DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1939

My dear Mr. President:

I have received today a personal letter from our Chargé d'Affaires in Paris of which I am enclosing a copy for your information. I believe you will find it of interest.

Believe me
Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Enc.

The President,

The White House.
Dear Mr. Welles:

A friend in whom I have entire confidence, and who happens to have close relations with the German Ambassador, tells me the following:

At the German Embassy reception for von Ribbentrop the night of December 7, he was told by members of the German Embassy that there would be a startling publication in the Berlin press the following morning. He asked what it would be. In reply, he was told that it would be the text of the letter sent a few days previously by Hitler personally to Mussolini assuring the latter of full German support for Italian claims against France in the Mediterranean area. My friend was incredulous, said that he could not believe it, that it was against all common sense since what Hitler wanted was, of course, to keep France chloroformed so that his back door would be quiet at the time when he would open up matters in Eastern Europe. The

The Honorable Sumner Welles,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
members of the German Embassy reaffirmed their statement and advised him to get the news from Berlin the following morning.

A few minutes later, my friend ran into Friedrich Sieburg, the Paris correspondent of the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, one of the outstanding German correspondents abroad, so I am told, and a close friend of von Ribbentrop. Sieburg took my friend into a corner and "holding his head in his hands" said: "This will make the most awful mess. Ribbentrop has just received the news and he is going to get Hitler on the telephone and try to dissuade him from this mad publication."

The next morning my friend listened to the German radio news and heard nothing alarming. He then went to see his friends at the German Embassy and asked what it was all about. They told him that Ribbentrop had spoken with Hitler during the night and had dissuaded him from the publication of the letter, pointing out that it would undo everything which he, Ribbentrop, had been trying to accomplish by his Paris visit. My friend was again told categorically that it was a fact that such a letter had been sent a few days previously to Mussolini, and it was added that a copy of the letter was in the German Embassy here. My friend again expressed incredulity that it had
been Hitler's intention to publish the letter. He was told that Hitler had made the decision himself, while von Ribbentrop was in Paris, and that the only reason for such an amazing decision which the German Embassy here could figure out was "a sentimental one" of gratitude felt by Hitler for the great assistance rendered him by Mussolini in the past. They assumed that Mussolini had asked that the letter be published and that Hitler had felt that he could not refuse. They added that it would be a mistake to underestimate the strength of this "sentimental feeling" of gratitude which Hitler entertains for Mussolini.

I must confess that I am puzzled by this story. It seems utterly fantastic. Yet the friend who repeated it to me is someone I have known for many years, who obtains sound information occasionally, and when he does communicates it to me; he has never misled me in the information which he has given me.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

EDWIN C. WILSON
January 10, 1939

Mr. Thomas J. Corcoran
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

The enclosed comes to me from a source of the highest importance, and I think you may like to make it known in appropriate quarters.

Isn't it grand to see how admirably the nomination has been received everywhere?

My love to you and Ben,

Ever yours,

[Signature]

File: Private and Confidential
December 19, 1939

F.E.I. Kromow

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The recent developments in the conflict have been very significant in Germany. The rise of the Nazi regime under Adolph Hitler has brought about a profound change in Germany's political and economic situation. Hitler's policies, including aggressive expansionism and the annexation of territories, have led to a significant increase in the population of Germany. The annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland by Germany has further strengthened its military capabilities and expanded its influence in Central Europe.

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[Further text not legible due to handwriting quality]
normal protagonist or conversely

the police were over the telephone to the

the next of the next phones. These are now used very little in the

Our estimate of the situation is the normal increase

the next, and even cases of crime there are increases and decreases in the

progress of assistance in matters that are high born in the first

... By reading more of certain cases, striking the names and

and deep, the police have ruled that the German police have now

also of interest is the evidence that the present monstrous

the last for Germany since the investigators were searched

and disclosed many whispered conversations. One of the

... An assertion on the second of the first conversations, it is

the beginning of the conversations would have been the occasion of a great

... Quite an interesting note to the investigation from the Army, that

Where is it, I'll be shortly.

... It is a rather other power come in, if they do, we can only pray

. The can beat them but it is going to be tough. But, we are lost.

