



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel

31

Box

11

Folder

738

International Relief Association, 1933-1936.

Western Reserve Historical Society

10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106
(216) 721-5722
wrhs.org

American Jewish Archives

3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220
(513) 487-3000
AmericanJewishArchives.org

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Central Emergency Foreign Committee

BRANDGASSE 9, STRASSBOURG, FRANCE



Founded by:

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. V O G T

June 8th, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

For the past two years the International Relief Association (I. R. A.) of Germany has been supporting and defending hundreds of victims of the sweeping Hitler terror. This organization has extended its relief and has provided legal defense for workers and progressive people, regardless of their political opinion, race, or creed. Furthermore, the I. R. A. has been engaged very actively in the world-wide campaign for the freedom of Tom Mooney, M. N. Roy, and the nine Scottsboro boys.

Such international figures as Albert Einstein, Heinrich Mann, Ernst Toller, Kaethe Kollwitz, Karl von Ossietzky, Pandit Nehru, and Mayor Hueber of Strassbourg, France, have been among its most consistent and eloquent spokesmen. Trade union organizations, locals of the German Social-Democratic Party, the national organization of the Socialist Workers Party of Germany, the Communist Party (Opposition), many locals of the Communist Party of Germany, and numerous workers' and liberal organizations have been affiliated to the International Relief Association. The I. R. A. also has flourishing sections in Sweden, France, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and India.

In view of the raging Nazi terror which is assuming ever worse savagery in Germany, in view of the "holy war" on Jews, the demands for relief and defense made upon the I. R. A. have recently multiplied a thousandfold. In order to be able to continue and extend its great work, the I. R. A. has decided to organize an American section and has asked me to help form a national committee of outstanding progressive and humanitarian Americans who should represent it in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This committee is to provide the American public with authentic information about the plight, the struggle, and the achievements of the socially constructive forces now battling, despite terrific odds, against the Fascist reaction gripping Germany. This committee is also to strive to raise funds, every cent of which is to be forwarded to Mayor Charles Hueber of Strassbourg, Treasurer of the Foreign Committee of the International Relief Association.

I cannot urge you too strongly to join and support the non-

Address all communications to: JAY LOVESTONE, 51 West 14th Street, New York City.

2..... Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver6/8/33

partisan and inspiring efforts of the I. R. A., of Albert Einstein, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Fritz Brupbacher, Ernst Toller, and other such world renowned fighters for humanity and social justice. I cannot urge you too strongly to consent to serve as a member of the American Committee of the I. R.A.

Asacred duty and an immense opportunity lie before you. You can do much to help beat back and defeat the world's darkest forces--the Fascist regime of Hitler's hooligans in Germany.

May I look forward to an early and favorable reply to the appeal and invitation our German brothers are herewith making to you?

Heartily thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Fraternally yours,

Jay Loveston

JL:RM

To date the following have accepted to serve as members of the American Committee of the International Relief Association:

Prof. Willard E. Atkins, New York University
Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union
Prof. Howard Becker, Smith College
Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia University
Prof. Paul F. Brissenden, Columbia University
V. F. Calverton, Editor, "Modern Monthly"
Prof. Adelaide T. Case, Teachers College, Columbia University
Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, Labor Temple, New York
Prof. Morris Raphael Cohen, College of the City of New York
Prof. George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University
Prof. Jerome Davis, Yale University
Edward T. Devine, Executive Director, Emergency Work Bureau, New York
Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University
Prof. Emmett E. Dorsey, Howard University
Prof. Corwin D. Edwards, New York University
Lewis S. Gannett, literary critic and journalist
Louis M. Hacker, historian
Powers Hapgood, Member, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party
Prof. Abram L. Harris, Howard University
Francis A. Henson, National Religion and Labor Foundation
Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor, Community Church, New York
Prof. B. J. Hovde, University of Pittsburgh
Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, New York
Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers College, Columbia University
Freda Kirschwey, Associate Editor, "The Nation"
Prof. Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University
J. B. Matthews, Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation
Prof. Donald W. McConnell, New York University
Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University
Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University
Paul Muni, noted actor
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary
David K. Niles, Director, Ford Hall Forum, Boston
Dr. Charles C. Noble, Minister, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hartford
Prof. H. A. Overstreet, College of the City of New York
William Pickens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Amos R. E. Pinchot, noted lawyer and writer
Dr. A Clayton Powell, Jr., Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York
Ira De A. Reid, National Urban League
Elmer Rice, playwright
Diego Rivera, noted Mexican artist
Prof. Harold Rugg, Columbia University
Prof. Thorsten Sellin, University of Pennsylvania
Upton Sinclair, noted author
Sterling D. Spero, economist and author
Benjamin Stolberg, literary critic and journalist
Oswald Garrison Villard, Contributing Editor, "The Nation"
Prof. Goodwin Watson, Teachers College, Columbia University
Dr. Theresa Wolfson, Brooklyn College

June 5, 1933

Prof. Jesse H. Newlon, Lincoln School of Teachers College,

June 6, 1933.

June 13, 1933.

U
Mr. Jay Lovestone,
International Relief Association,
51 West 14th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Lovestone:

In reply to your letter of June 8th,
permit me to say that I shall be pleased to
serve as a member of the American Committee of
the International Relief Association.

Sincerely yours,

AHS:EK

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, Chairman
FREDA KIRCHWEY, Treasurer
STERLING D. SPERO, Secretary

American Committee
ROOM 376 SALMON TOWER
11 WEST 42nd STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6 - 1365 - 1137

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
Brandgasse 9, Strassbourg, France
Mayor CHAS. HUEBER, Treasurer,
International Relief Association

Willard E. Atkins,
New York University
Roger Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
Howard Becker,
Smith College
Franz Boas,
Columbia University
Paul F. Brissenden,
Columbia University
V. F. Calverton,
"Modern Monthly"
Adelaide T. Case,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Edmund B. Chaffee,
Labor Temple, New York
Stuart Chase,
New York
Morris Raphael Cohen,
College of the City of New York
George S. Counts,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Jerome Davis,
Yale University
Edward T. Devine,
Emergency Work Bureau, N. Y.
John Dewey,
Columbia University
Emmett E. Dorsey,
Howard University
Corwin D. Edwards,
New York University
Lewis S. Gannett,
New York
Louis M. Hacker,
New York
Powers Hapgood,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Abram L. Harris,
Howard University
Francis A. Henson,
Nat'l. Religion and Labor F'dation
John Haynes Holmes,
Community Church, New York
B. J. Hovde,
University of Pittsburgh
William Lloyd Imes,
St. James Presbyt. Church, N. Y.
William H. Kilpatrick,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Freda Kirchwey,
"The Nation"
Arthur W. Macmahon,
Columbia University
J. B. Matthews,
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Donald W. McConnell,
New York University
Broadus Mitchell,
Johns Hopkins University
Wesley C. Mitchell,
Columbia University
Paul Muni,
New York
Jesse H. Newlon,
Lincoln School, Teachers College
Reinhold Niebuhr,
Union Theological Seminary
David K. Niles,
Ford Hall Forum, Boston
Charles C. Noble,
First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Hartford, Conn.
H. A. Overstreet,
College of the City of New York
John Dos Passos,
New York
William Pickens,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Amos R. E. Pinchot,
New York
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,
Abyssinian Baptist Church, N. Y.
Ira De A. Reid,
National Urban League
Elmer Rice,
New York
Diego Rivera,
Mexico City, Mexico
Harold Rugg,
Columbia University
Thorsten Sellin,
University of Pennsylvania
Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
Upton Sinclair,
Pasadena, California
Sterling D. Spero,
New York
Benjamin Stolberg,
New York
Oswald Garrison Villard,
"The Nation"
Goodwin Watson,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Bertram D. Wolfe,
New Workers School, New York
Theresa Wolfson,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 31, 1933

FOUNDED BY:

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

RECEIPTS

Contributions - collection lists.....\$209.70
" - miscellaneous..... 275.53

TOTAL RECEIPTS.....\$485.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Forwarded to Treasurer of
Foreign Committee.....\$195.00
Charges for transmission of funds..... .50
Postage - circularization of appeal
largest item..... 60.28
Stationery and office supplies - books
of record, white bond paper for second
page of appeal, index cards, facsimile
stamps of signatures of secretary and
treasurer, stencils and mimeograph
paper for bulletins, etc..... 20.90
Printing - letterheads, envelopes, con-
tribution forms, acknowledgement forms,
collection lists..... 26.75
(\$33.00 still owing)
Multigraphing of appeal and mimeograph-
ing of bulletins..... 10.80
Telephone calls and directory listing... 6.45
Rental of desk space at \$10.00 per
month - 2 months paid..... 20.00
Rental of typewriter at \$3.00 per month
3 months paid..... 9.00
Door lettering - International Relief
Ass'n..... 4.80
Office salary at \$15.00 per week
2 weeks paid..... 30.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....\$384.48

