THE WAR TO DATE
Major Milton Wolff

GENERAL FRANCO'S FALANGE
Jesse Wallach

HOSPITALS UNDER BOMBARDMENT
Dr. Edward Barsky

JANUARY, 1942

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

PRICE 5c
We went to Spain to fight the Hitler-Mussolini-Franco gang because we are Americans and we knew that the attack on Loyalist Spain was an attack on America.

Most Americans now realize that Hitlerism wants nothing less than world domination and that now we are on the list for immediate conquest. Our 1500 dead in Spain bear witness to our pledge that we veterans will continue to do our part to bring this plan to naught.

Two weeks of war against the Axis has shown that the American people are solidly behind our Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt. We as people will carry on this war until our aim is achieved, the military destruction of Hitlerism.

We, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, as a part of the American people, are proud to give our support to our government in this hour. We wholeheartedly endorse every measure which is necessary to achieve victory for our country. We support Selective Service as the most democratic and efficient method of building our armed forces.

Many of our veterans have already gladly responded to the Selective Service call of our government. Others throughout the land have volunteered their services. Among them are nine from Chicago and ten from New York. Our former Brigade Commissar, John Gates, has enlisted and is now a private in the United States Army.

To those who have entered the Army and to those who will enter; to those who are fighting on the fronts of Civilian Defense and Production, we say, "Salud y Victoria." "Uphold the traditions of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade wherever you are. Remember that the best honor that can be given to an anti-fascist fighter, is to be pointed out as an example of courage and discipline."

To our Government, The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade state again that we are completely at its disposal to be used as the Government deems best.
Immediately he gave his second command before a shot was fired.

"Halt, Battery, Halt!"

His second command was prompted by one of the gun barrels being aimed right at his head.

The barrels instead of being in parallel, aimed at the planes, were instead aimed in all directions forming a polygon that a student of solid geometry would be stumped to describe.

The gunners instead of watching their details, had been staring, fascinated, at the oncoming planes. The fuse cutters were mechanically twisting the fuses, while they were excitedly watching the planes. The telephone operators stopped reporting the data from the observation posts, they were so engrossed in the slow moving Caproni bomber. Not a man carried out his operation, so excited were we in coming face to face with the enemy. Meanwhile the bombers flew past the Battery unmolestedly and bombed Chinchon.

It was a short talk that Herman gave us. But it easily surpassed in vituperative the best efforts of America's most exasperated football coach.

Back we went to our posts. We broodingly fixed in our minds the image of our meters or fuses, grimly resolving that it would get our complete attention at the next opportunity.

The next opportunity came the first thing next morning. The same Capronis, this time flying at 4,000 meters. The observation posts spotted them well in advance. By the time they came within gun range, the table had them charted.

At the command, "Fire," all four guns discharged simultaneously.

In ten seconds the shells exploded in the air. They burst close together forming a square formation directly in front of the first plane's nose. Soon the planes' path was outlined by many such squares. After 15 salvos, the Capronis were out of gun range, the table had them charted.

At the command, "Fire," all four guns discharged simultaneously.

Our observers kept following their flight. One plane was dropping behind. It started losing altitude above Majadajonda, where it was last seen. As the guns and apparatus were set at zero, the Estado Mayor telephoned that the bomber had crashed.

Victory in our first action! This mythical theory of ours had stretched an invisible hand into the sky and plucked out of it an ugly murdering monster—destroyer of everything we held precious. The myth worked.

In jubilant mood, we held a meeting in which we analyzed this, our first shooting. Thus was our Battery baptized.
Dutch are no doubt aware of the fact that the Japanese will surely make an attempt on their islands so rich in timber.

Since the roads of communication on this sector are mainly the roads of the sea, naval units on both sides are extremely important. In this field the Japanese seem to be enjoying a temporary and slight advantage. The several sinkings of battleships and transports on both sides point out that air support for the naval units will decide which side shall gain control over the lines of communications. Obviously, Japan, since she cannot hope to equal the combined British and Sovieter forces, will attempt to eliminate or limit the number of air bases available for Allied use.

