the zenith of its influence and would hereafter decline, and at last disappear. It was this conviction which, as well as outside, which explains the complete failure of the Anti-Nazis in 1930 and to make common cause against Hitler. Not only was joint action difficult, but it was deemed unnecessary. Why, look at the forces against Hitler. It was said that the Social Democrats, millions of them—the Communists, so many more millions—the Nationalists and a dozen other hostile political groups—the sober-minded and conservative Protestants—the overwhelming mass of the Catholics—the Jews, the trade-unionists, etc. By adding up the totals represented by these groups it was perfectly easy to prove that the overwhelming majority of the German people were opposed to Hitler. The wonder was where on earth his millions of supporters came from! Yet in the most phenomenal rise to power since the meteoric days of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Nazi leader gained in a decade the mastery of the Reich. How was it done?

The answer is easy! What we forgot, in our observation of the German people in the days of Hitler's campaign, was the simple but momentous fact that the citizens of Germany were only incidentally Social Democrats, and Nationalists, and trade-unionists, and Christians and the rest, and fundamentally were Germans. These millions of humble citizens were devoted to their political parties,

their labor organizations, their social and religious groups. But they were far more devoted to their country. If there were any Germans who were not primarily Germans at this time, it was the Communists, but these represented only a fraction of the population. The great mass of men and women in a nation beaten in the war, humiliated in the peace, ruined in the inflation, trodden underfoot in innumerable and innumerable indignities, were first and last and all the time Germans who suffered with their country and desired nothing so much as its liberation. It was the supreme genius of Hitler that he recognized and appealed to this passion of outraged and inspired patriotism. With fanatical zeal he addressed Germans as Germans, and rallied around him millions who were willing to sacrifice everything to the dream of the "new Germany." It was this fact which we observers here in America did not see, or would not see. We persisted in thinking of the citizens of the Reich as Social Democrats, or Communists, or trade-unionists, or Catholics, or Jews, and forgot entirely to think of them as Germans. But Hitler didn't forget—and, in a decade, to our vast confusion and dismay, he had gained his goal.

Now, with Hitler and the Nazis firmly planted in the seats of power, we are repeating our foolish error of earlier days. We are underestimating the power of the Nazis because we are still thinking of the Germans under Hitler as we thought of the Germans before Hitler, as primarily members of this, that, or the other political or religious group. We count up the number of these groups which der Fuehrer is fighting or persecuting, estimate the membership of each particular group, and then, adding up the figures, stare in amazement and confidence at the tens of millions of people who must be irrevocably opposed to Nazi rule. One trusted correspondent in Berlin, using this naive measure of comparison, has declared that not less than 90 percent of the German people must now be against Hitler and all his works.

How bold ridiculous! Take the Jews, for example—about 500,000 persons! These are being horribly persecuted—the infinite humiliation of the overwhelming majority of the people who have been taught to regard the Jews as alien to Germany. We think a riot against the Jews in Berlin or elsewhere outrages the Germans as it does us. But it does not. Hitler does nothing that is "quite so among the Jews themselves," he is said, there men, and are that bewailing the loss of their country. I talked with more than one Jew who praised Hitler, and lamented that he was denied a share in what Hitler was doing for Germany.

And doesn't Hitler know that? For more than 20,000,000 of them! Are these millions against Hitler? Not at all! The majority of the Catholics are likewise in their religious devotion, and thus quite indifferent to what happens to the church. As between Hitler and the Vatican, his country and their church, they choose their country, and think there must be plotting wicked works if Hitler had to protect beloved Germany against the machinations of the Pope. It was the experience of a lifetime to hear a distinguished Catholic layman tell me that, in any showdown between Germany and Rome, he would support Germany.

Or the Protestants—over 30,000,000 of them! Are these opposed to Hitler? Most of these millions don't even know that they are Protestants, or if they do, they don't care. If anything is dead in Germany, it is the Protestant churches. I had been told that the anti-religious war had aroused the churches and filled their pews. It may be so, but I saw no evidence of it. On three separate Sundays I attended many churches, but only once saw what might be called a good congregation. What the great mass of Protestants sees is their government in difficulties with churches for the approval of which they are obliged unwillingly to pay taxes—and they support the government!

Or the workers—millions of them, on the farms and in the factories! Are they opposed to Hitler? About as much as the workers of America were opposed to Wilson when he took us into the World War. How we fool ourselves when it is pleasant to do so! How we delude the workers as some kind of demagogues, immune to all influences that determine the phenomena of human nature! I may be wrong—I make no assertions; I simply testify that I found the workers quite as patriotic in Germany as in other countries, and patriotism today in Germany means Hitler.

Take the Catholics—over 20,000,000 of

# IS OPPOSITION TO HITLER GROWING?

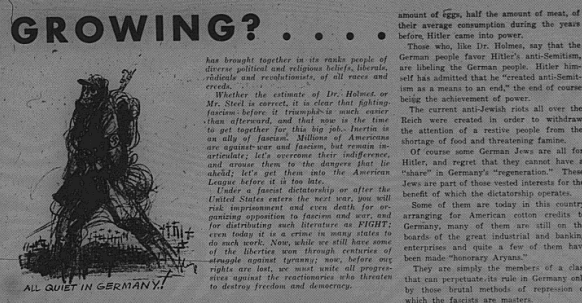
**Hitler Powerful Because He Is Popular**  
 By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES  
 Minister, Community Church, New York

CAME BACK from Germany, after nearly a month of intensive observation and study in various parts of the country and among all sorts and conditions of people, with my ideas of Nazi rule unchanged except as they were strengthened and confirmed. I encountered in my own personal experience all the conditions of repression and terror which I had already indirectly met in the earlier accounts of trustworthy correspondents and writers. But I also encountered something which I had not anticipated—the ominous fact that Hitler's government was powerful because it was popular. I saw Germany more formidable and terrible than I had ever dared to imagine, because the Nazi rule was based not so much upon force and violence as upon the glad acceptance of a people restored to national self-respect after years of suffering and humiliation. Hitler, to the great masses of the people, especially the young people, is the nation's savior, and the atmosphere of all Germany, therefore, is Messianic.

In failing to recognize or acknowledge this, we are making the same mistake today when Hitler is holding power that we made a few years ago when Hitler was campaigning for power. We refused to believe in 1925, 1929, 1931, that this wild leader of the Nazis would ever be able to overthrow the republic. Again and again we joyfully proclaimed that his movement had reached the zenith of its influence and would hereafter decline, and at last disappear. It was this conviction which, as well as outside, which explains the complete failure of the Anti-Nazis in 1930 and to make common cause against Hitler. Not only was joint action difficult, but it was deemed unnecessary. Why, look at the forces against Hitler. It was said that the Social Democrats, millions of them—the Communists, so many more millions—the Nationalists and a dozen other hostile political groups—the sober-minded and conservative Protestants—the overwhelming mass of the Catholics—the Jews, the trade-unionists, etc. By adding up the totals represented by these groups it was perfectly easy to prove that the overwhelming majority of the German people were opposed to Hitler. The wonder was where on earth his millions of supporters came from! Yet in the most phenomenal rise to power since the meteoric days of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Nazi leader gained in a decade the mastery of the Reich. How was it done?

The answer is easy! What we forgot, in our observation of the German people in the days of Hitler's campaign, was the simple but momentous fact that the citizens of Germany were only incidentally Social Democrats, and Nationalists, and trade-unionists, and Christians and the rest, and fundamentally were Germans. These millions of humble citizens were devoted to their political parties,

their labor organizations, their social and religious groups. But they were far more devoted to their country. If there were any Germans who were not primarily Germans at this time, it was the Communists, but these represented only a fraction of the population. The great mass of men and women in a nation beaten in the war, humiliated in the peace, ruined in the inflation, trodden underfoot in innumerable and innumerable indignities, were first and last and all the time Germans who suffered with their country and desired nothing so much as its liberation. It was the supreme genius of Hitler that he recognized and appealed to this passion of outraged and inspired patriotism. With fanatical zeal he addressed Germans as Germans, and rallied around him millions who were willing to sacrifice everything to the dream of the "new Germany." It was this fact which we observers here in America did not see, or would not see. We persisted in thinking of the citizens of the Reich as Social Democrats, or Communists, or trade-unionists, or Catholics, or Jews, and forgot entirely to think of them as Germans. But Hitler didn't forget—and, in a decade, to our vast confusion and dismay, he had gained his goal.



# The German People Hate Hitlerism - Terror Fails to Smash Opposition

By JOHANNES STEEL  
 Foreign Editor, New York Post

IT SEEMS TO ME that the contents of the article by John Haynes Holmes in this issue of FIGHT betrays a total ignorance of what is happening in Nazi Germany, and that he proves himself lacking in the qualifications necessary to enable him to make an accurate social and political survey of conflicting forces in Germany today. I have profound respect for the zeal and sincerity with which Mr. Holmes has consistently fought on the liberal side of social issues, but I feel absolutely certain that he is entirely mistaken in his estimate of anti-Nazi forces.

How can anyone who has any knowledge at all of the social process and knows that the coercive power of any state is always operated for the benefit and on behalf of a very specific group, suggest that the psychosis from which certainly a substantial part of the German people are still suffering today, is anything like devotion to der Fuehrer? The ranting, incoherent incoherence of the castrated magnanimity which is the nominal head of the German people today may have succeeded in sending some of them into a stupor that has numbed their social consciousness for the first year that he was in office—but today the story is different.

I know that there is no man in Germany who is not a member of the Bureaucracy and the spoils system that the Nazi party has built up, who is not opposed to Hitler. The German people who today the whole coercive power of the state, the army, police, the secret police and the Special Storm Guards, is at the disposal of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank and economic

dictator, and operated by him solely for the benefit of those who have him in his job as supreme economic arbiter of the Third and in all probability last Reich, namely the vested interests.

Today the German people know that apart from the fact that there are eight million workless, not counting foreign labor, ten million Germans are earning less than \$25 a month.

On the other hand, the German people also know today that sixty per cent of Germany's total national wealth is in the hands of the official and industrial oligarchy of some 225,000 individuals who control the destiny of that country. The German people know that one-half of this sixty per cent or 30 billion marks are owned by no more than 2,200 persons, and that during the last two years some 2,500 private individuals earned more than five billion marks while 4,000 companies earned more than 25 billion marks.

