

put amounted to 2,129,800 tons as compared with 1,875,300 in the first six months of 1933. Drilling operations increased by 75 percent. Several branches of light industries overfulfilled their schedules: the woolen and printing industries carried out 102.7 percent each, the hemp-jute industry—107.4; the tanning extract industry—103.9; the office supplies industry—100.5. Altogether, however, the Light Industries carried out only 96.2 percent of their program during the first six months of this year. This was in large measure due to the lagging behind of the porcelain industry (fulfilling only 70.7 percent of its plan), the glass industry (83.6), musical instruments (75.5) and the clothing

industry (91.2 percent). The production of meat increased 9.5 percent; fish—2.4; vegetable oils—35; soap—73.9; butter—12.7; confectionery—21.7; cigarettes—2.9; dairy products as a whole—75.4; macaroni—65.4; granulated sugar—104.4; refined sugar—81.1 percent. The retail trade turnover of the Commissariat for Internal Supply increased by 47.5 percent.

MORE recent figures show the same general trend. On November 3, the New York Times carried a dispatch from Moscow that the Soviet Union will be second only to the United States in output of pig iron this year. Besides dislodging Germany from the second

position in the production of pig iron, the Soviets are nosing out Great Britain from her position as third producer of steel and rolled metal. The Bolshevik slogan to overtake and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries begins to seem not quite so "fantastic" as it appeared only a few years ago. In 1935 the workers' and peasants' republic expects to rank second to the United States alone in all three lines of metal production. Add to this the tremendous gains in the realm of culture; and to this again, the triumphs in international relations during the past twelve months, and you have a record of achievements unparalleled even in the unparalleled history of the Soviets.

The Week's Papers

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—Gov. Lehman, deluged with protests at brutal treatment of Albany Hunger Marchers, claims he has "no jurisdiction" over Albany police. . . . Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, decrying "politics," makes the front page five days before election by telling how "I am feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and sheltering the destitute, regardless of their sex, age, creed, color, race or place of residence." . . . N.R.A. provisions held unconstitutional by Alabama Judge in dismissal of code violation case against lumber company. . . . Roosevelt latest "consolidation of power" move, makes Richberg "boss" of Cabinet in new position as head of Emergency Council. . . . President announces restoration of latest 5 percent Federal pay cuts effective July 1 next, backing prediction of rise in living costs. . . . Unionization drive in chain grocery stores spreads to James Butler's with 665 stores in East.

Thursday—Hunger Marchers' delegates open convention in Albany, while Gov. Lehman refuses to free those in jail. . . . A. & P. strike still unsettled. . . . Butler, head of Eastern chain, refuses to deal with union group demanding 25 percent wage increase, improved working conditions and union recognition. . . . Henry Ford says "the depression is over for the Ford Co." and announces an annual increase in output to 1,000,000 cars. . . . Harvard suspects Yale in theft of whole issue of "Lampoon." . . . Bishop Mueller still hanging

on to his Nazi job, but may have to resign this week. . . . Radical Socialist members of French Cabinet threaten resignation over proposed constitutional reform. . . . Automobile manufacturers threaten to let code lapse—stall for 90 day extension "as is" without any concessions to labor. . . . Third big strike of week ties up 400 New York buildings as service men walk out.

Friday—National Labor Relations Board, in its "peace proposal" for settling A. & P. Cleveland strike, takes strong anti-unionization position. . . . National Association of Manufacturers lines up anti-trade union legislation platform which it urges all state legislatures to pass on. Object—kill clause 7A. . . . American girl and boy seized in Germany, stripped, searched, questioned for seven hours; girl's New York mother belittles report and praises Nazis as being "so nice to everyone." . . . Two Communist leaders arrested in Hungary; one "commits suicide" while being "questioned." . . . Japan stands pat in demand for naval equality, bringing Great Britain and U.S. to a "united front." . . . Nazis order German score for *Midsummer Night's Dream* to replace Mendelssohn's "Jewish music." . . . British Laborites sweep municipal elections, winning control of 15 out of 28 boroughs. . . . Chain Store Union complains to National Labor Relations Board, charging Butler refused to negotiate with union heads, dismissed union employees. . . . Eighteen City College of N. Y. students picketing home of Pres-

ident Frederick B. Robinson, demanding his resignation, arrested. . . . Jailed Hunger Marchers freed in Albany, testify to terrific beatings by police. . . . Roosevelt, without promised public hearing, extends auto code, including the notorious "merit clause," to Feb. 1 (production peak season).

