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Thunder over Europe, 1934.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS DELIVERED BY RABBI ABRA HILLEL SILVER AT THE TEMPLE
ANSEL AND E. 105th STREET ON SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1934

THUNDER OVER EUROPE

In his desire to save Austria from being absorbed by Germany, Dollfuss has now destroyed the Austrian Republic and set up a Fascist State. He has blasted the Social Democrats out of power by means of heavy artillery and cannon but he has not solved the political problem of Austria. The Austrian Nazis will continue their agitation for a merger with the German Reich and force will now be augmented by the hosts of enemies which Dollfuss made by his brutal massacre of men, women and children. Dollfuss will not last long. If the Nazis get in control of the government and seek to coordinate Austria with Germany, there will be war in Europe unless a war in the Far East between Russia and Japan anticipates it.

The status quo in Austria can be maintained only if the great powers of Europe guarantee its political independence and solve its desperate economic problem by establishing some form of customs union among all the States in the Valley of the Danube.

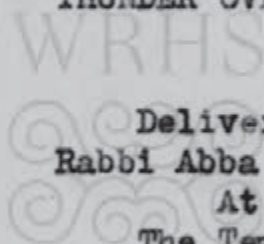
The Socialists of Austria are deserving of the highest praise and admiration from all liberty-loving people throughout the world for the magnificent defense which they put up in behalf of the free institutions of the Republic of Austria. They refused to submit supinely and cowardly as did the Socialists of Germany and their heroic resistance though finally broken, may serve as a warning to future dictators that the road of political usurpation in other parts of the world will not be as easy as it proved to be in Germany.

The Jewish situation in Austria will become enormously aggravated with the rise to political power of the Heimwehr which is shot through

with anti-Semitism. Dollfuss may succeed in keeping it in check. Even that is doubtful. Should the Nazis get into power in Austria, there will probably be a repetition of what took place in Germany.



THUNDER OVER EUROPE



Delivered By
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
At
The Temple
On

Sunday Morning, February 18, 1934.

Within the first few weeks of this month, political riots took place in two of the great countries of Europe, France and Austria. The cost in life was appalling. It is not yet possible to estimate and to calculate the effect and significance of the riots in France on the 6th and 7th of this month. It is all very clouded yet. So many different political elements comprised the mobs who sought to storm the Chamber of Deputies. It seems that those riots were an outburst of indignation of the people not merely against the political inefficiency of the Chamber of Deputies but against the general condition of unhappiness, and economic distress which prevailed in France at this time.

The source of irritation may increase unemployment. In France, business has been growing worse from month to month. Exports have been dwindling. But simultaneously, as always happens in such cases, government revenues have increased, therefore the taxes have been increasing. The salaries of the Civil Service employees have been cut. France has had eight cabinets within the last two years. On top of all this came the notorious Stavisky affair and the scandals connected with the Boyonne Municipal Pawnshop, where French investors seem to have lost some 30 millions. In this country we lose hundreds of millions of dollars and say nothing while in France they start revolutions over it.

All these factors contributed to a political tension in France which burst its bonds on the 6th of this month. The Royalists who are the French Fascists seized the opportunity and endeavored to exploit it for their own ends. The first riots were conducted largely by the Royalists in France. They declared a general strike. What the meaning of all this will be for France and for Europe, it is difficult to say. It indicates clearly that there is a very strong anti-democratic element in France, the last democratic stronghold in Europe.

On the other hand, it indicates that there is in France a strongly organized democratic body which is determined not to yield to Fascism without terrific resistance. It may well be that the general strike declared by the French trade unions will mark the beginning of organized resistance with the spread of Fascism.

What took place in Austria is of far greater importance and a greater menace to the peace of Europe. You will recall that the World War began in Austria after the assassination of Archduke France Ferdinand in Serajevo. It is quite possible that the next war will begin in Austria too unless it is anticipated by war in the Far East between Russia and Japan.

