

● PSF

Germany

1940-41

PSF: Germany
4

January 11, 1940.

For leaflet dropped by British planes over Germany in November 1939-
which was given to the President by Oswald Garrison Villard who
got it in Germany.

See: Gen Corres-Villard-Drawer 3-1940

PSF: Germany
4

January 11, 1940.

Memo to Hull from the President

Subject: The closing of American Consul Generalship at Warsaw
and Consulate at Danzig---both important centers. The
President believes we should tell Germany that we see
no reason why she should have Consuls in Chicago and
San Francisco.

See: Hull folder-Drawer 1-1940

PSF: *Gumant*
4

COPY

January 14, 1940.

MEMO:

By telephone from Secretary Hull

THE PRESIDENT

"The Netherlands Legation has received a telegram from the Hague,
to the effect that their information as well as that of Belgium
is that a German attack on the low countries is to be expected
sometime this week."

Tel and Tel

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Germany
4

January 19, 1940.

Re-Memo to Hull from FDR-Jan 19, 1940

Subject: Inhuman treatment of Professors of the Jagellonian
University at Cracow and their appeal from Rome
(Despatch No 39) for help. They are in concentration
Camps.

See: Hull--drawer 1-1940

TELEGRAM

PSF: Germany
4

Handwritten: The White House
Washington
BY COURTESY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
Handwritten: Personal
Confidential

BERLIN, March 10, 1940. ---

In one of the shortest speeches of his career, Adolf Hitler today said that Germany, fighting a war "forced on us by imperialist England and France" was determined that eventual peace must be established for centuries."

The Fuhrer spoke only eleven minutes and his words were devoted principally to praise of Germany's war dead and to repeated assertions that the German people, "cleansed of the forces of destruction" stand behind their armed forces in a fight for existence.

Hitler emphasized the theme that national unity must be superior to classes and creeds as a German way of life.

He recalled that universal military service was reintroduced in Germany five years ago today and said that was a symbol of the restoration of the people to a national dignity unique in history.

ROME -- March 10 --

Germany's Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop and Premier Mussolini had a lengthy conference today. The communique said they had a "cordial" talk and would meet again tomorrow.

LONDON, March 10 -- Sumner Welles arrived today from Paris.

---oOo---

PSF: Germany
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April 4, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON FROM SUMNER WELLES:

Enclosing despatch from Ambassador Biddle of Feb 28, 1940 re attached copy and translation of authenticated copy of confidential instruction recently issued to the press in Germany and German occupied Poland, by the German propaganda Ministry.

Minister Zaleski gave the copy to Amb Biddle and informed him in strictest confidence that it had been secured and forwarded to him by Prince Janusz Radziwill.

See: France folder-Drawer 4-1940 (April 4, 1940 letter)



THE BILTMORE
NEW YORK

file
personal PSF:
Germany
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Dear Miss Lehard:-

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a memoir album which I have left at the Department and which contains some jottings in addition to those which I left with the President. Most of the material we

discussed on the boat but
perhaps you would care to
glance over these notes.

I appreciate so much your
kindness to me, and hope
that we may have another
talk soon. It distresses
me that I was not given
more time here to see those
who have not the vision
that you and the President
have and raise my feeble
voice in telling them how
tragically wrong they are.

I fly back to Berlin
tomorrow.

With cordial regards and in
sincere admiration, I bid you adieu,

Yours very truly
Alexander Berk.

June 19th.

[1940]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PSF: Germany

MEMORANDUM

June 17, 1940

Up to the eighth of April of this year, when Hitler marched into Denmark and attacked Norway, those who realized the incalculable destruction in material, social, and spiritual values which the outbreak of the war in the West would entail were justified in hoping, if not in believing, that such a war might be avoided. The problems facing the world which had not only failed of solution in the World War but had been developing in acuteness since Versailles had attained such magnitude in proportion and such complication in kind that the possibility of solution no longer lay within the operation of human capacities. The only possibility, therefore, of avoiding the overwhelming consequences of a totalitarian war was that, through the lapse of time and abstention from any further impetus, these problems which were preventing the organization of an ordered world might through natural processes gradually reduce themselves to proportions which placed them within the capacities of governments to solve by orderly methods. Hitler's move against Denmark and Norway, however, settled once and for all the possibility of such a solution. That action did not even observe the meager fiction which had
been

been evoked in order to justify the absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland and could be given no other characterization than that of a deliberate violation of the sovereignty and national integrity of neutral countries solely for the strategical purpose of furthering the military aims of a belligerent. From that date the world was confronted with the absolute certainty that the elements of reason, intelligence and practical sense were no longer applicable, that the exercise of force was the sole factor involved and that this factor could be opposed only by force.

The power of the German military machine was never in doubt and, whatever may have been the opinion regarding the resources of Germany both as to material and as to morale, there never should have been any question that Nazi Germany if faced with firm opposition by the Allies would within a reasonable time be confronted with a limitation on the exercise of its military strength through the operation of restraining influences both material and psychological within the country. The element of surprise in the present situation is the failure of the opposition to combat that strength effectively and that failure, which, on the other hand, has weakened if not destroyed confidence abroad in its ultimate check, confronts the American people with

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the necessity of weighing the consequences to the world in general and to the United States in particular of the success of the German armies in Europe.

The United States is the only power in the world which can effectively oppose Hitler now and in the future and he knows it. It is easy to say that it may be assumed that the territory of the United States is safe in so far as Nazi aspirations are concerned or even that in the post-war plan of the regime a world is envisaged in which the United States will maintain its established position in cooperation with the German hegemony in its extended spheres of influence, and the utterances of Hitler himself would tend to quiet any fears to the contrary. The development of Nazi aims in the past, however, and the contradiction in fact which have characterized his other assurances would not justify any belief in those assumptions. It is also easy to assume that, even if Hitler intends to launch an offensive against the Western Hemisphere, the United States, with the assistance of the British and French fleets, can oppose and destroy Hitler after he has established his domination in Europe; and, finally, the assumption may be offered that as there is a limit to what the power galvanized by one human being can achieve, time and the extension of that power will eventually negative its effectiveness.

The

The answers to these assumptions, however, are that no opposition from across the Atlantic can check the impetus gained by the possibility of the extension of Nazi power from Bordeaux to Vladivostok and, furthermore, that the policy of fatigue and hopelessness which is already manifest in the people of all countries will, before the Nazi regime becomes ineffective, develop into a sense of despair with the same destruction of material, social and spiritual values which has marked the establishment of the Soviet regime in Russia.

The position of America, therefore, is clear. There will be no place for the United States in the world envisaged by Hitler, and he will exercise his power with a view to eliminating it as a great power as soon as possible. He will not attack the Americas by force, as he can attain his aims by other methods, once he has established his domination over the countries of Europe. He will strangle the United States economically and financially and even if he does not succeed in breaking down the solidarity of the countries of the Western Hemisphere which may be precarious at present, he will confront the United States within a brief measure of time with the impossible task of adjusting its system to an economy in which it will be excluded from access to all foreign markets. The fight, therefore, which is now being waged in Europe is a war for the preservation of the
American

American order, and complete defeat of the Allies in the present battles is the defeat of the United States.

This war, however, is a war of machines and men and the United States has not enough of either to turn the tide in the present battles. It is true that the superiority of the German armies has achieved the successes up to the present, but there is something else which has contributed with cumulative effect to German military triumphs. There has been generated in Europe an intangible force of power and success on the one side and weakness and defeat on the other which is giving permanency to German gains and which is building up a resistance in the German people to the strain of the war and its sacrifice. That force can be deflected by the demonstration of another force even if the actual power is only in the making and an alignment of the Government of the United States against Hitler and his associates will constitute that force. That alignment must be immediate, it must be open and unequivocal, and it must be supported by the extension of material help which if meager in its initiation can be developed rapidly to great dimensions.

It is said that the public opinion in the United States has undergone a tremendous transformation within the past weeks but is not yet ready for such a move. This impetus, however,

however, could be immeasurably increased by declarations from the leaders in the United States that the fate of the United States is being determined at this moment on the battlefields of Europe, that eventually the United States must fight for the preservation of its existence, that a realistic demonstration of courage with a modicum of offensive measures now is worth the most extensive plans and the most colossal measures of defense in the future and that the immediate injection of the United States into the struggle on the side of right would constitute no more than an act of self-preservation in which the risk entailed may be no greater now than later and in which the chance of turning the tide of success may be regarded as more favorable.

It is true that the American people in order to unite in action must be convinced that a peaceful solution of the present conflict is impossible, that only the employment of force remains, and that they are the ultimate arbiters of the destinies of mankind under the order which has hitherto prevailed. To that end the Government of the United States should submit to the belligerent governments confidentially and without consultation with foreign elements proposals for a peace which is regarded as compatible with an ordered world. If that peace is rejected, and it is scarcely a matter of conjecture as to the side from which that rejection

would

would come, a declaration should be issued that the United States will oppose with force the further extension of the methods of force in Europe, and that declaration should be accompanied as a natural consequence with a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

Respectfully submitted,

Alexander C. Kirk

ANNEX:

SUGGESTIONS FOR A PEACE PROPOSAL

*File
personal*

Suggestions for a proposal for peace to be submitted to the Chiefs of State and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. The proposal should be presented through diplomatic channels both in Washington and in the respective capitals and should be confidential and unattended by any publicity.

AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE BASED ON AN AGREEMENT
TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS

TERRITORIAL

The reestablishment of the 1914 frontiers of Germany with the inclusion of the Sudetenland and Austria and the exclusion of Alsace-Lorraine.

The restoration of the German colonies.

The evacuation by Germany of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France.

Bohemia-Moravia to be autonomous, within the Reich.

The cession of Gibraltar to Spain and its defortification.

The maintenance of the Suez Canal as an open and unfortified waterway.

The cession of Djibouti to Italy, the sale to Italy of the railroad to Addis Ababa and shares in the Suez Canal, the cession of Malta and Cyprus to Italy, and such other adjustments in the Mediterranean and Africa as may be necessary to safeguard Italian established interests.

The establishment of an independent Polish State with a free port on the Baltic and guaranteed right of passage for goods over German territory.

ECONOMIC

An undertaking on the part of the states of Western, Northern, Central and Southern Europe to abolish as rapidly as feasible, with due regard to the protection of their internal economy, measures of exchange control, quotas, contingents, and other barriers to freer circulation of trade.

The immediate establishment of a customs union combined with determined monetary relationships, of which the German Reich, the Polish State, and Bohemia and Moravia should form the nucleus and which should be adhered to by the states of Eastern Europe and of the Danube and by such other states as may choose to adhere.

An undertaking on the part of the United States to aid both for monetary and industrial reorganization throughout this transitory period by the use of its gold reserve and by other appropriate methods, and to aid in the relief of destitute populations during the period of reconstruction.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

An agreement on the part of the principal belligerent powers, with the collaboration of such other powers as they may deem it advisable to invite, to a limitation of armaments on the following basis:

Land:

The abolition and destruction of all mobile cannon of greater calibre than six inches.

A limitation on tanks by both size and numbers.

Air:

The abolition of bombers and prohibition of manufacture thereof.

A limitation by numbers on fighting and observation planes.

Sea:

The abolition of capital ships and aircraft carriers.

The limitation of numbers of 10,000 ton cruisers, which will take into account the needs of the British Overseas Empire in the same sense that Germany's needs on the continent are taken into consideration by the omission of limitation of numbers of trained recruits.

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The establishment of a permanent disarmament commission with the right of inspection as to provisions of the agreement and for study of future measures of limitation.

GENERAL

The immediate establishment of a body or commission composed of representatives of those states affected by the proposed territorial arrangements, for the purpose of putting into effect those arrangements.

The concurrent establishment of a body or commission composed of representatives of the great belligerent states and such others as they may invite, for the purpose of inaugurating at once commercial relationships between those states and the states of the rest of the world, of putting into effect the economic adjustments outlined above, and of devising long-range plans for economic reconstruction, for the access to raw materials, and for the restoration of liberal trade practices throughout the world.

The establishment of a body or commission composed of representatives of the principal belligerent states and of such other states as may be invited to join, with a view to devising means of establishing and safeguarding peaceful relationships between nations on a permanent and durable basis, and to establishing such bodies, institutions, or organs as may be found necessary in order to give effect to the foregoing.

Hot 4
PSF: Germany
File Personal
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY:

CONFIDENTIAL from Carlton Smith

(NBC's man in Berlin)

Max Jordan says that negotiations
between London and Berlin have failed; that
Hitler will probably speak tomorrow morning
by radio at 8:00, our time, and they have reason
to believe that ^{Hitler} ~~they~~ will then unloose a terrific
offensive.

dj

Germany
4

October 2, 1940.

Dear Alex:-

I have your very nice letter of September first and I can understand perfectly the reasons which prompted you to send it. However, the situation in the world is such and the conditions confronting the United States are such that I feel your ability and experience are very much needed in the Government during these trying days.

May I ask you, therefore, to reconsider and stay on at least until conditions improve? I shall regard it as a personal favor to me, and I repeat that your leaving the Service would mean an inestimable loss to the Government of a very devoted and able public servant.

With warm personal regards,

Always sincerely,

Alexander C. Kirk, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim,
Berlin,
Germany.

Dear Alex:-

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With warm personal regards,

Always sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

In response to your memorandum of September 28 attached to a letter from Alexander Kirk in Berlin I am enclosing herewith draft of proposed reply to Mr. Kirk. However, it has seemed necessary to transfer Mr. Kirk from Berlin to Rome. Mr. Phillips' failure to return to his post and the resignation of the present Counselor in Rome have indicated the wisdom of utilizing the former experience and the abilities of Kirk by assigning him as Chargé d'Affaires in Rome. Mr. Kirk has reluctantly accepted the charge. He is now coming to the United States on orders for consultation and is expected to return almost immediately to assume his duties in Rome. Under the circumstances you may wish

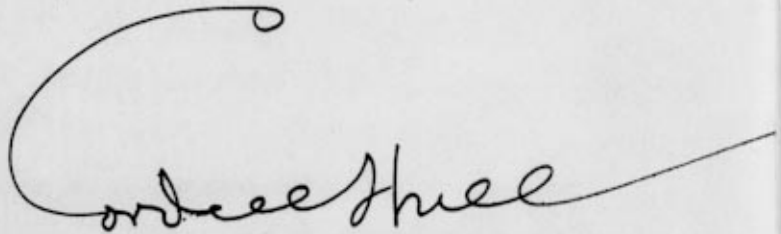
The President,

The White House.

-2-

wish to withhold signature from the proposed letter
and allow me to discuss the matter with him on his
arrival, which is expected to be about October 20.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in a fluid, cursive style, with the first letter "C" being large and looping. The name "Hull" is written in a similar cursive style, with the "H" being large and the "u" and "l" being connected. The signature is written on a piece of paper that is slightly tilted to the right.

Enclosures:

From Mr. Kirk, September 1, 1940;
Proposed draft reply.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Alex.
My dear Mr. Kirk:

I am unable to agree to the suggestion that you resign at this time. I need not say that I think I realize some of the reasons which move you, but the situation in the world is such and the conditions confronting the United States are such that I must request you to forego your purpose, at least until such time as conditions change so that your ability and experience may not be lost to the Government in these trying days.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander C. Kirk, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
Berlin.

Alexander C. Kirk, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
Berlin, GERMANY.

Personal and Confidential

Berlin, September 1, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing to ask that I may be authorized to return to the United States in the near future unless an intensification of military or political developments in the immediate future should appreciably add to the work of this Embassy.

I would be lacking in frankness if I did not indicate the reason why I wish to come home. During my recent brief visit there I was deeply impressed in my talks with some of those with whom I came in contact by their misconception and, indeed, ignorance of the relation of our national life to the struggles which are now going on in Europe and elsewhere and in which I am profoundly convinced our own vital interests are immediately involved. I feel I must continue those talks and

bring

The President,

The White House.

bring to them whatever weight the experience of my last few years in Rome, Moscow and Berlin may carry. To that end I propose to resign from the Foreign Service and so free myself from the obligations and restrictions which even the minor official position I hold might impose.

I feel that I need not emphasize the fact that the foregoing explanation covers the sole reason for my wish to return home, that I would consider myself derelict in my duty to you if I did not give you that explanation and that I am asking you to facilitate the execution of a purpose, which, without any intent to dramatize or exaggerate, is firm and sincere.

Faithfully yours,

Alexander Kirk.

January
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November 13, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

I believe you will find of interest a letter which I have received from the First Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin under date of October 21. In this letter Mr. Heath reports to me a conversation which he had with Dr. Schacht in continuation of the procedure I suggested to him when I left Berlin last March. I am attaching a copy of this letter herewith.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Sumner Welles

Enc.

From Mr. Heath,
October 21, 1940.

The President,

The White House.

For original of this letter and report of conversation of Heath
See: Sumner Welles-Drawer 1-1940(November 13, 1940 letter)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1940

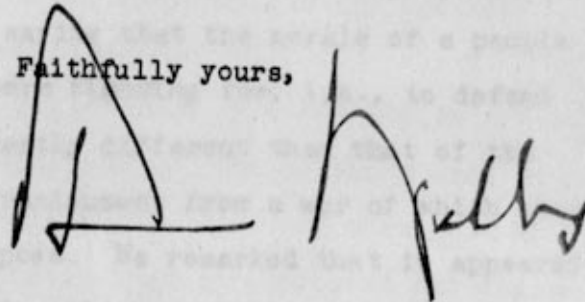
TSF: Germany
File
personal
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confidential

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Believe me

Faithfully yours,



Enc.

From Mr. Heath,
October 21, 1940.

The President,

The White House.

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O
P
Y

PSF:Germany

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Berlin, October 21, 1940

Personal and Confidential

Memorandum to Mr. Welles.

I called on "our friend" whom I had not seen since the interview recounted in my letter to you of July 5. He remarked that his information was that the British were undergoing terrific punishment from aerial bombardment, but that they were standing up under it, and asked me whether I thought the morale of the Berlin population would be as good under a similar attack. He answered his own question by saying that the morale of a people who knew what they were fighting for, i.e., to defend their country, was vastly different than that of the people subjected to punishment from a war of which they did not know the purpose. He remarked that it appeared very probable England would be able to defend the British Isles, but he was not so certain of its ability to defend Egypt and the Mediterranean, although the Italians had shown little evidence of offensive strength to date.

He said that while he had no means of knowing what were the President's plans or conceptions but he had the

distinct feeling that the President's policy was to place the United States in a position to exert successfully practically a constructive influence towards a just formation of orderly and reasonable international relations. He did not believe that America would repeat the mistake of Wilson, who had actually ruled the world by the promise of his ideas, but was now almost forgotten because he had not fulfilled their promise because he had allowed himself to be entangled by his war allies and internal opposition. He personally believed that America would not enter the war except to prevent the sudden collapse of Great Britain, or just before its close, in order to exert a constructive and decisive influence on the terms of peace. Ministry. He was occupied. While he had no belief that he would now be invited by some private organization to come to the States as a private citizen to deliver an address on some general subject, he still believed that this project was a good one. The President, in the desire to bring the world back to sanity, must endeavor to exert an influence not only on the governing circles in Great Britain but also on Germany as well, and that could be accomplished through him if he had the opportunity of personally discussing matters. of which was an apprentice should not have been guilty. It was against Germany's interests and even more

Throughout our talk "our friend" intimated but carefully avoided saying so directly, utilizing such phrases as "You will understand, Mr. Heath, that as a loyal German there are certain things that I cannot say or discuss with foreigners" that if the war went on there was a possibility of the disappearance of the regime.

He remarked that should he, contrary to his expectations, be invited to come to the States, that he was certain that Hitler would permit him to, although Ribbentrop would object. He referred to the latter's enmity, remarking that it dated from the time, some years ago, when he had entertained Ribbentrop shortly before the latter's accession to the Foreign Ministry. He was accompanying Ribbentrop to the door and terminated an argument by saying to him, "The difference between you and me, Mr. Ribbentrop, is that my final allegiance is to Germany and not to a single chief of state," to which Ribbentrop replied: "That is where you are wrong. You have not to bother (kuemmern) about allegiance to anybody or anything except to Hitler."

After this anecdote he went on to pay his respects to the Three Powers Pact, which he said was a diplomatic blunder of which even an apprentice should not have been guilty. It was against Germany's interests and even more

so against Japan's, and he failed to understand how the latter country had agreed to sign it. He invidiously compared Japan to China, stating that the latter had a great tradition and a true code of morality.

Towards the end of our conversation he referred again to the President and said that he was the last exponent of democracy, which the world really longed for and must return to. Its form would not be and should not be the parliamentary form of the last century. Parliaments there must be as a forum for the people, but parliaments that would delegate to the executive sufficient discretionary power to cope adequately with the problems of the times, at the same time holding the executive responsible for the results of such grants of power. He remarked that the war had at least one good result so far, that it had given British Labor interests a position of strong influence in the governing of the Empire from which they could never be dislodged. The present British Labor leaders had shown themselves moderate and practical and their accession to greater influence was a thing to be welcomed.

DONALD R. HEATH

file confidential Germany File 1-11

[1941?]

HITLER'S PROJECTED EUROPEAN FEDERATION PROCLAMATION

INFORMATION FROM A GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST

On the 13th May it was reported that information had been obtained, indirectly, from a Director of an important German industrial concern, who claimed to have excellent connexions in the German Foreign Office. The main feature of the report was that, if a definite agreement was not reached by the end of May permitting large scale German economic penetration and exploitation of the U.S.S.R., war would be made on that country, preparations for which were to be completed before the end of May.

2. The following information has within the last few days been obtained, indirectly, from this same German industrialist, and the proclamation part is based, he states, on what he has learned from a friend in the German Foreign Office. This industrialist is not a regular source of ours, and we have little previous check on his reliability beyond the information quoted above; but independent information from Vichy, quoted at the end of this report, has a confirmatory bearing on his statements, and there were separate indications of a forthcoming peace move, involving Spain, France, Switzerland and the Vatican. 1

Stabilising of the Eastern Front

(1) Every effort is being made to stabilise a front line in the East by the 20th/25th November, including the capture of Moscow if possible.

The projected proclamation

(ii) Hitler is planning to announce, some time in December, possibly at Christmas, a "Magna Carta of European Federation", to be specially supported by France, Italy and Spain.

(iii) The German Foreign Office has been working on the necessary preparations for about the last month. The recent meetings which Ribbentrop has had with De Brinon, Abetz and Ciano have been directed towards reaching a final settlement of the French-Italian problem, regarding which certain difficulties are still to be overcome before the proclamation is launched.

(iv) The proclamation, which will be accompanied by far-reaching concessions and ameliorations for the occupied territories, will be on the following general lines. No direct peace offer will be made to Britain, but air and submarine attack may be suspended for a period in an attempt to make the peace intentions convincing.

- (a) Europe becomes a "voluntary federation".
- (b) Hitler has no designs against other continents, but should Britain or America continue the war they will be resisted by the combined strength of United Europe.
- (c) European Russia having been "liberated", there will be no interest in carrying the campaign further East. The duty of the whole of Europe will be to collaborate in the defence against Asiatic Russia. The danger from the latter will be greatly emphasised.

A twofold manoeuvre

(v) A proclamation on these lines will constitute a manoeuvre having two main objectives:

- (a) Strengthening the hand of the American isolationists and creating a division of opinion in Britain.
- (b) The pacification of Europe and the enlisting of the support of non-Axis countries. It is intended by next Spring to hold the Eastern front with the maximum number of non-German troops, including French, Swiss and Swedish. In this way it is believed that two thirds of the German Army could be liberated from the East for a campaign against Britain if necessary.

(vi) The Turkish President, it is claimed, has given Papen a promise of his support for this scheme.