Saturday—8,000 striking New York elevator operators go back to work with settlement providing temporary blanket wage increases pending arbitration. . . . A. & P. Cleveland strike settled, with stores to reopen, with recognition won by union.

Sunday—French Cabinet still facing "pro Fascist" constitutional changes. . . . Japan firm over Manchukuo oil monopoly, with Japanese press charging coincidence of "open door" and "naval parity" discussions is Anglo-American plot to intimidate Japan. . . . A.F. of L. tells workers to fight own battles without depending on either the Government or N.R.A. . . . Gorman, vice-president of Textile Workers Union, offers George Sloan, of employers' association, cooperation of workers "in a movement to expand domestic and foreign markets for textiles" and creation of a "joint council." . . . Eighteen smuggled Chinese, unable to pay smugglers' fee of \$1,000, captured in New Jersey raid. Chinese aliens able to pay fees, work for 20 cents a day, as "slaves" in laundries. . . . A.A.A. report predicts 800,000,000 bushel wheat crop in 1935.

Monday—Government deficit in first

20 months of New Deal totals \$5,600,000. . . . League of Nations questions Japanese fortification of Pacific islands and receives for its pains a denunciation by Tokyo of these "press rumors." . . . Japan planning new-type "pocket" battleships if Washington Naval Treaty expires. . . . Supreme Court, ordering Huey P. Long to stand trial in \$500,000 libel suit, rules he is not "immune." . . . Fourteen N. Y. C. elevators, "unfit" to be replaced by P.W.A. fund of \$1,750,000. . . . Four hundred strike

guards "imported" to maintain "order" during N. Y. C. elevator strike, turn tables by demanding immediate pay. . . . New "business group" formed to "advise" New Deal executives how to "end depression and maintain private property."

Tuesday — Huey P. Long, in radio speech, asks Louisiana to secede from the Union as only way to "get out of this here depression." . . . Paterson Dyers reject N.R.A. Board arbitration as

"bluff." . . . National Labor Relations Board gives labor a break; hereafter, it rules, employers must assent to workers' demands — if "satisfactory." . . . New York City neglecting its chronic sick, charges Welfare Council. . . . In Toledo, 200 unemployed single men follow six day "death march" by storming County Court House. . . . Herriot and five other Radical Socialist members of French Cabinet announce they'll resign if Doumergue asks for vote of confidence on his Fascist proposals.



THERE WAS "T" WAITING AT THE CHURCH

Limbach

Plotting the American Pogroms

7. Who Paid Viola Ilma's Way to Nazi Germany?

JOHN L. SPIVAK

THE TRAIL of Hitler agents in this country does not always lead to direct anti-semitic activities. Anti-semitism is only one phase of German Fascism. It was essential to Hitler as an excuse for the disintegration of Germany's economic life against which the people were on the point of rebelling. Hence Fascism, especially in a country where there are millions of Jews, carries within itself the germs of anti-semitism.

In the fight against the persecution of national and racial minorities, of which anti-semitism is one manifestation, it is important to examine any possible Fascist organization and determine, if possible, whether such organizations could possibly be Nazi-inspired. And this leads us to the now nationally known Youth Movement headed by Viola Ilma and the much-publicized Youth Congress held at New York University this summer. An examination of the activities of Miss Ilma, which attracted and still attract national attention, reveals some very startling facts which Miss Ilma kept secret.

The Youth Congress was held this August. It was the first attempt "at national unity on the part of American Youth." The press gave it a great deal of space. There were a great many feature stories about the young and charming founder, Viola Ilma of New York, Washington, London, Geneva, Berlin and other points. What the delegates, the newspapers and her members did not know is that Miss Ilma, born in Germany, is not even sure that she is a citizen, that the Youth Congress was called after she had made a trip to Germany where she saw high Nazi officials and where she got the money for her jaunt abroad. Maybe, when the reader finishes this article, he will know a little more about the activities of the founder of this movement.

