LINDBERGH CALLS 42 VOTE MENTACED

He Tells Rally at Fort Wayne
We Now Have One-Man Rule, With Free Speech Imperiled

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 4—Charles A. Lindbergh tonight told a rally sponsored by the America First Committee that President Roosevelt was leading the United States along a road which, "not many steps ahead," would result in the subversion of the Congressional elections in 1942.

Speaking in Gospel Tabernacle, in an address nationally broadcast over a network of the National Broadcasting Company, Lindbergh charged that the country al-ready was "in fact" governed by a one-man rule, because one man has consistently evaded the checks and balances on which representative government depends — a man who is drawing more and more dictatorial powers into his own.

"We must face the fact that you and I and our generation have lost our American heritage," he said, adding that freedom of speech and freedom of assembly lay under a threat greater than ever in the war which can end only by its completion.

"If the time comes when we can no longer meet face to face as free men in a free country, we will meet before a glass and by our vote clasp hands though we be a thousand miles apart," he continued. "Woe, which shall be ours, if there are no elections next year? Such a condition may not be many steps ahead of the road just laid plain for us today, and if we do not every day start to get ourselves back to the spirit that built America and on that, in the last analysis, we must rest and let others argue in men and women like you here to-morrow and that spirit is the strength and hope of our nation.

Says Speech May Be His Last

Charging that "pressure" and "censorship" had been brought to bear against the people opposing war, Mr. Lindbergh told his audience that he realized the speech might be his last address.

"How much longer free speech will be possible in this so-called United States I do not know," he said. But I do know that an administration which cannot present to the people an undeclared naval war against the will of our people, and without asking the consent of Congress, can pass laws which, by similar methods prevent freedom of speech among us. There are many who think that our national life may be taken in the near future, with as little warning as the occupation of Iceland.

"Those of us who oppose war do not know from one week to the next what censorship we will be subjected to. Pressure of every sort is brought to bear against us.

"We find lecture halls closed to our speakers while the doors are wide open even to those who advocate war. We find propagandas from Moscow in the banner headines of our newspapers, while the facts and arguments against them are relegated to the back pages if they are printed at all. Smear campaigns are organized against every one of us who has the courage to inter-vene. When our arguments cannot be answered by logic, they are answered by bombast and cal-umnry."

"If we have friends on the govern-ment's payroll, we are not seen to be talking to them, because we know they, as far as the average American countries, they may lose their jobs as a result. Even the newspapers are not to be trusted to the continued Government dependence.
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war and the true stand of those of us who oppose intervention.

"Now the cry is being raised that in order to protect our ideals of freedom and democracy throughout the world, freedom of speech, thought and religion must be held at home. If free speech ends in this country, it means that we are no longer free. If democratic principles are held at home, it means that we are about to enter upon another form of dictatorship, another type of new war. It means that we will be forced to do this against the will of the people, of the country, just as we have been forced into an undeclared naval war against the country."

Mr. Lindbergh asserted that despite the Democratic party plat- form at the last Presidential elections and President Roosevelt's apparent promise of "a continuing peace, sustained again and again," the Administration had "not missed a single chance to bring the country back to the days of closer to war."

"They have not only turned their backs upon their campaign promises, but they have been treating our Congress very roughly and more as the German Reichstag was treated under the Nazi regime," he declared. "Once more, in the Reichstag, is not consulted. As a matter of fact, we have had a world of children, with sugared promises and cindered pills." Declarres Facts Are Hidden

Meanwhile, he said, the inter- ventionists did not dare to present the "facts" of the situation to the public. The part- icipations in the war might involve — the conversation carried on in the United States into "a military state on standards similar to those of Ger- many herself," an army of at least 10,000,000, and the eventual probability of bloodshed in our own far worse than those we went abroad to fight against."

"This is the picture that the inter- ventionists insist on not having to show you," Mr. Lindbergh said in his speech. "Some of them do not show it because they know they will not face it themselves. Others will not show it because they know that if you saw it you would not accept it. They dare not put the issue clearly, and they dare not offer it to your vote. While they claim to be the defenders of our democracy, there are, in reality, they are afraid of it. They are afraid to put democracy to a test right here, in the same country; otherwise they would put the issue of war and peace in the hands of the masses or to a referendum of the people."

Mr. Lindbergh defended his record as isolationist. He said he had been a leader of the movement over the past two years, assenting: "I do not know what a movement means and how it came to be that my name is painted on it. But to my mind, the original record is there and on that I stand."

"In making these addresses, I have had no motive in mind other than the welfare of my country and my civilization. This is not a life that I enjoy. By the same token, not my vocation and political life is not my ambition. For the past several years I have been giving my personal life and interests: first, to study the conditions in which this war brought on this war, and, second, to oppose American war."

"I have done this because I believe my country is in mortal dan- ger and because I can no longer stand by and see her going to destruc- tion without pitying everything I had against war is destroyed. The arm is moved by no personal interest or animosity. I do not say a word of hate for any individuals or people. But neither have I tried to avoid facts in order to have my speeches politically popular."

"I have tried to be true and I shall con- tinue to try as long as it is possible to give you the truth without prejudice and without passion."

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