

# FIRST ANTI-FASCIST ISSUE

"The Campus Newspaper With A Community Conscience"

The

Drew



Acorn

Read,  
Think,  
Act

VOL. XI-A, No. 6

BROTHERS COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1938

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## F.D.R., Cordell Hull Ignore Acorn Query On Refugee Problem

Rabbi Lazaron Sends Response Admonishing Imperilment of Judaism, Xianity

In connection with this anti-fascist issue THE ACORN sent letters to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, and Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Morris Lazaron asking what were "the students' responsibilities in this grave period, and what constructive action students on the various campuses throughout the United States might take." Comment was also asked on the "Soup Dinner" plan.

So far only Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron has replied. The complete text of his letter follows:

"Pardon my delay in answering your interesting note. It is indeed gratifying to me to see from such a source an understanding of the things that are at stake. Up to the present, perhaps because the general public has not yet been touched, there was no complete comprehension that the evil forces are attacking the very foundations of our Judeo-Christian tradition. Indeed, this is not a Jewish problem. One needs only to think of Niemöller and the Catholic cardinals, as well as the Confessional pastors.

"Such a move as you suggest might, properly projected, be caught up throughout the country on many campuses. It is one way in which the fine enthusiasm of youth might be directed.

"I appreciate your getting in touch with me. I have such warm memories of a number of chapel hours at Drew. Every success to you and your associates in the undertaking."

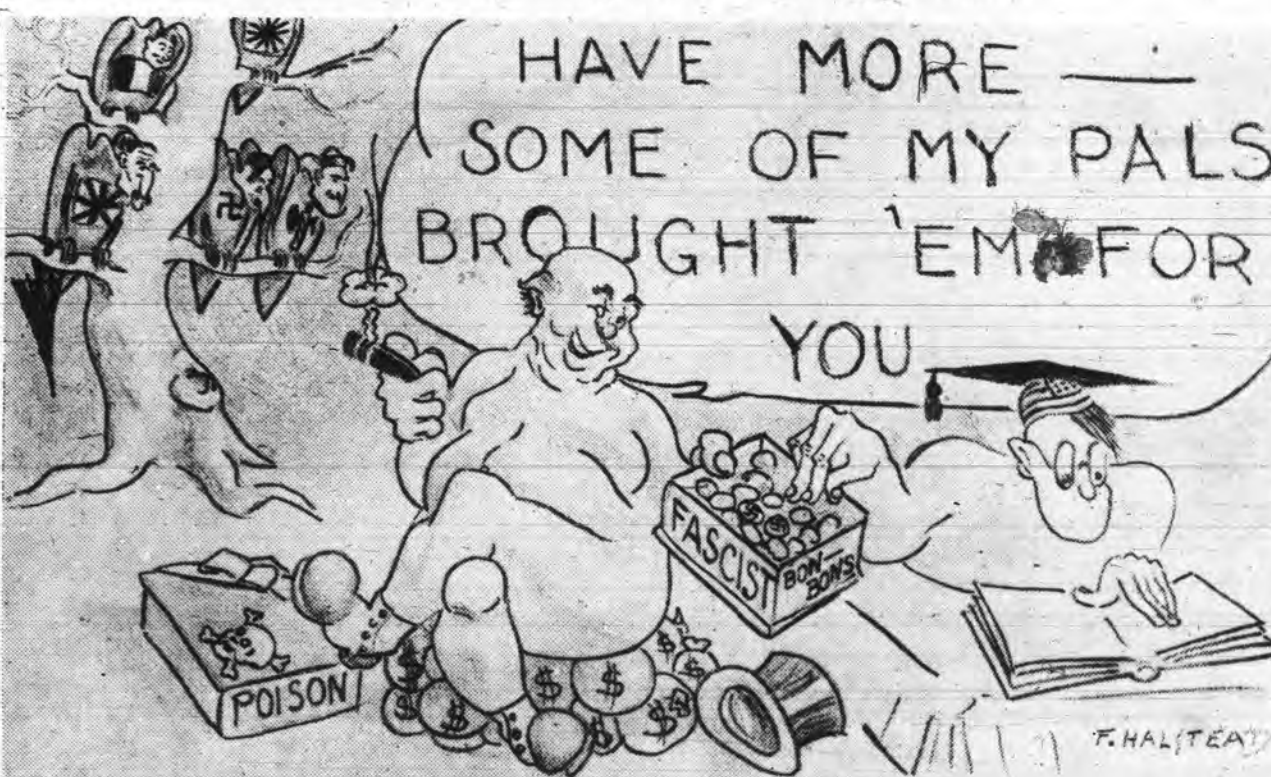
Sincerely yours,  
Morris S. Lazaron.

## Maritain Outlines Freud's Psychology

Warning of dangers inherent in crossing the "forbidden zone" into the "savage world" of the unconscious, Dr. Jacques Maritain, professor of L'Institut Catholique, advised some two hundred members of the faculty and student body of Drew University at a high table dinner in his honor Monday evening not to use Freudian psychoanalysis as one would an "aspirin tablet." Psychoanalysis, explained the world famous French philosopher, are the "owls of psychology," but they often have difficulty in explaining their findings clearly in the light.