BALANCE.....\$100.75

BALANCE SHEET

Bank balance - National City Bank,
42nd Street Branch, Compound Interest
Department.....\$ 87.50
Cash on hand..... 13.25

BALANCE.....\$100.75

Approved August 3rd, 1933

Freda Kirchwey

Treasurer
American Committee, International Relief Association

Pd
8-15-33

Address all communications to STERLING D. SPERO, Secretary, American Committee
International Relief Association, Room 376, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

Willard E. Atkins,
New York University
Roger Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
Howard Becker,
Smith College
Franz Boas,
Columbia University
Paul F. Brissenden,
Columbia University
V. F. Calverton,
"Modern Monthly"
Adelaide T. Case,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Edmund B. Chaffee,
Labor Temple, New York
Stuart Chase,
New York
Morris Raphael Cohen,
College of the City of New York
George S. Counts,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Jerome Davis,
Yale University
Edward T. Devine,
Emergency Work Bureau, N. Y.
John Dewey,
Columbia University
Emmett E. Dorsey,
Howard University
Corwin D. Edwards,
New York University
Lewis S. Gannett,
New York
Louis M. Hacker,
New York
Powers Hapgood,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Abram L. Harris,
Howard University
James G. Heller
Isaac M. Wise Temple, Cincinnati
Francis A. Henson,
Nat'l. Religion and Labor F'dation
John Haynes Holmes,
Community Church, New York
B. J. Hovde,
University of Pittsburgh
William Lloyd Imes,
St. James Presbyt. Church, N. Y.
William H. Kilpatrick,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Freda Kirchwey,
"The Nation"
Arthur W. Macmahon,
Columbia University
J. B. Matthews,
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Donald W. McConnell,
New York University
Broadus Mitchell,
Johns Hopkins University
Wesley C. Mitchell,
Columbia University
Paul Muni,
New York
Jesse H. Newlon,
Lincoln School, Teachers College
Reinhold Niebuhr,
Union Theological Seminary
David K. Niles,
Ford Hall Forum, Boston
Charles C. Noble,
*First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Hartford, Conn.*
H. A. Overstreet,
College of the City of New York
John Dos Passos,
New York
William Pickens,
*National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People*
Amos R. E. Pinchot,
New York
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,
Abyssinian Baptist Church, N. Y.
Ira De A. Reid,
National Urban League
Elmer Rice,
New York
Diego Rivera,
Mexico City, Mexico
Harold Rugg,
Columbia University
Thorsten Sellin,
University of Pennsylvania
Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
Upton Sinclair,
Pasadena, California
Sterling D. Spero,
New York
Benjamin Stolberg,
New York
Oswald Garrison Villard,
"The Nation"
Goodwin Watson,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Bertram D. Wolfe,
New Workers School, New York
Theresa Wolfson,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

American Committee
ROOM 376 SALMON TOWER
11 WEST 42nd STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6 - 1365 - 1137

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
Brandgasse 9, Strassbourg, France
Mayor CHAS. HUEBER, *Treasurer,*
International Relief Association

FOUNDED BY:

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. V O G T

August 17th
1933

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your contribution,
receipt for which is attached hereto.

We should like very much to hear
from you with reference to the furthering of
the work of our committee. If you have any
suggestions that would help us to reach our aim,
please send them in to us.

At present, the officers of this
committee together with some of the New York
members who have remained in the city for the
summer are working on the suggestions made by
our Central Committee as outlined in our bulletins.
We are anxious, however, to get as many opinions
on our plan of action as possible.

May we hear from you at your
earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Sterling D. Spero
Secretary

sds/rm

Address all communications to STERLING D. SPERO, Secretary, American Committee
International Relief Association, Room 376, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

Willard E. Atkins,
New York University
Roger Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
Howard Becker,
Smith College
Franz Boas,
Columbia University
Paul F. Brissenden,
Columbia University
V. F. Calverton,
"Modern Monthly"
Adelaide T. Case,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Edmund B. Chaffee,
Labor Temple, New York
Stuart Chase,
New York
Morris Raphael Cohen,
College of the City of New York
George S. Counts,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Jerome Davis,
Yale University
Edward T. Devine,
Emergency Work Bureau, N. Y.
John Dewey,
Columbia University
Emmett E. Dorsey,
Howard University
Corwin D. Edwards,
New York University
Lewis S. Gannett,
New York
Louis M. Hacker,
New York
Powers Hapgood,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Abram L. Harris,
Howard University
James G. Heller
Isaac M. Wise Temple, Cincinnati
Francis A. Henson,
Nat'l. Religion and Labor F'dation
John Haynes Holmes,
Community Church, New York
B. J. Hovde,
University of Pittsburgh
William Lloyd Imes,
St. James Presbyt. Church, N. Y.
William H. Kilpatrick,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Freda Kirchwey,
"The Nation"
Arthur W. Macmahon,
Columbia University
J. B. Matthews,
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Donald W. McConnell,
New York University
Broadus Mitchell,
Johns Hopkins University
Wesley C. Mitchell,
Columbia University
Paul Muni,
New York
Jesse H. Newlon,
Lincoln School, Teachers College
Reinhold Niebuhr,
Union Theological Seminary
David K. Niles,
Ford Hall Forum, Boston
Charles C. Noble,
*First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Hartford, Conn.*
H. A. Overstreet,
College of the City of New York
John Dos Passos,
New York
William Pickens,
*National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People*
Amos R. E. Pinchot,
New York
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,
Abyssinian Baptist Church, N. Y.
Ira De A. Reid,
National Urban League
Elmer Rice,
New York
Diego Rivera,
Mexico City, Mexico
Harold Rugg,
Columbia University
Thorsten Sellin,
University of Pennsylvania
Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio
Upton Sinclair,
Pasadena, California
Sterling D. Spero,
New York
Benjamin Stolberg,
New York
Oswald Garrison Villard,
"The Nation"
Goodwin Watson,
Teachers College, Columbia Univ.
Bertram D. Wolfe,
New Workers School, New York
Theresa Wolfson,
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

American Committee
ROOM 376 SALMON TOWER
11 WEST 42nd STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6 - 1365 - 1137

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
Brandgasse 9, Strassbourg, France
Mayor CHAS. HUEBER, *Treasurer,*
International Relief Association

August 24th
1933

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Recently a friend of ours, cooperating with this organization, interviewed Mr. Eugene Untermeyer and was surprised to learn that the Jewish Relief Agencies limit their relief to German Jews who profess the Jewish faith. Today we received confirmation of this statement from authoritative sources in France. We learn that there are from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 members of the Jewish race in Germany who are forced to bear the burden placed upon them by the Hitler regime. Many, it is true, do not profess the Jewish faith and many others are of Jewish descent. Such Jews are not aided by the Jewish Relief Agencies.

There are several other special committees taking care only of their own, such as the Socialist group, the Communist group, the committees formed to help displaced German professors (these are divided into the various branches of learning), the committee to help suffering social workers, etc. That leaves all those who are not affiliated to any fraternal, labor, religious, or political organization, but who nevertheless are caused a great deal of suffering because of their anti-fascist tendencies, "out in the cold". It is for just this reason that an organization such as ours, with its international scope, its non-partisan, non-sectarian character, is made necessary. As a matter of fact, our Central Committee in France has cooperated very closely with many special relief committees besides extending its aid to those who do not come within the scope of the other organizations.

We must strive to extend our work. The Summer months have retarded our work but we should like to get started so that when the Fall sets in we will be ready to go ahead. Besides Mr. Pinchot and Miss Kirchwey, Professor Boas, Dr. Niebuhr, Mr. Pickens, ~~Mr. Stolberg~~, Professors Becker and Hovde, Mr. Hacker, Mr. Stolberg and Mr. Henson have expressed their willingness to render active participation. When the Summer months are over, we look forward to all the other members doing what they can to further our work.

Address all communications to STERLING D. SPERO, Secretary, American Committee International Relief Association, Room 376, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

FOUNDED BY:

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

BULLETIN NO. 5

Issued by the
American Committee
of the

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Amos Pinchot, Chairman
Freda Kirchwey, Treasurer
Sterling D. Spero, Secretary

Room 376 Salmon Tower
11 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

THE NAZI SOLUTION TO THE RACE "PROBLEM"

The following program for the "improvement" of the race through marriage is taken from "Das Wissen der Nation", the Nazi publication on race problems.

"The race and the woman must not be left to themselves, but the Aryan woman of good race must be guarded by her Aryan man. We demand that every man of good race, every heroic Aryan, marry only a blond Aryan woman with blue eyes that look you in the face, long oval face, rosy white skin, slender nose, and small mouth, and that in any case, he marries only a virgin.

"The old Germanic laws favored virgin marriages and looked unwillingly on marriages with widows.