... If we can come, we shall have our marks full. But the

and of September, if we cannot, we will have to look for a very

. A very high officer in the Hottentot section at the

At one time, it could not be materialized, came, the German at force might be

... one of the most responsible men in the situation, the next.

... An investigation too soon under current conditions

The German can some such a volume that the plane was extreme.

. The investigation was prepared for the proposition of the

are in every case over the track of any plan to keep the communication

for some of these machines, but the more exposed ended in the

If the man of the order is guessed, the person can be decided and that there

authors are adequate to the task, that the machines are ready

...
London, January 11, 1939.

PERSONAL and Confidential

Dear Summer:

I enclose two copies of a confidential report which has just been given me at the Foreign Office with the explanation that it is the body of a despatch from one of their most reliable reporters in Germany. It was stated that they have every reason to believe that the account of mistreatment of Jews in concentration camps in this report is accurate. They felt that it would be of interest to appropriate officials in the Department, and the hope was expressed that a copy might be made available to the President.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Enclosures:
Two copies of report.

The Honorable Sumner Welles,
Under Secretary of State,
Department of State,
WASHINGTON.

REGRDED UNCLASSIFIED
While the German Government has somewhat half-heartedly put it about that the action against the Jews, the burning of the synagogues, the smashing of shops and private residences, the assaults and looting were the work of the populace, incensed by the death of Herr von Rath, it will be difficult to disclaim responsibility for the systematic treatment on a large scale by S.S. and regular police of the persons arrested. But some of the following facts, though unpleasant reading, should be known in order to throw more light on this aspect of the question. Those who have been released from the camps have been threatened with dire consequences if they divulge what happened there. These facts, however, have been related by a great number of people independently of each other, and they could not all invent the same lies, at the same time, about the same events.

Those foreigners who have known the German people for many years, and who believed that they understood the German character, have been made to realize the existence of a facet of the German character which they had previously not suspected. Germans seem to have no cruelty in their make-up. They are habitually kind to animals, to children, to the aged and infirm. The explanation of this outbreak of sadistic cruelty may be that sexual perversion, and in particular homo-sexuality, are very prevalent in Germany. It seems quite possible that mass sexual perversity may offer an explanation for this otherwise inexplicable outbreak.
and it is realised by many that if the government of Germany depended on the suffrage of the people, those in power and responsible for these outrages would be swept away by a storm of indignation, if not put up against a wall and shot.

A typical case of official ill-treatment is that of a Jewish business man, who fought in the trenches during the war. This man was one day rung up by the Secret Police and ordered to stay at home. He was fetched that afternoon. He asked for permission to take a change of linen and some warm underwear with him. This was refused, but he was told to bring some money. He was taken to the nearest police station and was kept there until a sufficient number had collected to fill a motor lorry. He was then driven to a large public hall, outside which a large crowd had gathered, consisting chiefly of youths and women; this crowd was engaged in hurling abuse and invective at each convoy as it arrived, although it appeared that the women did not have their heart in the demonstration and that they had been ordered to attend, in the same way as their men-folk had been ordered to bait the Jews and to work destruction. Once inside the hall he was made to turn out his pockets, and their contents - including his handkerchief - were put into an envelope and he was told that he would get his property back on his release. He was then made to line up with others, some of whom had been there since the night before without sleep, food or water to drink.

The S.S. and police now had sport with their charges. They made them kneel down, cross their hands behind their backs
backs and lean forward until they touched the ground with their foreheads. Those who could not perform this feat were assisted by the guards, who kicked them in the back of the neck. Others were made to run round the building. Some were sick. The guards removed the vomit by taking the culprit by the scruff of the neck and wiping it away with his face and hair.

About 5 p.m. motor lorries manned by S.S. men drove up and the prisoners were driven into them with blows and kicks. They were taken across the town to a suburban railway station. When unloaded they had to go down some steps leading into a dark viaduct, giving access to the platform. The guards rained blows and kicks on all they could reach. When in the viaduct they were halted and ordered to face the walls. They thought they were about to be shot and some became hysterical. The guards passed up and down behind them kicking and beating them. Some men in mufti joined in this sport. They were then entrained for Buchenwald near Weimar. During the journey, which took several hours, the guards passed up and down knocking out teeth, bashing in heads and doing out black eyes. At Weimar they were detrained and forced with blows and kicks into over-crowded lorries. During the lorry journey they were told to keep their heads between their knees, and in that position they were belaboured with sticks.