Professor Maritain discussed Freudianism in three aspects: as a method, a psychology, and a philosophy. He approved of psychoanalysis as a method, with the admonition that it is fraught with danger both for practitioner and patient. It belongs "not to the realm of speculative science," he said, "but to the world of medicine. It is not an impartial science, but a therapeutic art." When used by skilled persons psychoanalysis often proves not only an instrument of investigation but also in some cases a lead to the healing of neuroses, he added.

## Don't Take Fascism Lying Down



### Wake Up and Live

STUDENT'S INDIFFERENCE to world affairs is notorious. If by this issue we can make even a dent in their apathy the effort will have been well worth-while.

We have attempted to do two things: first, to present the facts, in so far as available, on the fascist struggles in Germany, Spain, and China; and then, having awakened students to the need for material as well as moral aid, we are presenting the "Soup Dinner Plan" to raise money for these victims of unprovoked fascist aggression.

On page three is presented a brief summary of the fascist aggression going on in Spain, Germany, and China. We have strived to get the best authorities in the university student body to present in a manner as factual and unbiased as possible the political, social, and economic situations in these countries. It is our hope that students will read every word of these articles and draw their own conclusions. In addition we sent a questionnaire to every college professor asking "briefly what can college students do in the face of fascist threats all over the world?"

AND FASCISM is a real threat make no mistake of that. As we have indicated in the cartoon above, even in the United States industrial interests are in various insidious ways paving the road for fascism. Even now in France (another democracy) Premier Daladier is taking extremely fascist-like strike breaking action.

Wake up and LIVE.

## Dean Lankard Elected Head of Eastern Group

Dean Frank Glenn Lankard was elected president of the Eastern Association of College Deans and Advisers of Men for the coming year at the annual meeting of the organization at Atlantic City last Saturday. Dean Lankard just concluded a term as vice-president of the organization.

The association includes colleges and universities of the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and Maryland.

## Halstead Draws Cartoon In Bed After Accident

Frank Halstead drew the cartoon on this page while resting in bed recovering from a slight concussion sustained in an automobile accident last Saturday night.

The injury is not serious if complications do not set in. Halstead, a junior in college, was not driving at the time of the accident. The car, it is reported, skidded on the icy pavement.

### The "Soup Dinner" Plan

IF AND WHEN the campus becomes convinced of the dire needs of fascist victims in Spain, Germany, and China it is our suggestion that the "Soup Dinner" plan offers the most feasible and painless way of raising money in lump sums.

How does the plan work? Briefly, the idea is to eliminate the meat course from one evening meal a week in the refectory and turn the money saved over to relief agencies.

In place of the meat course it is our suggestion that the soup course, principally, and also the vegetable portions could be increased somewhat. Savings could also be effected in desserts, substituting for cake, pie, or ice cream, merely apples or other less expensive fruits. Certainly the sacrifice would be small enough . . . and vegetarians might even argue that the diet be adopted permanently.

Conservatively estimated each "Soup Dinner" should net \$30 to \$40. Off-campus students, obviously, must cooperate in making contributions of their own free-will. Ideally, on a pro rata basis, each off-campus student, then, should contribute 15 to 20 cents a week. The proceeds from both sources could be turned over to the joint college-seminary committee already organized by the ASU, to be distributed to various relief agencies according to its discretion.

Wake up and GIVE!

## Basketball Campaign Opens Here With Webb

The Circuit Riders will embark on the 1938-39 basketball campaign by playing the role of host to Webb Institute here tonight. The game will be complete with all the traditional opening night ceremonies. The critics will be given aisle seats, girls, beautiful and otherwise, will bedeck the tiers, and the stableboys will lead the nags to the post to ring in the circuit riding season. Also, some dignity (the referee) will throw out the first ball.

## All-Campus Groups Organized By ASU To Protest Fascism

Representatives of Councils, IRC, Methodist Federation, and Others Unite

At the invitation of the Brothers College chapter of the American Student Union representatives of the University's student organizations met Tuesday afternoon to discuss ways in which Drew University students can aid effectively the victims of Nazi persecution in Germany and of unprovoked aggression in China and Spain.

Jacob Schiffman, President of the local A.S.U. chapter, who presided, told the delegates that the A.S.U., which has already inaugurated a program to aid destitute Chinese students, had felt that all students in Drew University probably wished to aid Chinese, Spanish, and German refugees but lacked organization and a channel through which to make their sympathies effective. He said that when he had mentioned the project to Dean Lankard the Dean gave it his hearty approval.

A joint committee was formed for the purpose of publicizing the cause of the victims of fascist aggression in the various countries. The committee will compile lists of books, pamphlets, and motion picture films, dealing with the issues in question. On the joint committee are the following students of both the college and the seminary: Jacob Schiffman, A.S.U.; Dan Potter, International Relations Club; George Clarkson, Philosophy and Religion; Melvin E. Wheatley, Methodist Federation for Social Service; Merritt Queen, representing the seminary student council; and David Briggs, president of the college student council. The forum representative has not been appointed as yet.