The shot in Serajevo which echoed around the world in 1914 and set the world aflame was caused by the fact that the

numerous nationalities which comprised the dual monarch^{ies}/before the war had not been granted their political independence or their opportunity to realize their national and cultural aspirations. The World War disrupted the Dual Monarchies. Out of the ruins of the crumbled Empire emerged new States like Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. Hungary became an independent State. Large territorial slices were cut away and given to Roumania, Poland and Italy. The national aspirations of these different nationalities were to a large extent satisfied by the World War. Those problems were solved. But other problems equally as serious were created, particularly economic problems and particularly the economic problem in Austria. Whereas, in the days of Francis Joseph, Austria-Hungary was a great Empire of 260,000 square miles with a population of over 50,000,000, Austria, today is a doormat country, a pitiful remnant of her former empire, less than the area of the State of Maine and with a population of less than 7,000,000.

Vienna, in the days before 1914, was the gay and brilliant capitol of the great empire and the commercial and economic as well as the cultural center of this great empire. Vienna today represents a strange anomaly, an elephantine head with the body of a pigmy -- a city of nearly 2,000,000 people containing one-third of the population of

Austria and practically no hinterland to draw upon for economic sustenance with the result that ever since the war, the economic life of the Austrians was terrible. The unemployment figure of that country is fairly staggering. In the early days of 1932, out of its industrial working population of 725,000, only 480,000 were out of work. The unemployment relief increased in one year some 26%. Austria imports twice what it exports. Its economic reserves are being constantly drained. In 1930, there were over 3,000 attempted suicides and 1,000 suicides.

The national finances of the country have been in chaos ever since the war. The League of Nations cut in more than once to save finances from complete collapse. In 1931, Austria endeavored to save itself by arranging for a custom's agreement with Germany, the famous Anschluss. This arrangement would have facilitated trade between these two countries and might have improved the conditions in a real way. This Anschluss France, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia promptly vetoed. They looked on it as a political union between Austria and Germany, the thing which they most dreaded and which was prohibited by the Treaty of Versailles.

As a result of all these facts, Austria has been in political turmoil since 1918. Riots are commonplace. They have become almost monthly occurrences. You may recall that

in 1927 there was a serious riot in which 100 people were killed and 500 wounded.

The political situation of Austria is confused. Austria is a Republic. Its governing body is the Nationalist Party and is made up of 165 members. In the last election in 1930, the Social Democrats won 72 votes, the largest number; the Christian Socialists won 66; the Fascists won a negligible number, only 8 seats. Thus the Social Democrats of Austria attained the largest number of votes but not enough to have a majority and therefore do not control the government. Austria is not a Socialist government. The president, Dr. Miklas, belongs to the Christian Socialist Party. So does Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss. The Cabinet is a Right Coalition Cabinet in which the Social Democrats are not represented.

In March of last year, Austria was shaken to its very depths by what took place in Germany. With the rise of the Nazis to power, the political situation in Austria became very disturbed. The Dollfuss Cabinet was given dictatorial power and Parliament was sent home.

Whereas in 1930, the Fascists polled a negligible number of votes, their power grew steadily since that time in Austria. In the provisional elections in 1934, they polled very many many more votes. The Fascists' group of Austria was very

strongly organized along military lines. Prince Von Starhemberg is the head of the Heimwehr. The program of these Austrian Fascists is exactly like that of the Italian Fascists and of the German Fascists -- anti-democratic, anti-Socialist, anti trade union. It seeks to establish a dictatorship in Vienna. Such a dictatorship has been established in Rome and in Berlin.

There is another wing in Austria, the Nazi wing, who hold exactly the same position as the other Fascists but who want political union with Berlin, so that the fight in Austria has been a three-cornered fight between the Social Democrats and the anti-democratic forces represented by the Fascists, a desperate, relentless and implacable struggle between these two opposing forces and philosophies of government. There has also been an equally bitter struggle in the ranks between those who want an Austrian Fascist State independent of Germany and those who want a Nazi-Fascist State absolutely allied and united organically with Hitler's Germany.

Now Dollfuss, who was made chancellor less than two years ago, was not at the outset inclined towards Fascism and even after his Cabinet was granted dictatorial power last year, he did not ally himself with the Fascist group. He believed in the absolute and complete independence of Austria. He therefore centered his first attack upon the Nazis in Austria who continually and

violently harassed his regime. He carried on a campaign of terrorism. He officially outlawed the party, he suppressed the press and sent some of them to concentration camps but with far more leniency and chivalry than he treated the Socialist Party during the past few days.