On arrival at the camp they were driven with kicks and blows into a wire enclosure, charged with an electric current, and many were badly burnt who tried to escape. They were then addressed by the commander of the camp, who told /
told them what he thought about the Jews. Then every
man had his hair cropped and his moustache clipped off.
They had great sport with the rabbis, whose religious tenets
do not allow them to have their beards touched with the
scissors. They were then crowded into sheds; one of
these measuring about 300 ft. by 80 was made to hold about
3,500 people. This on the face of it appears impossible.
The explanation is that there were tiers of bunks in the
shed reaching to the ceiling, in each of which three men
had to lie. One prisoner, a cultured man, who had been an
officer in the German army during the war, had to sleep for
sixteen nights in one of these bunks between two cattle
drovers. They had to lie sideways, and when they wished
to turn over in order to relax, they had to do so in unison.

The camp at Buchenwalde was at that time under
construction and this added to the discomforts. No
water was laid on, and there were no latrines. The
prisoners were given no water to drink the first day, and
never any water for washing. One prisoner mentioned that
he went for 16 days without washing except when he collected
some rain water. On the second day the new inmate was
given a drink of hot water, flavoured to represent coffee,
and some bread. The prisoners by then were half crazy with
thirst and hunger.

During the first night guards came in and picked out
men at random and took them outside to be flogged. Fixed
on the ground were two foot-plates to which the man's feet
were strapped. He was then bent over a pole and his head
was secured between two horizontal bars. Men were given
up to 50 strokes, except in the case of promiscuous flogging inflicted for sport, and each guard was only allowed to inflict ten lashes lest his strength gave out. (Flogging was ordered for trifling offences, such as not raising to attention quickly or not obeying an order. A rabbi was flogged because he refused to sign his name on the Sabbath. He was then threatened with a second flogging. His spirit was too weak, and he signed). Some died stretched between the poles. Those who survived were kicked back into the shed. In the day time the floggings took place in public as a warning to the others. Some went mad. They were then chained up and a sack tied round their heads to stifle their shouts.

During the first night men were not allowed to leave the shed to relieve nature. They used their hats. One cannot enlarge on these filthy details. Suffice it to say that men used the water which the human body generates to remove the excrements from their trousers, which they had been unable to retain. The guards had sport with all these disgusting details. I cannot spare you one other horror which shows the sadistic nature of some of the S.S. men, who are supposed to be the flower of the party manhood; they forced men to urinate into each others' mouths to give them sport.

One prisoner who had false teeth and suffered from pyorrhoea applied for an extra glass of water a day to clean his teeth and rinse his mouth. The lack of water and his thirst were so great that he drank this water after using it.
One other case has to be related: a former Prussian officer was ordered to kneel down and say: "I am a dirty Jew and a traitor to my country". He refused, and he was beaten until he did as he was told.

Among the prisoners were famous surgeons and doctors, and they worked miracles of skill and devotion. They even performed operations in urgent cases. The rabbis also proved themselves worthy of their calling. One rabbi, when offered his release, declined to leave the camp before the last of his flock. One has heard of no instances that any of the guards showed any signs of Christian charity or common humanity.

When the prisoners were released they were first examined by the camp doctor, and none with open wounds were allowed to depart. The others were shaved and then reported to the political officer, who warned them that if they divulged anything they had seen in the camp, they would do so at their peril. He added that the party would be able to strike them down even after they left Germany and wherever they might be. They were then handed back what was left of their belongings. Most articles of value had, however, disappeared and the money they had had on them was sadly reduced in amount. They were told that to complain meant accusing the S.S. of theft, and that such an accusation could be punished with a flogging. As a final insult, they had to contribute to the party Collection for Winter Help. Nearly every person released had had to sign an undertaking to leave Germany within a specified time, usually from four to six weeks,
under pain of being again interned. In most cases they have signed an impossible undertaking.