"We demand that the blond, blue-eyed man does not marry a woman of the brunette type (Mediterranean type) with long body, short legs, dark hair, hooked nose, full lips, large mouth, hirsute, and a disposition to corpulence. We demand that the heroic Aryan blond, blue-eyed man does not marry a dark negroite with the familiar Negro head and lean body.

"The Mediterranean woman is the type of a courtesan, the Negress and Mongolian woman, the type of a female beast of burden.

"On the contrary, the Aryan heroic man marries only his equal, a genuine Aryan woman, only a virgin with a blameless past. He does not marry a girl who goes out much in society, theatre, sport, or readily shows herself at all in public, and not a girl of the higher professions who has to sit a great deal and through this becomes hysterical."

SOCIALIZATION UNDER HITLER

In the middle of July, Hitler formed his so-called "General Council of Industry". The personnel of this group gives a striking picture of the economic interests in control of Nazi Germany. Among others, we find the heavy industrialists Krupp, Thyssen, Siemens, Voegler, and Bosch; bankers are von Schroeder, von Finck, Dr. Fischer; two big landowners; and there is but one representative of labor - Dr. Ley, the famous leader of the Fascist "Labor Front". This staff was called into session by Hitler on September 20. The meaning of this is quite clear. The Nazi regime is approaching the coming winter with apprehension. Its victory over the populace does not alter the fact that industrial affairs are in a critical shape and that the difficulties are mounting steadily.

HITLER FACTORY MANAGEMENT

Berlin, September 10

The Nazi press today reports the jailing of 25 workers of the German Telephone Factory, Zeughofstreet, Berlin. The manager, Malchau, was also arrested. It is alleged that seditious material was found on them. What really happened?

On Wednesday, August 17, at 4 P.M. a factory meeting was called. Everybody was waiting for the meeting to start. The Nazi functionaries held up the meeting; they appeared at 5:45. The workers had to listen to a speech by a Nazi and, at the close, the Horst Wessel song was sung. The Nazis prevented, by this sort of procedure, any discussion about factory affairs. Moreover, spies observed closely the conduct of the workers. One worker walked out as the Horst Wessel song was being sung. He was called to account for it and the next day was dismissed for 'animosity to the State'.

But the working force as a whole had an unpleasant surprise the following day. While they had been waiting for the meeting to start, their closets and shelves had been searched for 'suspicious material' by a Nazi brigade.

This matter aroused tremendous protest among the workers. Suddenly, at 10 o'clock, in rolled a lorry with a Storm Troop contingent. About 50

people were called to the cloak-room, made to change clothes, and were put under arrest. The manager, Malchau, who was away, was called back by telegraph and arrested. The prisoners were accused of being 'enemies of the State' and were told that seditious material had been found on them.

The fact of the matter is that a union card and a Socialist monthly had been found on one worker! An 18 year old boy whose father was among those arrested was dismissed for saying to a fellow worker that now that his father is gone, he would have to give his entire earnings to his mother.

For a long time now the families and relatives of the prisoners have not been able to get any information about them. The very next day the workers understood clearly why the arrests had taken place. For the vacancies were filled exclusively with Storm Troopers. Their job seems to consist in running about shouting 'Heil, Hitler!' to everyone they meet. Work is not on their program. A notice has been put up on the bulletin board stating that 'Whoever does not join up with the D. M. V. by September 1 loses his "right to a job"'.
- * -

"TROUBLEMAKERS" BEWARE!

The Reich official from Hessen by the name of Sprenger, has been guilty of such crude corruption and favoritism that even the most pliable Storm Troopers are beginning to grumble. The following notice given out by the police head of Offenbach-am-Main speaks for itself: 'The past few days, irresponsible reports have been spread in Offenbach regarding alleged practices in

Essen; these reports are calculated to incite to disturbances. Persons who take the least part in spreading such reports are to be apprehended at once and put into concentration camps. The defense that they do not believe the reports will not exonerate them. Even though such persons are party members of long standing or have held official positions will not soften the verdict.

"TROUBLEMAKERS" BEWARE!
(continued)

the least bit.

The police bulletin announces in this connection that on September 23, on the order of the police director, one of the participants in the spread of such gossip has already been arrested, namely, Helmer Muellmerstadt, a member of the Nazi party since 1931. Further arrests will follow.

- * -
Warnings

The local leader of the NSDAP in Vainningen, Wurtemberg, gave warning notice to the populace which reads as follows:

"I warn all civilians most emphatically against putting up with remarks against our country, spoken either from viciousness or dumbness. Above all, I warn innkeepers and landlords against putting up with persons guilty of insulting remarks to the present regime or who seek to render it despicable. The owners will be held responsible and their places of business padlocked. Furthermore, I warn those vile mischiefmakers who make it their job to pour ridicule on our government with cheap remarks."

- * -
Protestant Clergyman Jailed

"You, yourselves, don't believe that the communists fired the Reichstag", was a remark addressed to a certain woman by a clergyman and a Prof. Fuchs of Eisenach. When the woman asked whether the Nazis had done the job, the clergyman did not answer. This conversation resulted in the arrest of the clergyman. On the testimony of this woman he was sentenced to a month in jail.

Disillusionment's Penalty

Lately, according to the police reports of Heilbronn, cases have multiplied where

"Certain people have deemed it possible to make evident in a more or less drastic way their distaste for the National Socialist State and its leaders. Consequently, since August 1, after due investigation of such idle mischiefmaking, 27 persons have been imprisoned at the rate of five a day, in order to induce in them a sense of responsibility. This procedure should serve as a warning."

- * -
Nipped in the Bud

The Hanseatic special court sentenced a 20 year old hairdresser to nine months in jail for sending a letter to an acquaintance outside of Germany in which he wrote "false things about the unemployment situation in Germany". The verdict goes on to say that "if the letter had not been opened and confiscated by the toll officials, it might have worked considerable mischief in foreign lands".

- * -
Facts Not For Public Consumption

Hagen, an automobile mechanic of Dresden, was given an eight months' prison sentence for saying that 150 Storm Troopers who had mutinied were now in concentration camps. The facts were not disputed by the court. But the verdict accused the defendant of being guilty of "irresponsible chatter in discussing such matters in public".

- * -
Discriminating Fish

The Exchange Courier of Berlin reports that farmers of Berg-

zabern permitted a Jew to fish in their pond. The court nullified this concession, holding that in a National Socialist State, Israelites must not be allowed to fish or hunt.

- * -

"Weighty" Problem

A 64 year old shoemaker by the

name of Zieslik was sentenced to four months imprisonment for getting drunk and singing the "Internationale" on his way home. The judge explained that the mildness of the sentence was due to the fact that the streets had been empty and "no excessive damage" could have been involved therefore.

VICTIM'S LETTER TO HIS CHILDREN

The following letter was sent to his children by Lutgen, one of the four Communists executed August 1st at Altona:

Altona, July 31, 1933
Gerichtstrasse 3

"Dear Children:

When you get this letter your papa will be gone forever - the court sentence will have been carried out and so we shall never again see one another. But when you have grown up and have studied world events, you will then understand what your papa was like, why he fought and why he died. You will see why he lived as he did and why he could not live otherwise. Grow up and join the fight.

Your papa bids you goodbye."

THE LONDON TIMES ON GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

A special correspondent of the LONDON TIMES has visited a number of concentration camps and has made the following observations:

"To visit a German concentration camp containing 2500 men, most of them in prison on account of their political views is a disconcerting experience.

"The particular camp visited was a disused factory surrounded partly by walls and partly by barbed wire entanglements, both topped with electrified wire. The men were of all ages and every social standing. Among them were to be found ex-member of the Reichstag, a nose and throat specialist, business and professional men of every grade, and university professors, students, though by far the greater number were obviously uneducated persons of humble origin. The discipline was military and every man sprang to attention when the Governor passed and remained at attention while he was near ... The Governor, when questioned, emphatically denied that there was any corporal punishment, though it is fair to state that several of the prisoners said that flogging was one of the punishments sometimes used and showed their badly marked backs. Three men were undergoing solitary confinement

but could not be seen without a special order from headquarters in Berlin. It was explained that two of them had been proved to be in direct communication with Moscow and the third had attempted to escape... The Governor made no secret of the fact that he obtained information of the real opinions of the prisoners by placing his own men among them as spies. The last reports, he said, suggested that the camp was divided as follows: 40% of the prisoners were in the process of conversion towards National Socialism, 20% were still uncertain of their political views, 20% were not sufficiently intelligent to hold clear opinions on any subject, and 20% were still likely to remain confirmed Communists and Socialists.

"The visitor left the camp with a feeling of repulsion. He felt guilty of something approaching indecency, not only in having pried into the lives of human beings in dire misfortune but in having been permitted to witness such inhuman treatment imposed by ruthless men on their own flesh and blood."

