



Senoritas going to church in Seville. When Spanish women were given the ballot they voted to reopen the churches.

The Story of Franco's Fight Against Reds

By H. ZANE TORRES

PARIS. GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO at last has been officially recognized by both England and France as the head of the legal government of Spain. This will occasion little surprise to those who know how long a very considerable part of public opinion and leading organs of the press on both sides of the channel have urged such recognition. What does cause wonder is the prevalent anxiety lest recognition of the Nationalist government offend Washington, which, according to London papers, generally has been regarded in Europe as very friendly to the Spanish republican government of Barcelona.

When Negrin's routed army retreated into France after the fall of Barcelona it brought across the frontier great quantities of war material, much of

it of American origin, including fifty modern airplanes of American make.

The department of justice at Washington recently disclosed that a suit against the United States for recovery of \$10,000,000 worth of silver purchased from the republican government of Spain would be heard in the federal District court of New York late this month. The suit was filed by the stockholders and directors of the Bank of Spain against the Federal Reserve bank, the United States Steamship Lines, and Sigmund Solomon, chief of the federal assay office. The United States plans to ask dismissal of the suits, claiming a legal transaction between two sovereign governments, and the treasury department is quoted by a press association as stating that as long as the United States recognizes the

that Barcelona fell to Franco. On Oct. 6, 1934, Don Luis Companys solemnly proclaimed the Catalan authority in opposition to the republican government in Madrid, and himself as the "president of the Catalan state of the Spanish federal republic." The revolt was frustrated by the Catalan military authorities. This is of record. It was the beginning of the communist régime which two years later brought a revolt under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco.

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Loyalists the treasury will continue to purchase silver offered by the Spanish republicans.

It is believed here that these silver sales to the United States have helped to finance and prolong the Spanish civil war. The gold reserve of the Bank of Spain was transferred early in the war by the republican government, partly to London, but mainly to Paris, for safe keeping in a Russian bank. The choice of the soviet bank serves to point the cooperation of the soviet government with the so-called republican régime of Spain.

Dorothy Sayers, the British writer, addressing the annual conference of educational associations at University college, London, early in January, stated:

"The soldier may not agree that the pen is mightier than the sword, but today it is the pen which unsheathes the sword. It is a sinister fact that it is officially recognized by the government of every major power, including our own, that there are now four arms in the national armory—the navy, the army, the air force, and propaganda. The inflammatory and unsound rhetoric broadcast among people untrained in analysis and argument is the most powerful weapon ever placed in the hands of the unscrupulous."

Perhaps there is no greater evidence of the power of propaganda than American appraisal of the contending factions in Spain. American sympathy has been propaganda-directed by Russian and other European interests which for reasons not concerned with the welfare of unhappy Spain have willed victory for the communist faction.

Much has been written of the Spanish war by well-intentioned but ill-informed persons, some of whom have never been nearer to Spain than attendance at a performance of "Carmen." These lines are written by a Chicago-born woman of pioneer American stock who many years ago entered an ancient Spanish family via an altar in Madrid and learned to know Spain from the viewpoint of an aristocratic family gone republican. The venerable head of that house, long since dead, in his youth had espoused with life and fortune the republican cause. He was one of the founders of the first Spanish republic. As a young officer he rode beside General Prim into Madrid on the day that the ill-fated first Spanish republic was proclaimed in the capital.

His sons liked to relate that on every recurring anniversary of that triumphant day he would raise his glass "to the advent of the second Spanish republic!" Liberalism has never lacked adherents in Spain. The despairing poverty of the peasantry; the concentration of culture as well as wealth in the ruling classes; the underpayment of labor and overtaxation of the tools of toil; absentee landlordism; the diversion of great tracts of the nation's most fertile lands as grazing ground for fighting bulls, while men lacked bread—these were wrongs that cried to heaven for redress and which eventually hoisted for a second time a republican flag on the royal palace in Madrid.

It was a bloodless victory, and from Algeciras to Barcelona, from Malaga to San Sebastian, Spain rejoiced! But parliamentary processes were slow. The land reform bill, which was to partition among peasant farmers the great estates of absentee landlords, was tabled in the cortes while extremists in republican ranks intrigued for power. The old cry of federalism was raised anew, a wedge into the unity of the young republic. It is being broached today as Franco closes his hand on victory. Federalism was first advocated by Señor Pi y Margall, who was president of the first republic in 1873. The results were so disastrous that historians charge this policy with having unwittingly restored the monarchy.