(vii) At Germany's request Japan refrained from declaring war recently. Germany attaches great importance to the U.S.A. still being neutral when the proclamation is launched.

(viii) In the event of Moscow holding out through the winter, it is realised that this scheme will be less convincing; it is nevertheless believed at present that Hitler intends to put it through at all cost.

Morale

(ix) Morale in Germany was decidedly low before Hitler's recent speech. Hitler was forced to make the speech because of the internal situation, although he was unwilling to leave the Eastern front. Some disturbances between the regular Army and S.S. troops were provoked by officers who believed that the moment for the overthrow of the regime had come. These were carefully and quickly hushed up.

(x) Hitler's speech acted as a great stimulant; for instance, an increase in the daily output of the informant's firm was recorded immediately after the speech and for the following ten days, owing to the improved morale.

(xi) But morale has now again lowered. The fall of Moscow is regarded as the crucial test of Nazi promises. The victories in the South do not evoke much enthusiasm.

(xii) The horror and the cruelty of the Russian campaign are now being fully realised and are having a bad effect.

Goering

(xiii) Goering is not very active these days and is suffering from angina pectoris.

The Russian war

(xiv) From military circles in Berlin the informant claims to have heard:

(a) Leeb has sent a pessimistic report indicating that the fall of Leningrad is unachievable.

(b) Hitler has recently had a disagreement with Brauchitsch, who has protested against the unnecessarily large sacrifices being made in front of Moscow.

Independent information

3. The following independent and spontaneous information has been very recently obtained from a source in close touch with official circles at Vichy:

(i) Information reaching Vichy indicates that Hitler contemplates proclaiming a European Federation, or Pan-European Union.

(ii) Papen, it has been learned, was commissioned by Hitler some time ago to work out the details.

(iii) An emissary from Berlin is expected to arrive shortly in Vichy to discuss the plan with Pétain and Darlan.

DOMESTIC PROPAGANDA AGENCIES

(I) <u>Nazi Party</u> (A) <u>Propaganda Leader</u> (Dr. Goebbels) - Dept. of Active Propaganda - Dept. of Radio - Dept. of Film - Dept. of Culture - Dept. of Press Propaganda - Dept. of Speaker-Material - Reichsring of Propaganda (B) <u>Chief of Press</u> (Dr. Dietrich) - Dept. of Press Politics - Information & News Services - Press-Political Apparatus (C) <u>Intellectual and Philosophical Education</u> (Alfred Rosenberg) - Dept. of Education - Philosophical Information - Dept. of History - Cultivation of Art - Cultivation of Literature - Cultivation of Sciences - Dept. of Nordic Questions (D) <u>Storm-Troops</u> (Viktor Lutze) - Dept. of Press & Propaganda - Dept. of World Outlook - Nazi Leader School, Munich - National Leader School, Dresden (E) <u>Elite Guard</u> (Heinrich Himmler) - Dept. of Race and Settlement - Dept. of Domestic Security - Leader Schools (F) <u>Youth Leader</u> (Balder von Schirach) Section I - Education - Press & Propaganda - Radio - Sports - Hotels (G) <u>Political Leader</u> - Alliance of German Jurists - Academy of German Law (H) <u>Student Leader</u> - Section I - Political Education - Section V - Enlightenment and Propaganda (I) <u>Alliance of Students</u> - Education - Press & Propaganda (J) <u>Women Leader</u> - Women Alliance - Women Only - Education of Mothers - Welfare of Mothers - Protection of Mothers (K) <u>Welfare Leader</u> - Propaganda and Press (L) <u>Peasant Leader</u> Sections A-G.	(II) <u>Propaganda Ministry</u> (A) <u>Central Organisation</u> Section II - Propaganda - Radio - Press - Film - Theater - Music - The Arts - Preventive Propaganda (B) <u>Subdivisions</u> 21 Regional Offices - Chamber of Culture - German Academy of Politics	(III) <u>Nazi Government</u> (A) <u>Interior Ministry</u> (Dr. Frick) - Dept. of Inner Politics - Dept. of German Folkdom - Dept. of Education, Sciences, and Sports - Adviser on Race Studies - Various Scientific Organisations (B) <u>Min. of Agriculture</u> (Dr. Goebbels) - Political Adjutant - Dept. of Rural Traditions and Peasant Universities - Propaganda - Press (C) <u>Ministry of Sciences</u> (Reich)	(IV) <u>Nazi Party</u> (Dr. Ley) (A) <u>Central Organisation</u> - Dept. of Education - Dept. of Press and Propaganda (B) <u>Strength through Joy</u> - Dept. of Education - Dept. of Culture - Dept. of Press and Propaganda	(V) <u>Labour Service</u> (G. Heist) - Dept. of Enlightenment and Press - Dept. of Education - Inspector of Leader Schools - Nazi School of the Labor Service	(VI) <u>High Command of the Armed Forces</u> (Field Marshal Keitel) - Press Division - Intelligence Division - German Society of Military Politics and Military Sciences
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1461
Amann: PSF

(VII) CORPORATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

- (A) Jurists
 - (B) Medical Professions
 - (C) Engineers and other Technological Professions
 - (D) Ex-Service-Men Organizations
 - (E) Welfare Organizations
 - (F) Teachers
 - (G) Students
 - (1) Political Education
 - (2) Enlightenment & Propag.
- and many more.

(I) NAZI PARTY

(A) DEPT. of Foreign Politics

- (1) Reporters on Foreign Countries
- (2) Foreign Trade
- (3) Press
- (4) Cultural Co-operation
- (5) Dept. of Special Tasks
- (6) Academy of Foreign Politics, Berlin
- (7) German Academy, Munich
- (8) Geopolitical Seminary, Munich

(B) Foreign Organisation of the Party (Schle)

- (1-8) Offices of Foreign Countries
 - (a) Section VI - U.S.
 - (b) VII - Latin America
- (9) Shipping
- (10) Labor Front Abroad
- (11) Officials Abroad
- (12) Minors Abroad
- (13) Professors Abroad
- (14) Students Abroad
- (15) Women & Youth Abroad
- (16) Foreign Trade
- (17) Foreign Inspection
- (18) Dept. of Culture
- (19) Press
- (20) Speakers Bureau
- (21) Dept. of Registration
- (22) Dept. of Education
 - (a) Reich School for Germans Abroad and Seafarers, Domschloss, Altona

(C) Propaganda Leader

(D) Chief of Press

Foreign Press Dept.

(II) FOREIGN OFFICE (Ribbentrop)

(A) Central Organization

- (1) Section II - West and South-Eastern Europe
- (2) Section III - Britain and the Americas
- (3) Eastern Europe, East Asia
- (4) Section VI - Question of Cultural Politics
- (5) Section F - Press

(B) Bureau Ribbentrop

(C) Chief of Foreign Organizations

(in co-operation with the Foreign Organisation of the Party)

(D) Diplomatic and Consular Corps

(E) Reich Office of Foreign Trade

(F) Germano-Ruman Commission

(headquarters in Frankfurt a.M., branches at Rome, Athens, Istanbul. Cairo branch now closed.)

(III) Propaganda Ministry

- Section II - Propaganda and Tourist Traffic
- Section III - Radio
- Section IV - Press
- Section V - Film
- Section VII - Counter Propaganda

Foreign Press Section

TO
(133) REICH GOVERNMENT

(A) Interior Ministry

Dept. of Migration

(B) Ministry of Sciences

Exchange of Students and Minors

(IV) LABOR FRONT

Dept. of Travels
Foreign Department
Foreign Propaganda Department

VI

(V) HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Dept. of Foreign Armies
Intelligence Divisions
Psychological "General Staff"
German Society of Military Politics & Military Sciences

(VII) CORPORATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

(A) German Industries

Section I - International Trade, Radio, Film, Literature

Section II - Foreign Trade Policy, Foreign Trade, Intelligence on Foreign Trade, Co-operation with foreign trade organisations

Section V - Propaganda

Section VI - Money Collection for special purposes

Section VII - Defense

(B) Students

Section II - Foreign Office

(C) Jurists

(1) International Law

(2) Friends of the German Law

(VIII) ASSOCIATIONS, etc.

(A) Association of German Societies Abroad, Berlin

(B) Alliance of Germans Abroad, Berlin

(C) German Foreign Institute, Stuttgart

(D) Alliance of German Protection, Berlin

(E) Association of German Ethnographical Groups in Europe, Berlin

(F) Alliance of Foreign-Germans, Berlin

The New York Times Magazine

May 25, 1941

3



Drivers of the Nazi war chariot—Fuehrer Hitler with Reichsmarschal Goering, Grand Admiral Roeder and General Field Marshal von Brauchitsch.

THE "UNBELIEVABLE" NAZI BLUEPRINT

This article is based on material prepared for a forthcoming book. The author is a member of the staff of *The Christian Science Monitor* and served as its correspondent in Berlin from October, 1939, through January, 1941.

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

HITLER'S war chariot is rolling along just now at what to its drivers must seem a most satisfactory and promising clip. Where will it go if nothing happens to halt its clattering progress?

For the answers it would be well to drive a bit into the backgrounds of the men who made nazism and who are manipulating the great German diplomatic and military weapons of conquest under Hitler's guidance. For in their nature lies the reason why they are headed toward objectives which nice and charitable and generous people still refuse to believe possible.

Two sources provided Germany with its new leaders. The merging of the two strains account for much of the Nazi regime's character—and of its objectives. The leaders came for the most part either from the submerged, elemental dregs within Germany itself or from the wandering German in other lands who had

failed to adjust himself to the pattern abroad and who fell back on his racial Germanism as his only means of retaining his self-confidence and self-respect.

Both elements were failures in the Old World. Both were motivated by resentment, jealousy and ambition. Both had one thing in common—their Germanism. Both wanted to destroy the orders and societies in which they had failed. Both, for somewhat different reasons, possessed a deep and Germanly unnatural hatred of the foreigner and everything foreign.

In this derivation of its leaders lies the sharp break between the Nazi epoch and the historic trend in Germany. The fall of the Weimar Republic in 1933 marked the end of a long period in which German policy had always been either dominated or at least heavily tempered by Western influences. It marked the first complete break with Western civilization and Western culture. It marked the end of a period when Germany tried to be both German and Western. Abandoning the long strug-

gle to be two things at once, it declared a war of extermination on the West and set out to destroy what it could never absorb or wholly merge itself into.

GERMANY had always in modern times until 1933 represented an inner compromise or conflict between the external forces to which its geographic position subjected it. It was drawn by the modern civilization which bordered it on the west, by the Asiatic influences of the East and by the softer, romantic, semi-Latin culture to the south. All of these influences are positive and established. Germany was never positive or established. It was never sure of its directives, of its character or of its destiny. It has searched often with a tragic frenzy and frustration to find itself among these conflicting influences, yet never coming to rest as France and Britain had come to rest in cultures of their own essential creation. But the Western influence was normally dominant

and the trend was in that direction until 1933.

From the end of the Thirty Years' War until the beginning of the Nazi regime Germany was led by men or classes who were heavily influenced by the West and who always took their pattern of culture and civilization from the West. So strong was this influence that in many of its leaders it took the form of contempt for everything German. King Frederick William III of Prussia, who led the German armies to the edge of Paris after the Battle of Waterloo, refused to let his peasant soldiers enter that city. To him Paris represented the center of civilization and he refused to let his uncouth peasants defile its streets. Before him, Frederick the Great had his favorite palace at Sans Souci built by French architects in the French manner, spoke only French in his court circle, and surrounded himself with men like Voltaire, who represented the supreme achievement of Western civilization.

WALK through the palace gardens of Berlin today and you will find monuments with inscriptions in French or Latin. None of the older ones used the German language, which was regarded until very recently (Continued on Following Page)

Mastery of Europe and Africa, with the elimination of all that is not German, is the aim of the Third Reich.

(Continued From Preceding Page)

by the upper class as a barbaric tongue. Both the War of 1870 and the World War were essentially German movements to merge with the West by forcing Germany upon the West. They were not conscious wars of extermination against the West. The Weimar Republic was the supreme attempt to achieve a final German unity with the West by coordinating even its form of government with what Germans believed to be the most perfect possible model of Western government.

The very frenzy with which Nazi propaganda today denounces the West and everything Western is in itself both a tribute to the validity of Western civilization and an indication of the powerful attraction it has for the German mind. It survives now even in trivial things. Despite everything the regime could do to evolve new German fashions and make Berlin the center for European styles, wives of the Nazi elite still look longingly to Paris for their dresses. The Kurfürstendamm—Berlin's sophisticated district—represents an obvious, although amusingly unsuccessful, attempt to be "chic" in the Parisian manner.

NAZISM is led by men who had either never come in direct contact with the West at all or who had evolved an inferiority complex from their contact. They either distrusted it from ignorance or hated it from frustration. Look over the men who preside in the Wilhelmstrasse today, as I have looked them over day after day at press conferences down the long table facing the foreign press. The speaker is always flanked by at least a dozen on either side, as though he needed their moral support in facing those from the outside world.

The group is eminently nondescript in every way. It is marked by only one general characteristic—youth. They are decidedly mongrel breed, racially. I can see in the entire group from the Foreign Office and Propaganda Ministry which troops to the press conferences. The rest are anything and everything. One looks like an old collier ad of about 1923 vintage—black hair slicked back from a part in the middle. Two sit with the military ramrod posture of the old army. One, a blond, slouches in a posed nonchalant manner. Two wear monocles in an obvious effort to be English. Half a dozen wear spats, but are about as un-English in every other respect as possible. Three or four are of the short, paunchy, flat-headed, old German type. Several have Slavic receding foreheads. There are always two or three who bear a subtle resemblance to the caricatures of Jews in the *Stürmer*. One looks like a pleasant, gawky American college boy. Another is the quiet, studious type straight from Oxford or Cambridge. Only one could pass muster in the old German aristocracy.

As a group, they are what you could gather in from the street of any European capital east of Paris. There isn't one you would pick as a born leader of men. There isn't one you would expect, from his appearance, to find in high official position. Where is the blond, Nordic, master race about which they talk? You don't find it in the offices of government in Berlin. What you do find are the types washed up by revolution from the ranks of the dispossessed and underprivileged of previous regimes. They are the youth uninhibited by inherited restraints, united only by a desire to get positions and comforts which would be denied them under normal conditions.

But don't underestimate their energy or their singleness of purpose. Everything they have and are was taken from others and would revert to others if their regime should topple down. As a group they must conquer or disappear. I sat there day after day looking them over and watching their behavior, always wondering at the strange chance which had brought these men to

THE NAZI BLUEPRINT



"What still seems to many people in America something unbelievable is just the normal expected thing in Berlin." — This map is based on numerous Nazi plans that the author saw in Germany.

positions of power and influence in any government.

The significant and salient fact is that they have produced, for the first time since the Thirty Years' War, a German Government which is inherently and basically and passionately German. They come either from the dregs of the nation feeling the primitive emotions of the mass or from those who have turned to these primitive emotions as a refuge from foreign ideas and societies which rejected them. The most passionately Germanic of all are those who were born outside Germany or who lived long years of exile abroad.

These men are not only capable of cutting Germany out of the stream of Western civilization, but have made every possible effort to accomplish it. One of their reasons of animosity toward the Jew is because the Jew is a carrier of international ideas and culture. They want to destroy all knowledge within Germany of everything which is foreign, because such things are a challenge to their synthetic concept of things German being

things superior. The doctrine of such superiority can be made to seem convincing only if the German people can be separated from contact with things foreign. And as the war progresses they learn increasingly that the Germanic vacuum can be created only in the last analysis by destroying what is foreign. Their urge to self-gratification and self-importance can be realized only by destroying everything which challenges them. Hence their readiness to stamp challenging examples of Western civilization out of German life.

THERE are strange little items of inconsistency in this general picture. Nazi writers have proved completely unable to meet a demand for good novels as an escape from the realities of war. To make up for this painful and obvious failure of Nazi "culture," publishing houses have been permitted to bring out beautifully illustrated editions of such books as "Gone With the Wind." By calling Shakespeare a German who was born in England by mistake, they manage to rationalize per-

mission for their theatres to compensate for the lack of good German plays by resorting to him. George Bernard Shaw is excused by being an Irishman. The great majority of all plays from these two authors have appeared on the boards of Berlin since the war. Without them it would have been almost impossible to keep a "German theatre" alive.

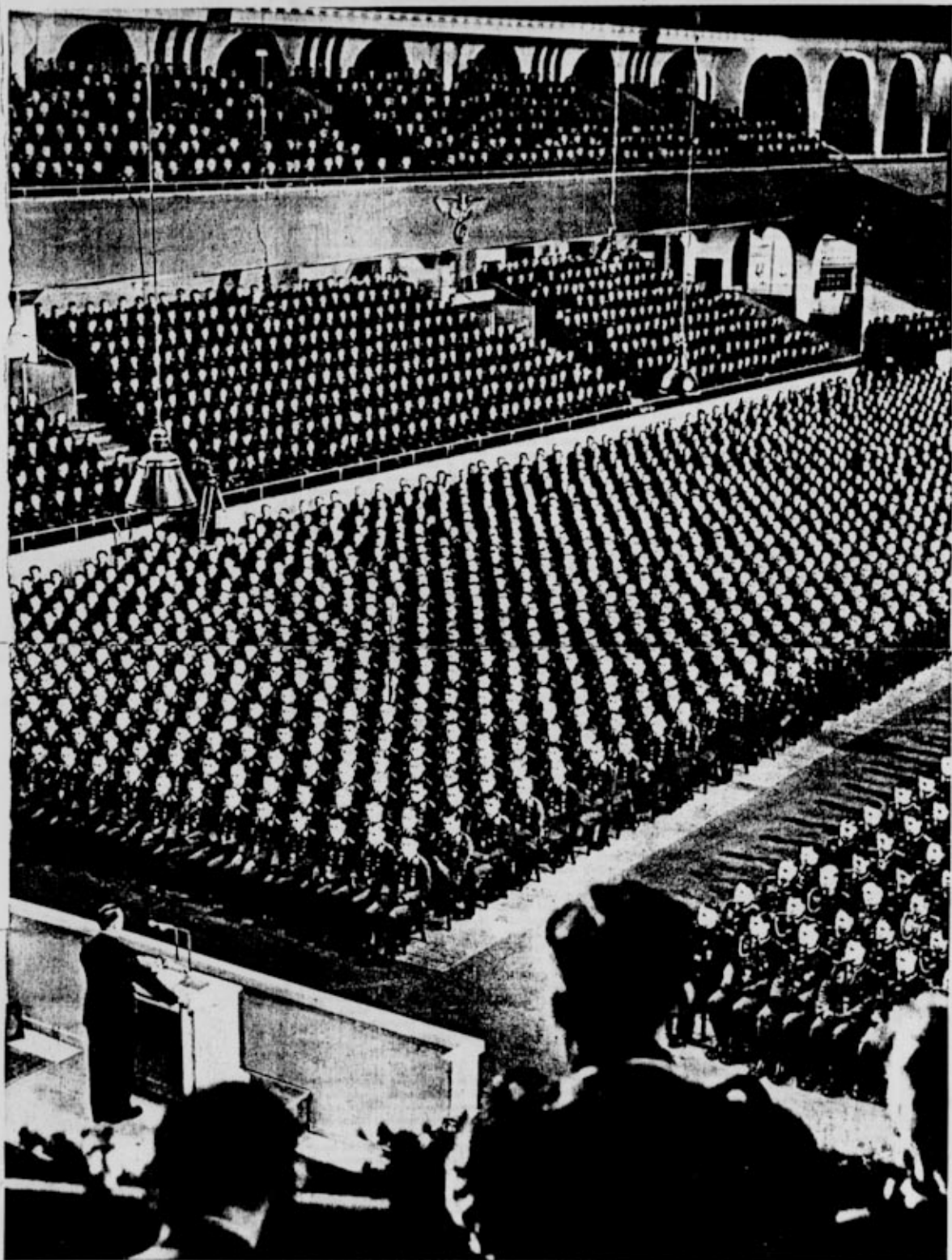
BUT these are only concessions which the leaders of today's Germany make for the sake of distracting the populace during critical times. Their purpose is to create a synthetic German culture to accompany the German political domination which they intend to force on Europe—and some other continents as well. They had to make these temporary concessions to the great majority of Germans who had long since come to think of culture and civilization in terms of the art and literature and architecture of the outside world. It means no basic deviation from their hatred of the West and their desire as a group to make it submit to German rulers and Germanic concepts of culture.

For Germany is not led today by a Kaiser whose mother was an English princess; by an aristocracy which sends its sons to Oxford and its daughters to Paris; by a foreign service trained in the code of Western diplomacy; by an intelligentsia which considers itself only part of a Western group. It is led by a group which is either ignorant of such connections or deliberately shuns them. It is led by men who have declared a war of extermination against the west in the inevitably futile attempt to create a new German culture and civilization which will replace Western civilization. Subconsciously they know, and by their actions they evidence it, that they can do so only by destroying the West. That is the course to which they have committed Germany in a revolution against the failures of the past to merge with the West.

One of the reasons the outside world has fallen such easy prey to their arms, and still evidences such a reluctance to believe the extent of its danger, is because it has grown accustomed to think of the Western World as a group of nations which had its own internal squabbles and indulged in war as a means of settling them, but still did all its fighting according to established rules of the game and had as its objective only a limited advantage over the opponent, not his extinction as an independent and individual member of the community. A lot of people in the United States have comforted themselves with the thought that if Germany won this war it would make little difference to them. They would just be the normal changes in frontiers, the reappearance of some German flags on the colonial map, some readjustment to Germany's advantage of foreign trade, but in other respects the same Old World.

SUCH a comforting idea shows a complete lack of appreciation of the nature of the men who control Germany today and the ideas which they have evolved for the governing of their conduct. Their aims are the old aims of German imperialism, but this time an imperialism unchecked by elements within Germany which admire and wish to preserve civilizations of the enemy countries. This time they mean imperialism in every sense. Perhaps it is no wonder that outsiders were so slow in appreciating the extent of Nazi imperialism. The Nazi leaders are only beginning to understand it themselves in the process of fighting for it, because the thing lies not so much in their conscious intentions as in the very nature of what they are.

After living among them for a year and a half during the war I do not believe that they ever originally expected to have a war with the United States, or even with England, for that matter. Hitler took the possibility of one major war into his calculations, but there was always the possibility that he (Continued on Page 26)



Adolf Hitler addresses officers of the Wehrmacht—"Their urge to self-gratification can be realized only by destroying everything which challenges them."

(International)

"UNBELIEVABLE" NAZI BLUEPRINT

(Continued from Page 4)
would get what he wanted without war. He played it that way and the fact that he got into a war was a partial failure of the plan. He had much more to gain by peaceful submission of his enemies than by conquest. Every month the war lasts reduces the attainable spoils of victory.

WHAT Hitler and his followers wanted was control over the mechanical organization of the world which had been set up during the past several hundred years and to use that mechanical organization for the economic benefit of Germany. What he perhaps failed to realize was that the shipping lines, the channels of trade, the financial systems, the industries, the delicate mechanisms of government and their interrelations were both the product and the inevitable companion of the more or less democratic concepts which underlay the creation of this great fabric of world commerce. Because the ideas which lay behind it were incapable of surrendering their creation to sheer exploitation for the benefit of a single nation without a struggle, Hitler is now engaged, ironically, in a war which threatens to destroy the very thing he wants in the process of trying to acquire it.

Hitler himself began to realize the scope of the issue he had presented to the world as his war progressed. On Dec. 10, 1940, he made a speech in which he contrasted the world he is trying to conquer with the world he presents. Here are some of the phrases he used in expressing this conflict:

"We can never be reconciled with this other world."

"One of these two worlds must break asunder."