REPORT ON A BAVARIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP

W. Arnold Forster, Technical Adviser to the National Peace Council of England voices his deep feeling on what he found at a Bavarian Concentration Camp in the following words:

"I have reason to believe that men have been killed in that camp in horrible ways. Many have been maltreated. It is like the Middle Ages. I was not allowed to see the prison quarters. Men and boys are put there without trial or charge or term of sentence.

"I cannot describe the expression of hopelessness of that tragic company of men. The electrified wire around that camp will be a wire around those boys' lives. It is a wire around Germany now. If only the German people could see what I saw in that camp they surely would not suffer it to endure for another week".

NEW STYLE CONCENTRATION CAMPS - SHIPS

The secret State Police of Bremen declare: "The Concentration Camp Missler in Walstroderstreet has been dismantled. For we are now in a position to give work to prisoners under protective arrest". The great proportion of such prisoners has been transferred to a ship. The ship is anchored close to the place of work. Another camp has been set up in the neighborhood of Bremen in an old military fort. The ones brought here are those deemed especially dangerous because of their political activity and their determined opposition to the National State.

In the future, all persons guilty of persistent propaganda against the State are to be brought to this fortress which is completely shut off from the world.

We won't read now that prisoners have been shot "trying to escape" from this camp. Instead we shall learn that prisoners have "committed suicide" or, in the former camp, "have jumped overboard".

VOLUNTARY WORK

The **REPUBLICAN** publishes the following document under the above caption:

" CITY RELIEF HEADQUARTERS

Freiburg, August 11, 1933

Herr

You are to report at Karls Barracks on Monday, August 14, 1933 at 8 A. M. in order to take a job in voluntary service work. Failure to report means removal from relief list. You are requested to prepare for a medical examination.

Dr. Mueller "

This helps us to evaluate the official statistics on unemployment.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

The organization of House and Lot Owners sent a report to the magistrate in Dessau in which it was demanded that permits be granted for new buildings only after it was agreed to put up safety quarters in the cellars and the floors are made in the style prescribed by the Reich society for protection against aircraft.

.

.

*

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Issued by the
American Committee
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman
Freda Kirchwey, Treasurer
Sterling D. Spero, Secretary

Room 401, 20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.
Telephone: Barclay 7-5267

Vol. II, No. 1

JULY-AUGUST 1934

Subscription rate : \$1.50 a year. All surplus above the actual cost of issue is added to the fund for the relief of the victims of Fascism.

A CRACK IN THE BELL (By our own Correspondent)

Hitler has won a battle and lost a campaign.

He has demonstrated his lust for power by a brutality reminiscent of the days of the Borgias. Corpses in a heap, among them the most favored of his paladin. Thus, an impending revolt was nipped in the bud.

*

A Double-Edged Sword

That is a victory. But it is, at the same time, an even greater defeat, the consequences of which will become more poignantly apparent. Hitler has shattered the strongest base of his power, the Storm Troops (S.A.). His most powerful weapon has become a double-edged sword and has to be forged anew, to be reduced in numbers and "purged". The social composition and the spirit of the S.A. were in direct opposition to the policy to which Hitler is bound. The vacation of the S.A. was to have prepared the ground for these changes, and this consideration also led to the prompt crushing of the conspiracy. Now the thorough completion of the task could proceed uninterrupted, as would have been impossible without the murders in Berlin and Munich.

*

A Martyred Movement

However, it is one thing to dissolve an organization peacefully and then rebuild it, and quite another matter to destroy it by force and violence and thus deliver a movement with martyrs.

The newly organized S.A. will be quite unlike the old. The mercenary

Troops (Landknechtstruppe) who were animated, if not with spirit, at least by a fanaticism and a certain ardor, are now gone. Their place will be taken by a police guard of cowardly aspirants and trembling subordinates whose uneasy glances will al-

ways revert to the bloody shadow of June 30. This may be adequate protection for a regime secure in its foundations, but can hardly serve as a praetorian guard ever ready for the fray. The very heart torn out from the old S.A. will be filled with a thirst for revenge, goaded on by the abused interests of the small storekeepers and manufacturers. Among them Communism and Otto Strasser's "Black Front" will find willing recruits. A violent outburst of individual terror which will plague the Hitler regime

for some time to come is to be expected if one is to judge by the spirit which moves these former Storm Troopers.

*

Roehm

Hitler has probably lost his most able lieutenant in Roehm, who was a military organizer of talent. Together with Hitler, Goebbels, Frick and others, he formed the center of the Nazi party. However, he stood in the way of the morbidly ambitious Hitler. He had always spoken his mind freely. Expelled from the Nazi party in 1927 for his too frank criticism, he was not re-admitted until the Storm Troops were being groomed for a role greater than that of a mere stable guard.

F I G H T



F A S C I S M

B Y

H E L P I N G

I T S

E N E M I E S

Roehm was the most resolute opponent of the Stahlhelm, demanding its complete dissolution. Because he could not gain control and because hope of winning the leadership of the Reichswehr was unfulfilled, he was driven to the left, and, upon the threatened dissolution of the S.A., into rebellion.

Heines' death is of little consequence. The other murdered leaders, however, had dreamed of a "second revolution" and had been the sworn enemies of the Junkers. For example, Ernst, the leader of the S.A. in the Berlin-Brandenburg district, had organized, on January 27 last, the attack on the birthday fete held in honor of the former Kaiser. At this celebration military orders and epaulets were torn from the uniforms of the monarchist generals assembled there.

*

Other Ambitious Leaders

The dream of the "second revolution" is over. But with the defeat of the S.A., the left tendencies in the Nazi camp are not entirely eliminated. There is still the NSBO (National Socialist Betriebs Organisation), the factory organization of the Nazi workers, whose leaders are striving to create out of them a strong base to serve them in their rivalry against other ambitious leaders.

The same is true of the "peasant" leader Darré and his group who are riding on the backs of peasants' organizations, and whose policy is opposed to that of the Junkers. And there are still other groups who, in some form or other, are in opposition to the big industrialists. The coup of June 30 must necessarily be followed by measures to be taken against these groups, resulting in further disintegration and in the shattering of the structure of the Nazi party.

*

Von Schleicher

What is the meaning of Schleicher's murder? He is alleged to have plotted with Roehm. This is quite possible, for intrigue was his profession. It is known that he also had connections with the Strasser group, and it is said that his contacts with

the trade union leaders had not been entirely severed. However, he did remain the spokesman of the disappointed group of generals, and hence, the man of reaction. Beside his body lay that of the murdered Dr. Klausener and the body of von Papen's right hand man, Dr. Bose. Von Papen escaped the fate of the others by a hair's breadth.

*

A Desperate Situation

Hitler thus tried to strike both at the left and at the right. Clearly, a desperate situation. It is certain that he cannot, for any length of time, maintain his position as a boxer faced with two opponents. The ground upon which he stands, namely, the Nazi party, is unfirm, and there is no wall on which he could lean for support. He is forced for better or for worse, to offer himself to the reaction - the generals, Junkers, and big industrialists. This is evident from the fact that, of his most intimate associates, only Goering and Goebbels remain. It is likely that Goebbels, who is not altogether dependable, will be dispensed with. Goering alone will remain and he, the vain Prussian officer, the open monarchist and strong man of the industrialists, is the only exponent of the right wing of the Nazi party.

*

The Spell of Indestructibility Is Broken

Hitler must tramp the road to Canossa. It was his destiny, but still it came sooner than was expected. There will be an essential change in the dictatorship. The mass base, long in the process of disintegration, will rapidly diminish. Hitler's crude demagoguery in attempting to pass over the June 30 coup against the S.A. as a fatherly chastisement of high living, luxury, and lewdness, will no longer have any widespread effect.

The most brutal offensive now being waged, unvarnished and unrestrained, against the standards of living is a language that can no longer be misunderstood. The illusory hope for a "real" National Socialist future will also fade away. The big bell has been cracked.

A severe blow has been dealt, undermining seriously the confidence and the hope of the German people. The spell of indestructible unity and solidity of the Nazi front is gone.

New Form of Dictatorship

Monarchists' demands that the Nazis' monopoly of the right to organize be abolished and that the Nazi party be separated from the state will be granted, at least to the extent required by the reaction. The regime will then take on more definitely the character of a Bonapartist dictatorship without a mass base and dependent, for the most part, upon the army and the Special Guard (SS), but suffering greatly from the loss of its powers of resistance.

New Stage in German Developments

With the coup of June 30, a new stage in the development of Germany was begun. Perhaps a new wave of terror will come in its wake. The inalienable advantage of this will be, in any case, the strengthening of the will of the anti-fascists. If there were a revolutionary party in Germany capable of assuming leadership, the crisis in the Nazi regime could be utilized for powerful political action. Though such is not the case, and although spontaneous and artificially stimulated actions fail for lack of leadership, nevertheless, the situation is much more favorable for such a party than heretofore.