When the recent action started, few knew what imprisonment meant. A number, however, committed suicide, others hid in the woods, some went to a friendly doctor and had their stomachs opened so as to be in hospital. One man, who considers that he has had a lucky escape, was roused at 4.30 on the fateful day and his wife answered the bell. When she saw the S.S. guards she became hysterical. He went to her assistance. He was knocked down and kicked in the mouth. He lost some ten teeth and had his jaw broken. He bravely demanded to see the order for his arrest. The guards went to fetch this, and in the meantime he was able to gain admittance to a hospital with his broken jaw.

It is rumoured that another drive against the Jews is imminent in January, and the 16th of that month is given as the date of the proposed fresh action. It is anticipated that on this occasion also Jewish women will be placed in the concentration camps. Jews have been warned by their friends, who claim to have inside information, to get out of Germany before that date. Further concentration camps are being built by the "Arbeitdienst" to house some of the victims of the contemplated drive.

As far as it is possible to mitigate the plight of the Jews in Germany, the policy indicated at present is not "women and children first", but men first; they are in the concentration camps and in imminent danger of death
and they are the potential bread-winners. If they die, the problem of dealing with their families will be all the more formidable.

It is requested that these facts be treated as confidential.
Memo to President
From Sumner Welles
Feb. 10-1939

Encloses copy of telegram which was sent to
Myron Taylor and George Rublee from Hull in
regard to the Program of Emigration with
the German Government indicated its willingness
to carry out.

See-Palestine folder-Drawer 1-1939-Foreign File
My dear Mr. President:

Edwin James, Managing Editor of the New York Times, has sent me the two copies of Kladderadatsch which I am enclosing herewith. I believe that you will be interested in them. They give, to my mind, a very clear indication of the way in which the present German Government is attempting to prevent the German people from appreciating the state of public opinion in the United States.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures.

The President,

The White House.
Marianne: „Es wird Zeit, mich nach einem neuen Knaben umzusehen, der alte hat abgewirtschaftet und das nationalsozialistische Kostüm steht mir ausgezeichnet!“
Selbstbestimmung, Selbstbehauptung

Sie toben wider uns, verhetzte Masse.
In Haß und Wut verfetzt sie lichterloh
die Fordrung, daß man uns gewähren lasse.
Dem römischen Freunde geht's schier ebenso.
Uns lastet Kampf mit einer fremden Kasse,
Italien wird des Friedens auch nicht froh.
Es handelt sich um Deutschlands Recht und Ehre,
ums Recht Italiens auf dem Mittelmeer.

Kampf brum den friedensfeindlichen Gewalten,
die unseres Führers Auge längst schon sah!
Wir wollen Freundschaft gern und Frieden halten
mit Frankreich, England und Amerika,
nur darf man zur Bedingung nicht gestalten,
was deutsches Volk für Parasiten da,
was wir uns den verderblichen Beschlüssen
des Stammes Juda leige beugen müssen.

Wohl muß es jedes stolze Volk ergrimen,
höht man's als Habenichts und Bettelknecht;
das Recht, sein Schicksal selber zu bestimmen,
ist unabdingbar, ewiges Menschenrecht.
Vom Aufstieg abgesperrt sein — solchen schlümmen
Nachteil erträgt kein mannsfastes Geschlecht,
und der geschichtlichen Notwendigkeiten
Zubilligung läßt es sich nicht bestreiten.

Ins Blau hinaus rauscht aller Schiffe Bug,
jedes gewiß, das straffer Wind ihm werde;
Erfolg zu gönnen fremdem Flug und Pfleg,
dem guten Willen macht's nicht viel Beifallwerde.
Es wächst hinieden Brot und Glück genug,
und Lebensraum für alle hat die Erde,
und niemand soll — der status quo in Ehren! —
jungfrischer Kraft den Platz im Raum verwehren.

Richard Doctorhausen
Ein Bombenschock

Das Erwachen des Löwen

Hand in Hand
Zur grünen Wiese

Dem Weinen Heil, der aus der deutschen Seele
Den Segen Gottes arbeitend erwacht,
Ohne Unterlaß im heiligen Berufe
Um seines Landes Ernährungsfreiheit ringt!
Die Städte dankbar seine Hand erlassen,
Doch nicht zu spät, die Ehre, Schritt für Schritt;

Die einen und die anderen

Die einen wünschen das Dunkel erhebt,
Für alle freudig, die bittet;
Sie wollen gerechtet Freuden der Welt,
Die andern, des Friedens Tod.
Die einen wollen die Menschheit frei,
Die anderen: untertan der jüdischen Kapitalistrie
Vaterland und dem demokratischen Mann.
Sie treten voll Liebe und Hinterlist,
Doch die beiden erlangen,
Denn was der einen sehnsucht ist,
Ist der andern verzweifelte Angst.