In Libya Von Rommel's forces are facing defeat as they drift westward from El Adem. The Libyan campaign cannot be summed up so patly, however. Von Rommel's brilliant maneuvering on the Libyan desert to the Axis forces managed to reduce somewhat the importance of the British victory. For instance, the British have lost the all-important element of surprise which was in their favor when they started the North African campaign. The German stand in the desert has given the Nazis ample time to prepare for further exploitation on the part of the British of their victory. The Axis has won valuable time to prepare the defense of Tripoli which remains the chief objective of any Libyan campaign.

If however, the Nazis were planning an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal, as might have been the case, then the British have gained something after all. For now an Axis thrust in that direction must begin at a distinct disadvantage for the Nazi's.

Slowly and painfully the peoples of the Balkans are creating a second front against the Nazis in Europe. Inspired by the brilliant victories in Russia and Libya, the Greek people have gone to war in the region of the Macedonian Mountains.

It is of especial interest to note that Greek guerilla stories originate from the mountains close by the border across which the Greek guerrillas have a strong base. In spite of the scarcity of news from these regions the signs point to joint action between the Serbian and Greek fighters. Since the Serbs have access to weapons for varied supplies, such as trucks, radios and mountain artillery it can be safe to assume that the Greeks have contact with the same sources. If this be the case than the Germans are in for a lot of trouble in this sector.

For anyone thinking in terms of a Western Front, and with our country in the war it is a definite possibility... Greeks might be an excellent place to effect a landing.

The final course of the war against Nazism is being decided on the Eastern Front, in the Soviet Union. Without question, the main elements of the Axis forces are drawn up along the battle front stretching from Leningrad to Rostov-on-the-Don. Their task was to capture all the main Soviet cities, including the capital of the country, and to knock out the Red Army as a fighting force.

When Hitler began his invasion of the Soviet Union he declared that the Red Army had to be eliminated and the wheat, ore and industries of the Soviet Union controlled by Nazi Germany in order to invade England and continue his march to conquer the world. Nothing that has happened since then has changed this aspect of the picture.

The fact that Hitler has failed in this all-important campaign dooms his plans for world conquest. The Red Army, very much alive, is on the offensive, while Leningrad, Moscow and most of the Donets Basin remains in Soviet hands. This does not mean that Hitler's back has been broken, he still has a mighty army. He still has more tanks, guns and planes than the Soviet Union. There can be no doubt that he will attempt to salvage large forces from the frozen Soviet front in order to launch a new offensive elsewhere. He is desperate for a victory, for the salvation of his plans... and because of this he remains very dangerous.

Interesting and incorrect are some of the theories advanced by such "military experts" as Fletcher Pratt and others. Fearful of admitting the strength of the Soviet people and their armed forces, unwilling to realize and understand the vulnerability of the Axis armies, these experts are fishing around for explanations for the Nazi defeats in the Soviet Union.

For instance they fall for the German propaganda line that the Nazis are voluntarily falling back to prepare winter positions. Childish, indeed, to think that the Nazi High Command would make public such information before the actual move- ment began. An opponent aware of the fact that you are withdrawing could knock the hell out of you as ignorant of what your transport and communications are flowing away from the front. Undoubtedly, the Nazis are frantically preparing positions rear where they hope to make a stand against the Soviet offensive. Good military sense calls for such a move.

The fact that the Soviet forces are capturing few prisoners is held to prove that the Nazis are withdrawing in order. Discounting the 85,000 Nazi dead, the huge numbers of tanks, artillery, trucks and other materials, including rifles, taken by the advancing Red Armies, the experts exclaim, "what, no prisoners?"... therefore no victory. Evidently the experts are thinking in the astronomical figures that the Nazi Propaganda Bureau has published, the Red Army has not given any figures on prisoners... maybe there aren't many... 85,000 dead in less than a month of operations are a lot of men.

Pratt still speaks of the possibility of Soviet-Nazi peace and that the Moscow claims are just window dressing for such a move. Perhaps he is expressing the wish of the Nazis at this moment... for they could stand some peace on the Eastern front, certainly it is clear that the Soviet Union will not conclude a peace until Hitler is destroyed.