JUNE 30 - WHAT IS ITS SIGNIFICANCE?

(By Special Correspondent)

The events of June 30 revealed the deep-rooted inner conflicts gnawing at the vitals of the Nazi regime. A government that cannot settle differences within its own ranks except by assassination is on the down grade.

The Fascist dictatorship had established the political supremacy of the Nazi party. However, it was unable to eliminate the difficulties brought on by the further sharpening of the economic crisis in Germany. The attempts of the Nazi regime to bolster up the economic structure and to overcome the business depression resulted only in uncovering fresh signs of weakness.

Roots of the Crisis

The continuation and the sharpening of the economic crisis had also revived and intensified the contradictions within the ranks of the regime. It became the target of critics on all sides.

Discontent developed among the big industrialists whose support of Hitler did not arise out of an enthusiasm for the Fascist regime, but rather out of a hope that it would find a way out of the crisis. With German foreign trade shrinking in-

stead of expanding, they began to find fault with the regime.

Although they had been empowered to lower wages without restrictions, they found themselves interfered with by the Nazi forces in their industries - by Storm Troopers, National Socialist Factory Councils (NSBO) and the Labor Front. The discontent of the small shopkeepers and manufacturers, peasants and workers was, in turn, fostered by the lowering of their standards of living.

Dissolution of the S.A. Demanded

The big industrialists demanded a reduction in the government apparatus. They asked for the disbanding of the S.A. in whose ranks general discontent was growing and making itself felt, and who, it was feared, would take seriously the demagogic phrases of their leaders.

Roehm's Ambitions

Roehm and the other leaders of the S.A. sought to place their army on an equal plane with the Reichswehr, to infiltrate the latter with Storm Troopers, and then take over

the leadership. The industrialists feared lest Roehm gain control over the Reichswehr and thus abandon the discontented Storm Troopers to the revolutionaries in their midst.

*

Monarchists Disappointed

The monarchists, too, found cause for discontent. They felt that they had been dealt with unfairly by Hitler. Plans for a military dictatorship and for a "popular empire" were again revived. Von Papen, in his Marburg speech, had made a preliminary move in this direction.

*

An Exchange of Favors

The Nazi leadership - Hitler, Goering, Hess and others, placed itself in accord with the big industrialists (Krupp) and with the Reichswehr. It promised the latter to reduce and submerge the S.A. and to eliminate Roehm and his associates. In return for this favor, the Reichswehr generals and the big industrialists gave their blessings to a reckoning with the monarchists who had dared ask for the dissolution of the National Socialist "totalitarian" state. Storm Troop leaders were murdered; but at the same time, von Schleicher's murder was to serve as a warning to other ambitious generals. Von Papen was given a "reminder" and Dr. Klausener, leader of the Catholic Action, was killed to intimidate the other Catholic leaders.

*

Position of the Nazi Leadership

Hitler's attempt to placate the discontented people by posing as a protector of public morals met with derision, in view of his standardization of massacres.

Since the internal and external

economic prospects for Germany are anything but rosy, the conflicting forces inside the Nazi regime will continue to develop, despite the coup of June 30. On the one hand, the Nazi leadership cannot altogether abandon its demagogic Socialistic phrases; on the other hand the big industrialists and the Reichswehr, encouraged by their victory over the S.A. leadership, will try to exert more pressure on the government.

*

Outlook for Anti-Fascists

What is in store for anti-fascist Hitler's and Goering's measures against their own party comrades give warning of a new wave of terror and mass executions in the concentration camps. Among the Storm Troopers who, only yesterday, were enthusiastic Nazis and who, today, are being persecuted, there will arise an adventurist spirit. They will seek to give vent to their hatred of Hitler by fighting for a "real" National Socialism.

As yet, their interests do not coincide with the interests of those anti-fascists who had taken a stand against the regime from the very beginning, and whom the S.A. men had been taught by the Nazis to terrorize and torture as enemies of the Fatherland.

It is, therefore, the task of the anti-fascists who, at no time, had any illusions about Hitlerism, to make clear to these former Storm Troopers that terrorism must not be aimed at them; that these S.A. men who have already been enlightened about Hitlerism, should join with them in a common fight against Fascism. To that end, they must, at present, bend their efforts.

ON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

(Extracts from Several Reports)

I. SOCIAL

Nazi Women Plead Their Cause

The women who adhered to National Socialism were sincere in their faith in Hitler. They readily accepted the "coordination" of their

organizations. However, they see more clearly now. Their wretchedness has led them to make public a plea sent to Hitler and von Papen, through their monthly publication, "Die Deutsche Kaempferin", edited

by Frau Rogge-Boerner in Berlin. plea states, in part:

"The younger generation of women is also giving serious thought... and is beginning to feel uneasy. They are troubled by the fact that, carried away as they were by a deep felt patriotism, they had encouraged a strange form of masculine delusion in making the National Socialist the absolute ruler of their destiny, as well as masters over the fate of the entire German people... A really unbiased evaluation of women today shows that not only have they not taken one step forward, but many backwards."

Dr. Margarete Adam writes, in the same publication:

"Woman, who is supposed to be spared the 'mire' of political struggle, is today dragged through the mire of abuse, to the like of which she has never before been exposed in all of Germany's history".

Woman in Public Life

The more intelligent National Socialist women are now angrily rejecting the roles assigned to them by the Third Reich. It is a bitter realization that the Nazi regime they had been supporting would neither send a female representative to parliament nor allow her to participate in any part of its program.

The following quotations are from "Die Deutsche Kaempferin" and from "Die Denkschrift", another women's publication issued in Germany.

Irmgard Reichenau (Denkschrift):

"Even in their own province women are barred from taking leadership. Woman's work is now determined by man... She no longer holds public office in any government department, either domestic or foreign. Female teachers are constantly being replaced by men... Woman is automatically stamped as inferior and insignificant... In times when might determined right, the sword held sway and women were held in subjection. When reason ruled, Woman was man's companion. But the latter period was an era of a higher life".

Dr. Leonore Kuehn (Denkschrift):

"It is evident that women are no

longer of any consequence in Germany today; only men exist; women are insignificant. That is what we bemoan - that they no longer bear any significance".

Sophie Phillips (Denkschrift):

"As a result of the limitations being placed upon our sex, forcing us into a narrow, confined, wifely existence, the battle of the sexes is once more imminent, and threatening signs are already to be seen. Not on our own account, but for the sake of those who come after us, do we cry to the leading men of the new Germany:

'Philosophies (Weltanschauungen) of freedom are wings,
Philosophies of bondage, leaden coffins.'

Woman in the Professions

Women fare no better in professional fields. Are the women who have disappeared from politics permitted to operate in smaller circles? Let these National Socialist representative women speak for themselves:

Dr. Helene Boerner (Deutsche Kaempferin):

"Suddenly, we find ourselves confronted with the necessity for protecting that which we had believed secure. Yes, we are filled with apprehension lest that which we had long fought for and only recently achieved will be completely wrested from us and destroyed".

Dr. Margarete Adam (Deutsche K.):

"The propaganda against professional women originated primarily in masculine quarters. The motive behind this prejudice will bring a blush of shame to the faces of men, in a more rational era... To think that at a medical convention a physician could get up to denounce his female colleagues, and not a reprimand from anybody!"

Else Lueders (Deutsche Kaempferin):

"In 1933, women, both married and single, suffered much injustice in the various professions in which they were engaged in making a livelihood".

Sophie Rogge-Boerner (Denkschrift):

"...These statements that all professions are open to women don't mean a thing, for whenever a woman applies for a political or professional post, she meets with rebuff".

*

Irmgard Reichenau (Denkschrift)

"Special regulations are being enforced, limiting woman's opportunities for professional work. The female sex is being grossly deprived of her hereditary rights... They tell us, 'Woman may study', but man, whose mental attitude toward us today is only too obvious, is the one to determine whether or not she is fit for study. Should he find her unfit her chances for advancement are lost".

*

Woman in the Family

Since professional life is closed to women, the family remains her only province. Here are some views on this problem:

*

Sophie Rogge-Boerner (D. K.)

"The purest and most childloving women cannot alone protect and preserve the German race if men are not educated to responsibility and restraint before their marriage... It does not necessarily follow that a 'race is healthy if its women are clean'. It is true, however, that if half the race is unclean, that race will fall completely to ruin".

*

Irmgard Reichenau (Denkschrift):

"Man is being educated today, not to honor marriage, but to reject it. ... Woman must now seek surreptitiously to gain that of which she is being deprived. To avenge the wrongs done her in the outside world, she now has a tendency to become tyrannical at home... Fraternal meetings, fraternity clubs, men's societies, sports, Strength Through Joy, all are serving to break down family life by widening the breach between man and wife. Less and less do wives share alike with their husbands; their influence over their children is weakening; and more and more are they being left alone in the shadow of isolation. If this course continues, the relationship between wife and husband will be reduced to a spiritless existence".