Bereitsoter Reed

Der bekannte amerikanische Kongreß
Abgeordnete Dies erklärte, daß 4000
Sowjetmissbrauch in Washington
Überzeugte Kommunisten felen.

Stalin's Reich auf Roosevelt ist berechtigt,
Denn über soviel überzeugte Kommunisten als Beamte verfugt nicht
Einen der Sowjetregierung.

Was zu verbüßen

Nicht weniger als 130 000 Ohrfeigen
Hat in den zwanzig Jahren seiner Wirksamkeit der Chom Landau erzählt
Dazu je 1000 in Bfür der freien Stätte der Dachseine richtung.

Wie wir hören, soll auf Grund dieser Nachricht New Yorks Oberbürgermeister, der Jude La Giaconda, sofort
Eine soziale Prämie für die Ohrfeige verlangen haben, die er für tüchtig von einem Arbeitslosen einstehen mußte.

Beamtenport

Jeht öffnet weit zum Sport die Tür
Führt der Beamtenfort; der stolz
Stadtrat Böhmig füllt dafür,
Doch sie voll Schwein und Kraft.
Um die Beamten frisch und froh
zu halten, sei das Ziel:
'Ve Stunden wöch'ger im Büro!
In Sonn und Luft beim Spiel!
Die Amtsbezeichnung fällt hier fort,
Kommunistisch erzählt!
Joh, durch Böhmig wird der Sport behachtet gemacht.

Der Geiz von München sagt

Ahn Chamberlain und Halligaz nach
Jo führen, demonstrierten englische
Arbeitslosen in London für Flugzeugbau
Durchverleihungen an Russland. Sie erklärten
Mit einem schweben der Bahn, um die Minister zu beeindrucken.
Das könnte leichtsinnig nicht
Gelangen; Chamberlain hat schon einmal
Verziehen, daß er ein Feind von
Sägen ist.
"Den Stoff, Lächchen, halt fest, das ist ja prima Qualität!"

Kameruner Bananen

Der deutsche Pfarrer mit Umsteh verführt, und es verzeichnet nun als Zohn für unermüdliches Tun. Zusammung der Bananenkultur in Kamerun.

Wer auf Bananen Appetit, baut sie in eigem Lande, aber das blühende Bananenland zophile nie in deutsche Hände! Deutscher Zieß dies alles stul! Jehne, die Höfes planen, begegnen wir mit dem Abmehrus: "Ausgerottet Bananen!"

Opfernwillig


Jahmeneid

Die bolschewistischen rufösen Machthaber erliegen eine Verordnung, nach der der neue Jahmeneid beim Heer und der Flotte mit eigenständiger Unterzeichnung befristet werden muß. Und wer nicht schreiben kann, zeigt einfach drei Kreuze dahinter.

Wahrscheinlich in USA,

Der Justizausstellung des amerikanischen Senators hat trotz mehrfacher Einsprüche die von Roosevlet vorgenommene Ernennung des Jüden Frankfurter zum Mitglied des dritten Bundesgerichtes befürwortet, nachdem Frankfurter persönlich vor dem Ausschuß erschienen war und die gegen ihn vorgebrachten Beschuldigungen, Kommunist zu sein, als ungutrellen erklärte. Damit konnte sich der Justizausstellung natürlich zufrieden geben, denn ein Jude läßt nie, zumal dann nicht, wenn er - wie Frankfurter - der Sohn eines besonders talmudischeren Rabbiners ist.

Zum 30. Januar

Wieder leuchten der Frieden Schein.
Wir ziehen unter der Landleute ein in Berlin, und die Herzen klingen.
Wie oft schon gingen wir so vorbei vom Führer am Haupte der Rechtfertigsgle, ihm Huldigungen zu bringen.
Gebet und Schullehren auf aus den Reih'n:
"Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein!"