The facts remain that Hitler badly miscalculated all through the Soviet campaign. For instance, the drive on Moscow. In spite of the fact that the Nazi spearheads were encircled in Stalingrad and at Tikvin, Hitler insisted on driving spearheads around Tula and Klin. The results were disastrous to the whole Nazi campaign. Waiting until the last moment the Soviet command launched a terrific counter-offensive just when the Nazis were straining their last strength towards the spires of the Kremlin which they could see with good field glasses.

It was the repeated failure to understand that the Blitz was not working against the Red Army that led to the major collapse of the Nazis. As far as the winter is concerned as having to do with the German defeat, it should not be overestimated. It is true that the Soviet Army is better prepared, mechanically as well as in personnel, than the Nazis but this only speaks ill for the quality of Nazi strategy. For there was nothing in the way of the Nazi High Command to prepare for winter operations, nothing but haste and overconfidence... a la Napoleon.

The Soviet Union will not make a peace with Hitler. The Red Army will not content itself with purely defensive operations. The forces, therefore, that Hitler will be able to withdraw will be forces that have tasted defeat... who no longer believe in their own invincibility. The peoples of conquered Europe have new hope... helped considerably by America's coming into the War. We can safely state, though hard and long days are yet ahead of us, that the Red Army will triumph against the Wehrmacht marks a turning point in the war, a turning point in the Democreses' favor.
HOSPITALS UNDER BOMBARDMENT
Dr. Edward Barsky

Despite all horrors at the bombing of open cities, in spite of all pledges vowing not to bomb open cities, nevertheless military objectives lie everywhere among the civilian population. There is no use thinking that people will fight wars with silk gloves.

This brings up a point which I think is of great importance. We know that big cities, London, Warsaw and Moscow, have been bombed. In any big conflict, the major cities will suffer terrific bombardment. From what little I have heard of the preparations to meet early bombardment in London, from the standpoint of hospital care, I think a great mistake is being made.

In the first place, urgent preparations must be made for the immediate care of the civilian wounded. This means in the vast majority of cases an immediate operation. Now, it seems to me that underground hospitals should be prepared or should have been prepared where surgeons and nurses will continue to work deep enough underground, sufficiently protected from even direct hits, so that their work is done without interruption and in comparative safety. This is not a difficult thing to prepare.

We had good shelters in Spain. I am sure in the big cities such as San Francisco, London and New York, with all the necessary implements of work at hand, and architectural and engineering advice, one can build an underground hospital that will be absolutely safe—well ventilated and sufficiently supplied with exist and entrance so in case one should be blocked up, people could come and go. These places do not have to be very large, as only those patients demanding immediate operation would be kept there for a few days.

Another mistake that I fear is being made is the evident determination to use the large existing hospitals in these major cities. One may protect a munitions plant fairly well with a sufficient number of anti-aircraft batteries and machine gun batteries. These precautions will keep the planes flying high and fast, and the odds against a direct hit are greatly increased. But I really can't see—and indeed the war to date has shown—no way of completely protecting a city against bombing.

Most of the large hospitals existing in cities are situated in the central and more or less congested portions of the city. A fleet of planes flying over a city, even dropping their bombs in a haphazard fashion, are bound to cause some damage. And these hospitals can and have easily been hit.

In Barcelona we had a large 1,500 bed base hospital situated just at the edge of the town. Fortunately, it was in a part of the town away from the harbor and was never hit. But in large scale operations against Barcelona this hospital surely would have been struck. I think it is foolish from every point of view to mass large quantities of wounded soldiers or civilians in either one building or in a group of buildings. Properly, hospitals should be small. Instead of one 1,500 bed hospital, it is better to have ten 150 bed hospitals scattered, so a direct hit, should it occur, will cause less damage. There is really no reason why these hospitals should be in the cities. Patients sent directly to these hospitals can stand transportation. If we have our underground hospitals, patients will be transported when they are able to stand transportation. A 10, 15 or 20 mile run over decent roads, and such roads do exist in all of our big cities, would be all that is necessary to get a patient to a hospital that can be set up outside the town, perhaps as an isolated building and so situated as to gain the benefit of natural coverage of woods or mountains, or other cover. It is a terrible thing to keep soldiers in a building tied to a bed because of their wounds, with the roaring of planes sounding ominously overhead.