## Ira Y. Hecht Named Assistant To Dean

Ira Y. Hecht, Jr., of Union City, New Jersey, has been appointed assistant to the dean of Brothers College, according to an announcement made today by Dean Frank Glenn Lankard. He will assist in guidance and personnel work with students and in arrangements for monthly field trips which are a feature of the College curriculum.

Mr. Hecht will complete requirements for the bachelors degree in the liberal arts college in January. An honor graduate of the Union Hill high school in the class of 1934, he has for several years been actively associated in work with young men. He has been awarded the highest honor conferred by the Boy Scouts of America, the rank of Eagle Scout with silver palm.

While a student in Brothers College Mr. Hecht participated in public relations work and was appointed this year coordinator of student activities. He contributed to the organization structure of extra-curricular functions through service as a member of the student council, social committee, and forum, class officer, baseball manager, and writer for student publications.



## The Brew Acorn

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### Join The ASU

THIS ISSUE OF THE ACORN is an attempt to rouse the students of Brothers College from their very evident apathy toward world problems. It is hard to explain why students think life begins after graduation and that then will be time enough to worry about social and political problems. Then too often these same students become as absorbed in the work-a-day world as they were with mere studies in college and are content to leave the big problems to politicians and professional sociologists.

It is time the two million college and university students in America realized that the platitude uttered by commencement speakers—that the future of America is in our hands—is an absolute fact. If citizens with training do not take the initiative in reforms, preserve freedom, and strive for racial equalities, then no one else can be expected to do so.

And now is the time for students to begin, not some time in the nebulous future. JOIN THE AMERICAN STUDENT UNION. If you are interested in any of the following points in its platform, the ASU is the one campus organization for you. The ASU stands for:

#### Peace

It seeks to make America a positive force for peace.

#### Freedom

It defends students' and teachers' rights. It opposes trustee-domination of education. It works to make the campus a genuine fortress of democracy.

#### Security

It favors extension of Federal student aid as embodied in the American Youth Act. It supports the building of student co-operatives.

#### Equality

It campaigns for universal educational opportunity. It condemns discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. The ASU is independent of any political party. It welcomes into its ranks anyone who wishes to act on one or all the issues outlined in its program. The ASU in cooperation with labor and other progressive groups is dedicated to the realization of a society of peace and plenty.

### What's It To You...

#### A Communist Spain Is Far Preferable To A Fascist One

by Frank Bello



IN FORMULATING THE POLICY of this issue we realized that everyone would agree in condemning the Nazi attacks on the Jews, and that most would feel sorry for the plight of the unfortunate Chinese. But we knew we would meet opposition in pleading the cause of Loyalist Spain. Here the few facts available have been so diluted with emotionalism, religious misconceptions, and red-baiting that most Americans (except Catholics) have failed to take a definite stand. The majority have tried to convince themselves rather half-heartedly that even a merciless Italo-German fascist victory would be preferable to a Loyalist victory resulting in communism. This has been the reasoning of Great Britain, undoubtedly, and to a lesser degree of France—any victory, no matter how disgraceful, rather than a possibility of communism.

Why fascism rather than communism at any price? There should be no doubt that the cause of the Loyalists is the righteous cause of the great majority of Spaniards. David Briggs points this out clearly in his article on page three.

Assuming, then, no other alternatives in Spain but fascism or communism—and Spain would most certainly fall under the yoke of fascism if Franco were victorious—why should not the reasoning be just the reverse: anything, even communism (which would not necessarily result from a Loyalist victory) rather than fascism. We realize, of course, that such reasoning is immediately precluded in capitalistic countries such as England, France, and the United States by the very fact of their being capitalistic, for is not fascism but a sterner form of capitalism?

But let's look at the record.

COMMUNISM HAS PROVED its superiority to fascism, we will try to show, on at least four fundamental points. (1) *Willingness to disarm.* In every disarmament conference since the world war Russia has shown a sincerity of spirit far surpassing the half-hearted gestures of capitalistic countries. (2) *Military aggressiveness.* The Soviet's stand here is almost a corollary of (1). It is generally admitted—most strongly by fascists themselves—that fascism's very essence is its military power and its ability to seize new resources in foreign lands. Russia, on the other hand, would like nothing better than to live in peace with the world. This is not so merely because Russia is fairly rich in natural resources, but because of a fundamental difference in philosophies: communism is non-militaristic whereas fascism is admittedly militaristic.

The next two points of superiority of communism over fascism may also be well grouped together. (3) *Treatment of minorities.* At no time has this been so strongly emphasized as today when both Germany and Italy are in the process of "liquidating" the Jews. Much has been made in the past of Russia's ruthlessness in disposing of political opposition. But even the most biased Hearstian accounts of Russian methods fall far short and pall before the present Nazi pogroms, racial-wide in character. And let it be noted, there are at present 1,000,000 Russians of German descent living in the Ukraine and Volga regions, contented and unmolested, not to mention a hundred other racial minorities who have found a haven in the vast borders of this much-maligned state. And finally we consider possibly the most important aspect of all. (4) *Fundamen-*

### Professors Reply To-Facism Query

The questions: Have you any comments on, or can you offer any solution for the plight of the victims of unprovoked aggression in Germany, Spain, and China? Briefly, what can college students do in the face of fascist threats all over the world?