It is possible that history will repeat itself. It was a federalist who ushered in the 1936 civil war. The first hand that was raised against this Spanish republic was not that of Francisco Franco, but of Luis Companys, a member of President Azaña's "republican" cabinet and one of Prime Minister Negrin's highest executives on the day in 1939

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Joyful Spaniards herald the second republic in 1931—before a communist-dominated government disillusioned them.

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Communists were "alert" in Spain as the young republic tottered on its uncertain feet. The anarchists, a numerically strong organization in Catalonia, joined forces with the syndicalists, who controlled the labor movement of the country. Foreign agitators fomented discord among peasants disillusioned by the vacillation of the cortes. Señor Largo Caballero, a labor leader and later prime minister, climbed on the rungs of national discontent, while Azaña, then prime minister, a militant atheist, led the fight against the church. Religious orders were dissolved by decree, churches closed; convents, hospitals, and schools confiscated by the government. Many members of religious communities were driven penniless from the country. The leftists in the cortes enfranchised women. And, crowding to the polls to cast their first ballots, Spanish women voted to reopen churches and Catholic schools!

This ballot cast by her women was the true voice of Spain—that of Spain which in holy week sees in every town religious processions as colorful as a Velasquez canvas; of that Spain where on Christmas eve (until the Christmas of 1937, when the Red Loyalist government banned all celebration of the Christ Child's birth) might be heard old church chimes and the murmuring songs of shepherds and of childhood—for few homes were too poor or too advancedly Socialist to have a little *nacimiento* of their own.

It was difficult to make communists of women who marched in religious processions through the streets, of men who twanged a singing guitar. But the atheistic minority which had seized the reins of government did its best. Prof. Gregorio Marañon, one of the liberal founders of the second republic, writing on Sept. 10, 1938, stated:

"Franco's was not an uprising against the liberal republic. It was an uprising against the men with fur caps and long goatees who were beginning to overrun Spain . . . against meetings presided over by portraits of Lenin and attended by members of the government."

There are more than twenty million Catholics in the United States, and few will need to be reminded of the savagery against their co-religionists which marked the early stages of the civil war. Franco's revolt against Moscow's control of Spain was met by persecution of Catholics far exceeding in barbarity and scope the Jewish pogroms which have disgraced the third Reich.

Churches of great historic value were fired. Priceless works of art were wantonly destroyed because they had religious subjects. Statues of Christ and crucifixes were used as targets to train young republican sharpshooters. Persons suspected of Catholic piety were carted to open burial trenches, where in scores they were shot and left to die. Thousands of respectable noncombatant civilians were executed without trial. Priests were dragged from the altar, their vestments saturated with gasoline and set afire. Nuns were violated and left lying in the streets. In republican territory (as distinct from Franco territory) Catholics' money was seized on various pretexts, their property looted and destroyed. They were beggared by the warriors, who, like a Ku Klux Klan, pillaged by night.

According to official figures of the Vatican, 16,000 Catholic priests and nuns were massacred

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After naming the committee the report calls attention "to this united front of Socialists and communists" and continues: "The labor and Socialist (second) international came into being in 1889. When the World war broke out the communist (third) international was formed of Socialist minority groups headed by Lenin, who was opposed to the war. At the end of the war and after the outbreak of the Russian revolution it became identified with bolshevism and became the international body for the organization of the world revolutionary movement. Since then it has avowed relentless hostility to the second international."

Thus for the first time since the days of Lenin the two rival communist internationals formed a common front in support of the Red republican government of Spain. The London Observer recently stated that up to June 30, 1938, Franco's men had brought down 948 airplanes, of which 809 were Russian.

Posters signed by the Union Anarchiste Federation Parisienne look out from old walls in Paris and invite the workers to: "Come! Manifest your solidarity with republican Spain in commemorating en masse the death of the anarchist Durruti, whose memory has become a symbol. Durruti, who fell in defense of Madrid, was the personification of the proletarian revolution."

It is a remarkable commentary on the power of propaganda that those Americans who are most vociferous in defense of free speech and the freedom of the press are equally vocal in support of the Washington administration's sympathy with Spain's republican government. Yet less than a month ago the Negrin government at Barcelona

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by the "republicans" during the first months of the civil war. The late Pope Pius XI. evoked all the power and influence of the church against persecution of the Jews not only in Germany but in his native Italy. The American government rightly and vigorously protested the persecution of Jews in Germany. Who in Washington has protested the martyrdom of Catholics in Spain?