These fellows know what the planes can do; they were taught to seek cover while at the front and here they are in a big building right in a big town that is being continuously bombed or shelled, and tied to their beds. I have seen these fellows in our front line hospitals which were often subjected to terrific bombardments. After an hour or two of continuous bombing, they get a bit upset—nervous, restless, shaky—and if we could let them out they would crawl and get out of bed and try to get into a hole. The two important things from a medical point of view, as far as a big town is concerned, are these underground hospitals and the scattering of base hospitals which should be small and safely beyond the city limits.

This article is condensed from a more comprehensive work by Dr. Barsky.

Monday Morning, Dec. 8th, 1941.

Dear Moe:

Just a line to inform you that circumstances have changed that proposed date. I will have to postpone it to a later time—there is a little job to be done on the Axis in the meantime.

Whatever may come in the days ahead I intend to fulfill my obligations to my country and my ideals. I only hope that I will do nothing that will reflect anything else but credit upon those who have associated with me in the past. The memories and examples of Ray Steele, Doug Roach, Finley and Sam Levinger are monuments of courage and inspiration at this time. I pledge myself to do my bit so we can smash the Axis for once and all. My best regards to the fellows.

Salud Victoria,

Pvt. Dan Fitzgerald.
The Army Reacts to the War

Bill A.

"And we'll lick the hell out of them," concluded the speech of the Captain as he addressed our company at mess, the night of the announcement of war with Japan. The hall broke with applause and comments ran from, "We'll beat the sh-- out of them," to the milder, "Why the dirty rats, knife in the back, etc." There was a busy, excited feeling all the next day. Coming Christmas furloughs were on the minds of everyone, but if they were to be cancelled, the majority, though with anxiety, would have accepted...

"This is war," the popular war with the American people, "no more fooling around at playing soldiers. Down to business."

The announcement of war with Germany and Italy was followed by no demonstrations, only an increased seriousness and a little queasy feeling in the stomachs of most. This promised to be a hard, long war.

Our training company is composed in the main of New Yorkers. Many of them have been influenced by the arguments of the isolationists, and the disguised fascist spokesmen.

But almost everyone is down to business. In this Armored Force Training Center, this green group of selectees are an indication of the magnificent army we can make.

And that is where the lessons of Spain draw a direct parallel in many respects to our present needs.

The men are serious, we have the materials, the present political leadership determined to prosecute the war to victory without compromise that we need, and we have had time to form our army.

But just as in Spain, where the army was able to fight with a complete understanding that compensated for our many deficiencies in material, we will here find that our morale depends on our understanding. Oh, the army has learned a lot since 1917. The small details of mail, food, leaves, adequate placing of men according to their capacities, inducements and opportunities for advancement to those who want to get ahead exist. We have among most of the officers and the selectees, the strong democratic feeling of equality that is our heritage.

Among those who are serious, are, just as in Spain, men of the most divergent viewpoints. The trade union member who sleeps near me knows the score, and wants a democratic peace. But the guy across the aisle sneers, "So we win, so what!"

The answer, of course, is the answer of Spain. To show the soldiers, by concrete measures, that the government is their government, by caring for them—giving them adequate pay, making sure their families are taken care of, and that they have a future of security in peace.

That must be done, as in Spain, but above all a continuous process of political education as to our aim, the complete crushing of Hitlerism so that the trade union member will know that America can remain a land of free trade-unions, for the Negro, that America can become the land of freedom for all, regardless of color, and for all of us, a land where we can work out our own destiny as free men should.

That process of education will be the war we are fighting. Our country must win its freedom with free men conscious of their mission.

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THE MEASURING ROD OF UNITY

We were front line soldiers. To us production is not a cold column of figures or a vague speech maker's slogan. We, as veterans, know that production is translated into a pair of shoes that will carry you through on the long night marches, into clothes that will keep you warm in wind-swept trenches, into food when you're hungry and into a rifle you can depend on when it means your life. It is translated into bullets and tanks and artillery and planes, into all the complicated machinery of modern war that gave the Fascist enemy in Spain a heartbreaking material superiority.