Dollfuss will not, however, work with the Social Democrats although the Socialists were ready to give him complete support. Dollfuss is a conservative or a reactionary in his economics and is opposed to Socialism and to socialist trade unions. He relies for support entirely on the Christian Socialists and upon the Heimwehr. These became bolder and bolder and more demanding as the political conditions of the country became more difficult and unsettled. They demanded the complete suppression of the Social Democrats and that Dollfuss form a Fascist State in Austria after the Roman fashion. Had Dollfuss received the support of France and England he might have continued to go on in the same way he had been going on for nigh two years but England refused to commit herself, preferring to stand on the side lines. And France was too engrossed with her own domestic difficulties. Dollfuss, therefore, turned to Italy for support.

Italy was glad to give him support. Italy does not want a merger of Germany and Austria and promised to stand by Dollfuss on condition that he forthwith suppress the Socialist Party in

Austria. On the eighteenth of last month, the Italian under-secretary visited Vienna. Soon thereafter, you will recall, the Heimwehr seized the government, and the Socialists, realizing what was in the air, declared a general strike; whereupon the party was quickly outlawed, some of their leaders imprisoned, their funds confiscated, their buildings occupied, with the result of the bloody Civil War of the last week.

I don't think that Dollfuss counted on this remarkable resistance which the Socialists put up in Vienna. He thought that they would yield supinely ^{to} this usurpation of power. The Socialist Party was a power that had received the largest number of votes in the last election. Legally they were actually in control of the City of Vienna. The Mayor of the Council of the City of Vienna belonged to the Socialist Party. Dollfuss imagined that the Socialists would yield in the same manner as the Socialists in Germany did to Hitler. I believe that all the liberal people in the world who believe in freedom, in free government, in self government will salute these splendid men and women who preferred to die rather than to surrender to despotism. Some day Austria will raise monuments to those killed in defense of Austrian freedom and democracy.

Dollfuss, in order to save Austria from Germany, has destroyed the Austrian Republic and has added another triumph to the onrush of the seemingly victorious march of Fascism in

Europe.

Now this victory may satisfy Prince Von Starhemberg and his Heimwehr. It certainly will not satisfy the Austrian Nazis. They will continue to work for coordination. The political tragedies of Austria have not been ended by the blasting of the Socialist Party out of existence with artillery and big guns. I am afraid that greater tragedies are in store for that harassed people.

Dollfuss' position has become more critical than ever before. The Social Democrats, at present scattered and outlawed, will seize the first opportunity to revenge themselves on Dollfuss. The opportunity will come in joining the ranks of the Nazis. If the Nazis win, either through an election or a coup-d'état, and an attempt is made to join Austria to Germany, there will be war in Europe. France, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia will check it. They cannot permit it. France does not wish to see the power of Germany augmented by the addition of another seven million people, nor does Czecho-Slovakia. Certainly Italy does not want to see a very powerful people come down to its border.

If not war, what is the possible solution of the Austrian situation? In the first place, a guarantee on the part of the great powers of Europe of the political independence of Austria. Such a guarantee would serve notice to Germany that any attempt to encourage the absorption of Austria will amount to a

declaration of war. That might help but it will not solve the problem. The problem of Austria is an economic problem. Unless Austria is given relief, unless some form of custom's union among all the States in the Valley of the Danube is established, Austria will be left in exactly the same plight it has been in ever since the last war. The crushing of the Socialist Party last week, therefore, has not finished any chapter in the sad history of Austria.

What does all this mean to the Jewish population in Austria? There are a quarter of a million Jews in Vienna. There are another fifty or seventy-five thousand Jews in other cities in Austria. I am afraid that the proximate future in Austria bodes them no good. We ought to face that eventuality. Dollfuss is not an anti-Semite. At least he claims that he however, is not. The ranks of the Heimwehr/are shot through with anti-Semitism. All Fascists are anti-Semites. The Jews in Italy are spared by the Fascist group there only because their number is negligible. Mussolini, somehow, has not forgotten his cosmopolitan background. He is what is called an "enlightened" despot. The very philosophy, the political policy of Fascism is opposed to minority groups. Fascism lacks a basis of economic idealism and must find its basis for being, its *raison d'être* in some other social ideal. It can find it only in an intensified