The conference Miss Ilma called eventually broke up. Radical and liberal groups smelled Fascism, organized an opposition and took the Congress completely away from Miss Ilma.

Miss Ilma today is moving in the highest political circles of the land—the same Miss Ilma who in an address before a woman's club in Paris on her way from Berlin stated: "Hitler is bigger than any politician I have ever known," and who in private conversations defended Hitler's treatment of the Jews.

Before we touch on the matters which this young lady has tried to keep secret I think we can accept as a truism that if her proposed movement were successful—and she has a large following—her organization could function as Hitler's Youth functioned in Germany

shortly before he took power. And if, in the course of our examination of this young lady, we find her conferring with Nazi officials, then it would be reasonable to assume that Miss Ilma might be influenced by their suggestions.

Before Miss Ilma organized the Youth Congress she took a trip to Germany. And from then on we come to matters which the young lady found extremely embarrassing when questioned. Miss Ilma had been broke. She never had much money. Nevertheless on September 7, 1933, she sailed for Germany on the Hamburg-American ship, New York. We will come to the question of who paid her fare and her expenses abroad. At the moment, it is necessary to say only that she carried with her two letters of introduction to bitter anti-semites.

With this in mind let us call upon her in the modest apartment at 103 W. 88th St., New York, where she lives with her parents.

"You have no money," I said. "Yet you travel and eat. May I ask, from whom do you get your backing to organize this movement?"

Miss Ilma evaded the question, telling me at length about her hopes of solidifying the various youth movements in the country, the Congress she had called. Finally I asked again.

"Where did you get the money to carry on your work?"

"I got \$500 from Arthur Garfield Hays, Anne Morgan and Christopher Morley," she said finally. "These people had given me money for my magazine Modern Youth which finally went under. I raised about \$1,500 for the Congress and there were some \$300 left over."

"That was in August. You have to live. Where did you get money since then?"

"There seems to be a great mystery about where I get money. There isn't any," she said petulantly. "I can get money whenever I need it. From my father or mother." Her parents are music teachers and judging from their very modest apartment, not very well-to-do.

"How much money do you need?"

"Well, one of the things I need is \$150,000 to start another magazine."

"You've been traveling around a great deal recently. Where did you get the money for that?"

Again she was evasive. Then she said: "I told you I had \$300 left from the Congress. I used that."

"All of your activities are actuated by a patriotic desire to do something for American youth?"

"That and only that," she assured me.

"I see. Are you an American citizen?"

"Certainly!" she said with a note of indignation.

"Born here?" I continued.

"No, I was born in Mainz, Germany. I was three years old when I came here."

"Is your father a citizen?"

"No, my father is a Swiss citizen, but my mother is an American. Born in New York. But I am a citizen."

"If your father is a Swiss citizen then you must have gotten naturalization papers?"

"Why do you ask me that? What has that to do with the movement?" she exclaimed irritably.

"Nothing except that you said you were actuated by patriotism yet you are not even a citizen. Didn't Arthur Garfield Hays try to get you naturalization papers?"

"No, he did not!" she said sharply.

"Oh, I'm sorry. He told me he did."

"Arthur said that! Well—yes, he got them for me—in 1931 or '32."

"Hays says that he was unsuccessful in getting them for you," I said quietly.

"Arthur did!" she exclaimed again. "I can't understand that."

"Then you are an alien?"

"The status is still—the whole question is—there is no answer one way or the other at the moment," she floundered. "It's one of those damned situations that's all involved."

"I was afraid that one day this would come up. That's why I was in Washington. I saw all the papers. Must this come out?"

"I don't see how it can be avoided. You are a public figure, actuated only by patriotism. You are twenty-four years old now and only since you returned from Germany did you suddenly try to get your citizenship status established—"

"It would be God damned lousy for me just now if it came out," she volunteered glumly.

"Why did you tell me you were a citizen?"

"Oh," she moved restlessly in her seat. "Don't you understand? I didn't want it to come out."

"Yes, I guessed as much."

"Look here!" she leaned towards me, her really attractive eyes almost welling with tears. "If you publish this you'll just crack up the whole thing I've been working for. Thank God my father was not born in Germany or the whole thing would look lousier than it already looks. But—I don't see why it is necessary to publish that I am an alien."

"It wouldn't be, normally. I assure you I