If victory is to be on the face of our coin, production must be on its back. This is the lesson Spain has given us; that "modern war is a war of machines and motors, that he who has most motors will win the war."

Our army and the armies of our allies deserve and must have the best fighting tools in the world; to achieve them we must have the best production in the world. It is for this that we need national unity. For only out of the resolving of cross purposes into one purpose, the ending of partisan considerations and special interests in the face of the supreme consideration and the one interest, can we forge from the arsenal of democracy the tools to dig the tomb of fascism.

In this critical hour our country demands that capital thinks not first of profit, that labor thinks not first of personal advantage, that the farmer thinks not first of markets, but that all remember the cardinal fact that loss of production at home means loss of life at the front.

Production is the measuring rod of morale. A rising production level is the surest sign that we are healthy, strong and united. It says more to our army than volumes of speeches and miles of parades. It places in the hands of the soldier concrete evidence of the faith of the people in him and the job he is doing. Increased production raises the morale of the army equally with that of the people.

We remember the fifth column. We were the first to feel its poison, and we remember that although it worked in many and devious ways, through sabotage, through rumor, through defeatism, through panic mongering, its main target was always the effort to disrupt production.

America's job is clear. We must come to know that the men at the assembly line and the men at the front line share an equal place on the firing line against fascism.
The "New Order" and the Negro People

Bert Jackson

The rapist of Ethiopia, the murderers of Spain and plunderers of China have united to destroy our homes. Our colored brothers of Africa, the Philippines, India and China call to us for help.

Under the slogan of a "New Order," fascist demons with fire, steel and poison gas are tearing down the instruments of democracy and all that the Negro people hold dear and cherish. We Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade know that there is only one language that these mad men understand. We know that you cannot reason with brutes and bullies; you must answer blow for blow, fire with fire.

Our despicable enemies think that because we Negroes have many just grievances in America that we will not unite with the common effort of white America against them. They think that by dressing Japan up in a big smile and shining armour they can pass it off as the liberator of the colored races. But the smile is only a grin and all the shining armor in the world could not hide the blood stains of the Chinese, nor do we forget the alliance with Mussolini, the rapist of innocent Ethiopia. How can we forget Hitler and his theory of race superiority.

They fail to understand that most American Negroes agree 100 per cent with Joe Louis when he said "Yes, there are plenty of things wrong in America, but Hitler isn't going to fix them!" We know that Hitler's "New Order" means death to the Negro people.

We know fascism would bring all the worst features of America into being as National Law enforced by the LEGAL LYNCH ROPE and WHIPPING POST. We know that goose stepping maniacs would carry out with glee Jim Crow and violation of Negro women. We know that Hitler would never allow a Joe Louis to knock out his "Aryan Superman." We know that there would be no Richard Wright to eloquently write and fight for improvement for our people. We know under the Nazi plague there would be no Paul Robeson or Marian Anderson to thrill all America. There would be no Negro sitting in any city council. Trade unions, or any organization of Negro and white would be a thing of the past, forbidden on pain of death.

We also know that death to fascism means a new life for the Negro people. The national unity being forged in the white hot heat of war is bringing a new day to the Negro people. We have not forgotten, that the executive order of the President barring discrimination in defense industries, is the first time since the Civil War that a President has spoken out for Negro rights. We look

(Continued on page 19)
arms, but were equally prodigal with their advice as to the path to be followed for Imperialist conquest. In March, 1937, General Wilhelm von Faupel, Nazi Ambassador to Franco in Spain, said in a speech at the German Academy in Berlin that “a fascist victory in Spain would strengthen the bonds with Latin America, and be a blow to President Roosevelt’s Good Neighbor Policy. The only danger to Latin America,” he said, comes from the United States.

“We should like to live at peace with the United States, but we cannot permit the attacks made against us, for the purpose of winning friends in Latin America, to go unanswered. We must make use of the radio, the press and the films, just as the United States does...”

The military victory of Franco and his foreign friends, and the fact of the Falange being the only official political party, widened the road for Nazi-Falangist collaboration in the work which the Nazis had already undertaken and at which they were adepts. And the Falangists, who now had the backing of a recognized Government, were in a far better position to carry on the propaganda they had started during the Spanish war.