nationalism, as in the case of Germany. Intensified nationalism produces intensified racialism. Such concentrated racialism is detrimental. This strong nationalism always spells strong anti-Semitism. Consequently, the rise to power in Austria means the intensification of anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism is not a new phenomenon. Modern anti-Semitism began back in Bismarck's Germany. It was after Bismarck turned reactionary and broke with the liberals that the signal was given to attack all the Jews of Germany as a means of dislodging the liberal program and discrediting the economic ideals of the Germans. Every reactionary movement has used the Jew as a pivot in the fulcrum for dislodging liberal and progressive ideals and institutions. The enemies of the Third Republic in France sought to discredit the New Republic so they stigmatized the Jews. Tzarist Russia progromized the Jew because he was said to be responsible for the revolutionary movements which were undermining the regime. Hitler, himself, in an endeavor to discredit the democracies of the world said that democracy is a product of the French Revolution, that Germany must keep away from democracy because democracy is fundamentally Jewish and not Germanic. And from Bismarck's Germany, modern anti-Semitism spread to France, to Austria-Hungary and to Tzarist Russia. Vienna, particularly, has been a center of anti-

Semitic agitation since 1895 when Karl Lueger, notorious anti-Semite was burgomaster of the City Council. Up to the World War and since the World War, Vienna was a fertile field for propaganda so that there have been continuous attacks upon the Jews. In 1931, when I was in Vienna, I was able to watch a huge parade of ten thousand march down the boulevard chanting in one great chorus: "Juden hauraus! Juden hauraus!"

There is a big powder keg in Austria which may be set aflame. We have need to anticipate that eventuality. As long as Dollfuss remains in power, and he may not remain in power very long, they may be compelled to restrain their anti-Semitic program, but should Dollfuss get out of power, and the Nazis get into power, we will undoubtedly have a repetition of what took place in Germany.

So another segment of our people has been caught again in a wave of anti-Semitism and is being ground to powder. It seems likely that we have entered a very difficult period in Jewish history. But so has the whole world entered a tragic period of history. The whole of mankind has entered the Valley Decision. It aims to combat with the basic human doctrines in one form or another in this Valley of Decision, to retain its freedom, those rights and those privileges which the French Revolution restored to them, or mankind is to be thrown back into that

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system of social ideals which prevailed in the days before the French Revolution. That is the whole story. Is mankind to be restored to the status of rightlessness and defenselessness, subject to the will of despots, or are the masses to remain intrenched in their inalienable human rights for which they fought in the French Revolution? The issue will ^{perhaps} have to be fought out on the bloody field of battle. Until that issue is settled, the position of the Jewish group in the Old World remains uncertain and insecure and subject to the fluctuations of the world. Fascism has thrown the Fascist States back 150 years, exactly the same position they occupied in the Middle Ages.

Every opportunity that I have to talk to Jewish groups through the country, I tell them that the Jewish people throughout the world must align themselves affirmatively and vigorously with liberal forces in the world. Fascism is a great menace to the Jewish group. If Fascism wins, we are lost, as every minority group is lost. The French Revolution opened the doors for the Jewish people as free human beings. For the first time in two thousand years they were given a chance to live as human beings. If Fascism wins, these doors will again be shut. They will be shut in Austria if the Nazis get in. We owe it not merely to the interest of humanity, we owe it to our whole self-enlightenment here and elsewhere to undermine Fascism.

The Jewish problem in Germany and Austria, as I have endeavored to point out, is not a problem of material relief. The Jewish problem is a political problem and must be fought with political weapons. I should like to see millions poured into a fund for the purpose of undermining Fascism and Fascist propaganda throughout the world.

We have entered the Valley of Decision, my friends. We are faced with this desperate challenge today. If we have vision enough, men of courage enough, we will answer the challenge with that spirit which befits courageous men and courageous women.



after the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo

1. The world war began in Austria, and it is quite probable that next war will ^{orig} be in Austria, unless it is anticipated by a conflict in the Far East bet. Japan & Russia. (1)