"These are two worlds and I believe one of these worlds must crack up."

Long before he publicly recognized in such realistic manner the issue he has precipitated, his henchmen had made an open secret in Berlin of how they intended to conquer this other world and what they intended to do with it once they had it. Those of us who spent that period in Berlin became so accustomed to such ideas and such concepts that we were probably lax in cabling them to our papers. We thought the whole world understood them and that to repeat them would be unnecessary waste of time. What still seems to many people in America something unbelievable is just the normal, expected thing in Berlin.

HAVE been shown maps of the projected German world of the future. I have seen memoranda from party sources which outlined details of the plan of conquest and the plan of fulfillment. I accepted them in Berlin as something every one knew about. I find on returning to the United States that people are still incredibly reluctant to believe that such things can be true.

Here is what they actually plan to do with Europe and the world, and how they still expect to get it.

Europe itself is to be organized with a much enlarged Germany as a central core, surrounded by German colonies and,

farther afield, by vassal States. The new borders of Germany itself will include all areas inhabited now by even a small German-speaking minority and also such additional areas as they desire to populate with Germans for reasons of space, military importance and economic value. Maps frequently published in wartime Germany of the extent of the medieval Germanic Empire show roughly the countries they intend to incorporate bodily into Germany, from which they intend to drive out all existing residents except such as they intend to keep in the status of migratory, slave labor. All property in this area will be owned by Germans and all enterprises will be in German hands. The process is already well toward completion in parts of Poland and in Lorraine. It includes the German-speaking parts of Switzerland and all of Czechoslovakia. At one time they intended treating the Dutch as "probationary" Germans and taking in the non-French-speaking parts of Belgium. Dutch resistance is likely to change the treatment of Holland to that of a vassal State, but under direct and complete German control.

BEYOND the central German core will be areas in which German colonies will have exclusive political power and the native population will be tolerated on an inferior status. Such colonies will push down the Danube basin to the Black Sea. Such colonies will extend along the Baltic to the very edge of Leningrad.

There will then be vassal States of various degree. Denmark, Norway and Sweden will be organized into a single vassal, slightly favored on the ground that its population is Nordic and therefore kin to the German. Finland is to be enlarged and set under German supervision as a northern barrier against Russia. Italy will be a moderately favored semi-independent State out of respect for the past and for its usefulness in the Mediterranean.

In the west, French-speaking Belgium and Switzerland are to be thrown, for administrative simplicity, into France. At one time the Germans thought of holding a strip across Northern France to the Channel, but the attempt to arouse a German separatist movement in Normandy made so little headway that it has been apparently abandoned.

At the present time war strategy makes the problem of France somewhat difficult for the Nazis. But there is little doubt about their ultimate intention in regard to that country. France will become a vassal nation, condemned to economic, political and social subordination.

I have seen privately circulated maps showing a projected treatment of Russia which made the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk look like the work of a soft-minded piker. White Russia and the Ukraine are to be set up into German-controlled puppet States. The new border would run just west of the railroad line from Leningrad to Moscow, and below Moscow would strike southeast to the Caspian Sea, bringing virtually all the economically profitable part of European Russia under direct German sway. What would be

left of Russia would be subjected to the same kind of German political domination planned for France.

Going farther afield: Italy would be allowed some extension of its African Empire, but would remain "the prisoner of the Mediterranean." Germany intends to hold both Gibraltar and Suez. In Asia Minor and in Africa the plan is merely to substitute German colonial governments or puppet rule for those now established. South Africa is to be treated to a reversal of its present balance of power, with the Boers, led by Germans and heavily seeded with new German colonists, taking over the dominant political control and the English residents relegated to an inferior status.

ENGLAND would be used industrially to increase the shipbuilding potential of Germany. But it is to be cut off from its colonial and dominion empire, forcing it down into the economic status of Scandinavia, or worse. It would be allowed to adjust itself as best it could to an impossible economic problem by the migration of its then surplus population to Canada, Australia and the United States. Its only industrial function would be to build ships for the German naval and merchant marines. Its other industries which compete with German industry would be gradually scrapped or destroyed.

This would be the basis of the new German Empire as it is conceived and frankly outlined in Berlin today. But this is only the beginning. German colonies in South America are expected, when the time is ripe, to conduct revolutions which will bring them into control of those countries. Germany would then have absolute control over all the trade of Europe, Africa and South America. Japan would have Asia. The hope of the more optimistic Nazis is that some time during this stage in the proceedings the United States would either have made up its mind to "cooperate" in this new German order, or would have been taken over politically by the Germanic element in its population. Should it prove incredibly recalcitrant and "difficult," it would merely be excluded from the rest of the world until such time as German power, fed by the entire industrial structure of Europe and the resources of three continents, was ready for invasion and conquest.

THE plan, of course, contemplates completion of the conquest of Europe and Africa before the United States can or will take a part in the war. The diplomatic strategy of "refusing to be provoked" reflects the idea of keeping the United States out of actual war while the preliminary steps of conquering Europe and Africa are in process. But there

NAZI BLUEPRINT

(Continued from Page 26)

is also provision for the eventuality of formal American intervention. This plan (and I have seen it in private memoranda) calls for conquest of England. If the British Government has fled to Canada and combined British and American fleets are attempting to carry on the war by long-range blockade, the population of the British Isles would be subjected to deliberate progressive starvation as hostages.

THE German idea is that Washington and Ottawa would capitulate before allowing the people of those islands to be starved to death to the last man, woman and child. It may sound incredible to any one in the United States who still lives, eats, sleeps, goes to movies, buys gasoline for his car at normal prices and votes every year or two. But it does not sound incredible to any one like myself who has been living in Europe during the past two years. To me it is just ordinary, matter-of-fact conversation of everyday Berlin. Before I left that city I had become so accustomed to hearing this sort of thing that it simply bored me and I stopped even listening for new details. It goes back to Hitler's original thesis, expounded in "Mein Kampf," that if a plan is bold enough and ambitious enough, it can be announced with complete impunity because no one will believe it until it has overwhelmed him.

I saw this plan for the starvation of the British Isles in a memorandum which was supposed to have come direct from the Brown House, Nazi party headquarters in Munich. I, personally, believe that document was authentic. But if it wasn't, it was at least indicative of the authentic line of thinking in high party quarters.

The use of deliberate mass starvation as a means to Germany's political ends is nothing new. It is being employed today in Poland. Thousands are starving to death in that country, not because of a shortage of food; Poland always was a net food exporting country. The normal pre-war surplus of food exports ran on an average around 200,000,000 slotys in value. All that is necessary to prevent starvation is to leave a minimum amount necessary to sustain life. But the Germans go to the length of even digging up the potatoes before they are matured, and cutting the wheat before it is ripe, to keep it from the Poles. This is the evidence of American relief experts who have gone to Poland to study the food situation and report on whether American food should be sent there to prevent starvation.

IT would be far easier to starve Britain, because those islands cannot feed their population. That the Germans are capable of doing it is not a far stretch of imagination. They not only could but actually plan to do it if that becomes necessary to achieve their objective.

Despite all this, a Nazi can be sincere when he says that Germany has no aggressive designs against the United States. It is perfectly true—"if." He leaves that "if" unsaid. They have no designs against us "if" we will ac-

cept their blueprint for a new German world. That means that the United States will not only accept complete German political, economic and financial domination of Europe and Africa but also control of South America's trade and its economic development, and, of much more direct importance, will trade with Europe and the rest of the world according to German convenience. They would sell us what they chose and buy from us what they chose, at prices fixed by them.

That is not all. The American press would have to be muzzled to prevent expressions "unfriendly" to Germany. American laws and customs would have to be modified wherever they prove irritating or harmful to German sovereignty over the world. It would be a German world and North America would exist, along with Japan, on the tolerance of Germany. Either the two would unite at some future time to throw off the yoke, or would gradually succumb to a degree of domestic interference with their internal lives which would destroy their own independence. The pity of the moment is that Japan, which has as much to lose in such a future as the United States, is so blind to its own danger.

TO resist only partially and half-heartedly is a waste of time. The United States must choose one of two courses. Either it should attempt to the full maximum of its ability to prevent this thing from reaching the point where it is a direct challenge to its own independence, or it might as well stand aside and let it come gradually. There is little point in half-hearted resistance. That merely makes the process a trifle more painful. Hitler himself recognizes it as a battle for the domination of the world. He knows what he is talking about and what his intentions are far better than people who merely like to think that he really can't mean it. He does.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 1, 1941

Safe: Germany
File
~~Lock~~
PSF

Mr. President:

The attached memorandum of conversation relates to the activities of a German agent, Fenthol, known to us, now in Rio, who is apparently to discover what peace terms would be offered to Germany were the Hitler Government eliminated. Fenthol claims to represent a cabal of high German Army officers known as the "Friends of Werner Von Fritsch".

This may be of no significance; but it would seem logical that feelers of this kind should appear.

AAB
A. A. Berle, Jr.

Attachment

[Fenthol carried the documents relating to the Bolivian plot, just broken up.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

COPY FOR THE PRESIDENT

DATE:

July 31, 1941

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Maurice Hochschild,
A. A. Berle, Jr.

COPIES TO:

OFF 1-1403

Dr. Maurice Hochschild, who is one of the co-owners of the Bolivian tin mines and a resident of South America, came in to see me at my request. He stated that there is now in Rio a German lawyer, Dr. Fenthol, sent by the German I. G. Farben Industrie to attempt to purchase the Standard Oil interests of Hungary for twenty-four million dollars cash.

Conversing with Hochschild, Fenthol said that he had a second job besides the one for which he was sent.

He represented General Von Stulpnagel (?), who is the commander of the German forces in occupied France. This General and a number of other officers in the German Army had formed a group known as the "Friends
of

of Fritsch", since all of them had been friends or colleagues of General Werner Von Fritsch, whose death on the Polish front they believed to have been a Nazi murder.

These officers were skeptical of the results of the German invasion of Russia, and they believed that the situation would become so bad that they and the Army group would have to take over the Government and attempt to make peace. Fenthol's real mission was to try to ascertain what kind of a peace could be made were Hitler disposed of. First, could there be a peace if Goering replaced Hitler; second, if not, what kind of peace (other than total destruction) could a new Government (presumably of Army officers) obtain for Germany. Fenthol said he had wanted to come to Washington but he had been unable to get a visa.

The calculations of the German officers were based primarily upon the German plight as to food and lubricants. Russia had not been delivering the wheat and lubricating oil in accordance with her trade agreements. In May 1941 Germany asked for the right to administer the Ukraine and the Baku oil fields to increase deliveries. Russia declined, and Fenthol thought (June 16, 1941) that the Germans would march into Russia (as they did). The

German

German officers, however, were clear that this would not produce wheat or oil, but merely leave Germany in occupation of a destroyed Russian area.

Fenthol and his friends were of the impression that, owing to the dissatisfaction of the German people, the Nazi Government had given larger food rations than their reserves justified. They had entered the war with a reserve of four million tons of wheat which was now substantially exhausted. If, therefore, the Russian adventure yielded nothing, the next phase would be extremely grim. If no peace could be made with the Hitler Government it would be necessary to change that Government for one which could negotiate.

I observed that I was interested in what he said; that of course we were not even remotely considering peace offers at this time, but that naturally we liked to keep informed as to the activities of German agents everywhere, and especially in South America.

A. A. Berle, Jr.

Comment:

It was interesting to note that the statements regarding food reserves correspond in considerable degree with calculations made and the German staff documents of last January. The shortage of

lubricating

lubricating oil corresponds with other reports which we have had. We know a good deal about Fenthol who was here last year and whose activities we checked carefully. It is not clear to me whether this is a repetition of one of the Goering peace feelers of the type put out through W. R. Davis; or whether it reflects the old German Army crowd represented by Fritsch, which Fenthol claims to be representing in some degree.

A.A.B., Jr.

Germany Folder
1-41

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

file
Confidential

October 24, 1941

Dear Miss Tully:

With reference to your conversation with Mr. Gray I attach five copies of Zurich's telegram No. 481 regarding the program of the National Reich's Church. A paraphrase was not necessary as the Gray code is not a confidential one.

JFS

John F. Stone

S:JFS:AR

October 25, 1941.

My dear Archbishop:-

I am enclosing what I spoke
to you about the other day and I know that
this is confirmatory of other information
which has been received in other places.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

His Excellency
Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D.D.,
Archbishop of Detroit,
1830 Wellesley Drive,
Detroit, Michigan.

(Enclosure)

October 25, 1941.

My dear Friend:-

I am enclosing what I spoke to you about the other day and I know that this is confirmatory of other information which has been received in other places.

It was grand to see you and do come down again soon (I mean after Monday).

Faithfully yours,

His Excellency
Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.,
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

(Enclosure)

October 25, 1941.

Dear Myron:-

I attach, in great confidence, a copy of a translation of a dispatch received from a reliable source in Europe -- that is to say, a source which has hitherto proved remarkably reliable. I am withholding, of course, the name and address of the informant.

I think it would be an excellent idea to send this to His Holiness who already has certain specific information along similar lines.

As ever yours,

Honorable Myron C. Taylor,
60 Broadway,
New York City,
New York.

(Enclosure)

C O P Y

This program emanates from the intimate circle of Alfred Rosenberg and I am informed that practically nothing is known of it abroad, it having arrived only a few days ago through trustworthy channels. The influence of Rosenberg is reported to be on the increase due to the turn of the Russian campaign.

The 30 points of the program follow:

First. The National Reich's Church of Germany (hereinafter called the N.R. and represented in this telegram by the symbol "N").

Categorically claims the exclusive right and the exclusive power to control all churches within the borders of the Reich; it declares these to be national churches

of the German Reich.

Second. The German people must not serve the N. The N is absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine: race and nation.

Third. The field of activity of the N will expand to the limits of Germany's territorial and colonial possessions.

Fourth. The N does not force any German to seek membership therein. The N will do everything within its power to secure the adherence of every German soul. Other churches or similar communities and unions particularly such as are under international control or management cannot and shall not be tolerated in Germany.

Fifth. The N is determined to exterminate irrevocably and by every means the strange and foreign christian faiths imported into Germany in the ill-omened year 800.

Sixth. The existing churches may not be architecturally altered, as they represent the property of the German nation, German culture and to a certain extent the historical development of the nation. As property of the German nation they are not only to be valued but to be preserved.

Seventh.

Seventh. The N has no scribes, pastors, chaplains or priests but National Reich orators are to speak in them.

Eighth. The N services are held only in the evening and not in the morning. These services are to take place on Saturdays with solemn illumination.

Ninth. In the N German men and women, German youths and girls will acknowledge God and his eternal works.

Tenth. The N irrevocably strives for complete union with the state. It must obey the state as one of its servants. As such it demands that all landed possessions of all churches and religious denominations be handed over to the state. It forbids that in future churches should secure ownership of even the smallest piece of German soil or that such be ever given back to them. Not the churches conquer and cultivate land and soil but exclusively the German nation, the German state.

Eleventh. N orators may never be those who today emphasize with all tricks and cunning verbally and in writing the necessity of maintaining and teaching of christianity in Germany; they not only lie to themselves but also the German nation

goaded

goaded by their love of the positions they hold and the sweet bread they eat.

Twelfth. N orators hold office, government officials under Civil Service rules.

Thirteenth. The N demands immediate cessation of the publishing and dissemination of the Bible in Germany as well as the publication of Sunday papers, pamphlets, publications and books of religious nature.

Fourteenth. The N has to take severe measures in order to prevent the Bible and other christian publications being imported into Germany.

Fifteenth. The N declares that to it, and therefore to the German nation, it has been decided Fuhrer's "Mein Kampf" is the greatest of all documents. It is conscious that this book contains not only the greatest, and that it embodies the purest and truest ethics for the present and future life of our nation.

Sixteenth. The N has made it its sacred duty to use all its energy to popularize the coeternal "Mein Kampf" and to let every German live and complete his life according to this book.

Seventeenth. The N demands that further editions of this book, whatever form they may take, be in

constant

-5- #481, October 15, 7 p. m., from Zurich.

content and pagination exactly similar to the present popular edition.

Eighteenth. The N will clear away from its altars all crucifix plural Bibles and pictures of Saints.

Nineteenth. On the altars there must be nothing but "Mein Kampf", to the German nation and therefore to God the most sacred book and to the left of the altar a sword.

Twentieth. The N speakers must during N services propound this book to the congregation to the best of their knowledge and ability.

Twenty-first. The N does not acknowledge forgiveness of sins. It represents the standpoint which it will always proclaim that a sin once committed will be ruthlessly punished by the honorable and indestructible laws of nature and punishment will follow during the sinner's lifetime.

Twenty-second. The N repudiates the christening of German children particularly the christening with water and the Holy Ghost.

Twenty-third. The parents of a child (or if a new born child) must only take the German oath before the altar which is worded as follows: The man:

"In

-6- #481, October 15, 7 p.m., from Zurich.

"In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I the father of this child, and my wife, are of proven Aryan descent. As a father I agree to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race".

The woman: "In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I (name) bore my husband a child and that my husband is the father of this child and that I its mother am of proven Aryan descent. As a mother I swear to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race". The German diploma can only be issued to newly born children on the strength of the German oath.

Twenty-fourth. The N abolishes confirmation and religious education as well as the communion the religious preparation for the communion. The educational institutions are and remain the family, the schools, the German youth, the Hitler youth, and the Union of German girls.

Twenty-fifth. In order that school graduation of our German youth be given an especially solemn character all N must put themselves at the disposal of German youth, the Hitler youth and the Union of German girls on the day of the state's youth which

will

-7- #481, October 15, 7 p.m., from Zurich.

will be on the Friday before Easter. On this day the leaders of these organizations exclusively may speak.

Twenty-six. The marriage ceremony of German men and women will consist of taking an oath of faithfulness and placing the right hand on the sword. There will not be any unworthy kneeling in N ceremonies.

Twenty-seven. The N declares the tenth day before Whit Sunday to be the national holiday of the German family.

Twenty-eight. The N rejects the customary day of prayer and atonement. It demands that this be transferred to the holiday commemorating the laying of the foundation stone of the N.

Twenty-nine. The N will not tolerate the establishment of any new clerical religious insignia.

Thirty. On the day of its foundation the Christian cross must be removed from all churches, cathedrals and chapels within the Reich and its colonies and it must be superseded by the only unconquerable symbol of Germany the "Haken Kreuz".

PSF; Germany

John L. ...
3-41
~~M~~

copy

October 25, 1941.

My dear Archbishop:

I am enclosing what I spoke to you about the other day and I know that this is confirmatory of other information which has been received in other places.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

His Excellency
Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D.D.
Archbishop of Detroit,
1880 Wellesley Drive,
Detroit, Michigan.

Enclosure.

(Note: See Germany folder for copy of enclosure which is memo regarding the program of the Natl. Reich's Church.)

See Germany folder for complete corres. Enclosure is regarding the Natl. Reich's Church (Germany)

PSF Germany
Col. Donovan
1-4

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1941

TO: Preston E. James
FROM: Henry S. Sterling *R*
SUBJECT: Map on German Expansion

In accordance with your request, we have searched the back files of Zeitschrift fur Geopolitik and the numbers back to the last war of the principal bibliographies. While we have many general references to German aspirations in the New World, only one published map has been found, prior to the last few months. That was in Otto Richard Tannenberg's Grossdeutschland, published in 1911. I enclose photostat of Tannenberg's map which appears on page 255.

After 1911 there is a gap in our findings until the publication of a map in the New York Daily Mirror for August 25, 1941, said to be identical with maps found in a raid on a German welfare association headquarters in Rosario, Argentina on August 1st. This map was reprinted after the President's talk, on October 30th. Photostats of the map and accompanying text were sent you on Saturday. The only other map is that published in PM on the day following the President's Navy Day talk.

Henry S. Sterling

Enclosure

HS.jp

This Is the Map Roosevelt Meant



This map of German designs on South America appeared in the Mirror's "World Behind the Headlines" page Aug. 25, 1941. The Mirror yesterday received confidential authoritative information that the above map is the same as the one to which President Roosevelt referred in his Navy Day speech, when he mentioned Nazi plans to divide South America into five vassal states. For

Detailed Story Keyed to this Map, See Page 12.

Mirror Exposed Nazi Setup for S. America

A detailed report and analysis of the first Nazi attempt to take over South America and the vital Panama Canal zone appeared in the Daily Mirror of Aug. 25, 1941, accompanied by the map, reprinted today on page 3.

It was pointed out then that the attempt was based on long-standing Nazi plans involving Fifth Column as well as direct military action.

President Roosevelt's statement in his Navy Day speech that he had come into possession of a map showing Nazi plans for Latin America conquest confirms the Mirror story. It is surmised the President's information parallels that printed in this paper more than two months ago.

The Mirror story, appearing on "The World Behind the Headlines" page, disclosed the German High Command contemplates attacking South America on three fronts by three independent striking forces. The military action will be aided by disruptive Fifth Column activities. The goal is to chop up the vast continent into five puppet states, perhaps leaving a few rich segments as outright German colonies.

"The difference (between creating puppet states and naming such segments as the Guianas German colonies) is slight," the Mirror noted. "If Hitler's plans for South America come to pass, Berlin will rule the whole continent anyway."

The Mirror outlined the probable Nazi strategy as follows:

1. Campaign against the so-called Coastal Command—Brazil, Venezuela, Guiana, northern Bolivia.

2. Strike next at the Southern Command—Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and southern Bolivia.

3. Move finally at the Andean Command—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama.

See the map on page 3 for best estimate of the planned subdivisions. Puppet governments could be set up in the five great states.

There are roughly 1,250,000 potential Fifth Columnists in South America if you count outright Nazi agents and German colonists who refuse to become assimilated.

Early last Summer, the Mirror disclosed, the German Ministers to Argentina, Bolivia and Peru went to Santiago to confer with their colleagues in Chile. Things began to happen immediately after, which indicated the Nazis were preparing to foment the internal dissolution that opens the door for their armies. On July 5, Peru launched an attack on Ecuador, using a long-standing territorial dispute as the reason. Diplomats suspected the Axis inspired it.

On July 19, Gen. Penaranda, president of Bolivia, proclaimed a state of siege, raided Nazi groups and turned up documents indicating the Nazi ministerial confab at Santiago had plotted uprisings in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile and war in Peru.

On this information, Chile and Argentina conducted raids, uncovering arms and propaganda and arresting many plotters.

Thus the first attempt was smashed, but secret Nazi groups are still active, the Mirror article warned.

Nazis Call On F.D. to Show Map

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP).—German spokesmen, still fuming over President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech, challenged him today to produce a map which, he said, reveals German aspirations in South America.

If such a map exists, the spokesmen defied the President to prove it authentic.

Authorized Germans studied recently published maps of South America and speculated whether the President referred to any of these. They distributed to foreign correspondents photograph copies of a map which, they said, appeared in the August number of Fortune magazine, showing South America as a sort of political question mark.

ROME, Oct. 29 (UP).—Virginio Gayda said today that unless President Roosevelt publishes the German documents concerning Nazi plans for South America "within 24 hours, he will acquire a reputation sky high as a forger."



Südamerika 1950.

PM
Daily
FIVE CENTS

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VOL. II - No. 95

Tuesday, October 28, 1941

Cloudy and cooler.

COMPLETE EDITION

**FDR Asks
Full Speed
Ahead to
Lick Hitler**

"Our Nation will and must speak from every assembly line . . . from every coal mine. . . . Output cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits or for 'business as usual.' It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace. . . ."

Pages

2, 3, 15

**Ralph Ingersoll's
Report on Russia:**

**Why
Hitler
Can't
Conquer
Russia
Now**

Pages
**8
9
10
11**

Text of FDR's Most Forthright Speech . . .