Dr. Leonore Kuehn (Denkschrift):

"...Under such circumstances, mother worship is only lip worship. A young son, even the youngest, already laughs at his mother with 'manly' superiority if she, rather than his father, attempts to exercise authority over him. Instinctively he recognizes his advantage from observing the subservience to which his mother has been reduced. He regards her as his natural servant, and woman as a whole as the willing fulfiller of his aims and desires".

*

Yella Erdmann (Denkschrift):

"What is the status of a mother's authority today? Can a child, with its eyes and ears open, fail to see that woman is utterly repressed - yes, degraded and confined to a narrow corner? Must not such a child come to the conclusion that woman, and therefore his mother, is less worthy than man, more stupid, narrower, and less capable of sound judgment?... We must watch our daughters grow up in dull aimlessness, to live only in the dim hope of perhaps getting married and having children. Should they fail in this, then life, for them, is a failure. For woman's human and personal value seem to lie only in her function of motherhood".

*

Why These Women Fight

After a year of "racial unity" such are the views of these German women who had supported Hitler wholeheartedly against the old "crazy system". They are women who are not under the influence of "Jewish or Marxian" spirit. They were driven to their position by their self-respect. They have taken up the fight against National Socialism because they have seen to what lengths unemployed female stenographers, bookkeepers, saleswomen, and factory workers have gone to escape compulsory domestic or agricultural labor. They have seen these women being denied relief for refusing to accept such work and conditions, and resorting to other measures to keep from starving. This fight is being waged so that woman, as a human being, may attain her full significance and, together with man, go forward.

II. ECONOMIC

Unemployment

The Nazis' claim to have reduced unemployment from 6,014,000 (end of January 1933) to 2,525,000 (end of May 1934) can be easily disproved by the following figures taken from official reports:

According to official statistics as of June 1929, at the height of prosperity, there were:

Employed.....	18,906,000
Unemployed.....	1,251,000
	<u>20,157,000</u>

Official Nazi reports as of April 1934 state:

Employed.....	15,362,000
Registered unemployed..	2,609,000
	<u>17,971,000</u>

Of the numbers listed in the June 1929 report, 2,186,000 are missing from the latest figures, having disappeared through statistical manipulations. Prisons, concentration camps, compulsory domestic and agricultural labor, etc., have swallowed up the missing numbers. When consideration is given the fact that during the 5 years between 1929 and 1934 hundreds of thousands of young people, dismissed from school, have been drawn into the army of unemployed, the number of unemployed can be estimated at closer to five million.

*

Compulsory Domestic Service

The Nazi regime had promised to create work for the youth dismissed from school. It is now fulfilling that promise by forcing these young boys and girls to work in homes and on farms without compensation. Girls are being sent into domestic service, thus bringing about a worsening of conditions by replacing a great number of paid domestic workers. Girls are considered "undesirable" for factory work.

*

Compulsory Agricultural Service

Even more widespread than compulsory domestic service is that of agricultural service. In the large cities all unemployed under 30 receiving unemployment or crisis relief, and all recipients of welfare relief under 35 years of age, regardless of sex, are conscripted for farm labor. Those refusing to leave

the city are cut off from all relief. No consideration is given to physical unfitness.

Wages of those farm helpers who are paid range from 12 to 30 marks per month. However, the laborer rarely receives his earnings, since the national government or the community in which he lives turns over his wages to the unemployment insurance fund as a "contribution".

If, after 6 months, domestic and farm workers cannot secure employment in the city, they are obliged, under pressure from the labor office to accept the permanent status of compulsory laborers. The farm helper is obliged to join the Hitler Youth or some such other Nazi institution, become part of the household and family, and remain permanently bound to the village.

*

Scale of Wages

According to the Sick Fund statistics, 2/3 (62.9%) of those employed earn less than 24 marks per week (about \$9.). More than 1/4 (26.9%) receive less than 13 marks (about \$4.50), which is not very much more than the average unemployment dole. During 1933 only 17.3% received weekly wages of about 36 marks (\$13.80).

Of the clerical workers, 38% received less than 100 marks per month, 33% received from 100 to 200 marks. Of the 13,500,000 regularly employed at the end of the first year of Nazi rule (January 1934) 9 millions received less even Nazi officials considered necessary to keep body and soul together. This aspect becomes even more appalling when one considers that not even 75% of the gross wages are actually paid out to the workers, for the total deductions for social insurance, taxes, Labor Front, and other compulsory donations, amount to from 20 to 30% of the wages.

*

Slashing of Relief

Slashing of unemployment relief does not lag behind the reduction of wages. A decree issued April 18, 1934 reorganized unemployment relief, resulting in considerable cuts in relief payments, in some instances as much as 50%. For example, a

worker whose weekly earnings were between 18 and 24 marks and who, under the March 21, 1932 regulations had received 8.80 marks weekly relief, now receives only 7.20 marks. The following table gives other examples of the extent to which relief has been cut by the new regulations:

(All figures marks per week)

Previous Earnings	Relief Regulations	
	March 1932	April 1934
24 - 30	9.45	7.20
36 - 42	12.70	8.40
48 - 54	15.30	9.90
60 and over	18.90	9.90

However, unemployment relief is paid out for a period of only 36 days, after which the unemployed receive crisis relief for 6 weeks, and welfare relief thereafter. Crisis and welfare relief are much lower than unemployment relief. In spite of the cut in relief and the alleged decrease in unemployment, the amounts extracted from those employed for unemployment insurance, have not been reduced. Well over 1 billion marks a year are collected from them.

*

Drop in Consumption

The growing misery caused by the reduction in wages and unemployment relief and by the rise in prices is reflected in the figures on the consumption tax. According to official statistics for the fiscal year 1933-34 there was a sharp drop in taxes from the sale of tobacco and beer. On the other hand, receipts from salt and fat sales rose, due, however, not to the increase in consumption but to the sharp rise in prices of these two indispensable articles of food.

*

The Fight for Margarine

The agrarian policies of the Nazis have brought about a rise in the price of cooking fat, especially of margarine with which the bulk of the German population covers its bread.

A rise in price from 50 to 100% has put the product beyond the reach of the average person. To allay discontent the Nazi government has issued certificates for cheap margarine to recipients of welfare relief. Although the certificates call for 2 lbs. per month, they are honored for only 1 lb. As if that were not enough, this cheap margarine which costs 32pf. per lb. is not easily obtainable. A merchant who orders 500 lbs. for his patrons is fortunate to receive 50 lbs. As a result, holders of certificates must chase all over town for the cheap grade. The next cheapest grade sells for 1.10 marks a lb. - a prohibitive price.

*

An Illuminating Budget

To illustrate the reduction in social services and the increasing misery of the German people, we cite here a few items from the budget of a city of 180,000, located in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial district. Welfare bureau and welfare unemployment relief expenditures for 1934 amount to 12,375,450 marks. During a corresponding period in 1933 a sum of 15,263,950 marks was spent - 2,888,950 marks more. The number of persons receiving welfare relief decreased from 23,000 (56,000 including dependents) to 13,000 (45,000 including dependents). Actually, misery has increased, as is shown by a report of the National Socialist Welfare Bureau for Winter Relief. According to this report, 78,000 persons were aided by winter relief. Since the Nazis do not extend relief unless one is in dire need, it is significant that at least 78,000 out of a population of 180,000 are in need of help.

At the same time, the budget for police expenditures was increased by 174,000 marks.

*

III. THE CHURCH

Church Opposition

The church opposition in W. is very strong. It is not only an expression of religious rebellion but also of political discontent. The church carries on illegal work, issuing illegal literature, etc.

Catholic Youth vs. Hitler Youth

The Catholic Opposition in D. is the one making itself most felt. The Catholic Youth have been formed into their own organizations. The other children in the city belong to the Hitler Youth. In one of the

branches of the latter, a group of about 50 boys broke away and joined the Catholic Youth, indicating the influence of the Catholic Opposition.

One Sunday, both groups found

themselves in the woods. Word was passed around among the Hitler Youth to make it unpleasant for the Catholic Youth, but the order was not heeded, the Hitler Youth refusing to attack the others.

*

IV. THE SCHOOLS

"Volksgemeinschaft"

The Nazi authorities in Duesseldorf are dissatisfied with the lack of spirit among teachers and students, and so, during the summer, all teachers are spending their holiday together at a camp where they are being properly imbued with the spirit of "Volksgemeinschaft".