They also know, because they have suffered under it, that at the same time the social services of the Reich have been reduced by fifty per cent, that the cost of living has been raised by thirty-five per cent by artificially fixing the prices of all consumer's goods.

They also know because they can see in all around them that the standard of health of the German people has declined considerably; the entire populations of several cities have been afflicted with diseases due to under-nourishment.

The German people also know that during the year 1934 they consumed half the amount of bread, half the amount of butter, half the

amount of eggs, half the amount of meat, of their average consumption during the years before Hitler came into power.

Those who, like Dr. Holmes, say that the German people favor Hitler's anti-Semites, are libeling the German people. Hitler himself has admitted that he "revoked anti-Semitism as a means to an end, the end of course being the achievement of power."

The current anti-Jewish riots all over the Reich were created in order to withdraw the attention of a restive people from the shortage of food and threatening famine.

Of course some German Jews are all for Hitler, and regret that they cannot have a "share" in Germany's "regeneration." These Jews are part of those vested interests for the benefit of which the dictatorship operates.

Some of them are today in this country arranging for American cotton credits to Germany, many of them are still on the boards of the great industrial and banking enterprises and quite a few of them have been made "honorary Aryans."

They are simply the members of a class that can perpetuate its rule in Germany only by those brutal methods of repression of which the fascists are masters.

It is of course true that, to the casual observer, Germany presents outwardly a fairly united front to the world in spite of the tremendous social strife and abhorrible social contradictions in all the phases of German national life. This is so only because the censorship is so efficient that when the Government puts its ear to the ground it hears nothing but its own echo.

I ask Dr. Holmes, what about the ninety thousand men and women that are still rotting in concentration camps? What about the thousands of men and women that are in prison? What about the heroic men and women who distribute the hand-drawn and fifty illegal newspapers all over the Reich by risking their lives daily?

And I ask Dr. Holmes, what about the 254 organizers and leaders of the underground opposition that have been shot or beaten or tortured to death during the past eight months alone?

I ask Mr. Holmes, what about the four or five thousand men and women who have been murdered by the Nazis since Hitler came into power?

How can Dr. Holmes dare to suggest that all is well in Germany when the Hitler government has itself forced to pronounce during the past two years prison sentences amounting to no less than 115,000 years, upon 210,000 persons?

Is it not a fact that in January, 1935, alone, prison sentences totaling 670 years were handed down and that the terror wave has been accelerated ever since?

If Dr. Holmes failed to observe any articulate and effective opposition it is because such opposition is underground, and he was not able to get in contact with the members of this illegal opposition. Those who risk their lives in the daily battle against Hitlerism cannot afford to trust neutral or liberal foreign visitors, cannot give them interviews. For this is a fight to the finish, a battle in which there are only two sides—for or against



# Hitlerism Over the Wabash

By RUTH CRAWFORD

**A** LABOR holiday in Gene Dehn's hometown! A victory for the workers that gives courage to all forces fighting against fascism in America today! The Terre Haute working class, in the terms of its general strike, has shown the way.

Twenty thousand of these cards were signed in two days. In a city of 62,000 people, this means that half the adult population of the city aligned itself with organized labor, which placed the issue clearly before the community. The Americanism man—the cry for law and order—of the Citizens' Protective Alliance was stripped from its face, revealing its vicious contempt for democracy.

Wages were driven down to "toxic" levels. Large sections of the middle class were ruined.

Driven to desperation, labor fought back. In spite of self-censorship in the N.R.A., Terre Haute went ahead with its union organization. Today it is ninety per cent organized, and therein lies the bulwark against the ever-encroaching fascist attacks of the employers, no different from employers elsewhere, unless it be that they show their hand more openly.

The text of strength came with the stamping mill's refusal to recognize the closed shop demanded by its employees. This demand arose after the union charged that the mill was breaking faith with an agreement underwritten by the Regional Labor Board a year ago. The workers charged that the company was setting up a union of its own.

What adds interest to this set-up is that this mill is officially outside the city limits of Terre Haute, although in the heart of the working class district, and it is tax-exempt. Its employees, many of them small homeowners, help pay the taxes for the maintenance of a police force used to take strike-breakers into the mill.

From the day the general strike was called all pretensions were dropped. The Democratic sheriff, acting for the employers' requested troops of the Democratic governor. With the National Guard as its ally, the employers' organizations wiped out all civil

(Continued on page 7)

It is almost totally native-born American. These Hoosiers, descendants of pioneers who moved up into Indiana from Kentucky, nourished their revolutionary traditions in this fight for a redress of grievances. And they had grievances enough.

Terre Haute felt the effects of the crisis even before most other cities. Its mines were losing out in competition with non-union mines in the South. Once a prosperous railroad center, it found itself becoming a way station. Home-owned industries disappeared, and national firms moved in. Technological progress threw men out of work. Women, whose labor was cheap, went to work in canning and garment factories. Home-owned stores gave way to chain stores. Banks consolidated. Newspapers consolidated. One family gave both newspapers, Democrat and Republican.

Wages were driven down to "toxic" levels. Large sections of the middle class were ruined.

Driven to desperation, labor fought back. In spite of self-censorship in the N.R.A., Terre Haute went ahead with its union organization. Today it is ninety per cent organized, and therein lies the bulwark against the ever-encroaching fascist attacks of the employers, no different from employers elsewhere, unless it be that they show their hand more openly.

The text of strength came with the stamping mill's refusal to recognize the closed shop demanded by its employees. This demand arose after the union charged that the mill was breaking faith with an agreement underwritten by the Regional Labor Board a year ago. The workers charged that the company was setting up a union of its own.

What adds interest to this set-up is that this mill is officially outside the city limits of Terre Haute, although in the heart of the working class district, and it is tax-exempt. Its employees, many of them small homeowners, help pay the taxes for the maintenance of a police force used to take strike-breakers into the mill.

From the day the general strike was called all pretensions were dropped. The Democratic sheriff, acting for the employers' requested troops of the Democratic governor. With the National Guard as its ally, the employers' organizations wiped out all civil

(Continued on page 7)

Everywhere that workers are struggling militantly for economic betterment, violence is used against them, by police, National Guardsmen, vigilantes, and other strikebreakers. Terre Haute has followed Jamaica, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Everett, Union, Berkeley, Prescott, Los Angeles, Calicut, Toledo, etc., etc. There is no sign of abatement of terror against workers, but rather a definite trend toward increased terror of a fascist nature. Until the National Guardsmen arrived (LARRY the strikers in Terre Haute (LARRY) picketed peacefully, with the participation of Chicago agitators and troops (to preserve law and order) violence began.

Terre Haute is no different from other American cities, unless it be that its popula-

tion is almost totally native-born American. These Hoosiers, descendants of pioneers who moved up into Indiana from Kentucky, nourished their revolutionary traditions in this fight for a redress of grievances. And they had grievances enough.

Terre Haute felt the effects of the crisis even before most other cities. Its mines were losing out in competition with non-union mines in the South. Once a prosperous railroad center, it found itself becoming a way station. Home-owned industries disappeared, and national firms moved in. Technological progress threw men out of work. Women, whose labor was cheap, went to work in canning and garment factories. Home-owned stores gave way to chain stores. Banks consolidated. Newspapers consolidated. One family gave both newspapers, Democrat and Republican.

Wages were driven down to "toxic" levels. Large sections of the middle class were ruined.

Driven to desperation, labor fought back. In spite of self-censorship in the N.R.A., Terre Haute went ahead with its union organization. Today it is ninety per cent organized, and therein lies the bulwark against the ever-encroaching fascist attacks of the employers, no different from employers elsewhere, unless it be that they show their hand more openly.

The text of strength came with the stamping mill's refusal to recognize the closed shop demanded by its employees. This demand arose after the union charged that the mill was breaking faith with an agreement underwritten by the Regional Labor Board a year ago. The workers charged that the company was setting up a union of its own.

What adds interest to this set-up is that this mill is officially outside the city limits of Terre Haute, although in the heart of the working class district, and it is tax-exempt. Its employees, many of them small homeowners, help pay the taxes for the maintenance of a police force used to take strike-breakers into the mill.

# BIG BROT BRIGADES

By EMMETT GOWEN

**I**NVESTIGATING the brutal subjugation of workers in the South, our delegation of writers (Shirley Hopkins, Alfred Hirsch, Jack Conroy, Bruce Crawford and myself) had a taste of legal and extra-legal Lynch terror by which the ruling class maintains its power in Alabama and Georgia.

On behalf of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, we planned to interview Governor Talmadge of Georgia for a pardon for Angelo Herndon, to interview Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama on the Street Anti-Sedition Bill, and to test the notorious Birmingham "Downs" Ordinance, which makes it a crime to possess two identical pieces of "redious" literature, with even liberal literature being construed as "redious."

We were shadowed, hounded, threatened, "investigated," shot at, with the newspapers carrying open indictments to violence "as we're reds." We barely escaped beating, or worse.

In the attempt to test the constitutionality of the Downs' Ordinance, Bruce Crawford, Alfred Hirsch and Shirley Hopkins were arrested, the two last named fingerprinted, and Hirsch clubbed by a policeman for refusing to answer stupid questions. Then they were released to find themselves in headlines, "Ho-Lujah Warns of Violence to Reds."

The newspapers violently printed the lie that we had been "received with measured politeness," appending statements of the police chief which intimated to the White Legion-Klan-Vigilante elements that open season was declared on us.

All night the vigilantes circled our hotel and the next morning followed us 63 miles south of Birmingham, where, at a wooded stretch, one of them fired at us from an automobile, two bullets striking our car. We fled back to Clanton, where we had breakfast, and telephoned a demand for protection to the Governor. He, however, sent District Solicitor Winston Huddleston, who "investigated" all day, while vigilantes stood around in front of the hotel or drove up and down the highway. Then the Governor, a former Klan Klingle, declared that we had fired upon ourselves as a "stability stain." He likewise intimated that the vigilantes had his sanction, and refused us protection. We had to abandon our car and escape by bus, train and taxi from the hundred per cent Americans.

However, with publicity accruing to the anti-sedition bill at the crucial time of signing, the Governor apparently found it unwise to sign it.

In Georgia, where we urged that Angelo Herndon be freed, we found the Governor's office full of vigilantes. We had the disgusting experience of being interviewed by the leaders of the Fulton County American Legion, an organization designed to lead a united fascist front consisting of the American Legion, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Men of Justice, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the D.A.R., various Masonic lodges, the Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans and (personally, not

officially, according to the spokesman) the Solicitor General's office. "Our intention," said Kenneth Murrell, head of the American Legion Commission, "is to keep niggers like Herndon in jail."