"... help by building—faith in—Democracy."

My first comment is that the ferocity and brutality of these aggressors against innocent victims is incredible to me in this twentieth century. College students can help the anti-fascist forces best by building up their own faith in the benefits and the future of Democracy. Fascist leaders frankly state that Democracy is a luxury which they cannot afford. College students in America should know that in the long run Democracy is worth all that it costs. Students can not only make a demonstration of their loyalty to Democracy, but they can also give sympathetic understanding and moral support to the victims of unprovoked aggression. They can contribute to relief funds for the distressed and use their influence constantly to promote international good will and cooperation.

—Arlo Ayres Brown

"... more facts and candid information."

American students have an excellent opportunity to stand off and judge the results of the experiment in Fascism in Germany and Italy, and Communism in Russia. The best antidotes for these ideologies are not ignorance and suppression but more facts and candid information. When students are well-grounded in the several political philosophies they will, in my judgment, think a long time before they will give over democratic principles and practices.

There have been so many major calamities in the past few years that there is a danger that we may become indifferent and callous toward human suffering. We must not allow ourselves to lose our sensitivity to human tragedy. A student, alone, feels a sense of helplessness. Is there no power in cooperation? Can not American students through the American Student Union, the National Student Federation of America, the Student Christian Movement, and other national organizations, make it possible to place some of the student victims of unprovoked aggression in American institutions of higher learning and, through them, channel these young men into useful careers and professions?

—Frank G. Lankard

"... protest and diplomatic pressure."

"... I'm afraid I've no suggestion to make, unless it be that the whole student body send word to President Roosevelt and our New Jersey senators and local representative, urging protest and diplomatic pressure to bring about modification of aggression. Such messages to the President strengthen his hands, because they show a vigorous feeling in this country. You can also study American institutions and traditions, so that in later years you can exercise sound influence."

—Earl A. Aldrich

"... understand ... outcomes of fascist tendencies."

There can be no rational justification for the aggression, provoked, or unprovoked, in Germany and China. Just now humanity faces a clearly drawn conflict between democracy on the one hand and several undemocratic institutions on the other. What can the college student do in the face of these threats to our own national philosophy of life and government? Several things.

First, understand the objectives and probable outcomes of the fascist tendencies in our contemporary life. Second, determine not to answer hatred and prejudice with kindred attitudes. I have tremendous personal resentment against the recent atrocious treatment of minority groups in Germany. However the edge of that resentment is tempered by pity for the oppressed groups themselves. Their own ultimate disaster will be complete and inevitable. Third, keep public opinion sensitive and aroused.

In conclusion, I believe that there is very little effective direct action that college men can take. Our best opposition is a thoroughgoing indignation that refuses to become hatred under any circumstances.

—Sherman Plato Young

(Continued on Page 4)

tal social ideal. There can be little dispute that basically fascism exalts the state at the expense of the individual, whereas, ideally, communism exalts the individual even to the extent of annihilating the state. This is the fundamental superiority the latter holds over the former as we see it. That the ideal has not been attained in Russia is not a valid criticism when we consider the tremendous odds this lone state has had to buck on every side. That fascism never can and never pretended to exalt the individual is a fact open to the inspection of all.

If now we were to score capitalism against communism on these same four points ... but no, you do it yourself. Perhaps you may find the results interesting. We have.

### Spanish Civil War Issue: Democracy Versus Despotism; People's Gov't Fights Fascism

By David K. Briggs

Revolt On July 17, 1936, hell broke loose in Spain. A large part of the army, led by General Franco, revolted against the Government. The Government promptly rallied the remainder of the nation's military forces and armed the people.

Thus began Spain's appallingly bloody Civil War. Prelude Briefly, what had happened previously was this:

In April, 1931, as the result of the first municipal elections held in Spain for years, King Alfonso fled and the people established a Republic. The Republican Government separated Church and State, banned the Jesuit order, proclaimed complete religious toleration, created 10,000 schools (the nation was nearly fifty per cent illiterate), and inaugurated an equitable program for transferring some of the land to peasants (single individuals owned whole provinces while millions of peasants lived like serfs).

Taking advantage of the Government's policy of moderation, the autocratic groups ousted by the collapse of the Monarchy contrived to gain control of the Cortes in the election of October, 1933; then they systematically subverted the reforms introduced by the previous government, and ruled so tyrannically that Barcelona and the northern miners of Asturias rebelled. The Foreign Legion and Moorish Troops from the Rif quelled the rebellion with unhuman brutality. Captured miners were castrated, kept in cold water, and hung by the wrists.

But terror failed to destroy the spirit of the people. A bitterly contested election in February, 1936, during which the autocratic groups used every conceivable weapon of corruption and coercion, resulted in a decisive victory for the Liberals.