2. The shell that echoed round the world was fired in Austria-Hungary
her. that dual monarchy had not made sufficient allowance for the
pol. & natl. aspirations, the many nationalities which composed the A.
They felt oppressed and segregated. They wanted pol. autonomy and
self-determination. This was disrupted the dual monarchy. Out,
ruins, the crumbled empire new nations & states were formed. such
as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia & Hungary became an independent thing done. Large
shares, the old empire was cut away and added to Poland, Rumania,
and Italy. ^{The} nat. aspirations (the people have satisfied). But other nations were created.
Austria remained a pitiful fragment of its former self.
Whereas the Austrian, ~~Emperor~~ Francis Joseph ^{day} was an emperor of 260,000
sq. mi. and with a population of over 50 m. people; to-day it is smaller
7 States, main-~~ly~~ area 32,000 - pop. less than 7 million. Vienna
which once was the gay & brilliant capital, ~~now~~ a great empire, and
the center, the commercial & industrial ^{& financial center} life - is to day ~~a poor~~ the elephantine
head of a pigmy body - a city of 2 m. souls - 1/3, lacking total
population - with practically no hinterland to draw upon for its econ.
maintenance -

(1) The same light

(1) The econ. plight, situation has undoubtedly been growing & menacing ever since the war. The material econ. sphere has been regulated by the tariff walls but the industrial working pop. & perhaps 725,000, 480,000 were unemployed last year the early part ins.

increased 26% from 1931 to 1932. Austria imports ^{over} twice wheat, it exports - 9% ^{of wheat}. The national finances have been in almost continuous ^{chaos}. The Govt of A. has had to intervene on several occasions and arrange inter. loans to keep her from utter finan. collapse.

(2) The natural resources is being drained economically. ^{1000 Swedes - 3)} The people of H. have had to witness on several occasions and arrange inter. loans to keep her from utter finan. collapse.

Added to this is the ^{new} Royce H which ^HJ. has ^{kept} especially against Anderson
in relation for



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special all probable such an amalgamation.
 (1) Austria has thus been in a state of pol. & econ. maladjustment
 ever since the war. Pol. riots and disturbances have been
 frequent. Party strife has been bitter and bloody ~~has~~ ^{has} with
~~serious riots in 1927 - 100 killed - 500 wounded~~ ^{serious riots in 1927 - 100 killed - 500 wounded} ~~and its government body is the Nationalrat - 7165 members.~~
 and its governing body is the Nationalrat - 7165 members.
 At the last election in 1930 - the social democ. obtained 72 seats
 the Christian Soc. 66 ^{the clerical}. The Fascist bloc only 8 seats. While
 having the largest num. 5 members in the N. the social dem., however,
 have no majority - and do not control the govt. The Pres.
 the Republic - Mr. Miklas - is ~~not~~ ^{Chr. Soc.}. The Chancellor Mr.
 Engelbert Dollfuss is also a Chr. Soc. - ~~for~~ ^{his} cabinet
 is a Right Coalition cabinet - ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ which the Soc. are ~~not~~ ^{not represented.}
 In March, last year, as a result of pol. disturbances which
 devel. as a breakdown, the Nazi victory in Germany - the
 Dollfuss cabinet was given dict. power - and Par. was sent
 home -

Whence in 1930 - the Fascists polled a negligible vote in London.
in the provincial elections - 2 yrs. later they registered important
gains. They have their own military org. the Heimwehr. Their
leader ~~who~~ is Prince ^{von} Starhemberg. Their program is exactly
like that of the Fascists of Italy & Germany - Put an end to party

J. has fought against the proposed absorption - which form. has
let loose in A - and has ~~presented~~ ^{presented} an appeal to Legation.



(fv)

Maya-Socialist

He: position has been considerably weakened by the events, the
 result. He has made bitter enemies, the hosts, for. Moreover.
 They then were his allies against, Nazis. Many, then, in
 Germany and in desire for revenge, will undoubtedly join the ranks
 Nazis - Hitler had a united Far. jump behind him. Halfway.
 a divided and mutually hostile Far. element to Germany.
 - ^{and even Germany is being combined with Nazi sympathizers.} Of the Nazis were - and an attempt is made by ^{to take over} ^{by the} ^{high}
 in Austria to join - ^{it may lead} ~~there will be~~ was in Europe. For neither
 us France, nor Gt. will permit it. Such a union
 means the power & ^{part in control of Europe} ~~is in Europe~~ threatens Far. It.