During the interview Murrell declared that we "represented the most gigantic racket in the United States—Communism," and this stupidity the vengeful Southern newspapers lashed upon for their headlines.

Although Governor Talmadge said that he would "consider a pardon for Herndon," his ex-officio-handman said: "We are good workers in this state; if you about as you war's mine, like they did in Alabama."

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

# Is Opposition to Hitler Growing?

(Continued from page 3)

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

More than two years, now, he has been in power. Steadily, day and night, through all this time, he has been appealing to Germans as Germans. With all the instruments of censorship and propaganda at his disposal, he has stirred a spirit of nationalism more fervent than anything of the kind elsewhere in Europe at this moment. He uses "who" to commemorate the memories of Germany's shame in years gone by. He pictures in radiant splendor the glamour of Germany's glory at this present hour. He uses the very terror which horrifies us to excite the people to new loyalty to a government which protects the nation so triumphantly against the enemies who would betray or destroy it.

Opposition to Hitler?—yes, among Jews, the intellectuals, the Protestant and Catholic clergy, the underground Communists and Socialists. But these groups amount to little. Opposition as such is gone—destroyed by the terror, or strangled by the new patriotism.

What the people feel is that they are Germans, able once again to hold up their heads among the nations. They are proud that they are once more free, strong, independent. They are conscious of a new courage and a fresh confidence. They are themselves again—and to Hitler they give the praise. The young people tell the story: Millions of boys and girls, trained and drilled to in fanatical loyalty to the Swastika, lift up their voices in glad acclaim of the new Germany."

Hitler is all-powerful today. His attacks on the Jews, his war against the churches, his suppression of the veterans, are all so much evidence of his power. He does these things not because he is so weak that he must do battle against his enemies, but because he is so strong that he can ruthlessly wipe them out. And his strength lies in the devotion of a people who believe that der Fuhrer has saved them from the darkness of chaos, and restored them to a place in the sun. This does not mean that there is not discontent, grumbling, occasional sharp and bitter criticism in Germany. Especially among certain labor groups is there growing dissatisfaction over low wages, the declining standard of living, the persistent campaigning for personal contributions to public causes. But the impressive thing is that such restlessness does not touch Hitler. It has no political significance. What is fundamental is that the people cling to Hitler today as they reached for Hitler yesterday, as their one fixed hope in a confused and dangerous world. This I regard as altogether the most dreadful thing in Germany today.

Four years ago, in 1931, when I was last in Germany, I came home and made myself vastly unpopular by saying that nothing could stop Hitler. This year, I have come home again, and have again made myself unpopular by saying that nothing is blocking Hitler. He may fall in some stupendous economic debacle, of which there are many signs, or in some great war, of which there are also many signs. But these signs all point to a not far future, and meanwhile things remain in Germany what they are.

# YOUNG CANADA MARCHES

By LON LAWSON

Secretary, Youth Section, Canadian League Against War and Fascism.

**A**S THESE LINES are written, 450 young men and women are marching along the highways of Ontario on their way to Ottawa, the capital of Canada. They have been on the road for three weeks, marching fifteen to twenty miles a day in the "willing heat." Many of them have schooled as the way from physical weakness brought on by years of undernourishment. But they continue to march, cheerfully, confidently, in well-disciplined ranks. For these are the representatives of the unemployed of Canada, on their way to present to the government their demands for work at a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for unskilled, and union rate for skilled labor.

The fight of the Canadian unemployed for work at wages, which started in the relief camp and which has led to the historic march on Ottawa, is an epic in the struggle of the working class against hunger and repression. More, it is a warning to the people of America that fascism is already entrenched on this continent, and that its present stronghold is our "democratic" state apparatus.

The Canadian relief camps for single unemployed men are the equivalent of the C. C. C. of the camps are under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, and their primary function is to train the unemployed youth for war. The inmates work eight hours a day at back-breaking labor on airports, barracks, and other military projects, and receive in return 20 cents a day, three scrawny-ribbed meals, and a bunk to sleep in.

Under such conditions organization and struggle are inevitable. In the face of police terror and black-listing, backed up by liberal use of steel piggins and provosts, the Relief Camp Workers Union has grown in size and strength ever since the inception of the camps. On April 15 the union called a

general walk-out of the camps in British Columbia, and 2,000 men left the camps and gathered in Vancouver.

For two months the men tried to open negotiations with the government around their demands for work at wages and the abolition of slave labor. The citizens of Vancouver and the workers of the west coast raised over \$25,000 for their support during this period. On May 24 40,000 people, including 3,000 striking high school students, cheered the marchers at the largest mass meeting in the history of Canada.

When it became evident that their attempts to open negotiations were useless, the men voted to march to Ottawa, on the other side of the continent, in order to present their demands to the government in person. A well-disciplined army of 2,000 trekkers board-

ed the east-bound freights; these men, most of them under 40 years of age, nearly all of them Canadian born, were the sympathy of citizens in every city. Thousands turned out to meet their train; bag dogs raised thousands of dollars in their support. Citizens' Defense Committees were set up in every large city, a united front ranging from the Communist Party to the Salvation Army and the Rotary Club.

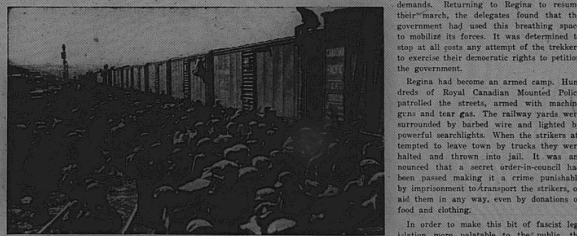
On June 14 the trekkers arrived in Regina, Saskatchewan, where they were met by two Ministers of the Federal Government, who had hurried from Ottawa to stop them. These gentlemen offered to send six delegates to Ottawa at the expense of the government, while the rest of the trekkers waited their return in Regina. The delegates went, and were met by Premier Bennett with insults and slanders and a refusal to listen to their demands. Returning to Regina to resume their march, the delegates found that the government had used this breathing space to mobilize its forces. It was determined to stop at all costs any attempt of the trekkers to exercise their democratic rights to petition the government.

Regina had become an armed camp. Hundreds of Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrolled the streets, armed with machine guns and tear gas. The railway yards were surrounded by barbed wire and lighted by powerful searchlights. When the strikers attempted to leave town by trucks they were halted and thrown into jail. It was announced that a secret order-in-council had been passed making it a crime punishable by imprisonment or transport the strikers, or aid them in any way, even by donations of food and clothing.

In order to make this bit of fascist legislation more palatable to the public, the Bennett government decided on a piece of



The British Columbia Relief Camp Strikers marching through the streets of Calgary.



The strikers arrive in Calgary from British Columbia.

Eleven known bookings for 1915 in the "march made by the 'Big Brother' Brigades." These two Negroes were the victims of a recent double lynching in Columbus, Miss.



open promotion against the strikers. On July 1 a peaceful meeting of 5,000 strikers and sympathizers on the Market Square in Regina was attacked without warning by the mounted police. Fighting raged on the streets for hours as the police beat and shot down strikers and citizens. A police officer in plain clothes was killed; witnesses have been found to swear that he was killed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were waiting for such a pretext, and immediately they ordered the arrest of 113 strikers, some on charges of murder.

The strikers, realizing that to continue their march meant more bloodshed, and that they had won a great victory in bringing their demands before the Canadian people, accepted the government offer of free transportation back to Vancouver. Meanwhile strikes and demonstrations spread through the East. 1,500 camp strikers gathered in Winnipeg, 10,000 more in Port Arthur, and 1,900 men struck at the Valcartier camp in Quebec. A delegation of 500 men, representing the children section of the march, left Toronto on their way to Ottawa. The March on Ottawa had stirred the whole country.

At the present time Arthur Evans and other strike leaders are being tried in Regina under Section 98 of the Criminal Code. The government is trying to use this infamous legislation, under which the Canadian Communist Party was made illegal, to smash the Camp Workers Union and to imprison its leaders. The Canadian League Against War and Fascism is playing an active role in the united front movement from coast to coast which is defending the strikers, and carrying on a campaign against Section 98.

## TERRE HAUTE

(Continued from page 1)

The Labor Temple, strike headquarters, was closed. Militant leaders were jailed. It was impossible for the strike committee to meet, so no more than three persons were allowed to congregate. More than 100 citizens were arrested for the most trivial offenses. Tear gas and vomit gas were used. Machine guns were mounted in the stamping mill arsenal.

The workers had succeeded in stopping the publication of the local papers, but they were



Italian troops encamped near the border of Eritrea, and troops departing for Africa.



Ethiopia was preparing to defend her independence against the threat of conquest by Italian forces. In the background is a village on the banks of Lake Abaya, located on a high plateau. At the top is shown a group of Ethiopians on the way to the capital, barefoot and dressed in traditional Ethiopian dress. In the foreground are the remains of a machine gun which was used to protect against the Italian invasion, to demonstrate Italian cowardice.

prepared for their replacement by the radio, which was taken over by the National Guard. Every few minutes announcements were broadcast to discourage the workers. It is charged that even the strike committee's announcement of the calling off of the general strike was censored.

But in spite of the Republican Mayor's threat to call in the United States Army if necessary, something was taking place in the community which was beyond control. Terre Haute had taken sides, and the majority stood with that valiant band of men and women who are still on strike outside the stamping mill, still there in spite of every effort to break their ranks and open the mill.

Farmers sent food to the commissary. The churches relinquished leadership of the fight against fascism, but fortunately organized labor in Terre Haute had the militant courage to fight back. Around the leadership of organized labor the community rallied to set an example for the nation; yes, for the world.

It seems fitting that this first American strike on the clean-cut issue of fascism should come from the "Bible-belt" and home of Eugene V. Debs, as its Chamber of Commerce advertisement, adding that he is buried on Route 40, the National road. They may yet learn that Eugene V. Debs is not safely dead!

## National "Solidarity" and Civil "Peace" in Nazi Germany

By JAMES LERNER

Secretary, Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism

IT WAS UNFORTUNATE for Dr. John Haynes Holmes that he came back with his report that civil peace and national solidarity had been established behind Hitler at the precise moment when the Nazi government had gone into a new violent rampage to destroy this inviolable opposition. The headlines of the widening of the terror to include not only Jews and radicals but also Catholics and Protestant objectors, tell part of the story in a sensational manner. News, seeping through the various underground sources adds to the distressing evidence.