The new Cortes forced the resignation of President Zamora—a procedure sanctioned by the Constitution of the Republic, made Premier Azana President, and liberated tens of thousands of political prisoners.

There followed four months during which Fascists in motor cars ranged through city streets machine-gunning workers and fomenting violence, during which Fascist officers fomented violence in Morocco, during which the proletariat engaged in strikes, girded itself for the coming fray, and urged the Government to take steps to frustrate the then obvious plans of the Fascist army officers.

Then, on July 17, came Franco's manifesto. The storm had broken. The Foreign Legion and the Moorish troops crossed into Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT The government against which Generals Franco and Mola led the Army in revolt was unquestionably a legally elected government. It had a clear majority in the Cortes. So far it was from being radical that its program would have been called conservative in England or the United States. It contained not one Socialist or Communist.

THE REBELS The Rebels comprised three groups, whose interests were similar; these were the great land owners, the officers of the Army, and the Catholic Church.

The great land owners possessed a third of the land of Spain. Some of them, such as the Duke of Alba and Berwick owned whole provinces. The middle land owners possessed another third. The position of the peasants on these lands was virtually that of serfs. The owners wished to retain this feudal set-up.

The Army officers were a privileged class, who until the Republic, had despotic control over press and speech. They had also special economic privileges.

### Present Defloration of China by Japanese Army Is Merely Final Coup of 26-Century Premeditation

By Daniel L. Lee

Japan's will to expand dates far back in history. If credence can be given to Emperor Jimmu's rescript: "We shall build our Capital all over the world, and make the whole world our dominion" (supposed to have been issued by him upon the founding of the Japanese empire 2,600 years ago), and if throughout the subsequent centuries this will to dominate and rule has been "diligently drilled into the mind of every child of the empire," it is only natural that Japan seeks to expand whenever circumstances permit, or "creating circumstances when it deems the time ripe."

Series of Japanese Gains

The time was ripe when during the latter half of the last century two conditions obtained: first, the emergence of Japan as a "modern" nation; and second, the gradual decline of the Chinese Empire. The easy manner by which a number of Western imperialistic nations obtained from China privileges and concessions undoubtedly sharpened Japan's appetite for the same.

Thus commenced Japan's unending series of conquest, beginning with the establishment of Suzerainty over the Liuchiu Islands in 1881; then the taking over of Formosa in 1895; the annexation of Korea in 1910; the notorious "Twenty-one Demands" in 1915; the invasion of Manchuria in 1931; the invasion of Jehol in 1932; and since July 7, 1937, the large-scale invasion of the whole of China which up to the present has enabled Japan

to penetrate 12 Chinese provinces (in addition to Manchuria which consists of three provinces). Ever since the beginning of the present century Japan's course of carving up China had been a smooth one. Before the Revolution of 1911, China was both cowed and weakened—the result of her experience with the then imperialistic nations; between 1911 and 1931, China was much occupied with and drained by internal strife. So long as China remained in such conditions, Japan could do with China as she pleased. If Japan chose then she could have gobbled up China without the necessity of such tremendous loss of men and money as she is now incurring. What saved China was the fact that immediately after the World War the nations, including Japan, still kept their faith in international treaties. Thus the Nine-power Treaty did serve its purpose for a while until Japan found it to be a mere paper tiger and tore it to pieces.

China Organizes

But China, since Japan's occupation of Manchuria, has been steadily achieving unification and, as a result, has been pouring all her resources into reconstruction projects. The progress China was making was so phenomenal that in August, 1936, Frank H. Hedges, foreseeing the probability of a vast war between Japan and China, wrote, "Not since the days of the first emperors of the Ta Ching dynasty has China been as unified and as strong as it is today. Those who have not been in China for the last year or so, but who did know China as it used to be, cannot possibly conceive this, nor will they believe it. What seemed to be impossible in China actually happened or, more correctly speaking, is happening very rapidly at this moment."

What has China's progress in unification and strength to do with the probability of war between Japan and China? Listen to Hedges again: "But the fundamentally important factor, the one where danger lies, is that the Nanking Government is so rapidly strengthening itself and that China is at last making such great progress toward becoming a strong and unified nation that the war party in Japan may feel it must strike now or never—may feel that if a few more years are let slip by, China will have reached the point where Japan may not be able to defeat her on the field of battle."

China In Ascendancy

Thus it is clear that while hitherto it was China's decline which prompted Japan to acts of aggression, at the present it is China's rise as a potential nation which prompts Japan to acts of aggression. In his "An Open Letter to the People of Japan," E. Stanley Jones puts it thus: "You seem

### Introduction To Authors Of Three Feature Articles

Irving Newman, author of the article on Germany, is a graduate of Yeshiva College, New York City. At present Newman is taking first year courses in the seminary. He lives in Dover and is head of the Jewish Center there.

Daniel L. Lee, who wrote the article on China, is at present taking his doctorate degree in the seminary. Lee was born in China and is an ardent defender of its cause.