Und wenn wir heute vorübergehen in der neuesten Schöpfemacht Berlin, auch höchsten Glück alle Herzen treiben:
"Deutschland ward!" - Und im Friedensschein wollen wir zu unsern Schönen erneut:
"Das ganze Deutschland soll es bleiben!"

Wurstdelegation

Die Stadt Portsmouth im Staat Ohio war aus Anlaß des Jubiläums der dortigen Wurstfabriken zwei Tage lang mit langen Kränzen von Würsten bekleidet.

Die Hunde brauchen beim Unblick der Dekorationen in lachen Beifall aus.

Umgekehrt

In Sowjetrußland hat wieder ein neuer Geheimforscher seine Tätigkeit aufgenommen. Dafür auch die amtlichen Sender bald Geheimforscher, die Sowjettruppen werden die nichtamtlichen Sender als öffentliche Sender ansehen.
Die Amerikaner haben mal wieder aus Mücken Elfenbänken gemacht.

Schüler: Was ist das, was Nietzsche in seiner philosophischen Schrift „Der Untergang des Abendlandes“ gesagt hat?

Müller: In einer offiziellen Rede erklärte Nietzsche, dass der Untergang des Abendlandes einer der großen Herausforderungen der Philosophie der Gegenwart sei. Nietzsche betonte, dass der Untergang des Abendlandes eine symbolische Vorstufe zu einem neuen, unendlichen Zeitraum sei.

Schüler: Was meint Nietzsche damit, wenn er sagt, dass der Untergang des Abendlandes eine Vorstufe zu einem neuen, unendlichen Zeitraum sei?

Müller: Nietzsche meint, dass der Untergang des Abendlandes nicht das Ende der Menschheit bedeutet, sondern das Ende einer Epoche, die auf eine neue Epoche vorbereitete. Nietzsche vertritt die Ansicht, dass die Menschheit nicht unendlich ist, sondern dass sie auf einem unendlichen Weg steht, der unendliche Ziele hat.

Schüler: Was meint Nietzsche damit, wenn er sagt, dass die Menschheit auf einem unendlichen Weg steht, der unendliche Ziele hat?

Müller: Nietzsche meint, dass die Menschheit auf einem Weg steht, der nicht auf einem Ende endet, sondern auf einem unendlichen Weg, auf dem sie unendliche Ziele verfolgt.

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Müller: Nietzsche meint, dass die Menschheit auf einem Weg steht, der nicht auf einem Ende endet, sondern auf einem unendlichen Weg, auf...
Im Sowjetparadies

Unter dem Baum der Erkenntnis
Treibjagd auf Junggesellen

Heh! Heh!

Pfundstiftung

Der Londoner Goldpreis steigt. Im Währungsstreit droht John, die Goldreserven nicht zu schonen.
Es fällt, wie er triumphierend schreit,
rund vier Milliarden Reichsmark sampa bereit
(Dreißißbundfünfzig runde Pfennigmillonen).
„Einfach der Goldreveren wie noch nie!“

Jechmann

Ein als evangelischer Pfarrer verkleiderter Jude nahm in Prag gegen entsprechende Bezahlin für 1000 Kronen viele Tausend seiner Karrenfahne vor.
Der Bietrager, dem nach der Auflistung seiner Tätigkeit nichts weiter geblieben war, als daß er Prag verlassen müßte, ist ein früherer Weinhandler.
Darum verstand er sich auch noch gut auf das Taufen!

Erbatliche Diebesbeute

In Portales im amerikanischen Staat New Mexico steht ein Dic aus einer Garage eine gefüllte getontasche.
Was er diese zu Hausl öffnet, und er darin 800 gebrauchte Predigten über das Thema: „Wie gewinne ich eine Seele für das Gute?“
Die Schriften waren also auf diese Weise an die richtige Adresse gefommen.