Stefan Lorant, author of *I Was Hitler's Prisoner* (Dutton—\$2.75) offers somewhat of a clue. In his diary, kept surreptitiously for six months while he was in jail and concentration camp, he comments on travelers who are only a surface of "perfect order" in a trip through the land. They see the parades, and mistake that for national unity. They feel the quiet, and mistake it for civil peace.

Stefan Lorant was not in politics. He was the editor of an illustrated weekly which was owned by a very conservative Catholic firm. Arrested when Hitler took control, he never was able to find out why he was held. For six months he pieced together the bits of news that seeped into the jail and came to the conclusion that his incarceration was due to the desire of Nazi business and professional

to gain control of a chain of publications.

When Lorant's wife became too insistent in her attempts to free her husband, she too was jailed. The news dispatched from Germany is emphatic in its proof that the fascist regime not only strikes at the communist but, with him as the springboard, lands on all who refuse to take a positive "enthusiastic" stand for the ruling power. The month's news from Germany includes the story of the arrest of 27 Storm Troopers at Danabaken. They were subjected to an examination which ended only when they had to be put in a hospital. Lorant's jail included Storm Troopers for various reasons had lost favor in the Fuehrer's legion. Then there is the news that two Catholic priests, Rev. Schwarz and Rev. Kettner, were arrested in Dresden and charged with having distributed among Catholics large quantities of "Marxist subversive literature." Whether this was actually so or whether the "Marxist" is a red herring covering general opposition to the government, is not known although reports from other sources substantiate such a theory.

In the first six months of this year 2,467 Germans were sentenced to a total of 5,667 years imprisonment and hard labor. Among these were 60 women. Prominent in the recent terror news has been the revival of "racial party" drives. One of the men sentenced is a Düsseldorf worker who, in answer to a "Heil Hitler" salute, answered "Long Live the United Front." He was sentenced to jail and sterilization, which sentence was immediately carried out. And, according to the Sanitary Commission figures, one out of every thousand Germans has been subjected to this "purification."

Mr. Korant was not subjected to torture while in jail. He was allowed to buy food and wine, he had the pleasant company of co-workers in one cell. From the distance, however, he could hear the agonizing cries of the proletarian prisoners and those who had been active in anti-fascist work. He spoke to those who had been tortured, and saw them collapse after their "examinations." This in the very first days after Hitlerism had arrived.

But that there has been no lull is indicated in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. Those taken to prison "are habitually struck across the face so that the blood flows from the ears and mouth. The rooms and corridors are often bespattered with blood. The stretch is unbearable. . . . Perpetual gnawing of those who have been beaten. . . . In Dresden a certain Socialist was arrested. He was badly beaten by an official. When brought before the official a second time, being a good boxer, he gave the official a knockout blow. Two other officials intervened, but they also were knocked down. Thereupon others arrived and beat the man to death."

Other news, indicating the terrible storm raging, tells of the sentencing of Communists to terms of from 9 months to 4 or 5 years on the charge of "preparing to commit high treason." Ulrich, leader of the German Metal Workers Union, and Kuntze, the leader of the Social Democratic Party of Berlin, have been killed "while attempting to escape." In Düsseldorf 71 Socialists, Communists and trade unionists have received sentences ranging from 2 years to life. The terror is not without cause or reason. It, and the attempt to smash even the religious organizations, flows out of the desperation of the Nazi government in the face of the increasing opposition of the people and the worsening of the internal conditions. Trade unions are being rebuilt. Strikes have begun to take place. One of the most important of these was at the Vegesack submarine works in Bremen, where demands for pay for overtime and discharge of a brutal foreman were partially won. Another strike took place at the Rutgers Works in Treptow near Berlin.

An article attributed to Minister of Economics Schacht discloses a public debt of \$1,135,000, which had been kept out of previous official figures. This money was used in armament building and for some of the

years imprisonment and hard labor. Among these were 60 women. Prominent in the recent terror news has been the revival of "racial party" drives. One of the men sentenced is a Düsseldorf worker who, in answer to a "Heil Hitler" salute, answered "Long Live the United Front." He was sentenced to jail and sterilization, which sentence was immediately carried out. And, according to the Sanitary Commission figures, one out of every thousand Germans has been subjected to this "purification."

Mr. Korant was not subjected to torture while in jail. He was allowed to buy food and wine, he had the pleasant company of co-workers in one cell. From the distance, however, he could hear the agonizing cries of the proletarian prisoners and those who had been active in anti-fascist work. He spoke to those who had been tortured, and saw them collapse after their "examinations." This in the very first days after Hitlerism had arrived.

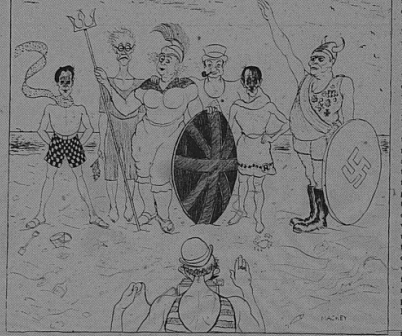
But that there has been no lull is indicated in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. Those taken to prison "are habitually struck across the face so that the blood flows from the ears and mouth. The rooms and corridors are often bespattered with blood. The stretch is unbearable. . . . Perpetual gnawing of those who have been beaten. . . . In Dresden a certain Socialist was arrested. He was badly beaten by an official. When brought before the official a second time, being a good boxer, he gave the official a knockout blow. Two other officials intervened, but they also were knocked down. Thereupon others arrived and beat the man to death."

Other news, indicating the terrible storm raging, tells of the sentencing of Communists to terms of from 9 months to 4 or 5 years on the charge of "preparing to commit high treason." Ulrich, leader of the German Metal Workers Union, and Kuntze, the leader of the Social Democratic Party of Berlin, have been killed "while attempting to escape." In Düsseldorf 71 Socialists, Communists and trade unionists have received sentences ranging from 2 years to life. The terror is not without cause or reason. It, and the attempt to smash even the religious organizations, flows out of the desperation of the Nazi government in the face of the increasing opposition of the people and the worsening of the internal conditions. Trade unions are being rebuilt. Strikes have begun to take place. One of the most important of these was at the Vegesack submarine works in Bremen, where demands for pay for overtime and discharge of a brutal foreman were partially won. Another strike took place at the Rutgers Works in Treptow near Berlin.

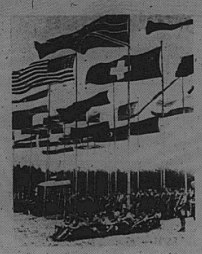
An article attributed to Minister of Economics Schacht discloses a public debt of \$1,135,000, which had been kept out of previous official figures. This money was used in armament building and for some of the

years imprisonment and hard labor. Among these were 60 women. Prominent in the recent terror news has been the revival of "racial party" drives. One of the men sentenced is a Düsseldorf worker who, in answer to a "Heil Hitler" salute, answered "Long Live the United Front." He was sentenced to jail and sterilization, which sentence was immediately carried out. And, according to the Sanitary Commission figures, one out of every thousand Germans has been subjected to this "purification."

Mr. Korant was not subjected to torture while in jail. He was allowed to buy food and wine, he had the pleasant company of co-workers in one cell. From the distance, however, he could hear the agonizing cries of the proletarian prisoners and those who had been active in anti-fascist work. He spoke to those who had been tortured, and saw them collapse after their "examinations." This in the very first days after Hitlerism had arrived.



Britannia Rules the Waves—in alliance with Nazi Germany. The Prince of Wales, General MacDowell, Dr. Brown, Sir John Bull, Sir John Bull, Sir John Bull, and General Goring get together. Italy is challenging British domination of the Mediterranean Sea, and Britain moves on alliance with the Nazis.

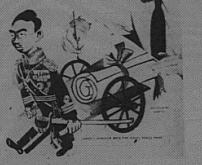


America Day Scouts are represented in a Hitler Youth gathering at Kassel, in Germany, where youthful admirers of fascism gathered recently to learn how they can help to spread the gospel of Hitlerism over the world.

artificial make-work plans. Together with this figure is an appeal for economy. Experts continue to shrink as that the adverse balance of trade is estimated at one billion marks. There is almost no gold left in the Reichsbank, and the German people are faced with the nightmare of inflation. And these things together and the depredation of Hitlerism is self-evident.

Beside the continued impoverishment of the people and the gradual collapse of the state financial structure, there is the news that the Krupp armament works show a net profit of \$225,000 for 1934, and of \$1,600,000 for the first half of 1935. In 1933 the company had a loss of \$1,600,000. This is the situation two years after Stefan Lorant was rescued from jail by the intervention of the Hungarian Government of which country he is a citizen. Unlike Karl Billinger's *Fatherland*, his book does not give a picture of the tremendous forces which fought Hitlerism and continue to haunt him. One does not get the reason of "why" and "wherefor" this role of madmen. But put the two together and you have a rounded picture of the effect of fascism on all sec-

tions of the population, an effect which no tourist on a hurried journey through Germany is permitted to investigate and report.



William Grissner, who contributes cartoons to FIGHT, attacks Hitlerism in the *Journal of Democracy*. He is shown here pulling a rickshaw which carries the Nazi Peace Prize. The rickshaw was named from Grissner, and North China.

## Vote Against Death—for Life

By DOROTHY MCCONNELL

Secretary, Women's Committee, American League Against War and Fascism

OVER A BILLION dollars will be spent by the United States this year on armaments and the modernizing of the army and navy, including work relief projects. Money is being poured out for tanks, chemical, airplanes, bombs, battleships, guns and bullets. The people of the United States pay the bills. This equipment has no use other than that of dealing death. If within the next few years it is not used for this purpose, the equipment will have lost its effectiveness and will have to be scrapped. New guns and airplanes, new chemicals and bombs and battleships will again have to be paid for by the people of the United States.

It is strange that in all pro-war talk, the business of war is never described as the business of death. Even the smallest school-boy knows that war's chief activity is killing someone. "Bang! You're dead!" he says as he plays at war. But the militarist talks vaguely of something called "defense"—for whom, and from whom they do not say. So we pay the bills and grow fat on taxes.

But this preparation for death is not only costly in the actual equipment. In the outlay of vast sums for material necessary only for war we deny ourselves the necessities of life. We cannot afford both the necessities and the luxury of war armaments. So we choose death rather than life.