Almost at once a branch of the Falange party was formed, known as “Foreign Falange,” and it was not long before the New York Times reported that, according to a memorandum prepared by Spanish Falange, it carries on intensive propaganda in every American country. “Delegates of Falange have the category of ‘Provincial delegates’ just as for any province in Spain. They are the country of this Hemisphere. Falange prints papers, mostly weeklies, receiving instructions from Madrid.” (J. M. White, June 9th, 1941.)


In June, 1940, when Franco’s Cabinet declared that Spain would maintain an attitude of non-belligerence (since then altered to so-called “moral co-belligerence” with the Axis) in regard to the war in Europe, it was stated as well that Spain’s demands were not limited to Gibraltar, but extended to “other countries, conquered and pillaged with our blood.” (New York Times June 2, 1940.)

Two months previously, the New York Times had already observed that the program of renascence of the Falange fits in very well with the aims of the Reich... (March 29, 1940.)

In September, 1940, the Spanish Falangist newspaper “ABC” said, “Every day we receive news of Falange’s work...” and added that “as an official organ to assure the continuity and efficacy of the works of the Falange, the Associated Press reported from Madrid, and the “foreign” Falange fills a noblest type of proselytizing mission.”

Those who already regarded themselves as the future masters of the world called “Day of the Race” (Columbus Day) with ceremonies in which propaganda was abound, and an article in the Veikiskier Beobachter ended its propaganda with the ominous words: “Madrid or Washington...”

But the work of Foreign Falange appears not to have yielded all the desired results, for the very month when Ramón Serrano Suñer was appointed Minister of State—after his visits to Berlin and to Rome—he made the following statement: “I know the defects of Foreign Falange, and I propose to correct them.” And Franco said that, in future, “Falange... will be an important factor in the diplomatic service.”

Serrano Suñer then began an investigation of all Spain’s diplomatic and consular officials in South and Central America, with the avowed intention of placing important Falangists in strategic positions.

Coordinating this campaign, General Franco issued a decree on November 2, 1940, creating the Council of Hispanidad. The idea of reviving the old Council of the Indies, probably originated in the mind of General von Faupel, who, with his wife, are the Reich’s experts in “Hispano-Americanism.” Since 1935 von Faupel has been engaged in this work and has organized the Hispanic-German Academy and Library, with more than one hundred thousand volumes published by Latin Americans and dedicated to Germany. Franco’s decree announced that “Spain reaffirms her role as spiritual axis of the Hispanic world” and declared that “it is necessary to give fresh life to the outworn hispano-American policy, so that Spain may again become the head of the Hispanic countries...” Spain will regain her position as the father of just laws, who brings order to the people, and is the creator of culture...”

In this way the Council was formed, “as an official organ to assure the continuity and efficacy of the works of the Falange with Hispano-American policy.” As the Madrid press put it, to show that “we are brothers, by the grace of God.” The Falangist newspaper “Arriba” said that the Council of Hispanidad “represents Spain’s ambitious policy in its most vital sense...” and added that “Spain shed her own blood in order to give blood to America, and has only felt strong again after the lapse of three centuries...”—Arriba also referred to “paternal love” and to “the wide plains of Chile,” etc.

According to the New York Times (Jan., 1942) the Council was created with sixty members, among whom were the Spanish Ambassadors in Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Peru, the Consul General of Manilla, several Catholic priest’s, writers, and journalists, and leaders of the Falangist party. Its seat was to be in Madrid, with a branch set up later in Latin America.

Its Centre, or Axis, to employ a word which he surely would not object to, is Ramón Serrano Suñer, Minister of State, although everyone recognizes that General von Faupel continues to be the directing mind. At first the head of the foreign branches was Rafael Sánchez Massas... The heads in each country have a card catalogue, with full documentation about all the Spaniards living in that country. These chiefs receive instructions in the diplomatic pouches... obedience is absolute.—New York Times, Mar. 16, 1941.—Even in Mexico, which does not have official relations with Franco, Falange is active, working hand and glove with German and Italian diplomacy, the orders filter into Mexico through their diplomatic pouches.