### Contemporary German Fascism Outgrowth of Philosophies Of Schopenhauer, Nietzsche

By Irving Newman

The phenomenal rise of Fascism is as complex as a case of juvenile delinquency, and while we may be able to identify certain important factors and conditions, we cannot put our fingers on any one cause and say that it was instrumental in bringing about the result.

The seeds of Fascism in Germany were sown by Hegel, Nietzsche, and Schopenhauer. Hegel, with his theory of self-abnegation and internment of individual interest into the absolute state, borrowed from both Machiavelli and Luther. From the former he received the idea that moral, religious, and economic factors are forces which can accrue to the advantage of the state, and from the latter his extreme religiosity. Luther himself sounded the

death knell of the fascist threat in his day, which was the result of Machiavelli's "Prince" and the decay of the church. Yet it is Luther and Protestantism which are closely connected with the sources and changes in present day Germany. It was the psychological approach of Hegel with regard to History, and the persistent denial of faith in reason, from which the Fascist leaders in Germany were to draw their arguments. He was serviceable, for he laid aside the individual personality for the benefit of the state, and he was on the whole a source of doubtful value.

Philosophical Futility Schopenhauer saw only nature and life as the struggle of an unseeing force, or purposeless will, creating and destroying, desiring all things, yet attaining nothing; a vanity of human wishes. Nietzsche scoured the Woerterbuch to find terms of description for his superman, his hero, the "Big Blonde Beast." And for him too, might was right.

In the Politics of Treitschke, the state is compared to power, which is moralized by assuming its necessity for the perpetuation and propagation of a national culture.

Hence Hegelianism plus non-technical, non-rational or anti-intellectualist philosophy, based on will, the glory of power, racial superiority, intuition, and self-assertiveness are the historical sources which the Nazis have incorporated into their propaganda machine.

Economic Backing In the second place, the concern of the Japanese financiers, big business men and industrialists—backers and supporters of the militarists—is indeed purely economic. As the Japanese army marches on, they follow up. Space does not permit a detailed account of the gigantic economic projects which these men have set up in the conquered parts of China. But let us ask: "Are such economic projects planned for the mass of the Japanese people many of whom are just as poor as the majority of the Chinese people, or are they primarily just for the big business men and financiers themselves? Is Japan's conquest of China, from the purely economic viewpoint, a necessity, as is claimed by some? The liberals and progressives in Japan—those who are not generals, those who know the internal Japanese economic conditions as well as the economic conditions of the world and who are seriously concerned about the welfare of the mass of the Japanese people—are on the whole against Japan's aggressive war, because they know that such a war not only is not a necessity, but it would also, if undertaken, ruin Japan. The increasing number of peasant revolts and labor unrest as well as the rapid spread of poverty over the whole land shows that the liberals and progressives are right. But where are these men now? Well, as many of them as are outspoken are locked up in jail. No, this war of conquest is not a necessity.

Nazi Ideas A Melange

The German fascist party never had any coherent social or political philosophy. What has passed for its philosophy is a body of ideas from various sources conjured up to meet emergencies and new situations. It is unrefined, largely indifferent to incompatibilities and frequently hysterical. The elements which were long in existence, were merely recombined and reconstructed in new and incongruous ways.

Fascism as contrary to Marxism had to assert the conciliation of class interests in the organic totality of the nation and state, and stand for a high degree of political idealism, and ethical idealism, in contradistinction to the materialism of Marx. In place of freedom and happiness, authority and discipline were substituted. These qualities were necessary to hold together the discordant groups, united by common hatred and fear, rather than by common purpose.

The World War was probably the greatest single factor to which the rise of Fascism can be attributed. The picture of German troops marching to war, well armed and optimistic, compared to the picture of the remnants returning home, crushed physically and mentally. Many suicides followed the Armistice. The myth of German superiority was destroyed. And adding insult to injury, the Versailles quest is not a necessity.

(Continued on Page 4)



### "... stop emotionalizing the issue."

I do not consider myself well enough informed to attempt an answer to your first question. I would like to offer a few suggestions as to what college students can do: First of all, we should stop emotionalizing the issues; we should regard the "fascist," the "communist," or any other "ist" whom we may dislike as a normal product of a situation in which he must play his role rather than as a stereotyped "demon" whom all of us should hate. Secondly, we should try to understand the underlying causes which are at the bottom of those conditions which we consider so undesirable. Lastly, we should realistically recognize that any permanent solution will come about as the result of a slow, steady attack upon these underlying causes—that quickly formed, short-termed remedies easily lead to cyclical chaos. Complicated societal problems are solved by intelligent attack, not emotional explosions.

—David M. Fulcomer

### "... examination of ... disease within our midst."

What should an American college student do in the light of fascist and communistic tendencies rampant in the modern world? All too often our geographical isolation has resulted in an attitude of indifference toward those governments with ideological differences from our own. We have majored in "washing other people's dirty faces" while we have failed to turn the microscope of investigation on the virus of class prejudice, hatred, and discrimination in our midst.