Oh, this is not all done willingly. Today as I sit writing, the desk is covered by petitions lately arrived by mail. They are from Wisconsin and Minnesota, California and Florida. New England joins with the Middle West. These are the people who are paying the bill for death. And they do not like it. They are petitioning that their money be used for the social betterment of the nation and not for armaments. They ask for total disarmament.

They do not say in actual words what they

mean by "social betterment," but we have only to look at the situation in the country today to know what they mean. Some 20,000,000 men, women and children are living meagerly on relief. Many more are living on bare subsistence wages. In not one state in the Union today is there maternity insurance. At the time we started our great drive for bigger and better armaments one out of every five school children was suffering from malnutrition, and the United States Children's Bureau estimated that the situation was growing worse all the time. Schools have been closing every year since the Great Crash. Over 2,200,000 children of school age are not in school at all.

Social workers and relief administrators are asking every man: "How are we going to take care of our people through the winter?" And yet this very week Roosevelt approved a recommendation for a bigger air service at an indefinite cost. True, he said he approved it because it was in accordance with his policy of military preparedness in the air, on land, and on the sea.

There is no money then, or rather inadequate money, for life, but an indefinite sum for bombing purposes.

Sometimes the cost of preparation for death cannot be measured in dollars and cents. There is something that gets loose over a country when it begins to arm heavily—a temper of the atmosphere that can be as deadly as the malaria-breeding rains of the tropics. It is successfully prepared for war or for heavy armaments it is necessary that not too many questions be asked. Military men are notoriously averse to answer the most elementary questions. The men who back the militarists do not care to answer questions. There grows up, then, an atmosphere that is fatal to freedom of speech. The most patriotic citizen rising to ask questions in

the interest of his country becomes suspect. He is labelled a "diabolical red," a "subversive influence," and his legitimate questions are lost in a fog of accusations meant solely to confuse the issue. If public opinion said "No!" to war, what country would dare to launch a war? If public opinion said "Yes!" to heavy armaments, it would be hard to get big war appropriations drafted. That is why by fighting rights for which Americans have fought for three centuries.

Finally, there is another cost that concerns every mother in America. Should the war equipment be used, it would be used in war. In no war that was ever fought were the deaths all on one side. This means that the mother who has risked her health, and sometimes her life, to bear her children, who has made untold sacrifices to raise them so that they may be of social worth to the community, now sees them called to man the battleships that she has helped to buy. The human waste of war affects not only the generation that goes to the battlefields and the generation that comes after it, but it affects the generation that is left at home who sees its dreams shattered, its sacrifices vain.

The men and women who have signed the petition for total disarmament have taken the first step in showing that there are some things that the people will not willingly brook. The campaign for signatures to this petition will be carried on until the opening of Congress—probably in January. We should have many more names added to those we already have. The petition may be had by sending for them to the Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. There has been some talk of the dangers of petitioning for total disarmament when the other nations are arming at such a rapid rate. If that is holding any of the men and women who would champion sign the petition, let us tell you that the Women's Committee affiliated with the Women's World Congress Against War and Fascism are carrying on this campaign all over the world. So that this is a worldwide movement for universal disarmament. Each person who signs the petition is casting his vote against death—for life.



## Third Congress of American League

THE NATIONAL BUREAU of the American League Against War and Fascism has announced that its Third Annual Congress will be held in Cleveland on January 3, 4 and 5. It calls upon all opponents of war and fascism to lend their aid in making this a mighty demonstration against these two evils threatening civilization, and an event which will mark a tremendous increase in the activities and influence of this united front in defense of peace and freedom.

A Congress Preparations Committee is busy working out details of the plans for making the Congress a huge success. The Public Auditorium in Cleveland has been engaged. The national meeting will be preceded by a series of regional and district conferences, which like the Cleveland Congress, will meet on the commission plan.

Founded in the fall of 1933, the League has had a phenomenal growth. To the Second Congress, held in Chicago, September, 1934, came 3,222 delegates representing 107,201 members of League branches and affiliated organizations. Since this great representative gathering, both the membership and the organization of the League have been strengthened. New branches and City Committees have been established, new affiliations secured, until today the League membership, together with the membership of affiliated organizations, numbers well over two millions.

The unprecedented flood of alien and sedition bills and other repressive legislation abridging civil liberties which were introduced into State Legislatures and Congress this year has necessitated a wide campaign in defense of civil rights, in which the League has taken the lead. We have succeeded in bringing to defeat such evil laws in many states. Mass meetings have been held throughout the country starting with a huge meeting in Madison Square Garden. Delegations have been sent to Washington and to state capitols to demand the defeat of proposed reactionary legislation of semi-fascist nature.

Among young Americans the Youth Section of the League has been a constant force working against the militarization of youth and the development of fascist organizations. The Youth section played an important part in the nation-wide student strike of April 12th, the mass demonstrations of May 30th, and in the recent American Youth Congress held in Detroit.

One of the most significant developments has been the growth and extended activity of the Women's Section. This department of the League's work has enlisted the active support of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and many other women's groups. A national drive for one million signatures for total disarmament is a campaign organized by the Women's Department of the World Committee Against War and Fascism.

A number of important campaigns have occupied the attention of the League in the past few months. Telegrams and letters bombarded Washington demanding the dismissal of Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. for his war-mongering. The marches of trade unionists, radicals and liberals in Germany brought a host of protests, directed to the German Ambassador. Many petitions against the projected alien and sedition laws were circulated over the country, signed and sent to Washington. League members and branches joined in the campaign against Hitler and his re-baiting, war-breeding, fascist program. Members of the League who are religious leaders have been especially active in challenging Hitler's attacks on civil liberties and workers' rights, and his campaign for the dismissal of radical and liberal teachers and ministers.

In the course of the discussion that followed, the Committee discovered that public officials who make such ridiculous propositions are little inclined to recognize either

organizational form in the face of the growing crisis. The shadow of coming events serves as a spur to action. Attention now is being focused on the Third Congress Against War and Fascism. The crisis which brought the League into being in easy peacetime—the war machine, valued economic system—has deepened, and grows more forbidding from week to week. With Mussolini has already taken steps to realize his dream of an Asian Empire, Japan is carving out a big Asiatic Empire. The aims of these powers have been proclaimed to the world, and all three have violated treaties and committed atrocities in defiance of world opinion. Each successive grasping finger toward the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia), which separates Soviet Siberia from North China (Inner Mongolia, Chahar, Jehol, Hopei). In addition to taking virtual possession of North China, Japan is stretching grasping fingers toward the territory of the Mongolian People. As in the case of Manchuria and North China, military conquest is the second stage in its imperialist program, in preparation for launching the third stage. This is to be the conquest of the Soviet Far East. To facilitate this conquest and guard its rear from "geomunist bandits" in Central and Southwestern China, it must have, in addition to the recently acquired province of North China, the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic as a base for military operations.

The Mongolian People is a friendly neighbor with the Soviet Union; centuries-old trade routes, connecting Russia and China, pass through Mongolia; the riches of Soviet Siberia—the famous Lena gold mines, etc.—lie just north of Mongolia. Capture of this territory would give Japan immediate access to Lake Baikal and the Trans-Siberian Railway; by cutting the railroad at that point, Japan could on an easy conquest of the whole Soviet Far East, from Lake Baikal to the Pacific Ocean. And at the same time, they hope to cut off the USSR from all contact with China, from all influence in the Far Eastern sphere.

There is of course the possibility, as Friends recently expressed it, that imperialist Japan may "break its neck" in this adventure. True, the Mongolian People's Republic (area 1,400,000 sq. miles, population around 2 million) is in no position to fight Japan—so than Ethiopia against Italy. The Ethiopians are a warlike people, their terrain is unsuitable for large scale modern army operations, and Ethiopia has another, though ill-served, advantage: the hope that England, in self-interest, may intervene in her behalf, for England's imperialist interests conflict with Italy's, and the British fear a general African revolt. But the rape of Mongolia by Japan will not be opposed by other imperialist powers, since they hope the Soviet Union will be involved in a war with Japan that will weaken her vigilance in the West.

The grave danger in the situation lies in the fact that attack on Mongolia, or Ethiopia, might prove the spark to set the whole world aflame. The present day snipers of imperialism—Germany, Italy and Japan—are threatening world peace, which is indubitable, by their acts of aggression. They are in no position to back out; the internal difficulties in these countries, as attested by impartial, even conservative observers, force them into reckless foreign adventures. Economically, they are on the verge of bankruptcy; politically, only jail, torture, chambers and concentration camps enable the fascists to maintain their dictatorship. The leaders of these countries are faced with the alternative of rule or ruin. That their aggression may involve the whole world is of little concern to the fascist dictators. In fact, the great "democratic" imperialist powers of the world—Great Britain, the United States, and France, are openly or secretly encouraging these lesser powers, in the hope that the Soviet Union may become involved in a war and thereby weaken the Soviets and at the same time exhaust themselves, thus clearing the field for the big powers, for the uninterrupted domination of American, British and French finance capital over the entire globe.

But the gentlemen of the financial oligarchy may miscalculate. The Soviet Union is on guard; and so are masses of conscious workers and intellectuals, the world over. The USSR is sparing no efforts to block the imperialist's schemes; it is drawing together in peace pacts and mutual aid alliances all governments opposed to war, and peoples whose independent existence and very lives are threatened. It has overhauled numberless provocative acts on the part of Japan and Nazi Germany in order to avoid war. By its sincere and persistent peace policy, it has won the good will of millions of honest men and women throughout the world, sincere opponents of fascism and war.

"The peace work to which the Soviet Union is consecrated," says Henri Barbusse, "and its disposal to make every sacrifice to its vigilance, its indefatigable search for new methods of maintaining peace, has right up to now held in check the fury of war. . . . A steadily growing confidence in the peace policy of the Soviet Union is making itself felt among the masses of France. The Franco-Soviet pact gave this country a tremendous encouragement for the formation of a popular united front. . . . The realization of our unity in France in the People's Front, imposes upon us a sacred obligation that of extending the united front to other countries, of making them unity more thorough and of continuing it everywhere, until the very end."

As a small group of modern lovers of freedom, organized in the American League Against War and Fascism, are working tirelessly to cut those tentacles, so that liberty may not be strangled in its own home.