*

War Veteran Challenges

Nazi Teacher

The daughter of a wounded war veteran was a pupil at an elementary school. When her father noticed that evening after evening, the child would go out, he asked her where she was going. The child explained that she had to attend a meeting of the Hitler Youth. Thereupon, her father ordered her to remain at home. The

little girl pleaded with him to let her go as her "Fuehrerin" commanded her presence. Insisting that he was master in his own home, the father forbade her to leave. A group gathered, and finally the "Fuehrerin" herself appeared, only to be driven out. She indignantly ordered both father and daughter to report at once to the authorities, or else suffer the consequences. The father ignored her threats. His daughter did not attend the meeting and he was not taken into custody. Nothing has happened to either of them. It is evident, that it was deemed wiser to close the incident without further ado in order that a scandal about the mistreatment of a badly wounded war veteran might be averted.

*

V. PRISONERS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Released Prisoners

Since Easter of this year, 54 prisoners have been released in the city of S. They are afraid to talk above a whisper and they don't dare utter a word about what took place at the concentration camps. However, after a while, one of them did give the following account:

A Jewish prisoner was beaten to unconsciousness. When he recovered he was again brutally beaten. In their impatience to again await his regaining of consciousness, the S.A. men poured ice water over him. The poor fellow died from shock.

Another prisoner refused to reveal the name of his friend. He was rooted to the floor by one guard who stood on his feet. Another stood at his left, and a third at his right. One would strike him in the jaw so that he would fall to the left. The other would catch him up, strike him on the other side of the jaw so that he would swing back to the

right. This continued until the boy collapsed.

*

Brutal Police Examination

Fatal to Prisoner

During May a large number of men and women of Leipzig were arrested and are still being subjected to the most brutal terror. A most horrible crime was committed against one of them, Heinrich Plass, an active anti-fascist, a Communist.

On Saturday, May 26, Heinrich Plass was arrested and taken to the Leipzig police station on Waechterstrasse. Two days later his wife appeared at the police station in the hope of getting some definite information about the steps to be taken against her husband. She received no satisfaction and was not permitted to see her husband. That same evening Frau Plass again pleaded for some word concerning her husband. This time she was handed a number of photographs and asked to identify

that of her husband. When she indicated his photograph, she was told that he had committed suicide.

She was not permitted to see the corpse, nor was she extended the privilege of seeing the body at the crematory.

The following facts concerning Heinrich Plass' death were ascertained. During the police examination in which they tried to wrest from him a confession and the names of his comrades, Plass submitted to the brutal treatment rather than reveal any names. He was literally

beaten to death.

The corpse of the murdered man was kept at the police station in a room marked "No Admittance". Our informant could see only the face of the dead man. It was covered with blue and brown marks; the neck was hidden by a stiff collar.

Frau Plass was not permitted to see her husband because of those telltale marks of the fiendish murder. She is now left absolutely destitute with two little children, one four years old, and the other only 9 months old.

*

VI. ON JEWS

Minister of Propaganda Goebbels has declared that:

"There are no atrocities being committed in the Third Reich. There is no persecution of the Jews. Such stories are lies. The Jew enjoys equal rights with any of us and is a popular citizen if he pays his taxes".

*

How This Statement Is Supported

Toward the end of July, 100,000 members of the Hitler Youth gathered from all parts of the middle Rhine section, attended a convention held at Aachen in celebration of Kulturwoche. In his address to them on the "racial basis of German national unity, Privy Councillor Grohe, Nazi District Leader, made the following contribution toward a better "understanding" of the Jewish question:

"The German nation does not look upon any other nation as less worthy - but the Jews are inferior. For

1. The Jew is the enemy of every self-respecting community in the world.

2. The Jew is the enemy of labor.

3. The Jew lives only for profit.

4. The Jew is constantly striving to bring all other nations to ruin.

5. Thus it has been for the past two thousand years; even then Christ had already declared that the devil is the father of the Jewish people.

6. All evils arise from Jews.

7. The Jew is too arrogant.

8. The Jew is the founder of Marxism.

9. The Jew has made of Germany the

sport of the world.

10. The Jew, before the war, had aroused the entire world against peaceloving Germany.

11. The Jew is today again arousing the world against peaceloving Germany.

12. The Jew has destroyed German economy and culture.

13. Every German youth and every German girl who seeks to befriend a Jew should be ashamed of himself and herself.

14. He who buys from a Jew besmirches the honor of Germany.

15. He who goes to the Jewish doctor besmirches the honor of Germany.

16. He who seeks advice from a Jewish lawyer defiles the honor of Germany.

17. German decency and German humanity demand of us that we look upon the Jew as our enemy.

18. By so doing we find ourselves in the company of Christ; we find ourselves in the company of all the great men in the world...

19. The German youth should know this and pay heed in order that he might insure the future of the nation and bestow upon mankind the greatest service.

*

What to Expect

Under such circumstances we can only echo the conviction of our Central Committee that "Jews must be under no illusions that the Nazi repression against the members of their race in Germany will be lifted, no matter what statements the Nazi regime may make to the contrary.

When "Der Stuermer" shrieks "Jew is Mortal Enemy of Mankind" we know what to expect.

AN ALARM IS SOUNDED

Within the past few weeks every communication we have received from abroad sounds an alarm of a new reign of terror in Germany. In the latest communication, our correspondent ventures to say that:

"To the extent that the faith in Hitler's almightiness and in the 'unity' of the National Socialist movement is shattered, to that extent is the fight against fascism more favorable and more widespread.

BUT, one must not lose sight of the fact that police methods of torture are being refined and intensified and that, because of the influx of a great number of new, inexperienced fighters into the ranks of the anti-fascists, the number of victims is increasing alarmingly."

*

The Central Emergency Foreign Committee urges us to stress the following two points:

1. On the very next occasion a great massacre in the prisons and concentration camps is to be reckoned with, notwithstanding the statements of the Nazi leadership to the contrary.
2. The Nazi government is seeking, at all costs, to obtain a loan from America. Austrian events have temporarily broken up negotiations between French and English representatives. That should not steer you from your course. Every loan to Germany is of the greatest service to the terroristic Hitler regime.

*

RELIEF IS URGENT

*

Some of the hardships with which the German people are confronted are detailed in this bulletin. If existence is made so difficult for those who are "provided" for by the Nazi regime, what must it be for the hundreds of thousands of outspoken anti-fascists who are denied any form of relief altogether?

We urge you - do what you can for them financially. The emergency is greater than ever. Your response should be immediate. Use the form on the last page of this bulletin.

(We have a number of copies of the illegal German edition of Professor Franz Boas' pamphlet, "Arier und Nicht-Arier", which we will be glad to distribute among those who answer this appeal for funds immediately.)

American Committee
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION
Room 401, 20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.

Oswald Garrison Villard, Chairman Freda Kirchwey, Treasurer
Sterling D. Spero, Secretary

Willard E. Atkins	Mary B. Gilson	William F. Ogburn
Roger Baldwin	Louis M. Hacker	H. A. Overstreet
Charles A. Beard	Powers Hapgood	John Dos Passos
Howard Becker	Abram L. Harris	William Pickens
Franz Boas	Hornell Hart	Amos R. E. Pinchot
Edgar S. Brightman	James G. Meller	A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Paul F. Brissenden	Francis A. Henson	Curtis Reese
V. F. Calverton	Melville J. Herskovits	Ira De A. Reid
Adelaide T. Case	John Haynes Holmes	Elmer Rice
Edmund B. Chaffee	B. J. Hovde	Diego Rivera
Stuart Chase	William Lloyd Imes	Harold Rugg
Morris Raphael Cohen	William E. Kilpatrick	Thorsten Sellin
George S. Counts	Arthur W. Macmahon	Abba Hillel Silver
Jerome Davis	J. B. Matthews	Upton Sinclair
Edward T. Devine	Donald W. McConnell	Tucker P. Smith
John Dewey	Broadus Mitchell	Benjamin Stolberg
Emmett E. Dorsey	Wesley C. Mitchell	Col. C. A. Tupper
Corwin D. Edwards	Paul Muni	Goodwin Watson
Lewis S. Gannett	Jesse H. Newlon	Bertram D. Wolfe
Harry Gideonse	Reinhold Niebuhr	Theresa Wolfson
	David K. Niles	
	Charles C. Noble	

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION
Mayor Charles Hueber, Treasurer
Brandgasse 9, Strasbourg, France

.....
Freda Kirchwey, Treasurer
American Committee, International Relief Association
Room 401, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.
.....

I am glad to send herewith my contribution of \$ _____
toward the fund for the relief of the victims of fascism
without regard to their race, creed, or politics.

I enclose an additional \$ _____ for a _____ year(s) sub-
scription to the bulletin (*) issued monthly by the Amer-
ican Committee of the International Relief Association.

Name _____

Date _____

Address _____

(Subscription - \$1.50 a year)

.....
(*) All surplus above the actual cost of issue is added to
the relief fund.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

20 VESSEY STREET

New York, N. Y.