Allgemeingut

Auff verschiedenen sowjetrussischen Bahnstößen steht bei den Reisenden in den Wartesälen nur ein einiger Löffel zur Verfügung.
Was ist nun besser: Diesen Löffel mit Heringsauce dem Kaffeetrinker zum Umführen zu leihen oder ihn erst nach allen Regeln der Kunst abzulesen und ihm dann dem anderen zu überlassen?
Der letzte Akt des spanischen Dramas

Der Gnadenstoß
Boschlag

In der Volksschule von Jamaika in amerikanischer Staatsaufsicht so viele Mäuse gewesen, daß es nicht mehr ausgehalten war, und jetzt Schüler, der zu Haufe eine Ratte hat, die mit zur Schule bringt muß, und die Kinder dann die Mäuse fangen sollen, und durch nichts abgelenkt werden dürfen, sollte bei uns vorgebracht werden und die Kinder die Schultäten durchstreifen, wobei aber niemand in den Räumen anweidend sein darf, damit die Kinder nicht abgelenkt werden und ich beantrage besondere Zeitschriften, um die Staatsbehörde dankbar sein wird.

Von wegen: Friede auf Erden.

Des Rätsels Lösung

Amerika hat seinen neuen Tisch: Der Nordpol rutscht zum Equator hinunter, behaupten die Tageszeitungen. Man kann sich vorstellen, was für eine Fundquelle dieses Nachricht für die Karikaturisten und Feuilletonisten ist, die bereits den gesamten Schiffsvorfall durch Kinderzeitschriften zeichnen.

Da braucht man sich nicht mehr zu wundern, wenn bei der allgemeinen Auflage der Amerikanern auch das Herz in die Hosen gerissen ist.

Diebverständnis

„Sag bloß mal, Mann — was ist denn in Dsch gefahren? Gestern kam Du schwer be責 nach Haute, und heute schon wieder?“

„Aa — hup — daran ist nur der — hup — Jahnmarkt schuld.“

„Ach, der Jahnmarkt. Wie denn?“

„Er hat mir ge — gefagt, gegen Jahnmarksgeräte soll ich st — festig den Mund mit Pflaster spülen!“

Bitte beitreten — zum Antifamiliennapf!

Deutschland— Japan, damit hat’s begonnen; aber dabei soll es noch nicht bleiben;

— nicht lange bis Italien sich begeben;

— Ungarn ist der Vierte im Quartett —

— langsam wird’s auf Erden wieder nett!

Dass östpreußische Elternhaus — und Carl Maria von Weber

Zwar Geld und Gut in Hülle nimmer; oft schaut die Rat zuRentner rein; doch heutiger Waldromantik Zimmer versetzt’s wie goldenen Morgenstern;

und das war in den Abendstunden, wenn unser Vater heimgekommen vom Krieg, grüßt er aus Herzenswohl jenes zu Gitarre: prallvollerregiert, und herrlich die Mörder fahrend, dröhnt seines Sanges Zauemacht —

fast schon vor dem all Mühl und Rat und Qual: „Die Sonne“ erwacht, mit ihrer Pracht

erfüllt sie die Berge, das Tal!

Und der Erinnerung Schlag aus jener Abendstunde verleibt mir Alten Mut in Mein und Rat, mit diesen Anliegen, die so wunderlich, im Bunde trost ich dem Tatzen, ja, dem grimmsten Tod!

Denn türmten Wolken sich zu finsterer Nacht, was tut’s, mich nicht an des Lebens Qual; zutiefs im Herzen tönt’s mir segensvoll: „Die Sonne“ erwacht, mit ihrer Pracht

erfüllt sie die Berge, das Tal.“

Max Brinkmann.

Nicht tragisch nehmen!

Der Emigrant Leopold Schwarz-

schild legt in sein Blatte, troh hefti-

tigen Erdöls des erst führig ein-

treiten Reaktionstonen, den Satz

brüllen, daß die Ernährung und Be-

breitung falscher Nachrichten nicht

tragisch zu nehmen sei. Tragisch mußten sie Schwarzchild offenbar nur dann an, wenn sie ihren Zweck verscheitern und die Bíßer nicht, dem Weltzubett zu Liebe, in daß die Kriege bineinziehen. Als tragisch ist also anzusehen die Nachricht von der Landung deutscher Truppen in Marokko, der Entfaltung des palästinensischen Araberaufstandes durch deutsche Emisäre, der Bedrohung ganz Amerikas durch ein Bündnis

autoritärer Staaten mit Marschbewoh-

nern. Tragisch wäre dabei die nukleare Verbreitung von Emigrantenbrenn-

stoff, während eine Lügenmeldung, die zum Ziel, zur Einfuhrung eines Krieges und zum Siege der überstit-

nischen Mächte führt, mit Tragisch nicht zu schaffen, denn niemand im Schwarz-

schilden Sinne nicht tragisch zu neh-

men ist.