Besides the regional chiefs of the
various countries where the Council is active, it also works through diplomatic and consular representatives, and through cultural attachés who also enjoy diplomatic immunity and hence have many facilities for espionage and Fifth Column activities. It also works through religious attachés, thanks to the close relations with the Papal Nuncio, who, in most Latin American countries is the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The advice of General von Faulpel in 1937, to send groups of professionals, etc., and to utilize the press, the radio, the theatre, special missions, etc. (such as the recent mission that passed through New York on the way to Peru)—carries out the slogan: "Spain has the right to look after Hispano America." This is not strange, since, according to "Spain," (the Falangist magazine published in New York) "the nations of Hispanoamerica are the products of the Iberian genius exclusively."

Although Washington has appeared not to be aware of the danger, the Falangists are only too well aware of the effect of their propaganda, disguised as "religious missions," etc., and they publicly recognize the services of these missions in foreign lands in spreading the idea of "Spain's expansion and work and influence." Through the Ministry of State, Franco granted a new credit for this purpose. Dozens of missionaries have come to Central America and to Peru, where, as is well known, the religious orders possess vast fortunes and lands. Many have gone to Mexico, after passing through Cuba or Guatemala.

"Our policy in regard to Hispanoamerica" said Serrano Suñer, "would be impossible without the youth of over here and over there. I have offered scholarships to Hispanic students, and the only limit to this system will be that imposed by the Ministry of Finance. In the Secretary of the Council of Hispanidad, the Spanish University Syndicate has a special section reserved to enable it to develop the important work." (From an interview in "Proa," March, 1941.)

It is noteworthy that a Cultural Mission that went to Cuba called upon the German Consul before beginning its work of "re-approachment" with the Hispanic people.

Describing the show boat "Cabo de Hornos" sent to this continent last spring by Fascist Spain, the New Times remarked that 6,000 Falangists were assisting the Nazis in South America. (May 21, 1941.)

The Council of Hispanidad was created for the avowed purpose of culture, economic interests and the activities tending to the unification of the power of the Hispanic world;—"Cara al Sol" the New York Falangist weekly, said that "in order to give greater meaning to the word Hispanidad, the head of the State has forbidden its use for any commercial purpose, or any other purpose that might detract from the meaning of a word that represents the concert of all the nations that form the Hispanic world, and which also applies to the ideals and traditions of Hispanic civilization and culture."

The word "culture" is employed frequently, and among the cultural representatives are various intellectuals of fascist mentality, or second rate men who were never regarded as anything else in Spain until the Falangists cried "Death to intelligence!" We know that the true representatives of Spanish culture have been shot, are in prison, or in exile. The fact that the Falangists have won over a few so-called intellectuals does not mean that it represents the culture of Spain, which lives in the Spanish people and can neither be assassinated or imprisoned.

One of the most potent channels for propaganda is through diplomatic representatives, and this is true of the diplomats who are sent to Spain. Answering a speech of Señor Escobar, Ambassador from Argentina, when he presented his credentials, Franco expressed his gratitude by accepting the words of Señor Escobar as coming from the President and the people of the Argentine Republic. "As proof of this reciprocal sentiment, one of the points of our National Syndicalist Revolution was the desire to be the spiritual head of the Hispanic American world. . . . I feel certain that very soon we will be able to see the effect of that close cultural and intellectual interchange to which Your Excellency refers."—Franco has fully carried out this type of promise.

During the summer of 1941, Manuel Halcón was appointed Counsellor of Hispanidad. He said: "Some South Americans are already on the way to Spain, to deal with the manner in which the doctrine of Hispanidad can be presented to the world." After stating that the cultural section of the Council proposed establishing a Library of Hispanidad, Halcón listed other tasks, such as the publication of guide books, and setting up agencies for circulating the writings of Spaniards, etc.

In line with these optimistic statements, Franco said in a solemn session: "I warmly congratulate the Council of Hispanidad for its great and lasting services of the intellectual renaissance, which will restore the united sentiments of the Hispanic people. . . . I offer the Council my support and the firm collaboration of my Government."