We do not believe in the "backslapping" techniques employed at the present time by our citizens; it is so much easier and yet so pathetic to witness our own inflation through a process of deflating others. We have men who belong to minority groups who are often mistreated within our own culture. We do not need to lose sight of oppression in other lands ... but these benevolent actions should not prevent us from wishing a careful examination of the social disease within our midst.

—James A. McClintock

### "Fascism only symptom ... society is sick."



We shall be able to meet the threats of fascism only when we understand the underlying conditions which make it possible. Fascism is only a symptom indicating that democracy is sick. In politics as in medicine it is more important to diagnose a disease than to bother about symptoms. Democracy is sick because the people have been satisfied to take it for granted, because they have not sufficiently realized that it is necessary to work hard in order to preserve the inherited institution and at the same time to adjust it to the flux of an ever changing world.

—Hermann Meier

### "... removing elements upon which fascism feeds."

There are a number of things we can do to meet the challenge of fascism. Our first opportunity is found in the encouragement of all movements designed to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate victims. That encouragement can take the direction of definite contributions of time and energy, or money, or all of these if we are so fortunately circumstanced as to be able to contribute all. Our second major opportunity is found in addressing ourselves to the task of removing elements upon which fascism feeds, such as injustice, intolerance, racial and class prejudices and hatreds, economic insecurity and social maladjustments. Fascism as well as all of the other "isms" are merely different kinds of "itches" symptomatic of the need for corrective action in the field of social relationships.

—Robert Schultz

### "... rethink democracy ... adapt to modern condition."

Twice this year German troops have poured over the frontiers of small and practically defenseless countries. During recent weeks we have seen the use of this force technique against a race living within Germany in a manner as horrible as anything which history can offer as a parallel. In China and in Spain as well, force seems to be the rule.

In a world such as ours, where public opinion is sharply divided and democracy finds itself at bay as it faces the totalitarian tide, students must think on basic issues. Electoral triumph by one side will not be accepted by the other as a final solution—in fact ballots will give way to bullets—unless we can rethink democracy and adapt it to modern industrial conditions without resorting to direct action in the solution of our problems. Unless the youth of America and the world can do this, discipline will be reimposed—what the ancient Greeks called tyranny and what we today call dictatorship—as the only alternative to chaos.

—A. Stanley Trickett

### "... Colonial territory for Jewish refugees."



It seems to me that the only solution of the refugee problem will be the setting aside of some colonial territory for the Jewish refugees from Germany. I think it incumbent on the Jewish people throughout the world to come financially to the aid of their German brothers. Whereas all civilized people must abhor the use of brutality against defenseless people, it seems to me that there was more call for indignation and perhaps action on the part of this country when Japan bombed the Chinese cities than there is in the present unfortunate plight of the Jews in Germany.

—L. G. Woolley

## NOT TRIVIA

IT IS NO IDLE COINCIDENCE that every literary medium is being exploited at the present time for the presentation of liberal democratic political and social view points. Such novels as Malraux's "Man's Hope" and Aragon's "Residential Quarter," and plays as "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Waltz in Goose Step," and "Lorelei" have been cases in point.

Now along comes the ever-ambitious Federal Theatre with another of their pertinent Living Newspaper dramas, "Created Equal," which had its first public performance in the Newark Opera House last Saturday evening. Like "One Third of a Nation" the new production presents a panorama of American history as it has affected the development of the particular theme. The earlier play traced the history of New York's slums; "Created Equal," a more ambitious project, attempts to portray equality as it has and mostly as it has not existed in the United States from pre-Revolutionary days to the present.

Only in so far as the undertaking is almost too big for adequate stage treatment does "Created Equal" fall short of the standard set by previous Living Newspaper plays. Nevertheless, the author, John Hunter Booth, makes the best presentation possible in a scant two and three-quarter hours as he employs 130 actors, twenty-one scenes, and two acts. Only the use of the familiar Federal Theatre technique of "the voice of the living newspaper" from the balcony, and many clever symbolizations on the stage, makes the great telescoping of history at all possible.

It is to be expected that the scenes are very uneven in quality. The best are very well staged indeed, and even the poorest serve to refresh one's eighth-grade memory of American history. In such scenes Shay's and the Whiskey Rebellions take on new importance as they are given new emphasis. Alexander Hamilton, for one, fares sadly at the hands of the WPA. Whatever honor students have been accustomed to accord him is erased by this play in shorter time than it took Aaron Burr.

The Supreme Court comes in for its share of ridicule in the Dred Scott trial scene. Huge, expressionless, grey masks are worn by the nine justices—in the best manner of Aeschylus and O'Neill. After hearing the evidence the puppets ponder, then some nod slowly in assent while the majority slowly shake their heads in refusal of the plea. While the chief justice delivers the usual unintelligible decision, a choir of negro voices swells pitifully in the background.