Hitler Can Be Stopped, He Says, and Tells How

The text of President Roosevelt's address last night:

Five months ago tonight I proclaimed to the American people the existence of a state of unlimited emergency. Since then much has happened. Our Army and Navy are temporarily in Iceland in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler has attacked shipping in areas close to the Americas in the north and south Atlantic.

Many American-owned merchant ships have been sunk on the high seas. One American destroyer was attacked on Sept. 4. Another destroyer was attacked and hit on Oct. 17. Eleven brave and loyal men of our Navy were killed by the Nazis.

We have wished to avoid shooting. But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot (applause).

Directed at Us All

America has been attacked. The USS *Kearny* is not just a navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman and child in this nation.

Illinois, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Virginia—these are the home states of the honored dead and wounded of the *Kearny*. Hitler's torpedo was directed at every American, whether he lives on our coast or in the innermost part of the nation, far from the seas and far from the guns and tanks of the marching hordes of would-be conquerors of the world.

The purpose of Hitler's attack was to frighten, frighten the American people off the high seas—to force us to make a trembling retreat. This is not the first time that he has misjudged the American spirit. And today that spirit is aroused.

Our Fundamental Policy

If our national policy were to be dominated by the fear of shooting, then all of our ships and those of our sister Republics would have to be tied up in home harbors. Our Navy would have to remain respectfully—albeit behind any line which Hitler might decree on any ocean, as his own dictated version of his own war zone.

Naturally we reject that abhorred and insulting suggestion. We reject it because of our own self interest, because of our own self respect and most of all because of our own good faith. Freedom of the seas is now, as it has always been, the fundamental policy of your Government and of mine.

Hitler has often protested that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic Ocean. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. And so does the entire design of his new world order.

For example, I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's government—by the planners of the new world order. It is a map of South America and a part of Central America, as Hitler proposes to reorganize it. Today in this area there are 14 separate countries. But the geographical experts in Berlin have ruthlessly obliterated all existing boundary lines. They have divided South America into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination. And they have also arranged it that the territory of one of these new puppet states includes

the Republic of Panama and our great life-line—the Panama Canal.

That is his plan. It will never go into effect.

And that map makes clear the Nazi design not only against South America but against the United States as well.

Another document made in Germany by Hitler's government. It is a detailed plan, which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis did not wish and do not wish to publicize just yet, but which they are ready to impose a little later on a dominated world—if Hitler wins. It is a plan to abolish all existing religions—Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist and Jewish alike. The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich and its puppets. The Cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. The clergy are to be liquidated, aliened under penalty of the concentration camps, where even now so many fearless men are being tortured because they pleased God above Hitler.

In the place of the churches of our civilization, there is to be set up an international Nazi church—a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi government. And in the place of the Bible, the words of Mein Kampf will be imposed and endorsed as holy writ. And in place of the Cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the Swastika and the naked sword.

The God—a god—of blood and iron will take the place of the God of love and mercy.

Let us well ponder that statement which I have made tonight.

The forward march of Hitler and of Hitlerism can be stopped—and it will be stopped (applause).

Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to sell our own ear in the destruction of Hitlerism.

Our Primary Task

And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith.

Every day that passes we are producing and providing more and more arms for the men who are fighting on actual battlefronts. That is our primary task.

And it is the nation's will that these vital arms and supplies of all kinds shall neither be locked up in American harbors nor sent to the bottom of the sea. It is the nation's will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of that will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors have been killed.

I say that we do not propose to take this lying down (applause).

That determination of ours not to take it lying down has been expressed in the orders to the American Navy to shoot on sight and those orders stand.

Furthermore, the House of Representatives has already voted to amend a part of the neutrality act of 1937, today unimposed by force of violent circumstances. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has also recommended elimination of other hamstringing provisions in that act. That is the course of honesty and of realism.

'Full Speed Ahead'

Our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattle-snakes of the sea.

Our American merchant ships must be free to carry our American goods into the harbors of our friends.

Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy (applause).

In the light of a good many years of personal experience, I think it can never be doubted that the goods will be delivered by this nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!"

You, our nation will and must speak from every assembly hall. Yes, from every mine (applause). The all-inclusive whole of our vast industrial machine, our factories and our shipyards are constantly expanding, our output must be multiplied.

That output cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits, or for "business as

usual." It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace, (applause)—for labor as a whole knows that that small minority is a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the nation as a whole.

The lines of our essential defense to cover all the seas and to meet the extraordinary demands of today and tomorrow our Navy grows to unprecedented size. Our Navy is ready for action. Indeed, units of it in the Atlantic patrol are in action. Its officers and men need no praise from me.

Promises Best Equipment

Our new Army is steadily developing the strength needed to withstand the aggressors. Our soldiers of today are worthy of the proud traditions of the United States Army. But traditions cannot shoot down dive bombers or destroy tanks. That is why we must and shall provide, for every one of our soldiers, equipment and weapons—not merely as good but better than that of any other army on earth. And we are doing that right now.

These grim truths which I have told you of the present and future plans of Hitlerism will, of course, be boldly denied tonight and tomorrow in the controlled press and radio of the Axis powers. And some Americans will continue to insist that Hitler's plans need not worry us—and that we should not concern ourselves with anything that goes on beyond rifle shot of our own shores.

The protestations of these few American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled with applause through the Axis press and radio during the next few days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their duty to Government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's band wagon when it comes this way.

The motive of such Americans is not the point at issue. The fact is that Nazi propaganda continues in desperation to mislead upon such isolated statements as proof of American disunity.

The Nazis have made up **MORE**



President Roosevelt at his broadcast last night. Mrs. Roosevelt is at the extreme left; Associate Justice Hugo Black at extreme right.

Photo by Wide World

... A Challenge to Enemies at Home and Abroad

Speculation On Nazi Aims

FDR has a map of Nazi plans to divide South America into five vassal states—a map he did not make public when he spoke of it last night. But at the right is a guess at what it shows—based on German publications from Imperial days.

The map is based on studies by Professor Karl Haushofer of the Munich Institute of Geopolitics, and represents collaboration with large Italian banks which have about 1000 branch offices in Latin America.

The five zones which would be under German, Italian and Spanish domination are: (1) Colombia, re-absorbing not only Panama (and the Canal Zone) but all the Central American republics and the West Indies with Cuba, would be run by Franco Spain. (2) Venezuela and the Guianas would be a German colony. (3) Peru, Ecuador and northern Bolivia under Italian influence. (4) Northern Brazil nominally independent. (5) Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, southern Bolivia and southern Brazil, part of Greater Germany. Zone 5 is the most favorable to European settlement because of its climate.

The general principle of this scheme has been formulated very clearly by **Clara Wig**, a leading German writer on Latin America.

"Not only North America but all America must be a haven of the Teutonic races. South America must also become a home of a new, free... resettlement by people of Teutonic stock to reservations, or best of all, to Africa."

Not available for study by any but high Nazi officials are the maps and documents of the **Deutsches Ausland** Institute upon which modern German plans for expansion into the Western Hemisphere are based.



The Munich Institute of Geopolitics and Italian business interests would like to see Latin America look like this: Germany, Italy and Spain ruling the five zones, with German influence predominant.

Who Fires Last Shot Is What Will Count

By KENNETH G. CRAWFORD
PM's Washington Bureau

Last night's address was by far the most forthright the President has made. It was a flat challenge to the country's enemies at home and abroad.

Both classes of enemies were identified: At home, the Hitler apologists, industrial managers who are trying to make "extra profits" out of the emergency, and labor leaders who indulge in "wildcat strikes."

Ahead, the Hitler gang. "We have wished to avoid shooting," FDR said. "But shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot."

To dispel the last doubts of anyone who still thinks the U. S. A. can avoid a head-on conflict, the President charged:

"Nazi have drawn up plans to divide South America into five vassal states, one of which includes the Panama Canal, 'our great lifeline.'"

"They have a detailed plan to abolish all religions by seizing church property, liquidating clergymen, and substituting Mein Kampf for the Bible."

He said he had documents to prove these charges.

How We'll Do It

For the first time, FDR also told in some detail how he proposes to stop Hitler. The nation, he said, must utilize "every assembly line in our vast industrial machine" for production. He deplored from his prepared speech to add that this includes the coal mines.

This interpretation was loudly cheered by his audience in the Mayflower Hotel ball room.

FDR praised the Russian war effort without reserve, also said no one who admired the qualities of courage and endurance could help admiring the resistance of the Russians.

IN PM TODAY

Because of the importance of the President's address (one which every American should read) PM's departments have been re-arranged today to print the text of the speech on Page 2. Kenneth Crawford (Page 3) calls it the President's "most forthright speech." Nathan Robertson (Page 4) reports on the neutrality fight. I. F. Stone (Page 15) writes on the President's fight with John L. Lewis.

Ralph Ingersoll continues his Report on Russia... Pages 8-11.

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(Continued) Text of Roosevelt's Defense Day Address

their own list of modern American heroes. It is, fortunately, a short list. I am glad that that list does not contain my name (applause).

And so all of us Americans, of all opinions, in the last analysis are faced with the choice between the kind of world we want to live in and the kind of world which Hitler and his hordes would impose upon us.

None of us wants to huddle under the ground and live in total darkness like a comfortable mole.

For this—and all of this—is what we mean by total national defense.

The first objective of that defense is to stop Hitler. He can be stopped and can be compelled to dig in. And that will be the beginning of his downfall, because destruction of the Hitler type can live only through continuing victories—increasing conquests.

The facts of 1918 are proof that a mighty German Army and a tired German people can crumble rapidly and go to pieces when they are faced with successful resistance.

Russia Must Be Aided

Nobody who admires quality of courage and endurance can fail to be stirred by the full-fledged resistance of the Russian people. The Russians are fighting for their own soil and their own homes. Russia needs all kinds of help—planes, tanks, guns, medical supplies and other aids—toward the success-

ful defense against the invaders. From the United States and from Britain, she is getting great quantities of these essential supplies. But the needs of her huge army will continue—and our help and British help will have to continue!

The other day the Secretary of State of the United States was asked by a Senator to justify our giving aid to Russia. His reply was:

"The answer to that depends on how anxious a person is to stop and destroy the march of Hitler in his conquest of the world. If he were anxious enough to defeat Hitler, he would not worry about who was helping to defeat him."

Upon our American production falls the colossal task of equipping our own armed forces, and helping to supply the British, the Russians and the Chinese. In the performance of that task we do not fail. And we will not fail.

It has not been easy for us Americans to adapt ourselves to the shocking realities of a world in which the principles of common humanity and common decency are being moved down by the firing squads of the Gestapo. We have enjoyed many of God's blessings. We have lived in a broad and abundant land, and by our industry and productivity we have made it flourish.

There are those who say that our great good fortune has betrayed us—that we are

now no match for the regimented masses who have been trained in the Spartan ways of ruthless brutality. They say that we have grown fat and lazy—and that we are doomed.

But those who say that know nothing of America or of American life.

Land of Endless Challenge

They do not know that this land is great because it is a land of endless challenge. Our country was first populated, and it has been steadily developed, by men and women in whom there burned the spirit of adventure and restlessness and individual independence which will not tolerate oppression.

Our history has been a story of vigorous challenges which have been accepted and overcome—challenges of uncharted seas, of wild forests and desert plains, of raging floods and withering drought, of foreign tyrants and domestic strife, of staggering problems—social, economic and physical, and we have come out of them the most powerful nation—and the freest—in all of history (applause).

Today in the face of the newest and greatest challenges of these all, we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our nation and in the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to do as our full duty.

Obstructionist Keynote: Don't Shoot Rattlesnake

Vandenberg Would Let Hitler Keep Initiative

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
Pittsburgh Courier

Senate obstructionists opened their fight yesterday to keep the neutrality law with a proposal to let Hitler choose when to make war on America—just as he chose when it was to his advantage to begin fighting each of the European nations.

This was the most striking point in the lead-off speech by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.), against the Administration proposal to arm U. S. merchant ships and let them deliver munitions of war to Great Britain.

The bull-headed Michigan Senator warned that the legislation would lead to "all out war." While he condemned Hitler as "the cause of the modern world" and characterized the sinking of the American-flag ship *Lehigh* as the "act of wanton piracy," he said he would "never move voluntarily in the direction of a shooting war."

Cites 1917 Provocation

Instead, he proposed that we "should leave the war initiative with Germany where it now rests," at least until a more consistent pattern of German attack has been presented to us.

Vandenberg said that before we entered the World War 58 American ships had been attacked. He agreed that a repetition of that record would "call for war," but said

Lineup for Today's Debate

Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), former Foreign Relations Committee chairman, speaks for the Administration today in the neutrality act debate. Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.) speaks for the opposition.

that so far in this war only three American-flag ships had been sunk.

While agreeing that British victory and the defeat of Hitler both were important to the U. S. A., Vandenberg said they were "not indispensable to our successful survival." He contended the U. S. A. could be of more help to Britain as a neutral than as a belligerent.

Challenge to U. S. A.

"I do not believe," he said, "that this program contributes to the defeat of Hitler. If we become involved in the war the American people will rightly demand that more arms and war material be retained for our own armed forces, and this may mean less lend-lease aid for the others."

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened the debate with a two-hour discussion chiefly confined to the Battle of the Atlantic. He said the hope that we could keep out of trouble by keeping our ships out of danger zones had proved "illusory."

"Hitler has decreed the death of our citizens and the destruction of our ships wherever his armed vessels may find them," Connally declared. "The United States cannot and will not submit to such a doctrine, based

alone upon the armed military might of Nazi Germany and the ambition of Hitler. The United States cannot admit his dominion of all the seas."

Connally argued that repeal of the shipping restrictions in the neutrality act would constitute "no act that is unneutral," but would "simply remove the inhibitions and prohibitions of domestic legislation which Congress imposed upon the citizens of the United States."

Connally then discussed the broader implications.

"The invasion of peaceful Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Norway and other nations of Europe and direct threats to the security of the Western Hemisphere," he said, "reveal the Nazi plan for what many of us believe is a campaign for world domination and world conquest."

"The primary concern of the Congress and the people of the United States is the defense of our country and the lives and liberties of our people. The threat to things which the people of the United States hold dear has become increasingly imminent and ominous with each new conquest in Europe and with the subjugation of each added nation."

Their Interest Is Ours

"The people of the United States have determined in the interest of their own necessary self-defense to give aid to the nations resisting aggression and which are endeavoring to prevent their conquest by Nazi and Fascist aggressors. As a part of the plan for

Good News

To John Cudaby, Hitler looks as if he is suffering from a malignant disease and hasn't long to live. Cudaby, former Ambassador to Belgium and Poland got that impression when he interviewed Hitler last year, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Cudaby had also heard the story that in his paroxysms of rage, Hitler falls on the floor and chews carpets.

our own national self-defense, we adopted the policy of extending aid to the nations resisting aggression. That policy was enunciated in the lend-lease act.

"The restrictions upon the movement of American shipping imposed by the so-called neutrality act of 1939, seriously impede the successful operation of the lend-lease act. The passage of this resolution will free American shipping; it will greatly stimulate activities under the lend-lease act, and it will materially increase the volume of supplies going to the beleaguered countries of Europe."

Just as FDR Said They Would

An authorized Nazi statement said today that President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech would cause the greatest amusement in Germany, and his charge that Germany planned to remake South America was "the high point in the Roosevelt fantasy and the emanation of a crazy and absurd imagination."



The RAF Is Shooting Down Nazi Raiders With These Made-in-America Airacobras

This picture will cheer up Americans who have heard too much about turtle-shell American production, not enough about the goods we are delivering to anti-Hitler fighters. It shows deadly Bell Airacobras, made in Buffalo, at an active fighter station in Great Britain.

Nazis Admit Moscow Siege Stalls . . . Rostov in Peril

Weather Gives Red Army Support . . . But Germans Bomb Moscow Anew

By WILLIAM WALTON

SOVIET WEATHER REPORT:

Archangel: freezing weather, Oct. 11.
Leningrad: usual freezing date, Nov. 1.
Moscow: first heavy freeze, Nov. 12.
Rostov: winter arrives, Dec. 1.

More closely than the Supreme Court follows election returns the Soviet-German war is following weather charts. Today fighting has sloughed off on the far northern front, is slowing down at Leningrad. The Moscow front still is under heavy pressure but all signs are that the tempo lessens, while in the far south the reverse is true, each day brings an increase in the fury of Nazi attacks. War slows down as fall rains splash slowly southward along the fighting front.

There is no doubt Leningrad's valiant citizens and a section of the Red Army have kept Hitler's encircling army out of the second largest Soviet city. But, too, there is no doubt autumn rains, starting about Oct. 1, were a prime factor in slowing down mechanized assaults.

Moscow has put up a courageous defense and will to the end, if necessary, but it too is now getting the aid of an effective ally, winter weather.

And the southern Ukraine, with Rostov-on-Don as the focal point, gets the worst of it for favorable weather conditions still prevailing there attract the full strength of the German attack.

Nazis Deplore Mud

Moscow and Berlin war dispatches today

both stressing the importance of weather conditions. Nazi military spokesmen in Berlin said their advance was being delayed by bad weather and declared that some desert, mudless highways were all they needed.

The German High Command tried to deprecate Soviet resistance by talking of rain, snow and mud difficulties, but it acknowledged the Russians were making counterattacks on the Moscow and Donets basin fronts. Otherwise German war dispatches were not detailed, a notable feature in Berlin's treatment of the Moscow siege for more than a week.

A Moscow broadcast describing 146 Russian counterattacks on both the Moscow and Leningrad fronts, asserted that German soldier morale was breaking down, but admitted that Axis armies were making alarming progress on the southern front where Rostov is gravely threatened.

Moscow Bombed

The Moscow radio made no mention of German raids on the capital. However, from Kulybyshev, where part of the Government has headquarters, came dispatches saying Moscow was under such heavy attack that the airports had been reopened at six-day intervals.

Kulybyshev said all German thrusts against Moscow had been repulsed and some ground regained. Many villages were said to be changing hands constantly as the battle raged back and forth. But at Kalinin, 100 miles northwest of Moscow, the tempo of fighting has definitely eased, the dispatches declared.

Moscow said its front lines were holding at Moshaisk, Mokryye Selo and Kalinin where they have stood for 10 days.

Of German morale, Moscow had this to say, basing its assertions on statements of prisoners captured along the Moscow front. The last 20 days has seen a distinct deteri-



oration in Nazi attitude and also in the appearance of soldiers. Many are covered with lice. Their uniforms are tattered. Thousands have physical defects, indicating either that Hitler is reduced to using his most inferior men or that the best soldier material has been shifted to the southern front.

Southern Front

The darker side of the Russian picture is on the southern front. There Nazi pressure continues against Rostov, key to the Caucasus and the Baku oil fields. Moscow said a 300-tank assault had been repulsed, with the loss of 14 German tanks, but still the city's plight is critical. Fighting is fierce at the approach to the Crimea.

Already plunged deep into the Donets industrial basin, the Germans threaten to overrun it entirely and to cut off all the USSR from its vital southern oil and industrial resources, it was admitted.

An unconfirmed London report, relayed by the United Press, said that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell had been in Tiflis for a week conferring with Marshal Timoshenko about

possible joint Russian-British defense of the Caucasus and the Baku oil fields. The United Press said it was believed Britain might send an expeditionary force from adjoining Iran if the Germans reach some specified point, possibly Rostov.

Hitler is moving fast on his southern drive, taking advantage of the five weeks or so of favorable weather that remains before rain, sleet and penetrating cold creep down from the north.

The rainy season, marking the onset of winter, is only a day of grace for the Red Army, however. It will be followed by real winter, with completely frozen earth, rock-solid rivers and mounds of snow. In the far north snow will be deep enough to prevent any major mechanized military operations. But around Moscow it may be possible to use tanks since snow usually averages only about a foot and seldom thaws. In the south mechanized warfare conditions will be definitely improved for snow is seldom more than three inches deep and the frozen earth is much better tank terrain than the substantial sea of mud.

Assorted War Claims In Today's Dispatches

Here they are, for what they are worth:

¶ Berlin: The Russians are preparing total destruction of Moscow if it falls—dynamite, oil, straw and matches already distributed for the purpose.

¶ London: Gen. Ottendorfer, commander of the German 28th or 53rd Division, was killed when his plane was shot down near Kalinin.

¶ Berlin: The radio, heard by NBC, quoted Turkish sources as saying 50 Soviet tankers had taken refuge in Turkish ports.

¶ Moscow: BBC quoted the Red Army newspaper Red Star that the Germans have lost 15,000 casualties in six weeks' fighting for Leningrad.

¶ Kulybyshev: Hitler's capture of the Donets city of Stalin cost him 50,000 men and tremendous quantities of war material.

Radio News and Comment on the War

Moscow Nearly Lost on Oct. 15

BBC reported last night that, according to an account by the *New-Chronicle* correspondent in Russia, Philip Jordan, Moscow almost was lost on Oct. 15 when German tanks and motorized infantry broke through the defenses and started down the road to the capital.

The text of the BBC broadcast as heard here by CBS:

"How the Russian troops flung themselves into a gap in the Moscow defenses and saved the city during its three most critical days is described by Philip Jordan, the *London News-Chronicle's* correspondent in Russia.

"Jordan says that on October 15th, German tanks and motorized infantry broke through the defenses and started down the road to Moscow. Jordan continues: 'All day and night during the 15th and 17th, some of the finest Russian divisions streamed west to stem the tide. They took up positions on not very strongly constructed defenses where they fought an enemy who had all the advantages of tremendous impetus, as well as the hope of capturing suddenly the greatest prize of the war.'

"For 48 hours the battle raged. At the end of that time, the Germans had been hurled back to near Moshaisk and all the territory so suddenly lost on the 15th of October was recaptured by the Russians. Thus war Moscow saved on that day of October the 17th."

"Jordan adds that the Germans have brought troops from south and south to assist in the desperate effort to conquer before the winter. But, says Jordan, the Russians have prevented the Germans from achieving their main objective: the use of Moscow for winter quarters, the use of the Don basin factories and the total destruction in the field of the Russian Army."

'Grandfather of the Quisling'

John McVane, NBC correspondent in London, yesterday told this story concerning the Duke of Bedford, author of a recent pamphlet urging an immediate peace with Germany.

"There's a statue of one of the Duke's ancestors, Francis, Duke of Bedford, in London, and last night someone painted it in yellow paint with several inscriptions ranging from 'Grandfather of the Quisling' to 'Down with the Duke and the ratings.' The ratings around the statue are apparently still there and some people think they should be scrapped for munitions. A knee sign has also been painted and part of the face is painted yellow and red, and a red, white and blue ribbon has been draped around the neck."



Marines of the Royal Netherlands Navy, stationed in the Dutch East Indies, during recent training maneuvers.



The German caption identifies this town as Staraya after its capture by the German armies. Staraya is in the Leningrad area. Only three houses in the street have roofs. Germans claim they rebuilt bridge on the right.

De Gaulle Instructs French to Strike For Five Minutes—No More, No Less

A spokesman for Gen. Charles de Gaulle in a BBC broadcast yesterday told French workers how to carry on a five-minute "national unity" strike next Friday.

The Free French spokesman said:

"The victory that disarmed France won over the enemy is the victory of the spirit over the beast—it is a French victory above all. The admiration and respect which it inspires the world must be felt with pride by every Frenchman. This pride will be recorded for the world in the manifestation of national unity which next Friday from 4 p.m. to five minutes past 4 will cover all France in scornful meditation, in memory of the innocents who have been murdered and in the will to avenge them."

"The national strike is to last five minutes and not a moment longer. It will take place in absolute silence. All other manifestations showing grief would only serve the enemy and the traitors. It is also necessary that at five minutes past 4 everyone should return to his occupation without a single word without forming any parade."