## NEW WAR FRONTS

By A. A. HELLER

FRESH GOLD discovers intensely Russia's determination to hold the East need for a national line of defense—and for assured markets—drive Japan westward. Two great nations meet on a new frontier. . . .

The new frontier is represented by the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia), which separates Soviet Siberia from North China (Inner Mongolia, Chahar, Jehol, Hopei). In addition to taking virtual possession of North China, Japan is stretching grasping fingers toward the territory of the Mongolian People. As in the case of Manchuria and North China, military conquest is the second stage in its imperialist program, in preparation for launching the third stage. This is to be the conquest of the Soviet Far East. To facilitate this conquest and guard its rear from "geomunist bandits" in Central and Southwestern China, it must have, in addition to the recently acquired province of North China, the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic as a base for military operations.

The Mongolian People is a friendly neighbor with the Soviet Union; centuries-old trade routes, connecting Russia and China, pass through Mongolia; the riches of Soviet Siberia—the famous Lena gold mines, etc.—lie just north of Mongolia. Capture of this territory would give Japan immediate access to Lake Baikal and the Trans-Siberian Railway; by cutting the railroad at that point, Japan could on an easy conquest of the whole Soviet Far East, from Lake Baikal to the Pacific Ocean. And at the same time, they hope to cut off the USSR from all contact with China, from all influence in the Far Eastern sphere.

There is of course the possibility, as Friends recently expressed it, that imperialist Japan may "break its neck" in this adventure. True, the Mongolian People's Republic (area 1,400,000 sq. miles, population around 2 million) is in no position to fight Japan—so than Ethiopia against Italy. The Ethiopians are a warlike people, their terrain is unsuitable for large scale modern army operations, and Ethiopia has another, though ill-served, advantage: the hope that England, in self-interest, may intervene in her behalf, for England's imperialist interests conflict with Italy's, and the British fear a general African revolt. But the rape of Mongolia by Japan will not be opposed by other imperialist powers, since they hope the Soviet Union will be involved in a war with Japan that will weaken her vigilance in the West.

The grave danger in the situation lies in the fact that attack on Mongolia, or Ethiopia, might prove the spark to set the whole world aflame. The present day snipers of imperialism—Germany, Italy and Japan—are threatening world peace, which is indubitable, by their acts of aggression. They are in no position to back out; the internal difficulties in these countries, as attested by impartial, even conservative observers, force them into reckless foreign adventures. Economically, they are on the verge of bankruptcy; politically, only jail, torture, chambers and concentration camps enable the fascists to maintain their dictatorship. The leaders of these countries are faced with the alternative of rule or ruin. That their aggression may involve the whole world is of little concern to the fascist dictators. In fact, the great "democratic" imperialist powers of the world—Great Britain, the United States, and France, are openly or secretly encouraging these lesser powers, in the hope that the Soviet Union may become involved in a war and thereby weaken the Soviets and at the same time exhaust themselves, thus clearing the field for the big powers, for the uninterrupted domination of American, British and French finance capital over the entire globe.

But the gentlemen of the financial oligarchy may miscalculate. The Soviet Union is on guard; and so are masses of conscious workers and intellectuals, the world over. The USSR is sparing no efforts to block the imperialist's schemes; it is drawing together in peace pacts and mutual aid alliances all governments opposed to war, and peoples whose independent existence and very lives are threatened. It has overhauled numberless provocative acts on the part of Japan and Nazi Germany in order to avoid war. By its sincere and persistent peace policy, it has won the good will of millions of honest men and women throughout the world, sincere opponents of fascism and war.

"The peace work to which the Soviet Union is consecrated," says Henri Barbusse, "and its disposal to make every sacrifice to its vigilance, its indefatigable search for new methods of maintaining peace, has right up to now held in check the fury of war. . . . A steadily growing confidence in the peace policy of the Soviet Union is making itself felt among the masses of France. The Franco-Soviet pact gave this country a tremendous encouragement for the formation of a popular united front. . . . The realization of our unity in France in the People's Front, imposes upon us a sacred obligation that of extending the united front to other countries, of making them unity more thorough and of continuing it everywhere, until the very end."

As a small group of modern lovers of freedom, organized in the American League Against War and Fascism, are working tirelessly to cut those tentacles, so that liberty may not be strangled in its own home.

so than Ethiopia against Italy. The Ethiopians are a warlike people, their terrain is unsuitable for large scale modern army operations, and Ethiopia has another, though ill-served, advantage: the hope that England, in self-interest, may intervene in her behalf, for England's imperialist interests conflict with Italy's, and the British fear a general African revolt. But the rape of Mongolia by Japan will not be opposed by other imperialist powers, since they hope the Soviet Union will be involved in a war with Japan that will weaken her vigilance in the West.

The grave danger in the situation lies in the fact that attack on Mongolia, or Ethiopia, might prove the spark to set the whole world aflame. The present day snipers of imperialism—Germany, Italy and Japan—are threatening world peace, which is indubitable, by their acts of aggression. They are in no position to back out; the internal difficulties in these countries, as attested by impartial, even conservative observers, force them into reckless foreign adventures. Economically, they are on the verge of bankruptcy; politically, only jail, torture, chambers and concentration camps enable the fascists to maintain their dictatorship. The leaders of these countries are faced with the alternative of rule or ruin. That their aggression may involve the whole world is of little concern to the fascist dictators. In fact, the great "democratic" imperialist powers of the world—Great Britain, the United States, and France, are openly or secretly encouraging these lesser powers, in the hope that the Soviet Union may become involved in a war and thereby weaken the Soviets and at the same time exhaust themselves, thus clearing the field for the big powers, for the uninterrupted domination of American, British and French finance capital over the entire globe.

But the gentlemen of the financial oligarchy may miscalculate. The Soviet Union is on guard; and so are masses of conscious workers and intellectuals, the world over. The USSR is sparing no efforts to block the imperialist's schemes; it is drawing together in peace pacts and mutual aid alliances all governments opposed to war, and peoples whose independent existence and very lives are threatened. It has overhauled numberless provocative acts on the part of Japan and Nazi Germany in order to avoid war. By its sincere and persistent peace policy, it has won the good will of millions of honest men and women throughout the world, sincere opponents of fascism and war.

"The peace work to which the Soviet Union is consecrated," says Henri Barbusse, "and its disposal to make every sacrifice to its vigilance, its indefatigable search for new methods of maintaining peace, has right up to now held in check the fury of war. . . . A steadily growing confidence in the peace policy of the Soviet Union is making itself felt among the masses of France. The Franco-Soviet pact gave this country a tremendous encouragement for the formation of a popular united front. . . . The realization of our unity in France in the People's Front, imposes upon us a sacred obligation that of extending the united front to other countries, of making them unity more thorough and of continuing it everywhere, until the very end."

As a small group of modern lovers of freedom, organized in the American League Against War and Fascism, are working tirelessly to cut those tentacles, so that liberty may not be strangled in its own home.

General Jiro Monami, chief of the Japanese forces in Manchukuo and North China, and his



Luigi Pirandello, who was a distinguished Italian playwright, until he became a fascist propagandist. He is now in the USSR because other imperialist powers also conquered backward countries!

The united front in France against fascism and war is a challenge to every sincere opponent of fascism and war in America. The American League Against War and Fascism must consider it a sacred duty to build a broad united front among the American masses on the widest possible basis to combat the growing danger of fascism in America, against war in any part of the world, war that will lead to a catastrophe beyond the scope of any one's imagination.

Italy's war on Ethiopia, Japan's war on China and Mongolia are of immediate concern to the people of America. For these wars carry the seeds of a world conflict in which the United States will sooner or later be drawn in. We seem to be, as yet, far away from these "local" battles, and we do not hear the cries of the anguished Italian mothers over their sons dying of tropical disease in Africa; nor the cries of the young girls who are forced to follow the Japanese armies; nor the bitter anguish of millions of Chinese impoverished, tortured, slaughtered for the enrichment of Japanese capitalists. . . . But for selfish as well as humane reasons we must come to their aid and defend the Chinese and Ethiopian people against imperialist aggression, while fighting against fascism and war preparations in our own country. If we want to block the imperialist's schemes, if we want to save ourselves, our wives and husbands, our sons and daughters, from the horrors of war and fascism, we must draw together in a mighty League Against War and Fascism, in a powerful united front that will upset the calculations of the fascist dictators and their backers, the financial oligarchy. It can be done in America as it is being done in France.

Recommended Literature  
THE FUTURE OF BIRA POWER IN THE PACIFIC, by Walter Mills.  
WAR AND DEPRESSION, by J. H. Coedline.  
Both books are published by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation; paper edition at 25c, cloth at 50c.  
Coedline, in his anxiety to prove his horrible consequences, attributes all the ills of the world to war, and fails to see that war is the outcome of capitalism, of imperialist rivalry, and only one of the manifestations of the profit system. But both books contain valuable material for the fighter against war and fascism.

SHOVELS AND GUNS, by James Laswell. International Pamphlets No. 45.  
An excellent and valuable pamphlet on the C.C.C. in action, emphasizing the militarization and forced labor aspect of the campaign. The C.C.C. constitutes the largest human reservoir placed in the hands of the Army in time of peace. Assistant Secretary of War S. Philip Bleetman has written that the Army, the veterans, and the C.C.C. men should be organized "into a system of economic storm troops" that could "cope with social problems in an emergency. . . . our great insurance M. H. Roosevelt, the C.C.C. and all other such projects for the militarization of youth is an essential part of the fight against war

and fascism. This pamphlet describes vividly distribution. League branches can get a discount of 20 percent in quantities of 10 or more.  
HAILE, GUY THE DEAD.  
by F. A. BARBER. Ambassador Press. \$1.50  
The gruesomeness of war, in text and pictures. Among the tables is one by Fred I. Herch of Switzerland giving the number of deaths caused, directly or indirectly, by the World War, as 41,435,000. The war destroyed \$400,000,000 worth of property and cost \$900,000,000 a hour for four years.

Returns from Sub Contest  
FROM MAY 22 TO AUGUST 15  
Literature Agent Branch Number  
Helen Feldman New York City 670  
J. Harber Pittsburgh, Pa. 49  
Thelma Bramley San Francisco, Calif. 29  
S. E. Zortas Los Angeles, Calif. 28  
S. Philip Bleetman Catonsville, Md. 27  
J. F. Conway Philadelphia, Pa. 26  
Lew Davis Plainfield, N. J. 17  
Robert Imbrodino Trenton, N. J. 12  
Beret Goulet Springfield, Mass. 11  
M. H. Beach Englewood, N. Y. 14  
M. Rosenberg Clinton-Hudson, N. Y. 14  
Natalie Laughlin Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 14  
Contest Closes September 10. GET BUSY!