Lincoln, too, makes his entry in the fourth play of the year, if only by dint of a voice offstage. Seated on a raised platform alone, brilliantly lighted, are two crippled veterans listening to the Gettysburg address. When Lincoln has finished, one of the soldiers makes some of the most searching remarks of the entire play. "You know what's at the base of all the misery in the world—property," and then continues, "This battlefield shows that America wouldn't stand for a nation half slave and half free. The time will come when we won't stand for a nation where one-tenth of the people own all the wealth and the other nine-tenths are starving ... It won't come in our day, brother, but the time will come."

Coming down to the present, the stock market crash is brilliantly depicted. Standing atop a huge bank of black steps are three top-hatted, frock-coated financiers beside a huge ticker twice their height. Below them on the steps is a crowd of people from every walk of life, buying and selling at the command of the financiers. The crash of '29 comes and the people, having lost everything, leave the stage in despair. Also despairing alone on the stage are the money-changers, their woes increased now by the election of Roosevelt. They are in a quandary for they have been told to clean house or the government will step in. Bewildered, the three still-top-hatted but dishevelled capitalists, wrapt in ticker tape, wrack their brains. Their sterile minds flounder for a while as they reaffirm to each other that they must act, then like a bolt out of the blue the solution comes to them. They adopt a motto that will solve everything: "Forward to the Rear."

DESPITE ITS FAULTS "Created Equal" presents the most timely theme of all the Federal Theatre projects to date. Though the action sometimes becomes a mere panegyric for democracy, in a world of fascist propaganda the government should not only feel free, but should feel obliged to make "Created Equal" available to everyone in America for the price of a movie ticket ... And note, "Created Equal" pleads for a democracy of real equality, not one of economic inequality, as it exists today.

### "Renounce all retaliatory measures including war."

1. Recognize exaggerated, aggressive nationalism to be a deep-seated disease.
2. Understand that the disease is basically economic.
3. To protect the privileged, fascism seizes and uses all the coercive power of the state for the dictatorial control of the system of production in all its relationships.

From this viewpoint, what action?

- (a) Renounce all retaliatory measures including war. Their use completely obscures the issues. Their "victory" demands fascism to divide the spoils.
- (b) Stand for economic democracy without which political democracy is a sham. Support democratic processes by which wealth and all the essentials of a fully human life may be placed within the reach not only of the privileged few, but also of the millions of the dispossessed. Do this and make unnecessary the intervention of a dictator to prevent this result, or the resort to violence to accomplish it.
- (c) Back up the agencies that guard our civil liberties. Participate actively in your own communities.
- (d) Help to cultivate inter-racial appreciation, not merely tolerance. Cooperate in checking the first signs of racial ill-will and help to prevent it from becoming hatred, by finding and alleviating the causes.

—Dorr Diefendorf

### STORY OF NAZI RISE FROM OLD PHILOSOPHIES

(Continued from Page Three)

Treaty disposed of every vestige of German respect, and salted the already stinging wounds of humiliation. The psychological aftermath of the war, and the indecisive political setup was skillfully played up by a skillful leader. In 1918 the Social Democrats were feared, yet they prevented any concentration of power in one party, by instituting the Weimar republic of proportionate representation. In 1932 the dark mystery of the Brüning, Von Hindenburg, von Papen, and von Schleier affair, with the Junker pressure, coupled with the Democratic docility and the National Socialists' determination, plus the latter's successful propaganda methods, and the large number of political riots and murders, the Nazis received 14 million votes, and almost twice as many representatives in the Reichstag as the nearest rival. The great vote which the Nazis got was due in a large measure to the disgust of the voters at the existing system, which was impossible and weak.

After a seeming stalemate between von Papen and Hitler, the Reichstag was dissolved, uprisings began and the National Socialists triumphed.

With the Reich surrounded by a psychologically exploited hostile world, and waiting to be led, Hitler took the bull by the horns, and did not fail his constituents.

The Nazi dictatorship started with economic and social programs, receiving at the outset financial and political support from large landowners and industrial capitalists who believed that the suppression of individual freedom would be a small price to pay for the defense of property. Hitler also appealed to the vast lower middle class, and told them they had much to gain and little to lose. He mobilized them against the proletariat on one side, and against the upper class on the other side. But the large scale business has gained more than labor and small business. But Fascism is not the Charley McCarthy of the industrialists, for national interests dominate the individual and the class.

Hitler was never a Socialist, and there are very few, or practically no Socialist elements in Nazism today. For him the state is the living organism of the nation, the agency for realizing its ideal powers and its means of self-preservation. He is sincere in his convictions. The oratory and propaganda, coupled with the situation; the extreme penalties for disagreement with the Reich; the educational; the bidding time, avoiding issues and compromise, have given the Fascists of Germany ample time to gain initiative, strength, and growth.

### "The Life of Beethoven" Shown Here Dec. 12

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," judged one of the finest pictures of the past year, will be given three performances Monday, December 12, under the auspices of the French and Art Departments.

The picture will have the original sound accompaniment in French, according to C. Dudley Ingerson, instructor in art. In the afternoon the performance will be given in Professor Green's biology lecture room, and will be especially for off-campus students. The evening showing will be continuous for two performances in Baldwin Hall.

Admission will be fifteen cents for either performance. Also on the program will be a short, "Churches and Cathedrals."