A legitimate question arises as to just what De Gaulle's policy toward the people of France is designed to accomplish. If obeyed, it opens the French people to harsh reprisals. The five-minute strike is a ploy lever on which to risk the lives of thousands of Frenchmen who might be shot if they carried out De Gaulle's orders to strike. If the De Gaulleists want to serve a useful purpose, a five-day strike, really holding up production, would be more in order. If Frenchmen must die, it seems more sensible to let them die striking a blow against the Nazi war effort.

Nazis Taking U. S. Milk

One of the Free French radio, Radio Antoine, which is said to broadcast from somewhere inside France, reported yesterday that "American condensed milk, sent from the U. S. A. to the starving infants of France, has been confiscated by Nazi military requisition squads and sent to Berlin to be sold there." The broadcast was heard here by NBC.

Goebbelsgram Contest Nears End

... Entrants Wish Same to Him

It is seldom that sudden death is a good wish—yet sudden death is among the more kindly hopes offered Joseph Goebbels in FM's Goebbelsgram contest. The contest closes at 6 o'clock this evening.

We are offering a \$25 first prize and a \$10 second prize for the best birthday message to the Nazi propagandist. The winning message positively will be sent to Goebbels on his birthday tomorrow. And each message printed in FM will get the writer \$1.

The birthday messages may be sent in on any kind of paper, no contributions will be returned and the decision of the Goebbelsgram Editor will be final.

Hundreds on hundreds of entries have been received. By last midnight, a total of 204 entrants had rhymed forty-four and no more. A total of 198 passed about a 44 reviewer. A total of 150 had played with the telegraphic period stop. Forty-five had recommended cyanide; 32 suggested arsenic.

Hundreds of others were bright, fresh and devastating. A psychologist might decide that America hated Goebbels with a healthy, buoyant hate. Most of the Goebbelsgrams wanted something done about it.

Here are some of the entries that, so far, win \$1 prizes:

May your next lie read: "I am well and alive."

J. E. RAFFAELI
Cleveland
Hope you get ketchup and senack at the same time.

Jamaica, L. I. DOUGLAS D. MACDONALD

Iran Studies Treaty Terms

Martin Agronsky, NBC correspondent in Ankara, reported yesterday that the tripartite Anglo-Russian treaty with Iran, recently mentioned by British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, will be signed in Teheran before the end of this week.

The tentative terms of the treaty, drawn up following a consultation between the Soviet and British governments, were handed to the Iranian Prime Minister last week, Agronsky said, and are now under examination by the Iranian government and Parliament.

The British and Russian sides of the treaty, according to Agronsky's report, cover roughly the following Anglo-Russian guarantees:

Full economic and financial help to Iran.

Full military aid, if necessary, including an Anglo-Russian pledge to defend Iran's territorial integrity against any foreign aggression.

An Anglo-Russian promise to inform the Iranian Government beforehand of any action that may directly affect Iranian interests.

An Anglo-Russian guarantee to withdraw all British and Soviet troops from Iran immediately after the international situation warrants such a move.

A re-affirmation by Britain and Russia of Iran's complete sovereignty and independence, including a guarantee of non-interference with Iran's internal affairs.

On the Iranian side, Agronsky said, the treaty provides for a clear confirmation by Iran of willingness to close the Turk-Persian oil pipeline to the Anglo-Russian combination and the establishment and operation in Iran of British and Soviet military forces.

Mother Goose Goebbels, despite your father, the other Joe is turning the tables. Winkles-Barre, Pa. JACK MILLER

Recommended regular use of DEATH. Your brain pipes are back-firing. The Bronx ARSENIQUE DESTRELLÉ

God keep you, but immediately. Philadelphia ROBERT FRECHET

We, the Negro people, join hands with the white-nationals of all lands in condemning you to death on your 44th birthday. Because your racist soul will enjoy seeing millions of humans die and suffer and because of your filthy lies and warped conception of humanity, we the people of the world find you guilty of high treason to all humanity. Paris, DENZIM Bony

Many happy returns you zombie. Hope you meet a double bombie. Brooklyn LEON KARLOWITZ

I say Mazel Too, Mazel Too, Mazel Too, Doktor. If you believe that, I'll believe your Boobachter! Bronx FETTERMAN FETTERMAN

Tomorrow we give you the winner.

RAF Raids Seem to Be Luring Luftwaffe Away From Russia

Nazi Defenders Numerous
... British Set Combined
Losses at 22 in 24 Hours

By LUTHER COMANT, JR.

Between the lines of yesterday's communiques on the air front is the admission that Germany has been forced to withdraw badly needed squadrons from the Eastern Front to protect its western back door.

The RAF followed up a night attack along 1000 miles of Nazi-occupied coastal territory with a daylight sweep over France and Belgium, which resulted in scores of dog fights. London placed the day's loss at 11 British planes—nine fighters and two bombers—and seven German planes—five fighters and two bombers.

Sunday's loss was set by the British at four RAF bombers, a figure the German High Command raised to nine. But regardless of conflicting figures, there is ample evidence of suddenly increased aerial fighting in the west. And that can mean only that the sustained British raids of recent weeks have achieved their prime goal in requiring the transfer of German units from the Russian front.

An American Eagle pilot was praised for shooting down two Messerschmitts.

The night raids carried the RAF as far south as Nantes and north along the Norwegian coast. British pilots reported seeing huge fires after their bombing of Hamburg.

The British Air Ministry also revealed yesterday that American-built Consolidated B-24 bombers, known across the seas as Liberator, had swung into action with the Coastal Command and had given good accounts of themselves in protecting inbound convoys.

The Berlin radio, quoting the Moscow radio, said that the Russian battleship *Evstafy* had been bombed and heavily damaged by the Germans near Murmansk. This indicates that the Luftwaffe is losing no time in trying to prevent shipments of American war materials to Russia from reaching the port of Archangel.

Berlin claimed also the sinking of an

8000-ton freighter off eastern England and hits on three others. It also admitted the British island raids of Sunday.

In the Mediterranean, four Axis communiques claim the sinking of British warships near the Libyan-Egyptian border. The United Press considers it possible that all communiques refer to the same ship, since the location in each case is roughly between besieged Tobruk and Sidi Barrani. London has made no official statement of data concerning naval activity in this area.

Vichy Ousts All Unions

Vichy speeded up its formation of a totalitarian economy yesterday as the Nazis announced a second—and this time indefinite—reprieve for the other 100 French hostages still facing the death penalty. One hundred already have been executed for the assassination of two German officers.

Tuned, perhaps, to appease German anger, Vichy announced last night the abolition of all political and sectarian trade unions. At the same time, all workers and employees were ordered to join government-controlled "corporations."

The new labor statute—15 months in the making—outlaws strikes and lockouts, makes arbitration compulsory and gives the Government full power to shift workers from one trade to another or from community to community.

Briefly, it is a Fascist setup. The "corporations" are organized vertically for every major branch of French industry, but have separate categories ranging from apprentices, through journeymen, to the highest-paid technicians.

Workers are to be paid in proportion to their family responsibilities as well as to their skill. Then, a married worker with children will receive higher wages than a single worker of equal ability.



The Berlin caption says this photo shows a Russian prisoner "dragging up his comrade who pretended to be dead" as Nazi soldiers look on. It's a dramatic picture even if it's faked.

Japan Denies Foray Into Siberia, But Dual Threat to Asia Remains

By SUTHERLAND DOWLING

Japan, the reluctant Axis dragon, gave off great quantities of smoke today—but no flame. And the Tokyo War Office made haste to deny there had been sparks on the Siberian border, that some 50 Japanese soldiers had crossed the Russian frontier last week and attacked a patrol.

Reports from London, Chungking and Shanghai indicate the Japanese still are preparing for a move in either the north or the south, as opportunity may dictate.

A dispatch from Washington by Wilfrid Fleisher in this morning's *Herald Tribune* quoted "reliable sources" that the Tokyo Government had informed the U. S. A. that any accord resulting from the protracted negotiations between the two countries would have to be reached before November 15. That's the date on which the Japanese Parliament will meet in Tokyo to hear a report on the government's foreign policy.

Shanghai dispatches spoke of a noxious increase in Japanese tanker and ship movements off the coast. A cable to the United Press said some quarters there believed Japan might be planning to seize the northern half of Sakhalin Island, which belongs to Russia, basing their belief upon reports that Japan recently had reinforced its troops in Southern Sakhalin.

Northern Sakhalin produces petroleum and has valuable fisheries.

In London, where it was announced that urgent representations were being made to Tokyo regarding continued detention of two British subjects, the Russian report of a Siberian border clash was regarded by some observers that Japan was about ready to

sid her Axis partners. Chungking had a different theory, a theory bolstered by reports that Japan was building a great airbase in Indo-China within striking distance of the Burma Road.

The Chinese Nationalist military spokesman cited reports of large Japanese troop concentrations in Honan Province and reinforced garrisons in the vicinity of Canton as evidence that Tokyo was planning a new offensive against China.

The former German merchantman *Quito*, reported to be a supply ship for South Seas raiders, arrived today in Shanghai, confiscated, with its name painted out and manned by a German crew but flying the Japanese merchant and military flags.

Grand Mufti Escapes British, Reaches Rome

Fascist Rome went all-out today in a campaign to fan a Modern holy war against Britain. Boasting that the arrival of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in Rome fore-shadowed significant developments in the Near East, Italy hinted at plans to bring the Arabs of the world into the war on the side of the Axis.

Radio Bari, Italy's Arabian station, announced jubilantly:

"We've great news for you today. The Grand Mufti has again succeeded in escaping Britain's claws and reaching a friendly country. With the arrival of the Mufti, God once again has given his blessing to the cause of the Arab nations."



This letter was registered and mailed from the U. S. A. to a resident of Warsaw, in Nazi-held Poland. It was returned to the sender bearing the official stamp explaining that registered mail may not be sent to Jews. (See words indicated by arrow.) That's a violation of international postal regulations, of course, but a little thing like that doesn't worry the Germans.

Report
on
Russia

Why Hitler Can't Conquer Russia Now . . . Strategy: Retreat and Exact High Nazi Toll

Ingersoll Finds Army Morale High . . .
Transportation System Working Smoothly
Behind Battle Lines

Ralph Ingersoll, editor of PM, has just returned from a 30,000-mile trip to all the battle fronts in the war against Fascism. He is the first man to make such a trip and bring back an uncensored account of his findings. Yesterday he wrote about the siege of Moscow. Today he continues his report on Russia by answering questions on army morale, efficiency of Soviet aircraft and many other questions about the Russian Army never before answered in America.

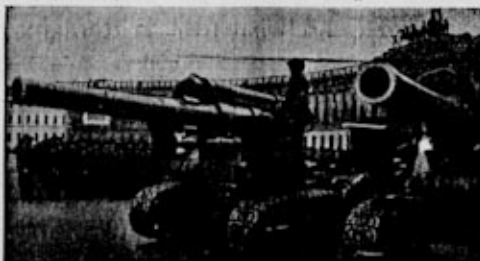
Report on the Russian Army

By Ralph Ingersoll

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The morale of the Soviet Army was still high when I left. I lived for six days and nights on the train with a continually changing succession of lightly wounded men and officers and aviators on leave. I found them, as I had found the other unwounded men and officers around Moscow, confident to the point of arrogance. Cocky as a good fighter must be. They respected only their opponents' equipment. They hated their enemy and they scorned him as an individual fighter.

As to the equipment of the Russian Army. If most of the things they have learned to build in the last 20 years—and before the Revolution they could not build a box of matches without the aid of foreign engineers—are shoddy and inferior, what they have built for their armies is the exception that proves the rule. The cannon I saw were beautifully machined. The light, automatic arms were rugged and obviously trustworthy in the field. Their best plane, while it is lightly armed by British standards, bats in the same league as the Hurricane



The cannon I saw were beautifully machined. . . .



The light, automatic arms were rugged and obviously trustworthy. . . .

and our Curtiss P-40. This imitation Hurricane—which is what it is—was being made in a factory on the outskirts of Moscow. British and American observers visited it for the first time while I was there. To a man they were astonished by what they saw. They could hardly believe their eyes, the quality of material and workmanship—and the organization—were so much better than anything else they had seen in Russia.

It is typical that the secrets of this plant had been kept successfully from even these professional men. The Germans saw this plant for the first time in January—even though they had been semi-allies for many months. The Germans' look at this plant is believed by some to have precipitated the war. The Germans did not want to leave this plant in undisturbed production for another year.

Plant Can Produce 15 Planes Daily

Its capacity was a minimum of six and a maximum of 15 planes a day—it is probable the output when I was there was around 10 planes a day. This is the only plant our observers have seen. The Soviets are supposed to have three more like it. I have reason to believe that it has been moved out of Moscow since I was there, because I myself witnessed the emigration of large amounts of industrial equipment to the east and the southeast.

As to the organization of the Soviet Army—which in war time must be thought of as including the organization of transport behind the lines—I was amazed at how smoothly it was functioning. I say I was amazed, because of this circumstance: I am not a professional military observer. Before I went to Russia I sought competent counsel. Each professional I talked with advised me that the mistakes I would make in studying a battle in progress would be to overestimate the significance of the confusion. They pointed out that the best run battle looked chaotic to a layman—trucks broke down, supplies gave out, detachments arrived at the wrong place at the wrong time, men in charge were hungry and tired to exhaustion and looked it.

Yet, I found Soviet trains running faster and more efficiently when I came out 90 miles behind the front line than I had when I came in six weeks earlier from the east. I have inspected many, many Soviet motorized units. I found the rubber in their tires in good condition, their moving parts greased. I observed them moving smoothly and rapidly as the road, and saw them well dispersed, camouflaged in woods, when at rest. I can testify that the Soviet air force has not been knocked out of the war, for I saw a flight go up to meet German planes over Kharkov. Nowhere did I find a cluttered road—even driving, as I did, 80 miles down the Smolensk highway toward the front. I saw no refugee movements anywhere, not even in the Ukraine.

Industry Migrates to Safety

In other directions, away from the front, I saw the heavy migration of industry to safer districts—train after train after train, all through the day and all through the night, moving steadily south and southeast. On each train there was uprooted machinery piled on flat cars, with the engineers and the factory hands swinging their legs from the doors of box cars on the end of each train.

If any of you have any idea that the Russians are not planning to fight, all I can tell you is that for nine consecutive days, coming in to Moscow from the east, I passed training fields around which buzzed 50 to 150 primary or secondary training planes in an intensity of preparation, surpassed only in Great Britain last year. For four or five of these nine days, at every station at which our train stopped, we took on new recruits. They were waiting at each station. At intervals our train unloaded the men it had picked



Their best plane, while it is lightly armed by British standards, bats in the same league as the Hurricane and our Curtiss P-40. Photos by Soyfoto



"I found them . . . confident to the point of arrogance. Cocky as a good fighter must be."

Photo by Seefelt

CONTINUED

up at a training center. A thousand miles from Moscow I saw new troops drilling in town squares, running through mock combat in the suburbs. And in the country I watched antiaircraft batteries practicing on sleeve targets towed behind airplanes in the sky.

Against these things I have also heard scores of eyewitness tales from Russians who fought the Germans from the new border in Poland back across the old border and in retreat as far as Smolensk. The picture of German efficiency shown by their stories—in silhouette, as it were—is a picture of those of you who have read William B. Shriver's description of the German Army's advance into France will recognize.

It was also borne painfully home to me that in the type of war now being waged there is an enormous premium on ending the battle in possession of the battlefield. The Northern armies defeated the Southern armies in the Battle of

Gettysburg, even though they did not sweep them, to a man, from the field. In many individual engagements in the battle for Russia, Soviet troops decisively defeated German troops. Yet the battlefields on which they fought were lost. And with the loss of the battlefield went all the damaged equipment on both sides. Thus, whatever German and Russian tanks failed in their missions for want of gas fell unscathed into the possession of the Germans. And whatever tanks on either side were only partly damaged fell into the Germans' hands to be available for use again after a tread was mended, a cannon replaced, an armor plate welded.

In the air the Russians have not fared as badly. There is evidence that they are outnumbered, but three factors tend to nullify this disadvantage:

¶ The length of the front. The Germans would have to have 50,000 planes continuously in the air to patrol it completely. Any plane that will fly, no matter how antiquated, is useful to the defending command—for it can

MORE

◀CONTINUED▶ Air Battles Fought at Low Altitudes

always find some place along the line to drop at least one bomb where it will hurt the Germans. It can escape before the Messerschmitts can be telephoned for.

¶ Violent, mechanized warfare calls for the use of the air arm down low, in support of troops. Most of the fighting in the air, on the Russian front, has been at low altitudes—a few hundred to at most a few thousand feet above ground. The Messerschmitt is a high-altitude fighter. Its mechanical edge over its Soviet opponent is greatly reduced when it fights on what amounts to the other fellow's battlefield. Aerobatics does not require high speed, the most intricate aerial combat you may see—the snap rolls, the Immelman turn, etc.—are executed at near stalling speed. In such combat, superchargers for the motor and oxygen tanks for the pilot are just so much excess weight.

¶ Third—and most important—that part of the Russian battlefield which is woods-covered (and that part extends south from the Arctic to several hundred miles below Moscow) makes control of the air a less insignificant factor. For when troops are in a wood (a) an airplane cannot see them and (b) even if it finds out where they are, it cannot do much to them. This is the secret of the Russians' escape from the hard driven encirclement traps in the early months of the war. The Germans took the roads at 50 to 60 miles an hour, and planes swept the sky over limited areas. But the Soviet armies were safe in the woods as long as they kept their nerve. They kept their nerve and fought their way out from wood to wood.

Put all these things together in an appraisal of the battle for Russia and you emerge with this conception:

The Russian Army is a good army—brave, well disciplined and still fairly well armed, able to keep itself supplied and intact provided it is willing to give way and never join final issue with a stronger, better equipped, better organized, much more experienced enemy.

General Staff Is Realistic

Russian General Staff strategy has been based on this realistic appraisal. It has, since its lines were first overrun and it found itself unable to stem the tide head on, operated exclusively on a basis of never making a firm and final stand on any battlefield but rather placing a price on each town and each position, and concentrating its efforts on exacting this price of the Germans before retreating. Thus, in the original capture of Smolensk, it is understood by competent foreign observers, the price set was 250,000 casualties—and this price was exacted.

The defense of major cities such as Odessa, Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow, in which armed civilian populations are involved, is another matter. The residents of Leningrad were asked, and chose, to make a fight of it. Although we who

observed from the outside had given up Leningrad before I left Moscow, Leningrad is still in Russian hands because of the determination with which its citizens joined their army in its defense—and Odessa held out, completely surrounded, an unbelievable number of weeks.

On these considerations, I give you this opinion: there will be a Russian Army intact and under present management in the field a year from today. But so man can, at this time, make a sound judgment on where that line will be.

As the Russians fall back they are losing facilities for supply—factories, food and lines of communications. But this is importantly offset by the continually lengthening line of German communications which, however well it is organized, takes a toll in gasoline and oil and man power. The Germans cannot strike with as much force 1000 miles from their borders as they struck 100 miles from it. This is axiomatic.

Thrust in South Expensive

Therefore I believe that at some point on the retreat these forces will come into balance—the Russians will be manning a shorter, more easily defended line and the Germans will be attacking at the end of communications which exact their price in effort, 24 hours a day. Once again, where this line will be I do not believe any man can say.

The most expensive German thrust—from our side's point of view—is not the present thrust on Moscow but the thrust to the south. This is not only because the Russians have had time to move important industry and all the vital machinery of their Government from Moscow, but because in the Donets, in the south, lie the Russians' richest natural resources—and beyond lies the oil supply from Baku beyond the Caucasus.

Moreover, as I have said, the battle for Moscow is being fought through more of the same woods that made the advance of Smolensk so expensive to the Germans. Whereas the field of the battle for the Ukraine—and the oil supply from Baku—is the kind of country a pauper division general must dream of. It is wide open and gently rolling. There are no natural obstacles except the rivers along which the Germans have a thousand choices of where to cross. The land sweeps to the horizon in all directions—treeless, fenceless, houseless except for here and there a dot which is a huddled village and the close-grouped buildings of a collective farm.

TOMORROW: Report on the Russian Army Continued.

Has the scorched earth policy of the Russians been a factor? How accurate are Soviet communiques? How great are German losses?



"The battle for Moscow is being fought through more of the same woods that made the advance on Smolensk so expensive to the Germans . . .

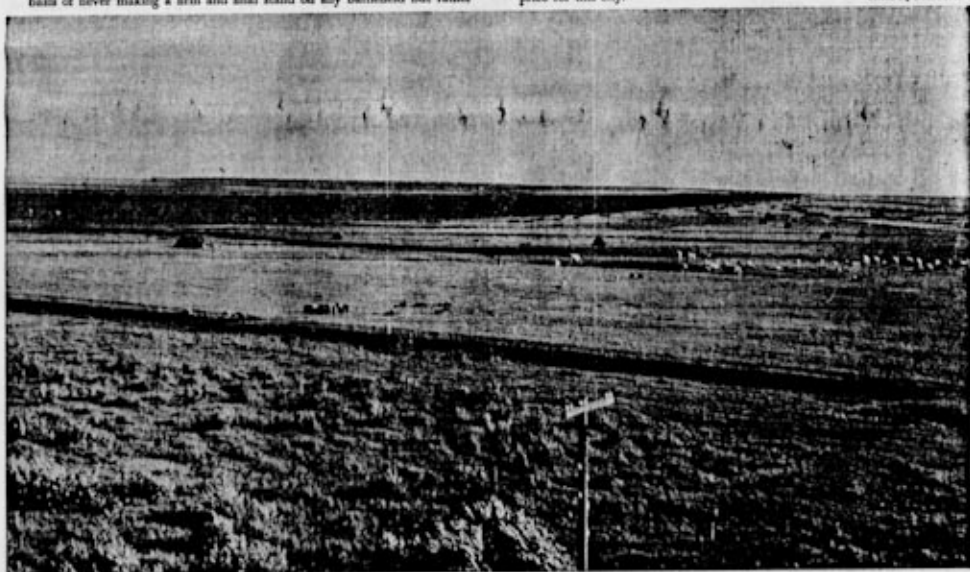
Photo by Sotfoto



"The Russian General Staff . . . has, since its lines were first overrun and it found itself unable to stem the tide head-on, operated exclusively on the basis of never making a firm and final stand on any battlefield but rather

placing a price on each town and each position, and concentrating its efforts on exacting this price of the Germans before retreating." Germans paid the price for this city.

Photo by Black Line



... Whereas the field of the battle for the Ukraine . . . is the kind of country a panzer division general must dream of." Photo by Ralph Ingersoll, PM

U. S. Convicts Billion-Dollar Tobacco Trust

Jury Finds 'Big Three' Guilty on All Counts in Long Kentucky Trial

By VOLTA TORREY

Makers of Lucky Strikes, Camels and Chesterfields were found guilty last night on all counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to fix prices and monopolize the industry.

It took a two-year investigation and a trial lasting nearly five months to convict the trust that does a \$1,000,000,000-a-year business.

The Government was represented by 25 lawyers, economists and investigators under Assistant Attorney General Edward H. Miller, who rented a three-story office building in Lexington, Ky., as headquarters for the duration of the trial.

The defendants, represented by 75 lawyers and investigators, were the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., the American Tobacco Co., two subsidiaries of the latter, and 13 executives. All of the defendants, save one American Tobacco subsidiary and its officers, were found guilty.

Others Affected, Too

Five other firms, indicted with the group, withdrew before the trial and agreed to accept "any penalties involved if a guilty decision results." They were the F. Lorillard Co. (Old Golds), Philip Morris Co., Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and the Universal Leaf Co., Inc.

