

THE CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY

The Fascist Terror Is Let Loose!

July 1, at the University of Berlin
Fascist student bandits attacked anti-Fascist students with clubs and knives.

At Dresden
June 21, in the suburb of Leubau, a Nazi group attacked two social-democratic workers who were seriously injured.

At Halle
On June 29, a uniformed assault band provoked some revolutionary workers in a laboring district.

At Janowitz Bridge (Berlin) a worker was beaten up by six Fascists. Some marble-workers in the vicinity immediately ran to his aid.

At two-thirty, the Nazi bandit Trumpeimann, in Scheneberg, fired ten revolver shots on two revolutionary workers out on the street.

Nine Workers Killed in One Day
At Hattlingen (Ruhr) comrade Lubberich was assassinated, and comrade Scholz felled by a revolver bullet in the lungs.

July 3, Hamburg
After their C. P. meeting, in Dittmarchen, our comrades from Lunden, returning to their homes, were suddenly attacked by a hall of bullets from 300 Nazis.

In Berlin
A comrade in Berlin was assassinated, seated on motorcycles, a group of Nazis organized an armed attack against the Fischer workers' local (Vogtstrasse).

At Mariendorf
A private automobile drove very slowly in front of the local which is situated on Kurfurstenstrasse.

At Wedding
In the night of Friday-Saturday, the Assault Battalions fired revolver shots and used knives in various localities.

In Neue Hochests and in Leuzenerplatz the S. A. bands provoked some serious encounters.

On Friday Fascist provocations started again at about eight-thirty in the evening, in Neue Hochstrasse.

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posted in different corners of the street fired from every direction, with the result that 40 or 50 bullets struck the local building.

The "home group for self-defense" section assembled and the Nazis fled. A policeman ran to meet him, revolver in hand, but allowed the Nazis to pass.

At a quarter of one Goebbels' bands returned. At Lenznerplatz they tried to enter Neue Hochstrasse.

The Police Assassins
Berlin—During the night at 1 o'clock, the police took unheeded measures in Rostockerstrasse (Moabit); because of

The German Communist Party and the United Front

The German workers' press gives daily abundant testimony of the development of the class struggle in Germany. Publishing extracts from Thaelmann's speech, 'Humanite', central organ of the French Communist Party, is finally forced to write (7-6-32) "The French workers who follow with ever deepening interest the vicissitudes of the class struggle of the CIVIL WAR already begun in Germany—must read the answer of Thaelmann", etc.

THE TURN OF THE GERMAN C. P. TOWARDS THE UNITED FRONT

We have already spoken of the beginning of a turn on the question of the united front which the C. P. of Germany was forced to make under the pressure of the workers and due to the penetration of the ideas of the Opposition.

"The Von Papen government legalized anew the Fascist lands and let loose the assassins and a wave of murders against the workers. We demanded of Severing and Grzeschinsky the abrogation of the decree which chained the working class.

Thus, the C. P. of Germany has been forced to follow the road of a united front. But is a half-turn, without explanations, sufficient: Is it sufficient to address only once the reformist organizations? No! It is necessary to persevere, to push the leaders of the social democracy against the wall.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AGAINST THE UNITED FRONT

It was sufficient that the C. P. of Germany took the road of the united front, even though in a confused and not sufficiently sincere manner, for the social democratic leaders to become uneasy and to unmask themselves. Here is a circular published by the Vorwaerts in which the leaders of the social democrats try to put stop brakes on the pressure of the workers towards a united front in the struggle:

"... The avowals of the C. C. of the C. P. of Germany, as well as of the leaders and the Communist press, show very clearly that the so-called anti-Fascist action on their part is in reality not-

Hitler's bands are increasing their bloody deeds. Just as in Italy, they are laying a crushing burden of terror on city and countryside. Assassinations take place every day.

the heat many of the inhabitants had left their window open. The patrol demanded that the windows be shut immediately. As several of the inhabitants expressed their indignation over this demand, one of the policemen drew his rifle from his shoulders and fired three shots.

July 5

At the entrance of the Stadium where the trials of the Spartacus took place in Essen (Ruhr), the Fascists and the police provoked the workers. A serious conflict resulted, the police trying to prevent the workers from singing certain songs.

Is it Really Possible to Establish a Unified Proletarian Front Against the Growing Danger of Fascism?

ing but an anti-social democratic action. They openly declare that they will not have a united front with the leaders of the social-democracy. All the invitations of the social-democracy to cease first the struggle and to concentrate the forces against the common enemy were disdainfully repulsed.