The evidence of communist participation in the barbarities of the republican government is incontestable. Early in the war the Manchester Guardian reported:

"The second (Socialist) and third (communist) international-

als have decided to join in helping the Spanish government. It is announced in Moscow that De Broukere, secretary of the second international, has telegraphed to Dimitroff, secretary general of the third international, accepting his proposal to appoint a joint committee to work out a plan of action."

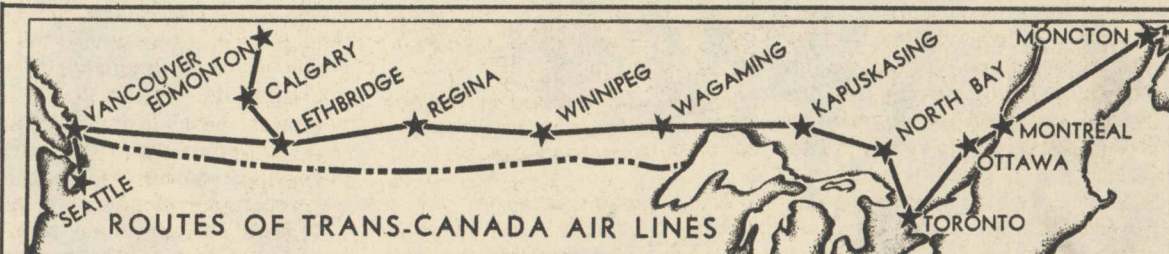
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Canada Booms Its Aviation

By WAYNE THOMIS

WITH American airplanes and the aid of American air transportation executives and technicians, Canadian gold has established in the brief period of twenty-four months a transcontinental airway linking the maritime provinces on the Atlantic ocean with Vancouver on the Pacific. Trans-Canada Air Lines now carries passengers, mail, and express from coast to coast in twenty-one hours.

The Canadians started from scratch in 1937 when the Dominion parliament passed an act authorizing the air service. Canada had many commercial flyers who flew supplies and men from the "end of steel" and from the end of the roads to wilderness bases for trapping, hunting, mining, and lumber operations. But no east-west air route existed. There were very few airports. Freight flyers used lakes and rivers for their flying fields summer and winter.

Building the air line was a big job needing experienced leadership. The Canadians recognized this in obtaining P. G. Johnson, former president of United Air Lines in the United States, as vice president in charge of operations. Johnson, a Seattle banker, jumped at the opportunity to get back into air transportation after having been maneuvered out of the American picture by New Deal Democrats.

Another United man, D. B. Colyer, became chief technical adviser. With him came four American specialists—H. T. Lewis, flying supervisor; H. O. West (another United man),

chief of aircraft and engine maintenance and overhaul; S. S. Stevens, in charge of radio engineering; and O. T. Larson (still another United expert), in charge of meteorology and dispatching.

Surveys of the route already had been made, and the business of buying grounds for airports, intermediate fields, and radio stations occupied the staff for months. Then came installation of light beacons and thirty radio range beacon stations. A staff of young Canadian pilots was started on an intensive course in modern flying. Five Lockheed Electra transports and ten Lockheed 14s were purchased.

During the winter of 1937-'38 radio range beacon stations were put into operation at Regina, Lethbridge, Swift Current, and Medicine Hat. Additional ranges were opened up at Cranbrook and Princeton and at Cowley in the mountain section of the western route. In May of 1938 radio ranges were finished and operated at Broadview and Rivers, completing the Winnipeg-Kapuskasing section of the route. East of Kapuskasing the airway will be finished this summer.

On March 4, 1938, a mail serv-

ice was established over the Vancouver-Winnipeg portion of the route. The flights have been marred by one accident in which two pilots—David D. Imrie and Jack Herald—were killed when their Lockheed 14 crashed during a storm at Regina, Sask.

An express service was opened between Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver on Oct. 17 last year. Last Dec. 1 a daily mail service between Montreal and Vancouver was begun. The need for four additional radio stations in the mountainous area became apparent, and they have been installed, making stations at least 100-mile intervals all across Canada.

The weather service begun by Larson has functioned well and provided considerable valuable information to airways and commercial forecasters in the United States.

This summer the extension of the airway east of Montreal will link up Trans-Canada Air Lines with the trans-Atlantic air service of Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways. Trans-Canada, however, does not expect to be functioning smoothly over this section of its route until autumn.

There is tremendous room for expansion of Trans-Canada airways to the northward. New discoveries of valuable minerals in northern Saskatchewan and the northwest territories have already resulted in commencement of feeder services northward from the main line.

Trans-Canada has a total personnel list of 330 individuals, including clerks and nonflying as well as flying personnel.

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