The U. S. district court jury that returned the guilty verdict was made up of 11 small business men and a high school principal. They heard:

¶ The Government charges that "secret processes and intricate blending systems" of the cigarette makers were mere "subterfuges" and that it is "impossible to distinguish one brand from another by flavor."

¶ Kentucky's Commissioner of Agriculture testifies that the companies' auction system deprives farmers of all bargaining power. Barley growers, he said, have been "forced" to take their product to market at specified times and "take whatever price was offered."

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps intact the \$100,000,000 profit-making these companies enjoy. The competition they engage in is better described as rivalry. No one breaks the rules of the game."

Government and defense attorneys were to confer with the court today on sentences. The maximum provided by law is a \$5000 fine on each of four counts for each company and individual, and a year in prison for each individual. The defense already has indicated that it will appeal.

The next move of the Government may be to start civil actions to enjoin the convicted companies from the practices condemned by the jury. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, expressed elation over the verdict.

Dr. Royden Safe

Dr. A. Maude Royden, British researcher, turned up in New York yesterday after fears had been felt for her safety. She had left England three and a half weeks ago in a conveyance, and failed to arrive for a lecture date. Dr. Royden said her ship was two days late getting into a Canadian port, and she couldn't get a telephone connection to New York.



S. Clay Williams (left), chairman of R. J. Reynolds, and George Washington Hill (right), president of American Tobacco, and 11 other tobacco-trust bigwigs, including James W. Andrews, president of Liggett & Myers, were convicted last night of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by a Lexington, Ky., jury.

Photos by Wide World

FDR's Move to Unite CCC, NYA Advances Federal Youth Work

By ALBERT DEUTCH

One of the thorniest problems in the Federal-aid programs for young men and women was brought closer to solution yesterday by President Roosevelt's proposal to consolidate the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. The President asked Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and Budget Director Harold Smith to work together to prepare the needed legislation. He indicated that he would send a message to Congress on the subject.

The CCC and the NYA now are units of the Federal Security Agency, but actual operation of CCC camps is conducted by the War Department. The proposed merger would unite all the administrative work of the two youth agencies under the FSA. "In view of current world conditions," the President said, "I feel that the War Department should be relieved from all activities which may in any manner interfere with its main objective—national defense."

Two Pressure Sources

The merger was recommended two weeks ago by McNutt. Pressure for the consolidation has come from:

¶ These seeking cuts in non-defense spending.

¶ Experts on youth problems, notably the American Youth Commission.

Recent reports that the CCC and NYA were competing with each other for recruits evoked a cease-and-desist order from McNutt to the directors of the two agencies.

National Defense

Since the war emergency, both the CCC and NYA have been gearing their programs to defense needs. Two main lines have been followed in realizing this goal: to prepare unemployed youngsters for industry through vocational training, and to build up their physical fitness for potential military service.

In a resolution urging the merger of the two agencies last May, the American Youth Commission stressed the need for inclusion of a program for preparing young people to tackle the problems of the post-war world.

The CCC maintains camps for jobless out-of-school youths 16 to 23. They are em-

ployed on socially useful projects, now turning increasingly toward preparation for defense work and military training. The NYA conducts training and health-building programs for young men and women from 16 to 24.

Both the CCC and the NYA have won high praise as representing democracy's answer to the Hitler Youth and similar Fascist outfits.

How Chiselers Beat Profit Tax

Rep. Gore Finds Big Firms Boost High Salaries

By Washington Bureau

Representative Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency today evidence of a general increase in the salaries of corporation officers which he contended was evidence that "the excess-profits tax is getting the run-around."

Gore submitted his figures as the committee finally went into executive session to begin voting on the price-control legislation which President Roosevelt asked for three months ago.

Gore cited a report from the SEC showing that the salaries of the chief officials of 21 corporations which end their fiscal years in June had increased 18 per cent in a year.

Most corporations close their books in December, so those included in the tabulation were chiefly small companies. But the figures showed a general upward tendency in the salaries of corporation officials.

The compensation of the highest paid officer in the W. B. Jarvis Co. (hardware and auto findings) jumped from \$17,540 to \$80,000, the report showed, while the total compensation paid by the company to all officers increased from \$37,700 to \$162,825. The Carpenter Steel Co. increased the salary of its highest paid officer from \$87,308 to \$101,500.

Gore submitted a comparison of salaries paid by a number of steel companies in 1940 compared with 1939, which also included many big increases. The biggest salary in Bethlehem Steel, for instance, jumped from \$271,000 to \$478,000. Other big increases were: American Rolling Mill Co., \$78,000 to \$108,000; National Steel Corporation, \$178,000 to \$245,000.



"I wouldn't be able to tolerate my wife at all if she didn't drive me to this."

Micha Richter

Today in the U. S. A.

From the United Press Dispatches

PEOPLE: President Roosevelt has the Duke and Duchess of Windsor as luncheon guests today. Mrs. Roosevelt, unable to be present because of a lecture engagement tonight, was to entertain the Dukes for a while this morning before flying to Chicago. . . . **Marjorie K.innan Rawlings**, 45, author of *The Yearling* and other novels, is the bride of a Florida hotel man, Norman Sanford Baskin, 40, of St. Augustine. . . . **Orman W. Ewing**, 53, one-time Democratic National Committeeman from Utah and now a Washington lawyer, has denied the charge of an 18-year-old federal employe that he looked into her room and raped her early Sunday. . . . **Mae West** was to file suit today for divorce from **Frank Wallace**, the vaudeville hoofer to whom she was married in Milwaukee 30 years ago. . . . **William Byrd**, 60, U. S. Steel counsel, died at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP: Representative **Jore Cooper** (D., Tenn.) has been elected Speaker pro tempore to preside during the absence of Speaker **Sam Rayburn**, who is at his Bushland, Texas, home. . . . The special House committee investigating commercial air-line accidents has reported that the crash of an Eastern Airlines transport near Atlanta last Feb. 20, which killed eight, may have been caused by inaccurate setting of the plane's altimeter. . . . Representative **Emmanuel Celler** (D., N. Y.) says he will offer a resolution this week to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

NAVY DAY NOTES: Under Secretary of the Navy **James V. Forrestal**, speaking in Philadelphia, disclosed that the destroyer **Kearny**, torpedoed Oct. 17, was hit abreast of the boiler room on the starboard side. He said: "The resulting explosion not only opened up that side of the ship but blew out the deck overhead and part of the superstructure." . . . Secretary **Frank Knox** spoke in Detroit, and **Adm. Harold R. Stark**, chief of Naval Operations, in Chicago. . . . **Lt. Cmdr. William K. Vandervelt**, retired naval reserve officer, gave his 254-foot yacht **Alma**, one of the most luxurious about, to the Navy for shore patrol duty.

DISASTER: The death toll in the crash of a bus near Clinton, Ark., Sunday night has risen to 16, with six still unidentified. . . . The tornado that struck three Arkansas towns killed 17 people.

DEFENSE DATA: Congress has sent to the White House for Presidential approval the \$5,985,000,000 supplemental lend-lease bill. . . . A 35 per cent reduction in steel consumption by the domestic non-mechanical and refrigeration industry until at least January has been ordered by **Donald M. Nelson**, OPM Priorities Director. . . . Ceiling prices "sharply below current levels" have been set by **Leslie Henderson**, Price Control Administrator, for glycerine, industrial chemical especially needed to make high explosives. . . . The Army is arranging for 1,500,000 pounds of dressed turkey for Thanksgiving dinners.



Bandaged Feet are the only sign of **William Bluff**'s eight-day ordeal in New Hampshire mountains as she leaves a Lowell, Mass., hospital for home. She won't be able to walk for another two weeks.

Chicago Mother Changes Mind, Wants Her Babies Back

Mrs. Rose Palmer, 29-year-old Chicago mother who abandoned her four starving children last week so they could be fed in the county home, has changed her mind and wants them back. When she was found in a rooming house yesterday, the blonde deserted wife of a taxi driver said she hadn't found a job and had lost 20 pounds and now weighed 85. She was assured by friends attracted by her plight that they would find work for her so she could reclaim her babies. But juvenile judge **Frank Block** announced that the state would relinquish the responsibility it had assumed over the children only "upon a showing of good cause" why they were abandoned.

Felley Out on Bail

William Dudley Felley, the 51-year-old leader of the anti-Semitic **Silver Shirts of America**, has raised \$10,000 bail to get himself out of jail in Asheville, N. C. He comes up for trial Dec. 15 on charges of having broken conditions of a 1935 suspended sentence imposed for violations of the state's securities laws. Last week the Supreme Court refused him extradition to North Carolina from the District of Columbia.

Bioff Is Just Misunderstood ...Extort \$550,000? Who? Me?

By HAROLD LAYNE

The story that **Mister William Bluff** told yesterday in federal court, where he and **Mister George E. Browne** are on trial for extortion, came straight from the collected works of **Honorable Alger**, Jr.

It was all there; pluck and luck, bound to rise, **Mister Bluff** loved his mother, saved his money and rose from rags to riches. The only trick he missed was to marry the boss's daughter. But he became the boss's son-in-law, which is just as interesting, and somewhat more profitable.

Thrilling, isn't it? And, don't worry, there's more to come. **Mister Bluff** had only recounted the first 18 or 20 chapters of his life when court adjourned. He'll pick up where he left off when he resumes the stand today.

Like all successful characters, **Mister Bluff** is very misunderstood. U. S. Attorney **Mathias F. Correa**, for example, says that he and **Mister Browne**, who is president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, A.F.L., extorted \$550,000 from certain parties out in Hollywood on threat of plugging them with strikes. And that sort of thing is frowned on by Uncle Sam.

It goes without saying, of course, that **Correa** has been misinformed, probably by Communists or single-taxers, who envy **Mister Bluff** his success. True, **Mister Bluff** collected some money—about \$1,000,000—he explained yesterday. But not one red cent stuck to his fingers. It was all **Nicholas M. Schenck's** money. And he delivered the bills, every last one, to **Nicholas's** brother, **Joseph M.**

Here we'd better digress and tell you how **Mister Bluff** met the **Schenck** brothers. The story, as **Mister Bluff** told it yesterday, begins in Russia, where he was born, and travels swiftly to America, land of streets paved with gold, to which he came at the age of 5 or 6.

Mister Bluff's family settled in Chicago, and there he grew up, amid poverty and evil characters. But aside from one transgression—which **Mister Bluff** neglected to mention on the stand yesterday—he remained pure and simple. The one transgression was, of course, **Mister Bluff's** excursion into the professions of pandering, for which he was arrested. (He didn't serve his sentence until many years later when **Westbrook Pegler** started howling.)

But let's forget about that, as **Mister Bluff** did. It seems that even in his youth the labor movement fascinated him. Naturally, he became an organizer. This work brought him into contact with **Mister Browne** during the depression, and, since the labor movement also fascinated **Mister Browne**, they decided to work together.

Their first act was to set up soup kitchens for the unemployed. Food and labor were donated by restaurateurs and labor unions. Then in 1934 **Mister Browne** was elected president of the IATSE. In that job he naturally met several movie executives, including **Charles Moskowitz**, to whom he introduced **Mister Bluff**. **Moskowitz**, in turn, introduced **Mister Bluff** to **Nicholas Schenck**.

Mister Bluff and **Schenck** became very chummy, **Mister Bluff** said, they visited together and talked over their family and social and business affairs.

The movie business was in bad shape, **Mister Bluff** added. Unpleasant legislators were introducing unpleasant legislation, and it was necessary, he said, to buy them

off. Naturally, he went on, this couldn't be done by check; nor could the payments be shown on the books. So **Nicholas Schenck** asked his dear friend **Mister Bluff** to help, said **Mister Bluff**.

Schenck asked him, **Mister Bluff** continued, not only to make the rounds of movie executives for their contributions to the legislative fund, but to deliver the contributions to brother **Joe Schenck**.

The **Nortonville** miners were killed when an explosion blasted the mine shortly after they had started work at 7 o'clock. A rescue squad, crawling and choking its way through deadly gas into the winding tunnels of the mine, did not find their bodies until more than 12 hours later.

Thirty-three of their fellow miners had been pulled to safety earlier. But the 15 had penetrated further into the mine; apparently they had been asphyxiated before they could reach the main air shaft.

The causes of the explosion could not immediately be discovered.

One of the rescued miners, **Elbert Ray-**

say, described his experience.

"We were working about half a mile from the entrance when we heard a muffled explosion and a strong gust of wind rushed up the tunnel. It was so strong that it blew the harness from our noses and knocked us to the floor."

The lights went out and we stayed on the floor to get as much good air as possible. Then we started working our way to the air shaft, most of the time crawling on our hands and knees.

"About a third of the way we ran into black dump and some of the men passed out and we had to carry them to the entrance. We waited about two hours before the first man was pulled up in a barrel."

Fourteen of the 15 dead miners were married. One of them, **Re Wildfield**, had entered the mine for the first time since being laid off last March.

Jury Not Completed For Sedition Trial

Selection of the jury will continue today in the sedition trial in Minneapolis of 25 Trotskyists charged with plotting to overthrow the U. S. Government.

As the trial opened yesterday **Albert Goh-** man, defense counsel, who is also a defendant, insisted that Judge **Matthew M. Joyce** ask prospective jurors if they would be prejudiced by the defendants' opposition to U. S. entry into the war.

Judge **Joyce** also asked the jurors if they had any bad opinions on the merits of the jurisdictional warfare between the AFL and CIO. Fifteen defendants were involved in a bitter struggle with the AFL General Drivers' Union for organization of Minneapolis truck drivers when the indictments were returned.

Robins Strike Climaxes Long Battle for Wage Boosts at Yard



Joseph Burge, CIO regional director, and Sidney Bealand, local strike leader.



In the 1937 strike at the Robins plant there were fierce battles between strikers and police, leading to a citizens' probe of police conduct. Yesterday pickets paraded peacefully in a drizzle.

PM Photos by Irving Haberman



As the walkout began, these Robins strikers watched anxiously to see if strikebreakers would appear. They didn't.

Union Shop Not Issue Strike Leaders Declare

Most of the men on strike today at the Robins Drydock and Repair Co. grew up in rough, tough Red Hook, next door to the company yards. They didn't go to Harvard and they write pocket signs in the bathroom school of literature. To many of them this walkout is the climax of a half-century labor battle at Robins—a battle filled with legends of union defeats and head-crackings and alley fights.

As the 5500 strikers got word today that the National Defense Mediation Board would hold hearings soon, they did not discuss any lofty labor matters like the union shop. As translated in Red Hook, the issue in this clash is simple. It is dough. It is whether earning defense profits means dividends for the boys in the yards.

For a good many years Robins workers have charged that their wages ran way below those prevailing in the Port of New York. But their strike was broken in 1937, they had lost in 1933, they had been beaten many times before that. Robins preached paternalism, fired unionists, fought with the NLRB.

Huge Defense Profits

Last Christmas-time the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers dug in and stayed through the winter. It thumped hard on the theme of defense profits—Robins is a subsidiary of Todd Shipyards (gross profits for year ended March, 1941, \$46,760,628, compared with \$17,428,080 the year before). Last July the CIO won an NLRB election at the open-shop Robins stronghold.

The company sat down to negotiate its first labor contract—after Todd yards had done as before—and it looked pretty peaceful. Joseph Burge, skilful, well-spoken regional director of the union, said yesterday that Robins agreed to boost its wages into line with those of other yards.

Newly 3000 unskilled workers at Robins, he says, were averaging 60 cents an hour; the general rate in the port is 75 cents. Total wage advances sought by the union amounted to \$10,000 a week. The company seemed amenable. But when it drafted a proposed contract, Burge asserts, some important points were left out.

The CIO agreed to mediate these issues, among them the union shop, if the company would either put into effect wage increases which were accepted or set a retroactive date for the wage boosts. But no increases were forthcoming and no date was set. Negotiations dragged, the Robins workers grew restive. Yesterday they struck.

Money Only Issue

While company spokesmen said that "the closed shop is the only issue," Burge vigorously disputed the assertion. He contended that the wage controversy alone motivated the strike. He also said that the union welcomed the intervention of the mediation board.

Besides low minimums for unskilled workers, the CIO has denounced what it calls the "phony classification system," it says that many workers who should be rated as mechanics are put in lower designations so that their wages will be kept down.

"The only issue here is that the fellows kept hearing about wage increases, but their pay envelopes didn't get any thicker," Burge said.

And, unlike previous Robins strikes, the scene yesterday was tranquil.

FDR Puts Both Lewis and Steel Companies on Spot

Government Officials Privately Admit UMW Leader Has Good Case . . . He's Eager for Showdown

By I. F. Stone
The Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The nation's steel companies, as well as John L. Lewis, were on the spot today in the strike at the captive soft-coal mines.

FDR, in a radio address last night, after a third unsuccessful appeal to Lewis, warned against "arbitrary obstruction" of the defense program by stubborn minorities of either capital or labor.

As though to underscore the applicability of the warning to both sides, William H. Davis, chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, sent telegrams to the steel companies involved. The telegrams were a reminder that none of the companies had made any answer to the recommendations released by the board last Friday in the coal dispute. Davis asked the companies whether they would accept the proposals for negotiation and arbitration rejected by Lewis.

Lewis himself at his press conference yesterday succeeded skillfully in shifting the spotlight to 71 Broadway, where the director of the U. S. Steel Corp. meet today.

The question put to the board of directors by Lewis's press conference is not easily evaded.

"Why can't U. S. Steel in the operation of its captive coal mines abide by the Appalachian agreement accepted by the rest of the bituminous coal industry?"

Lewis's Case Strong

On this single issue of the open shop, isolated from broader considerations of defense, there was general agreement—off the record—among most officials in Washington that Lewis had a strong case. On the record were the findings of the NDMB's own three-man panel of William H. Davis, Walter C. Teague and Hugh Lyons:

"The union-shop provision has been accepted by substantially all of the commercial operators and by some of the operators of captive mines, including some of the steel companies, so that substantially 60 per cent of the total annual production of bituminous coal is under union-shop contracts."

"The figures submitted to us by the (steel) companies on the basis of these voluntary check-off cards show that a very large majority of the (captive) mine workers, exceeding 90 per cent in many of the mines, now belong to the union."

The NDMB panel split 2 to 1 on its recommendations. Davis and Teague suggested that the question be submitted to arbitration while Lyons, New England Regional Director of the CIO, thought the steel companies ought to be made to sign the Appalachian agreement without charge.

Afraid of Showdown

There are several reasons why the NDMB did not recommend the union shop. One is that, like the War Labor Board, it would like to preserve the status quo in industry.

Another reason the NDMB did not recommend the union shop is that it is afraid of a showdown with the steel companies, which are in a fighting mood. "It is one thing to take over U. S. Steel's Federal Shipbuilding Yard in Kearny," one official said, "and quite another to be faced with the prospect of being challenged to take over the nation's captive mines or its steel industry."

The NDMB feared that, as in the case of the Keokuk strike, where U. S. Steel refused to accept a maintenance-of-membership agreement, the steel companies would again defy its decision and leave the Administration to back down or face the upheaval which

The United Press reported this morning that FDR is considering new and drastic legislation to control strikes in defense industries.

would accompany any attempt to commandeer the soft coal mines on an issue like the union shop.

The NDMB offered arbitration instead, for in that case both sides would have pledged themselves voluntarily to abide by the decision, and the problem of forcing a ruling on one side or the other would not have arisen. It was felt that in arbitration the UMW probably would win, for the facts in the case are strongly on its side. But a victory in arbitration might not suit Lewis's purposes and it would strengthen the NDMB, which he has always fought.

The point of view represented by Lewis on defense has few adherents left in the CIO and he faced the prospect of greatly diminished influence and prestige at the coming CIO convention. With little to lose, his power in the CIO slipping from him, Lewis was in a mood to take risks at the expense of the labor movement. The steel companies obtain 78 per cent of their coal from their own captive mines. Should they attempt to obtain coal elsewhere, Lewis could call out the rest of the miners in a sympathy strike. (Meanwhile, Ben Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel, said production of steel in Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts would be cut about 10 per cent today because the mills depend on a steady flow of coal from their mines.)

In the event of such a strike, the campaign already begun in Congress for revival of anti-strike and restrictive legislation would be enormously aided, but while this might endanger the labor movement, it would strengthen Lewis's position. Labor forces would be compelled to close ranks behind him, whether or not they wanted to, to protect the miners and to fight repressive legislation.

The problem before the President is to act vigorously enough against Lewis to quiet some of the demand in Congress for anti-labor legislation while acting strongly enough against the steel companies to deprive Lewis of a first-rate issue.

There was some speculation that FDR might seek to blanket the controversy in a call for a joint labor-capital conference to work out a labor policy "for the duration."

Lewis in his reply yesterday to the President said there was as yet no question of patriotism or national security involved in the dispute.

"If you would use the power of the state to restrain me, as an agent of labor," Lewis wrote, "then, sir, I submit that you should use that same power to restrain my adversary in this issue, who is an agent of capital. My adversary is a rich man named Morgan, who lives in New York."

Perhaps the most effective part of Lewis's letter was its assertion that the President knew Lewis had twice tried unsuccessfully by telephone last Saturday to arrange a conference with Myron C. Taylor for Sunday "so that the mines could work Monday."



John L. Lewis reading his reply to FDR's second request that he order the 53,000 striking captive soft-coal miners back to work. Photo by Wide World

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By JAMES A. WACHSBERG

The strange case of F. Le Roy Hill, president of Air Associates, Inc., today again challenged U. S. labor and defense officials who had thought last Friday that he was finally ready to live in industrial peace and quiet.

Hill, who took a public spanking from New Jersey's Governor Charles Edison for his "bitter" labor policy, precipitated a new upheaval yesterday at his Bendix, N. J., plant. He broke the agreement which the National Defense Mediation Board had last Friday fashioned to end the 44-day CIO strike at Air Associates, if it was the third time Hill had spurned U. S. mediation terms, but so far there have been no actions in Congress denouncing his defiance of the defense program.

According to the NDMB announcement, Hill consented last Friday to reinstate the strikers as a basis for settling the dispute. The pickets were withdrawn from the plant. For nearly 48 hours Air Associates was enveloped in unique industrial amity. The plant reopened, operated by non-strikers. Yesterday the strikers tried to get their jobs back. They failed.

The Company Reneges

Upon arrival at the plant they were told they were being put on the pay roll and please to go home under further notice.

The strikers didn't interpret the gesture as charity; they wanted their jobs back as the agreement had stipulated. They refused to sign a statement which in effect accepted the company's terms. They just went home. So leaders of the New Jersey CIO stayed in session until late last night planning their next move in the long, bitter battle with F. Le Roy Hill.

In accusing Hill of again violating his pact with the U. S. A. and the union, CIO officials pointed out that the company yesterday proposed putting the strikers on the payroll for a 40-hour-week wage, although the plant has been operating on 54- and 60-hour weeks. They also declared that barring the strikers' return to work would impair their security

rights because they must reapply for new employment.

Finally they contended that Hill's newest step was designed to demoralize the strikers and compel them to look for other employment, thus shattering the union's strength at the plant.

Before making another move, CIO leaders today were apparently awaiting indication from Washington as to what measures the Government was contemplating to deal with Hill's latest outbreak. Sympathy demonstrations by other unions in New Jersey have been hinted. It is understood that War Department officials conferred on the case last night.

There have been reports that the U. S. A. may withhold defense contracts from Hill's firm, but CIO spokesmen are believed pressing for seizure of the plant. They feel that withdrawal of the defense work would punish the workers for the management's acts.

In scuttling the NDMB agreement, Hill added a new chapter to a long record of warfare with every state and federal labor agency. He has been condemned by the Mediation Board, the NLRB and the New Jersey Mediation Board, as well as Governor Edison.