**ATTENTION!**  
AN APPEAL TO READERS, MEMBERS, FRIENDS  
Our organization is spreading rapidly. League branches are springing up in many new sections of the country. The demands on the National Office are many, and are increasing daily.  
We must intensify our fight against—  
1. The war threat in Ethiopia.  
2. The Nazi atrocities in Germany.  
3. The anti-sedition bills and other fascist threats at home.  
We must also strengthen our own organization by  
Maintaining and extending the work of our organizers in the field. Building up Regional and District Conferences in preparation for our Third Congress at Cleveland in January.

Despite the urgency of all these issues, the National Office is desperately handicapped by lack of funds. To be perfectly frank, we are having difficulty in meeting the ordinary operating expenses such as telephone, postage, rent, and other items that are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of an office and its staff. In the past month, the office staff has had to take drastic reductions in wages that were already far too low.

But the work of the League must go forward. Our efforts to build a mass movement against war and fascism must not be crippled.

The National Bureau calls upon you for immediate response. We must have your financial assistance!

**READERS—MEMBERS—FRIENDS**  
Your organization needs your help. Now is the time; don't make us wait until it is too late. Help us strengthen the struggle for united action against fascism for peace. \$1,000 must be raised by September 15th to enable us to carry on.  
Send all checks, money orders, dollar bills and stamps (no donation too large or too small) to The American League Against War and Fascism, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.



**Los Angeles Scores Against Pro-Nazi Lecturer**

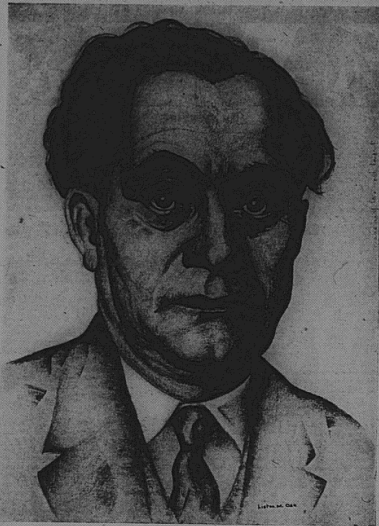
THE POWER of organized protest was strikingly exemplified in the success of the Los Angeles branch of the American League to force the cancellation of a pro-Nazi lecture by Louis Jay Gerson. First scheduled for July 15, in Hollywood's fashionable Hotel Roosevelt, this lecture was switched to July 17, and finally abandoned after the League had secured a roar of protest. Included among the hundreds who made individual complaints to the Hotel Roosevelt were 26 guests who threatened to check out.

The lecture was next announced for the Masart Theatre, but the threat of boycott compelled the theatre management to cancel the engagement. Then Mr. Gerson came to the headquarters of the League in Los Angeles to explain that he is "impartial." He said: "I am a traveling lecturer, not a propagandist. I am interested in showing the culture, science and beauty of Germany. Selma Miller, Helmer Bergman and Oliver Dressel, II, asked if he mentioned, in his important lecture, the fact that most of the prominent scientists, writers and artists of Germany are now in exile or in concentration camps? No, Gerson's impartiality did not extend that far—his job was to be entertaining and non-partisan. No future date had been announced for Mr. Gerson's lecture.

**Difference Between Fascist and Soviet Dictatorship**

IN AN OPEN letter to the Hearst Newspapers, Mary van Kleeck, Roger Baldwin and Harry F. Ward recently replied to the series of articles by Edith Reed in the Hearst papers, which attacked the Soviet Union. The letter stated:

"There is all the difference in the world between the dictatorship of Soviet Russia and fascist dictatorships. Governments are not to be judged by the forms of control which they adopt, but by the economic purposes of the system they serve. Fascist countries are all dedicated to the preservation of an economic system under which the rich remain rich and



George Dimitroff, heroic Bulgarian anti-fascist fighter, defendant in the Reichstag fire trial, who made an eloquent appeal for unity of all anti-fascist forces at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International. He stressed the necessity for Communists to join with Socialists, liberals and all progressives in defense of democratic rights and civil liberties, and in opposition to all war preparations, in united action along the lines already proved effective in the French People's Front.

the poor hopelessly poor; for these governments do not tolerate any organization by which the workers who produce and consume goods may advance their interests.

"The Soviet dictatorship, on the other hand, is organized to serve the economic interests of those who produce and consume the wealth of the country, without tolerating any class which can gain wealth by exploitation.

"This is the fundamental difference between these dictatorships, as alike in outward appearance, as one authority has put it, as 'two express trains on parallel tracks going in opposite directions.'"

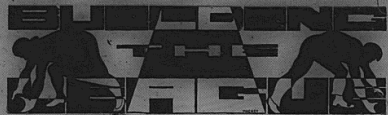
Norman Thomas, in another letter, also condemns Nazi anti-Soviet articles. He declares that the Hearst papers "have long ago sacrificed any regard for truth and justice in their vicious campaign to divert attention

**FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**

VOL. 1 SEPTEMBER, 1932 NO. 11

**CHAIRMAN: HARRY F. WARD**  
**VICE-CHAIRMAN: ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, LINCOLN STEFFENS, EARL BROWDER**  
**TREASURER: WILLIAM F. MANGOLD**  
**AFFILIATION: CHARLES WEISBERG**  
**ADMINISTRATION: CLARA BODIAN**  
**ORGANIZATION: WALDO MANUETT**  
**PUBLICATIONS: LISTON M. OAK**  
**WOMEN: DOROTHY MCCONNELL**  
**YOUTH: JAMES LEROUX**  
**TRADE UNIONS: JOHN MASSO**  
**RELIGIOUS: HERMAN KERSHO**  
**EXECUTIVE SECY.: PAUL REID**

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**  
 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Single copies 5 cents. Three months, 15 cents. Outside and Foreign, \$3.00 per year. Postage paid at New York, N. Y. Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y. under No. 2172 of March 4, 1912.



By PAUL REID  
 Executive Secretary, American League Against War and Fascism.

**August Anti-War Meetings:** In many cities the League took part in large demonstrations and meetings commemorating the outbreak of the World War, and protesting against the impending Italian aggression in Ethiopia. Phoenix, Arizona, organized a demonstration on August 1st through a Provisional Committee. Hartford, Conn., participated in a number of open-air meetings on the same date. Under a United August 1st Committee, Baltimore held a huge protest meeting in which many Negroes took part. Providence, Mass., was denied the use of the Town Hall, and the League was confronted with State Troopers, armed with tear gas bombs, who prevented a street meeting. The Detroit Committee of Action for August 1st staged a huge rally. Ithaca, N. Y., organized an anti-war meeting on August 2nd, and had many CCC camp boys in attendance. The Westchester County League held a mighty demonstration in Yonkers, N. Y., after winning their fight for a parade permit.

A huge rally in Harlem included a mammoth parade made up of Negroes, Italians, Philadelphia delegates, church groups, trade union, and many other organizations. Reverend William Lloyd Jones was chairman, and among the many speakers were A. Johnson of the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, Tito Nuncio, editor of L'Unita Operaria; Miss Eleanor Brannan of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; St. A. Cowan of the Pioneers of Ethiopia, Robert Miner of the Communist Party, and Rabbi Michael Alper of the National Religious Committee of the American League. Boston sponsored an August 4th meeting at the Old South Meeting House with Rev. Donald Lyster as chairman. Englewood, N. J., held a meeting the same date at McKay Park with Protestant and Jewish speakers. Toledo, Ohio achieved a very significant united front in a mass meeting in the Negro section. Speakers included representatives from the Central Labor Union, the Socialist Party, the Mechanics Education Society, the Communist Party, the Negro population, and the National Office of the League. Milwaukee held a broad based front meeting in a large Negro church with Italian, trade union, and Negro speakers. Madison, Wis., organized an anti-war meeting on August 15th, while Akron, Ohio held a large meeting arranged by the Joint Conference for the Defense of Ethiopia. Cleveland observed July 29th as anti-war day, and massed a huge crowd in the largest Negro church of the city. The main speaker was Alex. Phillips, national organizer of the League. In Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Newark the League is continuing to organize around the Ethiopia issue, and special defense committees are being set up.

**San Francisco:** Recent activities—Kato mas meeting, banquet and reception; delegation to Panama to investigate fascist terror; huge Hearst trial on July 31st, 20,000 stickers, 20,000 buttons and 50,000 stamps issued in anti-Hearst drive. Boycotts of Hearst papers and advertisers under way. The League here now has 12 affiliates including the Inter-Professional Association, the Democratic Council and a Yugoslavian Workers' Club.

**Denver:** A Regional Conference for November 9 to 11 is being planned. The states to be included are New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. The local Executive Committee is being strengthened, and an efficient Educational Committee is at work.

**Upper Michigan:** As a result of a tour by Rev. Ralph Compre, state chairman of the Wisconsin League, new branches have been set up at Iron Mountain, Iron River, Ironwood, in Michigan, and at Phelps in Wisconsin. The Michigan towns plan to organize themselves into a district and to spread the League further into this area.

**Croton-on-Hudson, New York:** Though organized but a few weeks ago, the Croton League has drawn the attention of the American Legion, and the Charles E. Fox Post has accused the League of being Communist in origin. The local paper carried a scurrilous, quoting extensively from a recent attack made by their national director of the American Legion Commission. The League promptly took up the charges and challenged the local post to a debate on the issues involved.

**Irvington and Plainfield, New Jersey:** These two branches recently took part in public meetings with anti-war speakers and programs. Plainfield put on a puppet show, entitled, "Mr. Morgan and His John D." and a dramatic production, "Uncle Sam Wants You."

**Mount Vernon, New York:** Summer heat has not hampered this organization. A Youth Branch has been organized, other quarters for the League have been secured, and several new affiliates have been added. A successful street meeting was held in the Negro section of the city in preparation for the August 2nd demonstration at Yonkers. Negro, Italian, and League speakers were on the program.

**Toledo:** The League here is planning a District Conference for October, presided by a mass meeting and picnic in September. The entire membership of a Bricklayers' Union recently became a branch of the League. Toledo now has 12 A. F. of M. trade unions affiliated with it, the latest of which is a Painters' local. The Painters' District Council has just endorsed the League, and the Teachers' Union has recently affiliated with our organization.