"This proves that the C. P. of Germany does not really want a united front of the workers, which it recognizes in words. This slogan is to serve only as a means of attracting social-democratic workers and voters.

"Had the C. P. of Germany desired it, it could have had enough opportunity to concentrate in the electoral struggles on winning the masses of voters who left it to join the National-Socialists. By such an orientation in the struggle, it could have reduced to a minimum the friction with the social-democracy.

By persevering along this line, the C. P. of Germany will drive the leadership of the social-democracy to its last retrenchment.

A Letter to a Party Member

A comrade in the party answers my criticism in the reply "I know the party is wrong in important points, but I do good work here, teaching Communism to the workers. That work is my inspiration."

Why cannot you do this fine work, comrade, and at the same time express your opinion on party mistakes? Because you would be expelled. Fear of this makes you choose the work you love even at the sacrifice of two tremendously important issues: First, the working out of a correct strategy in the party, and second, the right of a party member to participate in the clearing up of important problems.

Which is the more important, the education of the masses to Communism or a correct strategy? Both are essentials. Either one is useless without the other. However, the masses are bound to come to us—economic forces are driving them to Communism—but if we are not prepared to offer wise leadership their forces will be smashed on the rocks of mistakes and deceit, and the triumph of Communism is delayed.

The Opposition offers any comrade the opportunity to keep up his A B C educational work. We have our street meetings (often broken up by party members, it is true) but we combine with this elementary work the equally important task of learning to apply correct strategy.

Communism had the masses in China; a strong trade-union movement (3 millions according to Losovsky), a tremen-

aggressions since July 1, taken from the Rote Fahne. May our comrades realize by these few examples that today it is the fate of the whole European proletariat which is being decided in Germany! Let us line up to help them!

In the evening there were new encounters between the workers, who were going home, and the police and Nazis. Allegedly, stones were thrown at the police trucks; the police fired in every direction. A worker was killed by a bullet in the head, another seriously wounded in the abdomen.

Kassel

On the occasion of the filing off of Fascists at Eschwege, near Kassel, yesterday, there occurred some serious conflicts between the entire workers' population and the S. A. provocateurs. By their shouting the masses kept the Fascist orator from speaking in the market place.

Minden (Westphalia)

Last night, with no excuse whatsoever,

Spontaneous United Front Developing

Nazi bandits opened fire on a working class street. A worker, coming out of a saloon just at that moment, was so gravely wounded that he died a short time later in the hospital.

Kottbusertor (Berlin)
Last night an S. A. bandit fired on a group of workers wounding two slightly, and killing one Reichsbanner worker. The workers punished the cowardly assassin, who had to be taken to the hospital.

July 6, Essen (Ruhr)

The worker Heinrich Steinweg, from Dortmund-Bracke, whom the police wounded in the neck on Sunday with a revolver shot, died this morning.

July 7

Yesterday four young unemployed workers took some food in Diana House, and were pursued and attacked on the Erkener-Neu-Zittar road by a car full of policemen.

was arrested. The two others succeeded in escaping. Tuesday afternoon, a motorboat bearing the Fascist flag went along the Spandau canal (Berlin). The occupants of the boat hurled insults at the unemployed men who were bathing between the Muhertz and Hinkeldey bridges.

W. P. have defended unswervingly the united front. The words which Seydewitz has pronounced "Rather ten times with Thaelmann than once with Groener's", became a favorable ground for the work of the S. W. P.

"Even though the propaganda of the idea of unity has not yet been capable of giving great exterior results to the S. W. P. Even though the idea itself serves at the present moment as an obstacle to the rapid growth of our organization nevertheless we can already today see how just is the demand for a class front, of a bloc of workers, and how this idea, thanks to our indefatigable propaganda, has taken root in all working class organizations. Moreover from a bloc in the extra-parliamentary struggle the workers will demand more and more for a common list of all working class parties in the coming elections to the Reichstag.

"Workers are still falling daily under the bullets and knives of the Assault Battalion bandits. Dozens of workers are shot or stabbed every day. But the working class is already uniting for active resistance. A will for struggle such as has never before existed rules in the working class today; it is calling a halt to fratricidal struggle in order more energetically and successfully to carry on the struggle against class enemies."