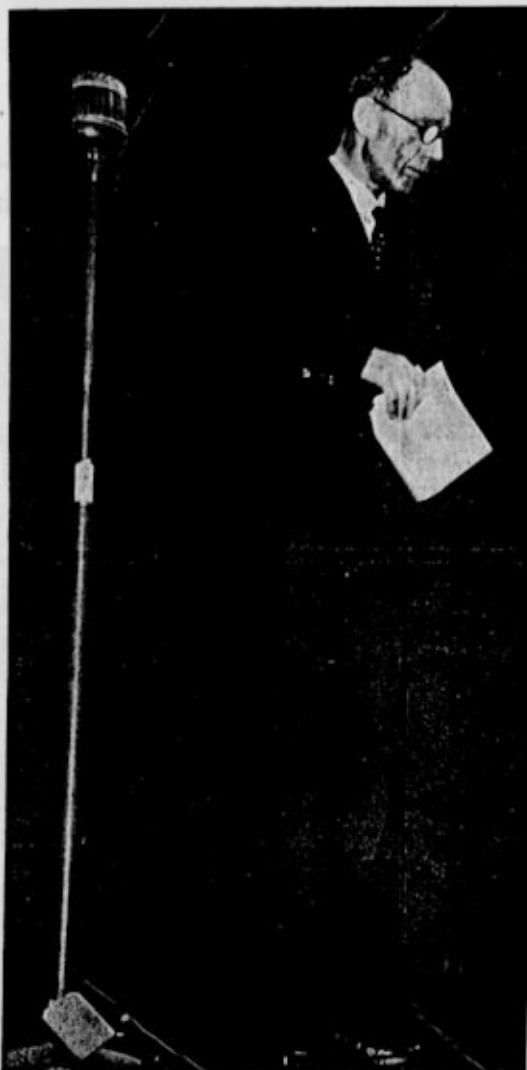
La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace

Mayor La Guardia wants the statements who make the peace to figure in terms, not of francs and lira and marks, but of "roastbeef, spaghetti, goulash and beefsteak."

Unless they provide "economic security for all the people of all the countries," he said yesterday, they will merely set the stage for another world conflagration.

The Mayor spoke at the opening session of the International Labor Office conference, the first since the invasion of Poland, which is being held at Columbia University. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was chosen president of the conference.

Crowd Heckles Lord Halifax at Russian Relief Rally . . .



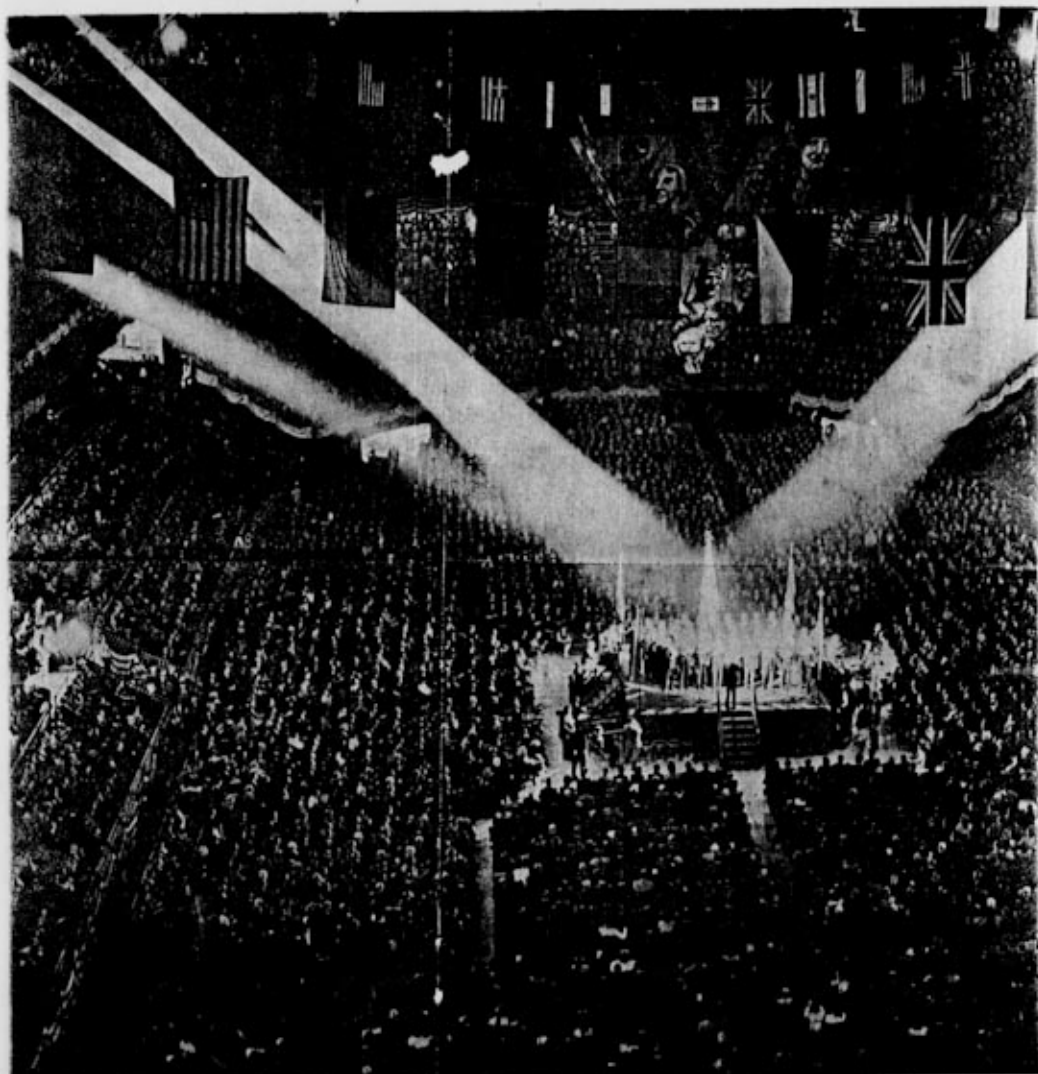
This picture of the imperturbable Lord Halifax was taken as he left the speakers' stand at the Russian War Relief rally in Madison Square Garden last night, after being noisily heckled with shouts—"Open up the Western Front!" The only speaker to be interrupted, he wasn't fazed.



As this picture shows, the rally for Russian relief packed the Garden. Gifts received before and during the meeting totaled \$175,000—about \$25,000 of that being collected from the floor. One woman sent up her gold wedding ring. The German-American Club gave \$52. Checks from wealthy Ameri-

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Russian Relief Rally . . . Yells of 'Open Up the Western I

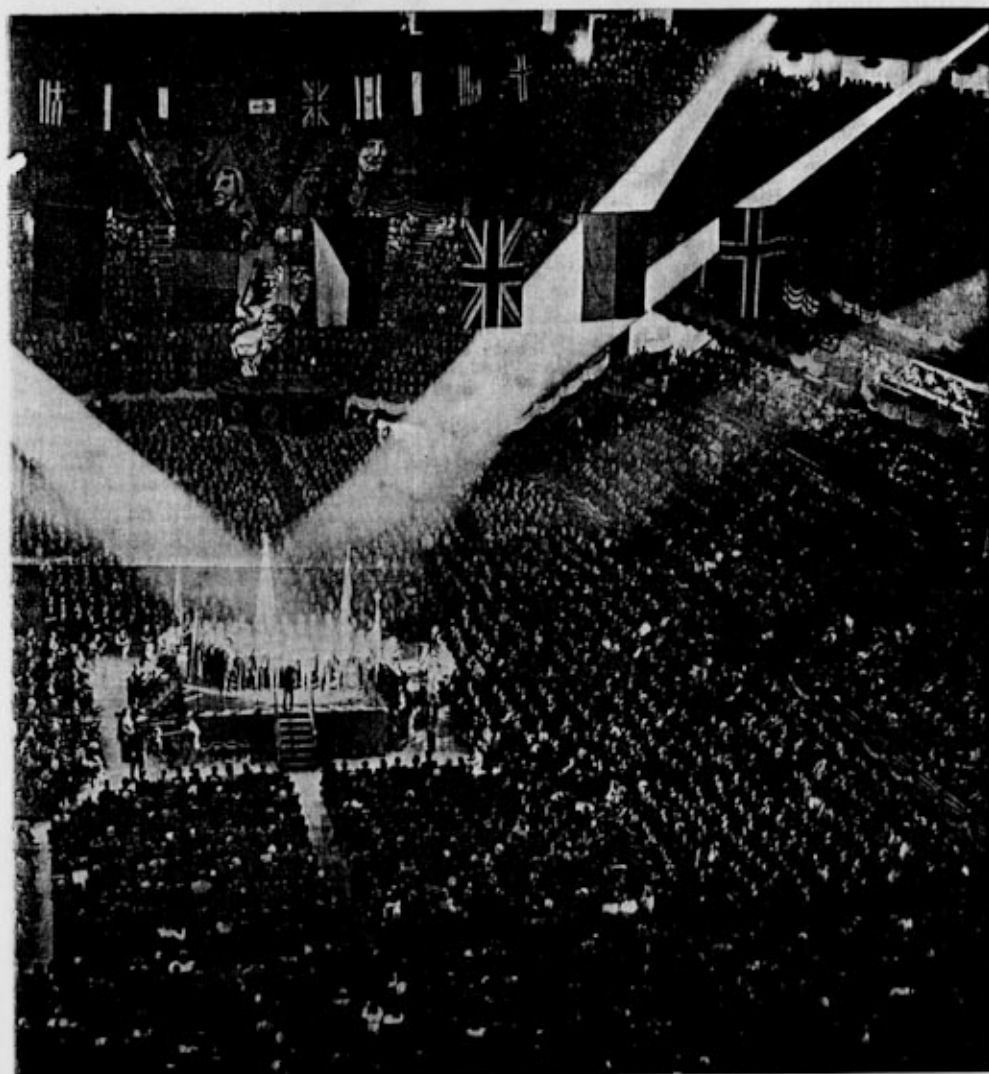


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cans ran as high as \$25,000. The money is to be used for relief of Russian civilians and for medical supplies. The program made allowance for President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech, which went to the crowd over the loud-speaker system. Halifax, bearded though he was, came as close as any

speaker to eye to eye we march

... Yells of 'Open Up the Western Front!' Greet Ambassador



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speaker to expressing the sentiments of the crowd. "We have not all seen eye to eye with Russia in the past," he halifaxed. But then—"Henceforth we march side by side." So he got cheers.

Photos by Ray Patrick and Steve Derry, PM

Praises LaGuardia With Faint Damns

Lehman Comes Out for O'Dwyer . . . But Not Far

By WILLIAM F. VOORHEES, JR.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman made the speech for William O'Dwyer last night which Democratic managers have devoutly hoped would offset President Roosevelt's endorsement of Mayor La Guardia.

But although the Governor said O'Dwyer is "fitted" to be Mayor, he handled Mayor F. H. La Guardia with kid gloves. At one point in his speech, praise of La Guardia was applauded by the 3500 Democratic partisans who jammed Herts and Park Palace, the Bronx.

The Governor said it was his belief that La Guardia would quit one of his two jobs. "He knows, and has long known," the Governor said, "my very definite views. This question is not whether Mayor La Guardia is willing to work hard. It is not a question of his patriotism. No one can doubt that Mayor La Guardia is a hard worker and a patriotic man. (Here came the applause.) But it is also an indisputable fact that because of his acceptance of the position of United States Director of Civilian Defense, the problems of New York City can no longer be his paramount concern and that his time must necessarily be divided between the two jobs.

Honest and Forthright

"As a Democrat and head of the party in my state, I am happy," he went on, "to support Judge O'Dwyer, whom I regard as an honest and forthright man with high principles—a man who I am confident will conduct the office of mayor solely in the interests of the people and with credit to himself and his party."

Meanwhile Mayor La Guardia put in his last night yet. In speeches in 13 hours, he poked fun at the charges he is a "part-time" mayor, pointing out that Robert Moses, a public servant whom all parties like, now holds at least five jobs. He also said that when the President wants "expert help" and experience and loyalty to the country," he turns to La Guardia's administration and "not to Ed Ryan."

In a long, backing hearing, the Democrats still tried in vain to prove that La Guardia's friends were spending more than \$1,000,000 for his re-election. All they succeeded in doing was to jack the total up to \$287,135, representing the expenses of the 10 major groups working for the Mayor's victory. Robert Dunn, the Democrats' man of law, said he would present full proof of the accusation, even if the Mayor wouldn't, by Friday, or at the latest by Monday—the day before election.

Rao Under Fire

Tammany Hall suffered a blow yesterday when its prize candidate, Paul P. Rao, Jr., justice of the Supreme Court, was attacked as a pro-Fascist and a lawyer who has served for pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi organizations. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York was the latest organization to declare him unfit to serve on the bench. The New York County Lawyers Association and the National Lawyers' Guild previously had taken the same stand.

Records in the County Clerk's office, New York County, show that Rao's firm, Rao, Liggie and Cassella, drew up the incorporation papers of the A. V. Publishing Corp., which puts out the anti-Semitic *Deutscher Wochenschrift* and *Reichsboten*. The firm also helped to incorporate the German American Front, Inc.



Chinese Child Is Model for the liquid-rubber dolls her mother, Mrs. Sui-Guen Dai, makes to display at the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace. The daughter, Mayling, is with Mrs. Lin Yutang.

Cop and Gunman Duel in Hotel

Guest and Suspect Shot in Chase in Abbey, Victoria

Cops and quarry raced through the once-peaceful Abbey and Victoria today, shooting as they went. Shot and dying are one of the quarry and an innocent guest. Under arrest are two men.

At 2 a.m. Detectives Robert Bove and Edward McGowan prowled Times Square seeking suspects in the year-old Brooklyn murder of Patrolman Leon J. Fox. They picked up Samuel Kolmer, 28, found a key to room 945 of the Hotel Abbey, on 51st and Seventh Avenues, took him there and waited in the dark.

Two hours later two men came to the door. When the detectives called, the men separated and fled. McGowan seized one Samuel Kolmer, 28. Bove pursued the other into the Victoria, which used to be part of the Abbey until a stockholders' dispute divided the place into two hotels.

The fugitive and Bove duelled in the dark. After the detective's last shot, the fugitive fired a volley and fled. Bove rebounded. The chase went up stairs. On the 22nd floor the fugitive concentrated William Orman, a guest. Police said the fugitive shot Orman in the chest, ran up to a lounge room on the 22nd floor and blew a hole in his own temple.

Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where the fugitive was identified as Abe Reiter, 23. Orman, an agent, is the husband of Joe Marvengra, a dancer.

During the excitement, Times Square patrolmen closed 51st Street and the hotel exits.

Sues Over Lyons' Book

Corlis Lamont, literary son of banker Thomas W. Lamont, today has on file in Supreme Court a \$100,000 suit against the Bobbs-Merrill Co. Lamont lists 10 passages in Eugene Lyons' *The Red Decade* which he says damage and libel him. He says these passages wrongfully convey the impression he was head of an organization known as the U. S. A.

Mr. Rat Tells About Murder

Informant Fumbles Name of Man He Talked With 366 Times

Sheldon Bernstein, the state's star witness, took the stand in the Lepke murder trial yesterday and told a smooth story of how he drove the getaway car after the slaying of Joseph Rosen, Brownsville candy-store proprietor, five years ago.

Bernstein, self-styled stockpigeon and rat, said that Louis Capone ordered him to drive and that Mendy Weiss was one of the killers. Weiss and Capone, along with Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, are charged with the murder.

Settled comfortably in his chair, his long, dark face utterly relaxed, Bernstein told his story under the questions by Burton Turkus, Assistant DA.

Then came the cross-examination. When Bernstein was asked why he had waited until now to tell what he knew of the crime, his shifty eyes squinted hard, his mouth twisted in a snarl.

Now Are You Happy?

"Because I'm a stool pigeon," he grated. "In other words, a rat. Does that satisfy you, sir?"

Bernstein said he was a gambler, book-maker and shylock by his own choosing and a thief when he "got orders from the mob." He also admitted that he hadn't told the truth when he testified at the Big Gang Case trial in Monticello because he didn't want to give information on the mob.

"They weren't picked up yet," he explained.

For more than a year Bernstein and Abe Reiter have been closely guarded at Cooney Island's Hall Moon Hotel, where, Bernstein says, they talked about football and baseball.

"How often?"

Forgetting a Mouse

"Very seldom I talked to that mouse," Bernstein, the rat, mused. Later he said this was "about 366 to 570 times."

Shortly afterward he was asked whether he knew a man named Sandy Reiter. Bernstein said he didn't, then exclaimed: "Wait a minute! I've heard that name, Reiter."

Alfred J. Talley, who was cross-examining as chief counsel to Weiss, gasped:

"You've just said you spoke to Reiter more than 366 times, and now you say you've heard that name?"

"I'll never forget it," Bernstein assured him.

State Comptroller Election Called Off

The Court of Appeals, in a 4-to-3 decision, ruled yesterday that there can be no election for State Comptroller on Nov. 4 because of a technicality in the election law.

This means that Joseph V. O'Leary, American Labor Party member, who was appointed by Governor Lehman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Comptroller Morris S. Tammann, probably will serve until the regular election next year.

It also means that Frank C. Moore, Republican candidate, who was campaigning in Syracuse last night, won't have to campaign any more.

Nazis Cramped Ford Business

Proving Again Americans Can't Do Business With Hitler

The shabby theory that "we can do business with Hitler" is getting another puncture at the federal trial of 15 men accused of spying for Germany.

Details of the treatment American business men were getting from the Germans even back in the "friendly" 1930s came to light during the examination of Edmund Carl Heine, a defendant.

Heine was formerly managing director of the Ford company in Germany, at \$50,000 a year.

"The German Association for the Automobile Industry didn't like us," he said. "We couldn't sell to the army or the post office. They would put posters on the windshields to show that the owners of our cars were 'unpatriotic.' I was denounced in 1934 by the German automobile industry, which accused me of having left Germany in 1934 as a deserter, and of being too pronounced an American to be the head of a German organization."

"I was called back to Detroit at that time and we discussed the situation. I was asked to revert to German citizenship because they thought it would help business. I refused, although it would have meant a sizeable increase in salary."

Heine returned to Germany then, but later gave up his Ford job, he said. When war drew near he decided to come home, but before leaving for the U. S. A. he was approached by executives of the German company organized to build the heavily-publicized Volkswagens, he said. First they offered him a job as American representative, and then gave him a list of questions covering the development of Diesel engines and many phases of U. S. aviation. The Germans told him to turn his material over to several couriers who worked with members of the alleged spy ring, he said.

This Is PM . . .

We are against people who push other people around, whether they flourish in this country or abroad.

We are against fraud and deceit and greed and cruelty and we will seek to expose their practitioners.

We are for people who are kindly and courageous and honest.

We respect intelligence, sound accomplishment, open-mindedness, religious tolerance.

We do not believe all mankind's problems are now being solved successfully by any existing social order, certainly not our own, and we propose to crusade for those who seek constructively to improve the way men live together.

We are Americans and we prefer democracy to any other principle of government.

(From the original Prospectus of PM)

Letters To and From the Editor

If You Tell a Lie Big Enough . . .

Dear Editor:

My father used to tell an Old World story about a peasant woman who had borrowed an eustachian pot from a neighbor and was afterward accused of having damaged it. She indignantly denied the charge and brought in witnesses who swore:

¶ That the pot had been cracked when she borrowed it.

¶ That it was whole when she returned it.

¶ That she had never borrowed the pot nor had it in her possession.

So far as I can understand it, the present position of the America First Committee is something like that.

¶ There is no harm in Hitler, but we hate him quite as much as you do.

¶ The successive steps providing for national defense and increasing aid to Britain are all parts of a wicked design to edge a reluctant nation into an unnecessary war; but these measures have our loyal support.

¶ All our contributors and financial backers are above reproach, but they do not like to have their names made public.

¶ Anti-Semitism is most deplorable, but the damned Jews had better watch their step.

New York E. O. BACHMEISTER

The Moylan Sisters' Dog's Diet

Dear Editor:

Pictured in PM for October 15 are the two singing Moylan sisters who each Sunday afternoon conclude their radio program by saying: "We feed our doggy Thirso. Do you?"

If these little girls really expect an answer to their question, all obliging listeners should truthfully respond: "No, we do not feed your doggy Thirso."

Meadville, Pa. FRANK M. WALLING

Accessories After the Fact

Dear Editor:

I must take issue with Sidney Margulies's editorial [PM, Oct. 22] regarding Beulah, the girl with the basic dress.

Mr. Margulies takes a stand against the

A Brave Knight and True (But a darn poor judge of horses)



Dr. Seuss

Walter Thompson Agency, which is only employed to do a job for the combined efforts of the dress manufacturers and the ILGWU. He mustn't lose sight of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of people whose income depends on the dress industry. They are the people to think about not the advertising agency.

Furthermore, he was impatient and didn't give Beulah a chance before he criticized her. The purpose of the campaign is not to shame Beulah with her one basic dress but to show where all of us in the dress industry have helped spend Beulah's money on everything but dresses. We now that she bought loads of jewelry, belts, gloves, hats, shoes, bags to vary the one costume. She spent more money on accessories than she would have on a complete dress wardrobe. We built up the accessory business and let down the dress business.

And please don't quote Elizabeth Hawes to me.

BETTY LEIGH

It is highly questionable whether Beulah spends more money on accessories than she would have to for a complete dress wardrobe. If any Beulah in the crowd does, she is simply not shopping right. PM Shopping News tomorrow will show her how she can accessorize one basic dress to achieve a variety of costumes for different occasions. Obviously, the intent of these ads is to shame and embarrass women out of the economical and clever basic-dress idea. If dress manufacturers try to do that, women may get so

disgusted they will take to wearing uniforms, which Elizabeth Hawes says is a good idea. Also, if the dress industry will spend its time and money (including the money going into this advertising campaign) in making more attractive dresses at lower prices, women will buy more dresses—they all want them.—ED.

Buy Freedom for Christmas

Dear Editor:

Christmas is coming—the annual orgy of frantic buying of all the unnecessary and useless junk which can be peddled off on a sentimental public by enterprising merchants is at hand. This year, though, is different. The motto, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men," has been getting out of date pretty rapidly and this year will seem more than usually inappropriate.

In this country we are faced with rising prices and increasing scarcities which may lead to hoarding and inflationary practices. We are also faced with the gigantic task of sending ourselves and our Allies in the desperate attempt to bring again on earth peace and good-will toward men.

It seems sinful, wasteful and un-Christian that we should indulge in buying millions of unneeded articles as Christmas presents when that same money, millions and millions of dollars, could be put into defense savings bonds, the proceeds of which will help our armament program and reduce the national spending urge so that more battles will be put on the inflationary process.

In place of presents to friends and rela-

tives we can send cards saying: "I think you will enjoy your Christmas more by knowing that I have bought as your present this year a share in the freedom of the United States."

Hidgewood, N. J. SIDNEY F. HOWELL

Dear Editor:

I am writing to suggest that PM take the lead in promoting "Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds for Christmas Presents."

New York CARITA V. ROANE

☆ IMMORTAL ☆ AMERICAN WORDS From William Cullen Bryant's The Antiquity of Freedom:

O, Freedom! Thou art not as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And sunny tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave.
When he took off the gyves.

A bearded man, armed to the teeth, art thou;
One mailed hand Grasps the broad shield and the other the sword.
Thy brow, glorious in battle though it be, is scarred.
With tokens of old wars.