position was then considerably weakened by the events, the
 best was all. He has made bitter enemies, the hosts, 100. 100000.
 who tell there were his allies against, Nazis. Many, then, in
 resentment, and in desire for revenge, will undoubtedly join the ranks
 of the Nazis - Hitler had a united front behind him. All of them
 was a divided and mutually hostile front. He wanted to be
 with - ^{and even} ^{Heimwehr is bones combat} ^{with Nazi sympathizers} ^{to be taken up} ^{by the people}
 of the Nazis were - and an attempt is made by them
 to join Austria to form - ^{it may lead} ^{there will be} ^{was in Europe} ^{for meeting}
 they, as France, now Gt. will permit it. Such a union
 will mean the power of ^{part in central Europe} ^{in Europe} ^{threatens to the}

Von Starckenburg - himself, has been plotting with Nazis - & offered
as a public speaker to negotiate with them.



Anti-se. in Aus. has run same course as in Ger.

During the pre-war era, when various nat. struggled within
Aust Monarchy - Jews came in for full share, Aus. wherever Poles,
Czechs, Germans, Magyars fought - Jew was foot-ball. If he
sided with one - he antagonized the other. They persecuted no pol.
minority group in, with, their own -

Law of restriction was passed 1879 - Cons. Ed. law in 1890, "Ausgleich" (1867)

1895 - Aus. Controlled Municipal Council of Vienna elected
Karl Lueger - burgomaster -

until outbreak, was 1914. Vienna ruled by Aus.

Rixen murder case - Hilsner - 1889 - freed after serv.
1918.

Jew war - Jew-baiting - riots - looting - Students

1. Within 2 weeks - Cost - Significance not clear.
2. Chamber of Deputies - unpopular - source of crisis - Stavisky
3. Royalists - Feb. 6 - Peas. & Socialists - Gen. Strike -
Resistance to Fasc - Incr. power of Pres. + Cabinet.
4. Austria. Far more serious - World War began.
Shot that echoed -
Austria - pitiful fragment - Whnns - 260,000 -
Vienna - gay & brilliant capital - clashanting - hinterland -
5. The econ. plight - unemployment - 725,000 - 480,000
Relief 26% - 9 imports - 1000 suicides -
(1) National Finances -
(2) In 1931 - Auschlus -
6. Austria has thus been in a state of - Riots - Party strife -
1927 -
(1) Austria's Politics in A. embroiled..
Republic - Nationalist - 165 - Election 1930.
Soc. Dem = 72; Chr. Soc. = 66 - Fas. bloc 8.
(2) Soc. not in control & Govt.
/ Pres - Dr. M. Haas; Chancellor - Ulrich Waldfeers
/ His Cabinet - Right Coalition - Soc. not represented.
(3) In March - dict. power - Parl. self home.

(4) When in 1930 - Fascists polled - provincial 2nd later -
Military Org. - Heimwehr - Princ von Starhemberg -
Their program - exactly - Anti-Slavery.
But there are other Fascists - Nazis -

(5) Struggle - 3 cornered one -

7. Dollfus - who was made ch. pres. 2 yrs. ago - at out-set not
Fascist - even after granted dict. power -

(1) Believes in Aus. Independence

(2) Continued his attack on Nazis - outlawed - kept up
their prop. - helped by Germany.

(3) Would not work with Social-Slavery - Is reactionary -
opposed to trade-unionism of U.S.

(4) Relied entirely upon his party - of Heimwehr - There
from border - demanded - Had Eng. & France -

(5) Italy promised - price -
Jan. 18 - It. Under Secy. State -

(6) Civil War - the average -

(7) In his desire to save Aus. from Nazis

8. This may satisfy Heimwehr - Rep. Trajankovich

9. Dollfus' position - considerably weakened -

10. If the Nazis are in - war.

11. If not war - what? guarantee - customs -

12. What does all this mean - Jesus?

(1) For proximate future - no sword! - Dollfus -

= (2) All Fascism - Italy - Germany -

(3) Antis. and new in A - "Ausgleich" 1867 - Kismack

- restriction -; Hilsner, 1889;

- 1895 - Vienna - Karl Lueger

- Jews War - looking - into - 5 products

(4) Aut. will undoubtedly increase - "a free, Christian country"
check by F - H - Czech

(5) If Nazis get in power

13 - Jewish interest lie in fighting Fasc. - 3000 Veterans

(1) Pro French Rev. - Reversed - Liberty - Fr. Equal

(2) Valley, Germany