**Terre Haute, Indiana:** League members took part in the recent "labor holiday" and are carrying on further activity around this issue. Demand for the withdrawal of troops was made. One League member was arrested during the strike.

**New York City:** A boat ride up the Hudson provided recreation and relaxation for the New York City Committee after its strenuous work on the August 3rd meeting. Over 800 people made the trip, and enjoyed the entertainment and refreshments.

**Oxford, Mississippi:** The League here is already busy raising funds to send a good delegation to the Third U. S. Congress in Cleveland in January.

**Cincinnati:** When two men were arrested for distributing leaflets on the street advertising an August 1st united front demonstration, the League immediately took up the issue and protested strongly to the city authorities.

**New Orleans:** The League has just been reestablished in this southern city, and is already busy with a local issue. Handbills protesting the showing of "Stranded" at a local movie theatre were distributed, and two of the distributors were arrested. The League is fighting for their release and is contesting the censorship board set up by the city administration. With a firm foothold in Huey Long's empire, the League is certain to have plenty of issues to fight on.

**New Jersey District Conference:** On July 19th representatives from the various League organizations met at Jersey City, and began organization work for a District Conference to be held in Trenton during the latter part of October. Philip James of Bloomfield was elected Chairman of the Conference Executive Committee, and chairmen were elected for the various sub-committees and commissions. Plans are going forward rapidly. The Call has already been written, several of the commissions are busy at work, and plans are laid for an attendance of 100 delegates at Trenton. John Franklin of the National Organization Committee is doing the advisory work in the absence of Jay Wright, New Jersey state organizer, who is on his way to a laboratory and working example for our other district conferences all over the country.

**Anti-Hearst Drive:** Pasadena League members are circulating a petition against Hearst, and are planning a postcard campaign. Springfield, Mass., continues its activities against the Hearst network, and recently sent a delegation to the manager of the local theatre. New York City has renewed its picketing of some of the neighborhood theatres because of a lack of action on the part of the manager of the Loew Theatre chain. Mount Vernon League members are co-operating with the New York City members in their campaign.

**New Branches:** During the past month inquiries have come from a number of widely scattered cities, and the prospects are good for the establishment of the League in the following places: Westville and Benld, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Pontiac, Michigan; Ithaca, New York; Plover, Utah; Covington, Kentucky; Franklin, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; San Antonio, Texas.

**Herdon Petitions:** Requests have come from several cities for additional petition. Several branches have organized special Herdon meetings in order to get these petitions before the public and secure signatures.

**The C. C. C. in Action**

**Shovels and Guns**  
 By JAMES LASSWELL

International Pamphlet No. 45, 3c  
 A 54 page pamphlet giving the truth about the militarization and forced labor phase of the C. C. C. campaign.

ORDER FROM  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**  
 112 E. 19th St. Room 605  
 25% discount on quantities of 10 copies or more

**Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund**

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 Organized 1884 — NAAS OFFICE — Incorporated 1899  
 714-716 SENECA AVENUE — RIDGEWOOD ST. — BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
 Telephone: W. 4-3444  
**OVER 50,000 MEMBERS IN 352 BRANCHES**  
 Reserves on December 31, 1931—\$3,500,000.00  
 BENEFITS PAID SINCE ITS EXISTENCE:  
 Death Benefit \$3,300,000.00 Sick Benefit \$13,000,000.00  
**WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!**  
 IN CASE OF SICKNESS, ACCIDENT, OR DEATH!  
 Per Week \$12.00 for 53 weeks and \$6.00 for another 50 weeks  
 \$8 or \$9 for 40 weeks and half of that amount for another 40 weeks  
 SICK BENEFIT PAID WEEKLY  
 \$7.50 per week for 43 weeks; \$1.50 for another 45 weeks  
 For further information apply to your office

**DO YOU KNOW WHAT FASCISM MEANS?**

Do you know what it would mean to have fascism in this country? Look at Germany and Italy and you have the answer. *It would mean:*

- wholesale killing of Jews, Negroes, and other racial minority groups.
- the suppression of the trade-union movement.
- the lowering of your standard of living.
- terror against liberals, Socialists, Communists, and all other progressives.
- loss of religious liberty.
- the denial of free speech and a rigid censorship of the press.
- the destruction of democracy and freedom.
- war to conquer new fields for exploitation by our finance capitalists.

**DO YOU WANT THIS SORT OF THING IN THE UNITED STATES?**

Right now our liberties are being lost, our standard of living is declining, anti-Semitism is growing, compulsory arbitration is being forced upon trade unions, strikes are broken by police, National Guardsmen, vigilantes, gag legislation is passed by state legislatures and Congress, your life is being militarized in C. C. C. camps, and our government is spending a billion dollars on war preparations.

**DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO RIGHT NOW TO PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF FASCISM? TO PREVENT THE NEXT WAR?**

If you don't know, it is high time that you find out. You can find out by reading FIGHT, monthly publication of the American League Against War and Fascism, and you can actually get into action by joining the American League Against War and Fascism.

We appeal to every reader to become a subscriber even if you do not join the American League!

**FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**

112 East 19th St., Room 605, New York City, N. Y.

- I enclose \$6 for a year's subscription to FIGHT. (Check one)
- I enclose \$1 for membership in the American League Against War and Fascism, which includes a subscription to FIGHT.
- Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ (10 or more) copies of the September issue of FIGHT, and bill me at the rate of 5c a copy, which I will pay within 30 days.



## ::: American League Pamphlets

Fascism .....10c

The nature of fascism—political, economic, emotional and social.

The beginnings of fascism in the United States—fascist organizations. How we can stop fascism—the approach to various groups.

Why Fascism Leads to War....5c  
by JOHN STRACHEY.

The Fascist Road to Ruin.....5c  
by GEORGE SELDES.

The Plunder of Ethiopia.....2c  
by REV. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES and LISTON M. OAK.

Youth Against War & Fascism, 2c  
by JAMES LERNER.

*Reduced rates on quantity orders*

ORDER FROM

**American League Against War and Fascism**

112 East 19th Street

New York City

## ★ NEW ★ STARLIGHT RESTAURANT

55 IRVING PLACE, N. Y. C.

Excellent Food! Reasonable Prices!

*We solicit the patronage of*  
THE AMERICAN LEAGUE  
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

**PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.**  
**DANIEL LUTTINGER, M.D.**  
**5 Washington Square North**

Office Hours: 1 to 2 and 6 to 8,  
except Sundays

# 10

## Labor Day Book Specials

- Coming Struggle for Power  
Strachey (\$3.00) now \$1.05
- What So Proudly We Hailed  
Gauvreau (\$3.50) now \$1.95
- History of the American Working Class  
Bimba (\$2.50) now \$1.95
- Communism in the United States  
Earl Browder, net \$2.00
- Redder Than the Rose  
Forsythe (\$2) now \$1.60
- Where the Ghetto Ends  
Dennen (\$2.50) now \$ .95
- The Menace of Fascism  
Strachey (\$2.25) now \$1.10
- Fascism and Social Revolution  
R. P. Dutt (\$1.75) now \$1.25
- The Soviets in World Affairs  
Fisher (2 vols.) (\$10.00) now \$3.00
- Voices of October  
Kunitz, Lozowick, Freeman (\$4.00) now \$1.25

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER BOOK SPECIALS  
at the

## WORKERS BOOK SHOPS

50 East 13th St., New York City  
369 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn  
25 Chauncey St., Brooklyn  
4531 16th Ave., Brooklyn  
699 Prospect Ave., Bronx

Write for

Free Catalogues—3c, by mail 5c  
Join our Circulating Libraries  
15c a week or 3c a day on any book

*For Complete, Accurate News  
of the*

AMERICAN  
YOUTH CONGRESS

*read*

## The YOUNG WORKER

Rapidly growing in circulation;  
broadening in scope; featuring  
well-known writers, the Young  
Worker is becoming the most  
popular youth paper  
in America.

Short Stories Sport Pages  
Live, Accurate News  
Feature Pages Pictures

In all, it's a paper you can't  
afford to be without.

6 months..... \$ .60

1 year..... 1.00

**P. O. Box 28, Station D  
N. Y. C.**

## 4 EDITORS PRAISE

# The Nation

At This Low Introductory Price  
You Need It More Than They

**34 Weeks for \$2!**

**A**LMOST every first-rank newspaper editor reads *The Nation* regularly because it prints significant news most dailies dare not and interprets world affairs fearlessly, authoritatively.

If you have overlooked *The Nation* recently, let these editors tell you what you're missing NOW—and then, don't miss it any longer! There's really no need to when you can get 34 issues for \$2—less than 6c a copy as contrasted to the regular price of \$5 a year or 15c a copy on newsstands.

Rochester, N. Y., *TIMES UNION*

HOLDING an independent position, without specific allegiance to political parties, *The Nation* has exercised an influence far beyond what might seem indicated by its circulation.

Many persons who find themselves in frequent disagreement with its views, and often irritated by its criticisms of party policies will none the less admit that it performs a most valuable service in attacking shams and upholding liberal principles.

This magazine of criticism and protest has made a distinct place for itself.

Washington, D. C., *POST*

AS PART of the left-hand lens in the stereoscope through which the passing scene is made intelligible, *The Nation* serves as a most valuable aid to proper perspective.

Richmond, Va., *TIMES DISPATCH*

WE DOUBT if any other publication in the country with only 35,000 circulation exercises as wide an influence as *The Nation*. Almost every newspaper editor in the country reads it regularly, and so do many teachers, public officials and others in position to sway public opinion.

*The Nation* always manages to be stimulating. Edited with unusual ability, it contains much material which one is not apt to see anywhere else.

Des Moines, Iowa, *TRIBUNE*

THE NATION has come to be a recognized leader in the field of liberal journalism. It has earned respect as an honest and forthright fighter for the "downtrodden," a defender of forlorn causes.

IN 34 issues you will read 170 courageous articles, 373 scintillating editorial paragraphs, 136 full-length editorials on vital issues of the week, 204 authoritative reviews of the new books, films and plays.

You need send no money for 30 days—but for a better understanding of tomorrow—**Order today!**

THE NATION P.O.  
20 Vesey Street, New York City  
Please send me 34 weeks of THE NATION  
for only \$2.  I enclose my check. Or,  I will  
pay in 30 days.

Name.....

Address.....