RALPH INGERHOLL, Editor; JOHN P. LEWIS, Managing Editor; RAE O. WEIMER, ROGER BAKEN, LOUIS KRINGSBERGER, GUYWILL L. LEADER, JOHN T. McMANUS, ELMER HORNEMAN, Assistant Managing Editors; WILLIAM BAUME/CARR, JR., Business Manager; JAMES B. McGOVERN, Promotions Manager; HARRY F. FRIEDMAN, Circulation Manager; HARRY FRIEDMAN, Circulation Manager; VIRGINIA SCHUBERT, Promotions Manager; and EUGENE SCHUBERT, Promotions Manager; TOM FIDELL, HATVICH K. LAF. MAN, T. M. CLEVELAND, Associate to Publisher; BARBIL SMITH, Promotions Manager.

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HEARD AND OVERHEARD

NBC Says America First Can So Take the Air

Week-end charges by the America First Committee's New York chapter that the major broadcasting networks had refused to set aside broadcasting time for America First's rally this Thursday night at Madison Square Garden were flatly denied last night by Niles Trammell, president of the National Broadcasting Co.

In a strongly worded telegram to the executive committee of the New York chapter, Trammell labeled the America First charges as "unfair, unreasonable and unjustifiable."

Not only did Trammell call the charges false, but he stated in his telegram, which was addressed to John T. Flynn, Mrs. John P. Macquard, Amos R. E. Pinchot, H. Dudley Swin and Edwin S. Webster, Jr., that Senator Burton K. Wheeler had rejected an offer of time made by NBC. Wheeler, Charles A. Lindbergh and former Ambassador John G. Winant will speak at the rally.

The time offered by NBC, 10:30 to 11 p.m. Thursday on 62 stations east of Chicago, Trammell declared, was the only available time the chain had. Trammell's telegram also said:

"Your charge that we habitually intrude on commercial time for so-called war speakers is utterly without merit. . . . Your committee knows or should know that the established policy of NBC is to give equal . . . time to both sides for discussion of any controversial subject. . . ."

"This year we have aired the talks of 70 self-styled anti-war speakers as against 50 whom you have pleased to designate as 'pro-war advocates.'"

Of these "anti-war speakers," Trammell's wire pointed out, 15 were America First speakers, more than any other chain had carried.

The America First blast of unfair treatment was previously denied by the Columbia Broadcasting System over the week end, CBS, however, did not go into the same detail as did NBC. Instead, CBS pointed out that it already had presented over 70 anti-war speakers this year and, added, bluntly: "We see no reason why Lindbergh should have a nationwide network every time he speaks."

Keep 'Em Rolling

Clifford Fullman will be the emcee on a new government radio show starting Nov. 9 over WOR. To be called *Keep 'Em Rolling*, and to be written by Dorothy Parker (*Enough Rope*, *Sunset Gun*), the series will be broadcast under the auspices of the Office of Emergency Management and will point at showing listeners what America must defend.

Toward this end, *Keep 'Em Rolling*, along with visiting theatrical luminaries, will present each week a "big and little show" of the U. S. defense effort.

The first big show will be Donald Nelson, director of the OEF. The first little show will be a college professor who discovered that spider webs make the best cross lines in range finders and gun sights and who now herds spiders, just for Uncle Sam.

MOVIE OPENING

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY (20th Century-Fox), at the Roxy, with Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara and Roddy McDowall. Opening tonight at 8:30, benefit for Navy Relief Society, \$1.75. Continuous performances start Wednesday at 8:30 a.m.

The King's a Bit Old for l'Amour

FM Reviews

THE KING, a Tio Film picture at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, starring Raimon. With Victor Francen, Elvire Popesco, Gaby Morlay. Screenplay by Louis Verneuil. Directed by Pius Collet.

By CECILIA ADER

Amongst the plays popular in France after the turn of the century was a comedy called *Le Roi*, which told the story of a lilliputian king's visit to Paris and of how he made a cuckold of a politically ambitious nob. Shortly before France fell, *Le Roi* was transferred to film. Yesterday it wound its way to the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, where it is known as *The King* (which sounds kind of flat) and where audiences may be beguiled by it either because (a) they long to have their memories of the last time they saw Paris refreshed, or (b) they want further material for their dossiers on why France fell, or both.

As to (a), since *The King* is drawing-room stuff, its setpieces are the boulevards of Paris and the chateaux country, along which whip elegant motors driven by impeccably liveried chauffeurs, etc. It's all there, the Champs Elysees, the Bois, etc.

As to (b), the cloneness of the movie comes when the nob, played by Raimon, chances upon first his mistress, played by Elvire Popesco, and then his wife, played by Gaby Morlay, in August delirium with the King, played by Victor Francen. In sturdy democracies, when such things happen, they happen to younger people.

The Messrs. Raimon and Francen and the Misses Popesco and Morlay are excellent actors capable of projecting all sorts of passions, including the tender, exasperatingly well. But though people of all ages are prone to the tender passion, on the screen it makes good looking and is seldom so young and beautiful. When a nation accepts it as becoming to, and the right of, the fat and fading, that nation will probably come to no good end.

The dialogue, situations and characterizations are comely witty; the direction and photography mostly static and unskilled.

C. Thibault Comes

Out of the Ether

Conrad Thibault sings twice a week on the radio nowadays and long has been a favorite for the rich warmth and assurance with which his voice comes over.

Last night at Town Hall he came from behind the mike for the first time in New York to sell instead of Chuck, Brahms, Debussy and other serious music. The assurance was there, all right, together with a fine, ingratiating manner, but gone was a good deal of the richness and warmth and in its place a surprising roughness and metallic quality which the engineers seem to have hidden on the ether.

The question of whether a man can sing unclassical music on the radio week after week and still handle Brahms and company was also pretty well answered. The answer is on the whole, yes, but not as to the manner born. Occasionally a phrase will turn musical comedy on its best intentions, as the last line of *Die Meistersinger*. The earnestness and sincerity were evident and the correctness rather than the at-home-ness. I felt that Mr. Thibault would have been a very good instead of a pretty good *Lieder* singer if he weren't so unskilled with a more popular art. Which, please, is no slur on popular art.—HENRY SUGGS.



Maureen O'Hara plays Angharad, the lovely sister of the staunch sons of Gwynllwyn Morgan, in the movie of *How Green Was My Valley*, opening at the Rivoli today.

BROADWAY REPORT:

'The Land Is Bright'

At the Music Box tonight Broadway will get once more an opportunity to look at George S. Kaufman as an upholder of the American Way. *The Land Is Bright* is the name of Mr. K.'s latest excursion into patriotism and, this time, his collaborator is Edna Ferber, a good American herself.

As in Mr. K.'s custom when America is his topic, *The Land Is Bright* is a play about several generations against a panorama of some of the grander epochs in the nation's history. The first act deals with robber barons plundering the land in the 1860s. The second act goes back to peacetime days for atmosphere. And the third stanza takes place in the present, a time which the authors have good reason to believe is every bit as dramatic as the other two.

The point of *The Land Is Bright* is that the country may have degenerated in the post-war period, but that in these stern times its vigor is returning, and through more constructive channels than it used to take. At the end of the play the old generation has repeated and the new one joins the Army.

Re Mr. Clark

Much to everyone's surprise Bobby Clark has decided to be a star in the Theater Guild production of *The Rivoli* rather than in

George Hah's production of a musical show. In the part of Bob Acres he will share star billing with Walter Hampden and Mary Boland. *The Rivoli* will open Christmas week after a five-week road tour.

As for the show Bobby's in now, *All Men Are Alike*, it's closing Saturday and its producer, Lee Ephraim, is going back to London.

Notes

Fanny and Buzz definitely will be revived in New York some time in December with Todd Duncan in the lead. . . . *Hallelujah* won't have town when *Sons of O'Flynn* comes in, it seems. It's just move to the Majestic. . . . Lee C. Carroll will be in *Pine Cheeks Lane*. . . . And Gertrude Mozhaisky, former European movie star, will be in *Letters to Lacore*.

FIRST NIGHT

THE LAND IS BRIGHT. A new play by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, presented by Max Gordon at the Music Box, tonight at 8:30. The cast includes Martha Sklar, Phyllis Finkel, Luan Platter, Arnold Moss, Diana Barrymore, Ralph Townsend, Marjorie Hutchinson, and Hugh Marlowe, directed by Mr. Kaufman; settings by Jo Mielziner. Opening night, \$4.40 to \$1.25, show over, \$3.85 to \$1.25.

SPORTS TICKER TALK

Baseball Attendance Was Up in '41...

Giants Lose Yeager for Card Game...

Kopf Earned Success at Manhattan

By JOE CUMMISKEY

10,350,308 FANS: That's what big league baseball drew during the regular season of 1941. This was an increase of 68,217 over '40. An increase, too, despite the fact Detroit (the Tigers did) a real fiasco after winning the pennant in '40 fell off 400,436, which is only 20,000 less than Washington drew all year. The Dodgers, of course, led everybody with 1,215,772, a new record for a Brooklyn club. The Yankees pulled 964,712, about 55,000 less than in '40. Biggest surprise was the attendance figures for the Athletics: 641,820, which was 209,484 higher than the year before.

GIANT-DOGGER AFTERMATH: Howard Yeager, freshman speed merchant, cracked his right cheekbone in that Sunday battle and will be out of this week's game with the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds. With Markon Pugh out (broken arm) and F. X. Roagan gone (the Mackens have lashed him), you can understand that deep snow which fits across Stout Street Owen's moon face these days. The rest of the club came out of that all right, however, and will probably bounce back hard to better the Cards Sunday. ... Coach Jack Sutherland of the Dodgers took a new lease on life when he won that one Sunday. He was generous in his praise for the team—a rare thing for the dour Scot—and amused up by saying the club really was great Sunday. ... The only Dodger casualty was tackle Walter Merrill, who broke on a mule and is through for the year. ... Charlie Armstrong, running and passing star of the New York Americans, didn't crack any ribs in the Sunday win over Buffalo but has a bruised chest. He'll be ready to play at Yankee Stadium Sunday against Milwaukee.

A MINUTE WITH FORDHAM: Watching this 1941 Fordham team perform is, for the most part, a pleasure. But Coach Crowley must have his moments of suspense just the same. Against TCU Saturday, the Rams looked great the first 12 minutes and then apparently decided to coast. Crowley must have noted this, too, but he didn't start running in new men. Instead, he let the boys fitter time away in there. He figured they'd eventually cool in a little of their own juice. They did when TCU tied up the ball game. They reacted, though, the way any gifted team will: poured on power and forgot the nonsense when the chips were down. It's my guess Fordham hasn't got particularly good quarterbacking. They have a lot of great backs, though, who, if they won't cover a multitude of quarterbacking sins, will certainly cover a sizeable patch of ground. And, they tell me, that's the general idea of the team.

MEMO ON MANHATTAN: That win last Friday night by Manhattan over Villanova was just what Coach Herb Kopf and his boys needed. They may be awful tough from here on in. Maybe Manhattan should get warmed up in the dressing room before going out for that first quarter. When danger strikes the Kelly Greens it's always in that opening period. Any time they've been able to get by that (as they did Friday) they have the staying power to get the rest of the way. On the very first play

of the season, Manhattan was scored on by a 65-yard kickoff return by a St. Bonaventure back. It took them the rest of the day to pull out—and they just did make it. No matter, Coach Kopf deserves a lot of credit this year (he has shuffled and reshuffled trying to get smooth operation) and from this corner he gets a deep bow.

NAMES IN THE TUEF NEWS—George F. T. Ryall reports that Dave Womackoff, leading trainer last season, has taken over the horses of Jake Freedman, Texas cattleman, who is getting together a large stable. Womackoff recently left the Denmark Stable. ... Tom Hessel, Jr., who had such success with Boyer, purchased from Ed Bradley, has bought another colt from Idle Horse Farm which he hopes will do as well. It is a Bygone Star, a three-year-old by Balladier out of Bird Woman. He has never started. ... Don Meade caught a cold over the week end, and canceled his mounts at Empire City yesterday. There was, however, some booing after a couple of races from horse players who felt they had to keep in voice. ... Bierman and Wall also reported on the sick list, and canceled their engagements. ... Trainer John Gaver has shipped the Coonstree horses to Maryland. ... Stewards for the United Hounds Election Day meeting at Belmont Park will be F. Skidley von Stale and Lewis Waring. ... Horse players were still mumbling about Saturday's race! One of the tales going the rounds was that a business friend of Royce Martin, who owns Our Boots, came to the track to see the colt race. He'd never lost on a race in his life, but he stepped in and bought \$5000 worth of tickets, and spent the rest of the afternoon tearing them up.

AND IN CONCLUSION: An item arrives from South Bend which says the Irish are at full strength for the Army game at Yankee Stadium Sunday. ... That's all, brother.

Bates Lost to Violets For Penn State Game

Mal Stevens, whose NYU squad is limited to three days on practice scrimmage for its game with Penn State at the Polo Grounds on Friday night, sent the Violets through an unusually tough Monday workout. After a short blackboard session the team put in two tough hours on contact work, devoted largely to blocking and pass defense. The Violets will present a revamped lineup against the invaders. Len Bates, Negro fullback, hurt his wrist in the Holy Cross defeat last Saturday and will be out for at least 10 days. Bill Stull, reserve tackle, fractured an ankle against the Crusaders and is lost for the season.

CCNY came through its 7-6 victory over Susquehanna in good shape but faces a severe test on Sunday in a hardy Hobart crew which knocked off W & J last Saturday. Coach Benny Friedman plans one change in his starting lineup, with Morris Asael, soph, taking over at left half. Jimmy Crowley gave his Fordham squad Monday off before starting practice for the Purdue encounter.

Tom O'Reilly Says:

Sometimes when I hear football coaches giving out with that honor-bright character-building stuff they remind me of a lot of old ladies. But it's fun to sit around and hear them gossip.



Tom O'Reilly (Signals Off)

Yesterday with other football writers I heard Navy's Swede Larson, Army's Dave Jablonsky, the Dodgers' (Hurray) Jack Sutherland, Manhattan's Herb Kopf and Jimmy Conzelmann of the Chicago Cards.

I heard plenty. Swede said his sailors will be graduated and on the high seas come December and bowl bids probably will be out if they go undefeated. Jablonsky had a lot to say about Notre Dame.

Jack and Herb took bows for upsetting the Giants and Villanova. And Conzelmann came right out and said the greatest football coach in America is George Hala of the Chicago Bears.

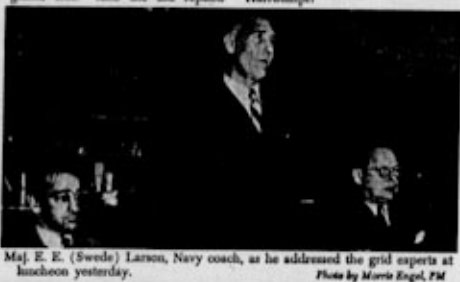
Swede said Gloomy Gil Dohie, the old Cornell great, was up to see him before the Harvard game and after watching his laughing sailors work out remarked sadly, "They'll be surprised tomorrow." ... Swede thought it was just Dohie's usual pre-game attitude but the old guy was right. ... Jablonsky, one of Red Blaik's right-hand men, said that Army has only five good substitutes but will be happy if they stay fit through the season. ... He predicted that next Sunday morning New York's papers would be hailing Notre Dame's Bertelli as the greatest forward passer in the game—pro or college. ... Bertelli made that Irish backfield although he's only a soph, and has completed more than 50 per cent of his passes this season. ... Last week against Illinois he completed 11 of 21. ... And for him a 25-yard pass is a short one. ... He says Jurwik, 5 feet 8 1/2 and 185, is the hardest runner the team has and that the tip-off on the backfield is found in the fact that Hargraves, last year's quarterback, is now on the second team and Crimmins, a fullback for two years, has been moved up to running guard.

Blak, said Jablonsky, decided to change West Point's football policy last spring when, during a blackboard session in which he had been explaining that most games were lost at the tackles he caught a kid dreamily looking out the window. ... "Where," said Blak, "are most games lost?" And the kid replied

"Right here at West Point, Coach." ... Jablonsky said that Army's starting backfield Saturday would probably be Hatch, Maupin, Mazur and Hill, leaving just one backfield sub.

Herb Kopf said that everybody was telling him how Manhattan's victory over Villanova was nice because it would give his kids a lift. ... Then he added that it gave him a helluva lift, too. ... Jack Sutherland simply remarked that he thought Merlyn Coudi's blocking had improved just as much as Ace Parker's against the Giants and that that was an important factor in the triumph.

Jimmy Conzelmann said that it was about time people quit picking on George Hala's personality and admitted that the guy was the greatest coach in the world. ... He said Hala has upset the entire country with his T-formation and that the guy is always just a little bit ahead of the field. ... He said he would like to experiment with the T formation or two but was afraid that it might be wound up without a job and a living room full of little T-formation. ... He said he didn't think anyone could beat the Bears except the Bears themselves. ... His only hope for improving the situation was that maybe the League would follow Bertelli's idea and give the clubs in the lower half a two-to-one advantage in the draft. ... Altogether, lunch with the coaches is fun. ... Filling too, Harrovmpf!



Max E. E. (Swede) Larson, Navy coach, as he addressed the grid experts at luncheon yesterday. Photo by Marie Engel, PM

PM RACING FOOTBALL BOXING 5¢

VOL. II, No. 95

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.



KEN STOFFER, Cornell's junior halfback, came to Ithaca from Lakewood, O. He's a left-handed passer, kicks with his right foot. Ken is 22, 5 ft. 9, weighs 185.

Little Drills Reserves for Cornell Game

With two straight defeats staring him in the face, does Lou Little is looking for a new formula for his Columbia Lions as they prepare for a Cornell invasion of Baker Field on Saturday.

For years Little has devoted himself almost entirely to 11 huddles depended on to play about 60 minutes in every game. Never has he had enough reserve material to build up a respectable second team.

But this season injuries and defeats have forced Little to alter his tactics. Yesterday he excused his first team and spent the entire practice session drilling a reserve eleven on offensive plays against a defensive team composed of third-stringers and freshmen.

Little hasn't given up on his regulars, but he knows that Carl Saarely has a heavy, three-deep squad up in Ithaca and that his starters will take a terrific beating on Saturday. If the second-stringers don't look better than they have so far, the Lions will have their first three-game losing streak since Little came to Monticello Heights back in 1930.

Saarely, after a great season in '40, has had to rebuild almost from rock-bottom this season as most of his starting eleven and reserves are gone. He has two veteran backs in Lou Bufaleno and Keny Stoffer, a pair of holdover ends. Red Johnson and Roy Jenkins, and one other 1940 linemen, Capt. Peter Wolff, a guard. But with a squad of 75, including 45 sophomores, the Cornell coach boasts a club which looks better each week and should be at its peak for the Columbia game. They probably won't equal last year's 27-0 win over the Lions, but should certainly be favored to topple the Light Blue.



LOU BUFALENO, the other halfback for the Big Red, is a senior from Swampscott, Mass., who is studying hotel administration. Lou is 22, 5 ft. 10, 175 pounds.

ALL-AMERICA KNOT: John Kimbrough Has It Tied at Cathedral of St. John the Divine



Barbara Golding, of Houston, became Mrs. John Kimbrough in the St. James Chapel yesterday afternoon.



Kimbrough, All-America from the Texas Aggies, is playing football for the New York Americans this season.



The couple's families have known each other for years. Bride attended Rice Institute and Marymount College.



Reception was at the Waldorf. They'll go to Los Angeles in December.
Photos by Ray Plattsch, PM

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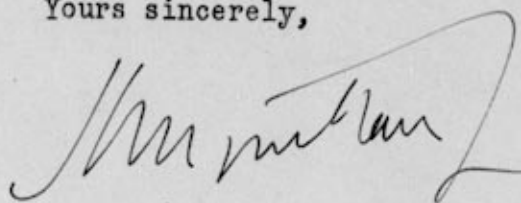
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you herewith an
analysis of three different
estimates of the German oil sit-
uation.

Yours sincerely,



The President,

The White House.

P5 F: Germany

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE December 6, 1941

TO Secretary Morgenthau

FROM Mr. Karmarck

Subject: Estimates of the German Oil Position

Summary

All the available estimates indicate that Germany has been forced to dip into her oil reserves for the Russian campaign. The two up-to-date estimates, those of the British and Russians, both conclude that, as a result, Germany will be forced to restrict her military oil consumption. The British believe that the Germans will be able to do this fairly easily, whereas the Russians state that it may reduce German armored operations.

1. The Russian, British and Treasury studies all agree that up to the invasion of Russia, the axis was able to maintain its reserves intact, i.e. production was approximately equal to the restricted consumption.

2. The Russian and Treasury estimates of the German oil reserves prior to the Russian campaign are both 7,000,000 tons. The British put the figure at 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 tons. An Italian study published in August is more indefinite and says only "some millions" of stocks were on hand.

3. Both the British and Russians agree that in the Russian campaign the Germans have been forced to dip into their reserves. The British calculate the deficit to be 400,000 tons a month, the Russians, 900,000 tons. The Italian discussion does not state so flatly but it can be deduced from the consumption and production figures given that the German reserves had to be drawn on. The Treasury has not made any studies of the German oil situation during the Russian campaign and so no estimates are available.

It is of interest to note that the Italian figures are much closer to the Russian data than are the English figures. The Russians believe that the Germans are consuming 2,000,000 tons of oil a month in their military campaigns. The Italians say that the consumption is 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons a month for military purposes alone. The British put consumption for all purposes at 1,500,000 tons.

4. The excess of consumption over production by November 1, 1941, had depleted German reserves to 3,400,000 - 3,900,000 tons, according to the British, and to 3,400,000 tons, according to the Russians.

5. Both the British and Russians agree that the axis will have to curtail its military consumption of oil. However, the British believe that the Germans can easily save 200,000 to 300,000 tons a month in their military consumption and meet the rest of the deficit by civil saving and increased production. The Russians do not believe that this can be done easily but that the Germans will be forced to finish up their reserves completely and then, "the Germans will have to reduce armored operations or invent new, synthetic means".

Appendix

German Oil Position during the Russian Campaign

	Source of Estimate			
	<u>Russian</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>U.S. Treasury</u>
		(In thousands of tons)		
Reserves, June 22, 1941	7,000	5,000	Some millions of tons	7,000
Monthly military consumption	2,000	No estimate	1,500 - 2,000	No estimate
Total consumption, all uses	2,500	1,550	No estimate	No estimate
Total production	1,010* (1,600)	1,150	(1,100)**	800 (1940)
Deficit per month	900	400	No estimate "Germans will not run short"	No estimate

* According to the text as transmitted by New York Times, but according to the arithmetic of the problem, total production should be 1,600,000 tons instead of 1,010,000 tons.

** This total is derived. The article states German and occupied territories produce 1,500,000 tons of natural oil annually; Romania, 6,000,000 tons; other Balkan countries, 500,000 tons; Germany, "a few million tons of synthetic gasoline". Assuming, to be on the safe side, that "few million tons" is equivalent to 5,000,000 tons, this still makes total German production not more than 1,100,000 tons a month.

Sources: Russian estimate as given by General Koteff, New York Times, December 5, 1941.
British estimate as reported by Colonel Donovan.
Italian estimate given in a study in Relazione Internazionale, Rome, August, 1941, reported in N.Y. Times, August, 1941.
U.S. Treasury estimate given in various memoranda, Summer and fall of 1940.

FOR THE FILES

100-100-100

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. H.

Will you read this and
tell whatever part of it
you want to Litvinoff?

F. D. R.

Please return for our files.

When this memorandum
is returned, please
acknowledge to the
Director of the Bureau
of Investigation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. H.

Will you read this and
tell whatever part of it
you want to Litvinoff?

F. D. R.

Please return for our files.

Note from the Secretary
of the Treasury, dated Dec.
6th, enclosing memorandum
of Estimates of the German
oil situation.