BARclay 7-5267

Central Emergency Foreign Committee

20 BOITE POSTALE

Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)

PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

August 20, 1935

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The other day I was talking with a friend of mine. He said, "If there were some way of getting directly to some of the average Nazi members and sympathizers on this anti-semitic question, I believe we could convince them that their leaders are misleading them. Thousands of them are no different in their psychological make up than our fellow Americans. They do not know what the outside world is saying. They do not hear any other race theories than those expounded by the Nazis. Why can't the IRA send some propagandists to Germany to give the run of the mine German citizen the true picture of what is happening?"

I was glad to be able to tell this friend that the IRA already has significant forces at work in Germany. However, they are too few in number. Therefore, I was also glad to be able to tell him that we are planning to issue a pamphlet on anti-semitism and the reaction of the outside world toward the drive against the Jews in Germany. This pamphlet will be directed toward Nazi Party members and sympathizers. It will be tactful in its approach. It will be distributed wide spread in Germany within the next few months if - and here is where you can help - we can get \$1000.00 at once for this special project. If we can raise more money, we will be able to distribute many more pamphlets. Will you help undermine Hitler and especially his drive against Jews, Catholics and Protestants by joining 99 others in giving \$10.00 to make this pamphlet possible?

We will look forward to hearing from you immediately. This is a very urgent matter.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling Spero
Sterling Spero

SP:s

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chafetz
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

20 VESEY STREET

New York, N. Y.

BARclay 7-5267

Central Emergency Foreign Committee

20 BOITE POSTALE

Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)

PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chaftee
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

January 8, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The International Relief Association is now scheduling Dr. August Thalheimer for speaking engagements.

I attach a brief biographical sketch and a list of lecture topics. As a member of our Committee, I am sure you will find it worthwhile, in the light of the most recent tragic developments in Germany, to have Dr. Thalheimer speak before your congregation. He is able to give most authoritative and direct information on what is happening in the Third Reich.

Depending on the size and ability to pay of the local organization, we are charging fees ranging from \$50 to \$100, including his travelling expenses. In some cases, where there is promise of raising considerable money in aid of political refugees, a fee of \$25 will be satisfactory. All of the income from this selected tour is going to aid the refugees from Hitler Germany.

May we hear from you very soon on this matter?

Sincerely yours,

Sterling D. Spero

Sterling D. Spero,
Secretary

sds/ec
enclosure

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

20 VESSEY STREET

New York, N. Y.

BARCLAY 7-5267

Central Emergency Foreign Committee

20 BOITE POSTALE

Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)

PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chafetz
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

January 18, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The International Relief Association is starting a concerted drive to increase the circulation of our monthly Bulletin. We have received so many favorable comments on the Bulletin that we feel it to be a shame that the subscription list numbers only 500.

We now wish to issue a printed leaflet advertising the Bulletin and quoting comments, by several prominent men, on its value. Dr. Charles A. Beard, who has just accepted the chairmanship of the International Relief Association, is giving us a statement to the effect that the I. R. A. Bulletin contains the most authentic and interesting material of any of the refugees publications. May we ask you for some such comment to be used in the leaflet? Just a sentence or two will be sufficient.

We also enclose a copy of the circular letter we send out together with a sample copy of the Bulletin.

We would very much appreciate any suggestions you might offer - especially a list of people you think might be interested in subscribing.

Mr. Villard has resigned as I. R. A. Chairman because of his general withdrawal from public affairs. However, he still remains a member of our Committee and heartily supports our work.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling D. Spero

Sterling D. Spero,
Secretary

sds/ec
enclosure

February 10, 1936

Sterling D. Spero, Secretary,
International Relief Association,
20 Vesey Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spero:

Please pardon the delay in answering your kind letter. I have been away from the city a good deal of the time and my correspondence has lagged.

If it is not too late for your leaflet advertising the Bulletin, you may quote me as saying that "I look forward to the monthly Bulletins of the I.R.A. for the authentic first hand information which they bring about conditions in Germany. Frequently the material found in these Bulletins helps to supplement and to correct the reports about Germany which appear in the daily press."

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

20 VESSEY STREET
New York, N. Y.
BArcley 7-5267

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
20 BOITE POSTALE
Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)
PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chaftee
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

Feb. 5, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th St. at Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We regret very much to announce that the lecture tour arranged for Dr. August Thalheimer will have to be postponed for a month or so due to the direct interference of the Nazi government. Dr. Thalheimer now informs us that the American Consul will grant him a visa only upon direct order from Washington.

We submit the following report as relayed to us by our Foreign Committee:

"The name of the counsul who examined Dr. Thalheimer is Mr. Tate. It is said that he has made several trips to Hitler Germany and is sympathetic to the Nazis. He asked Dr. Thalheimer the following peculiar question, 'Aren't the reports that you write on Hitler Germany rather partisan due to the fact that you are a political refugee?' Dr. Thalheimer answered that he would try to the best of his ability to give an objective picture of the situation; but as a German, one must be either for or against Hitler, and his position was self-evident."

A few of our friends here are appealing to Washington for the granting of Dr. Thalheimer's visa and the investigation of Mr. Tate's alleged Nazi sympathies. We shall keep you informed of developments. The matter is not for general publication as yet, but we do intend to bring the fight into the open if we do not get results otherwise.

We would very much appreciate any suggestions you might offer for the furtherance of this fight.

Cordially yours,

Sterling D. Spero

Sterling D. Spero,
Secretary.

SDS:HS

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

20 VESEY STREET
New York, N. Y.
BARclay 7-5267

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
20 BOITE POSTALE
Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)
PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chaftee
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

February 20, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Bear Rabbi Silver:

Thank you very much for your excellent statement
on the I. R. A. Bulletin.

We are engaged in an intensive campaign to increase
the circulation of the Bulletin and we feel that
your statement, along with others, will greatly
help to publicize it.

Cordially yours,

Sheba Strunsky

Sheba Strunsky,
Executive Secretary

ss/ec

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, *Chairman*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Treasurer*
STERLING D. SPERO, *Secretary*

20 VESEY STREET
New York, N. Y.
BARclay 7-5267

Central Emergency Foreign Committee
20 BOITE POSTALE
Montreuil sous Bois (Seine)
PARIS, FRANCE

FOUNDED BY

ALBERT EINSTEIN
KAETHE KOLLWITZ
GRAF G. VON ARCO
EDUARD FUCHS
HELEN STOECKER
H. VOGT

Willard E. Atkins
Roger Baldwin
Charles A. Beard
Howard Becker
Franz Boas
Edgar S. Brightman
Paul F. Brissenden
V. F. Calverton
Adelaide T. Case
Edmund B. Chafetz
Stuart Chase
Morris Raphael Cohen
George S. Counts
Jerome Davis
Edward T. Devine
John Dewey
Emmett E. Dorsey
Corwin D. Edwards
Lewis Gannett
Harry Gideonse
Mary B. Gilson
Louis M. Hacker
Powers Hapgood
Abram L. Harris
Hornell Hart
James G. Heller
Francis A. Henson
Melville J. Herskovits
John Haynes Holmes
B. J. Hovde
William Lloyd Imes
William H. Kilpatrick
Arthur W. Macmahon
J. B. Matthews
Donald W. McConnell
Broadus Mitchell
Wesley C. Mitchell
Paul Muni
Jesse H. Newlon
Reinhold Niebuhr
David K. Niles
Charles C. Noble
William F. Ogburn
H. A. Overstreet
John Dos Passos
William Pickens
Amos R. E. Pinchot
A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Curtis Reese
Ira De A. Reid
Elmer Rice
Diego Rivera
Harold Rugg
Thorsten Sellin
Abba Hillel Silver
Upton Sinclair
Tucker P. Smith
Benjamin Stolberg
Col. C. A. Tupper
Goodwin Watson
Bertram D. Wolfe
Theresa Wolfson

Dear Friend:

We are herewith sending you a copy of our new printed monthly bulletin. These bulletins contain first hand information received from thoroughly reliable sources inside Germany. The material we present does not appear in the press. These timely, brief news articles present to you an invaluable picture of conditions in Nazi Germany and fascist-threatened countries. We now have a selected subscription list of 500 writers, lecturers and students who constantly use the material we offer in their articles and lectures.

An immediate subscription to our bulletin is the first thing we ask. We must be able to approach wider and wider groups of anti-fascists, and we feel that through people like yourself, great interest and support can be raised.

No longer is it enough to deprecate the activities of the Hitler regime in words. Action and financial support are essential. We cannot lean back and weep over fascist horror stories. We cannot close our eyes with "I don't know what I can do". The sorest calamity of our day calls and all civilized and liberty-loving people are impelled to act.

The subscription rate is only \$1.50 a year, which barely covers the cost of issue.

The committee would also appreciate any lists of names you might suggest for us to approach on the question of subscribing.

Sincerely yours

Freda Kirchwey
Freda Kirchwey,
Treasurer