"Although the two bureaucracies have not been able to agree on a joint demonstration, the seals published by their press have been completely distinguished from those of the past. The Vorwaerts stated specifically that 'the demonstration is directed exclusively against our enemies on the Right, and we must abstain from all polemic against other workers' parties, particularly the C. P. G.'"

To sum up, it is evident that the turn outlined by German party is beginning to bear fruit. But in order that it may not be the social democracy or the S. W. P which ultimately reaps the reward of this tactic, the C. P. G. must make its program of action much clearer, and above all must show that behind the united front struggle against Fascism will inevitably arise the problem of power.

For the last several weeks, the party has been seriously altering its organization methods. It has built up a strong movement of "anti-Fascist action". In numerous places it has conferred with trade union and political reformist organizations. New problems arise. The anti-Fascist struggle is not an end in itself. It is at present the most urgent need to fulfill; all our forces must be directed to this struggle.

Like the tide they're still going out. We're almost down to the point where we can announce: Last Call. Let this be a reminder or a warning that comrades who want a copy should lose no time.

Tuesday afternoon, a motorboat bearing the Fascist flag went along the Spandau canal (Berlin). The occupants of the boat hurled insults at the unemployed men who were bathing between the Muhertz and Hinkeldey bridges, shouting out at them "Long live Hitler!" One man shouted back, "Down with Hitler!" whereupon the Nazis drew revolvers and fired on the unemployed men.

July 8, Gollnow

In the course of the wood-workers' strike, which has grown more serious during the last few days, some encounters between the strikers and scabs occurred. The manager summoned the police, who fired on the strikers, one of whom was seriously wounded by Severing's police.

July 9

Wednesday evening, at a quarter of eleven, a Nazi band fired on the Beckman workers' local at Pankow, Beritgerstrasse, 2. The bandits threw some hand-grenades and rocks and beer-bottles through the windows. One worker was seriously injured and had to be taken to the hospital.

July 10, Frankfurt-on-the-Main

Last night the bandits of the S. A. passed through the workers' borough of Nied, proceeding towards Hochat. Although the march had been forbidden, the police brutally cleared the street for the passage of the brown plague, knocking down men and women.

Shortly before midnight a police car drove up; it too was greeted with stones thrown by the workers. The police started firing and wounded a worker. Near Niddabrucke the workers threw up barricades to block the road for the Fascists. Not until early morning did they dare to return to their homes, under a strong police escort.

Hirschberg (Silesia)

Last night Nazi bandits from the entire region tried to attack a camp of young socialist workers at Schmeldeberg. The S. A. bandits surrounded the camp and bombarded it with rocks. When the workers, who were instantly awakened, ran towards them, they tried to run away. In the melee 16 Nazis and 10 workers were seriously injured.

Assault battalion 33 of Charlottenburg (Berlin), once more attacked and fired upon the workers. Under police protection the Nazis had distributed leaflets in Havelstrasse during the morning, but they finally had to withdraw to their retreat in Hebelstrasse.

The Nazis threw a worker off his bicycle, crying out, "There's a lesson for the Commune!" The police arrested the worker but had to release him soon. While the Fascist mob, with a strength of about thirty men, was beating the workers with clubs and stones, while Scheffler leading his Nazis, was hitting the workers with shovels and the workers were running away, police car number 1A45,951 passed up and down Grunstrasse, where the workers local is situated.

Child Killers

The capitalists live in Grunewald (Berlin); the proletariat lives in Fischerkeitz. When the assault battalions want to undertake punitive expeditions, where do they go? Not to Grunewald, but to Fischerkeitz. There lives Helmut Selten, a lad of thirteen. He is a puny child, the youngest of eight brothers and sisters.

Thursday evening, June 23, Helmut and his friends were playing in the streets. Suddenly one of the little ones cried out, "Look out for the Nazis!" Before they had a chance to run away, the Nazi rifles swept the street. The wounded were bathed in blood—among them Helmut. The Nazis cried out, "Get out of here, you red curs! This is the Third Empire!" A bullet wounded Helmut in the thigh, severing an artery. The hole where the bullet entered is the size of a five mark piece.

The old mother ran to her son's aid. She was weeping; Helmut tried to console her. "Don't cry, mamma, it's not so serious." His blood was flowing fast. Some firemen carried him to the hospital. In order to save his life it was necessary to give him a blood transfusion. One of the firemen put himself at the surgeon's disposal for this operation.

Helmut is still at the hospital. His leg is shattered to fragments. The assassins gleefully make ready for their next cowardly blow.