The democratic forces of South America have long been aware of the danger of this Nazi-Falangist propaganda and infiltration. They have been on the alert, and are vigilant in defense of the Hemisphere, which they know can be accomplished only through unity and without permitting any Fifth Column interference.

So sure is this that, even before the outbreak of war with Japan, Germany and Italy, Cuba had been considering the shutting of the Franco consulates. Several weeks ago PM revealed the unsuspected work that had been carried out in the United States, which by no stretch of the imagination can be termed an "Hispanic" country.

The aroused democratic forces have realized very well that the great danger behind Falangist propaganda are the Nazis, with whom, as Serrano Suñer himself has said, Spain's destiny is closely linked, in what Franco calls "this difficult and glorious hour of her expansion."

"The New Order."
After Franco's interview with Mussolini in February of this year, the Madrid press said that Spain was "intimately connected with the Axis power in the joint projects for the future."

Recently José María Azeliza, the author of a book published in Spain this year, and called "Spain's Demands" passed through New York, on a mission to Persia. Although the prologue of this book says it is not written against anyone, neither against England nor France, it specifies Spain's imperialist demands. It is a presentation "of Spain's rights, unheard for the last century."

Reading these demands, no one can fail to think of the railroad which is being built across the Sahara desert, and which will link Northwestern and Central Africa to Europe—already under Nazi control. The existence of this railroad—rapidly nearing completion, given food for thought when we hear, on the radio and in the press: "Where will Hitler strike next?"

Early in October, 1941, when the anniversary of Franco's becoming the "Caudillo" (leader) of the "Nationalist" movement, he himself compared Hitler to Napoleon and said: "Who will Hitler strike next?"

The Herald Tribune of October 17th, 1941, published an interview with Serrano Suñer, which appeared in the French paper "Gringoire." In connection with Spain's policy of Hispanidad, Serrano Suñer said that she is trying to extend her influence over the Latin American Republics, and that these countries share with Spain the concept of the indivisible Spanish world, which the present conflict endangers.

The reaction of these countries to the present attack from Serrano Suñer's friends in the Axis prove how little he has understood the Hitlerism of Spain desire to assume the panic world, over which the present leadership. In a few days the question "Madrid or Washington?" has been clearly answered. "PM" pointed out clearly in an article well named "Franco works openly for the reconquest of the Empire." The Empire that Spain seeks as part of the fascist gains, takes in all the countries of Hispanidad, which an authorized Fascist in Mexico defined as all those nations imbued with the spirit of Hispanidad . . . which are a part of Spain, and also those countries where Spain expended her blood and her blood, PM reports that when Franco visited the Archive of the Indies last year, he wrote in the registry book: "BEFORE THE RELICS OF AN EMPIRE . . . WITH THE PROMISE OF ANOTHER." These words are very clear, as are those of "Informaciones," with the comment that when Franco spoke these words, "he made us the promise of an Empire." PM has understood the menace they contain when it says that Hispanidad and the Imperialist ambitions of Spain are directly opposed to Panamericanism and the Monroe doctrine. For this reason, Spain is violently opposed to all the steps of Washington and of Latin America toward unity and Hemisphere defense, so much more urgent today than when PM pointed out the danger several weeks ago.

Since the ruthless and treacherous attack of Japan on our country and our full involvement in the war against the Axis powers, the activities of the Falange in the Western Hemisphere become even more sinister.

Hitler has included the Americas in his plan for world domination and the Falange is now the main Fifth Column instrument for Axis penetration in the Western Hemisphere. Even as this is being written there are signs that Hitler intends to move through Spain to the west coast of Africa and consolidate bases for the assault of the Americas. Across the expanse of the southern Atlantic his Falangist agents are preparing the ground in Latin America to coordinate the attack from within with the planned blitz from the African ports. And next on Hitler's list after South America is the United States.

The continued diplomatic relations of the U.S. with Franco Spain greatly facilitates the work of the Falange which operates in close connection with the Embassy and consulates. A lead from the U.S. in breaking diplomatic ties with Franco would encourage similar action throughout Latin America and make it easier to deal with Hitler's Falangist agents. Such a course would strengthen the defense of all America and hasten the destruction of the Axis powers.

(Continued from page 12)
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