Um die gewerbsmäßigen Verbreiter

nichttragischer falscher Nachrichten mit dem Titel „Nachrichten auszugejagen

und ihrer Versuchung und Fähigkeit

zweckmäßig, gleich dem Nachrichten zu übergeben find, bleibt der Entfaltung der Genfer Liga anheimgestellt.

Nacher Frauenberuf

Um dem anständigen Mangel an

Schifffahrten abzuhelfen, hat das

Waffenbaugen Münster (Westfalen)

zugelassen, daß auf besonderen Antrag

hin bei Jahrgegen von 15 bis 20

Tomen Tragfähigkeit auch über

16 Jahre alte weibliche Familienange-

hörige des Schiffsführers an Stelle

von Schifffahrten zugelassen werden

können. Es wird also in Kürze auch

weibliche Schifffahrten geben.

Warum auch nicht? Frauen ver-

stehen, Zähnen, anzubahnten

auszunehmen, höher durch manche

Klippen auf das Ziel loszulegen und

im besten Augenblick das Steuer fest

in der Hand zu behalten.

Die Musical-Clowns Bullit und Kennedy (Roosevelt Comp.) in ihrem erschütternden Kriegsort „Die deutsche Gefahr“
Der Tierkreis des Schlemmers

Die Erfindung
Die „Prawda“ meint, das sowjetrussische Kindereiend, von dem die ausländischen Blätter schreiben, sei erfinden.
Der Erfinder heißt Stalin.

Die Statist
Einmal war ich nach dem Ziele, spielte es ein „null offert“, doch es war falsch ausgefallen, das verdreht mich dann nachher, und als ich von dabei spielte und mit Jahren nicht gezeigt, müßte ich doch verloren geben, denn ich hatte mich „überreist“.

Seligkeit
Ein kosmetischer Salon in New York empfiehlt den Damen Schönheitsbäder aus flüssiger Schokolade.
Wenn die Männer dann noch nicht anheben . . .

Gefängnis
Endlich hab’ ich’s doch gewonnen, einen „Brand mit Bieren“ gar, und nun mach’ ich diese Reise, die der Jubel begeht dar; fragt ihr nach dem Ziel der Reise: Altenburg im Sachsenland, das ja allen Karten spielern längst als Heimat ist bekannt!

In Amerika erwägt man, die Freiheitsstatue aus dem Hofen zu entfernen. Vielleicht soll sie in einer Synagoge untergebracht werden.
Jeanne d'Arc: "Ist Frankreich in Gefahr?"
Blum: "Vielleicht, Barcelona! Deswegen möchten wir deine Schafe etwas füttern!"
Neuer Quell

Bei den Vorbeireitungsarbeiten zur Vollzugung im Süd-Aral sollen die Behörden in der Gegend von Drensburg 47 Töpfer entdeckt haben, von deren Existenz sie bisher nichts wußten.

Das muß eine große Freude für Stalin gewesen sein. Weiß er doch nun, woher er neue Opfer für seinen Kulturaufschub nehmen kann!

Immer höher

Drei Monate nur war eine Frau in Chicago verheiratet, als sie sich wieder scheiden ließ. Ihr Mann hatte ihr nämlich ausgetrickst an ihrem 19. Geburtstage 19 Schäfte auf den Rücken verheiratet.

Die Künstlerin bat sich schon mit Schreiben an die Prügel zu Ehren ihres 50. Geburtstags.

Mode der tiefen Frauenstimme

Es läßt sich GRABFANG aus dem Empfang mit einer Stimme, die in Hässen groß ist —

ist's Frauenwahn oder ein harter Sänger, der da — per Rundfunk — seine Sehsucht schmollt:

"Ich möchte mich einmal im Leben verlieben..."

(ich füge, es ist bei dem Frühling gebildet!)

Ich lese im Programm der Stimme Namen —

weiss Gott: das war ein Weib, das so gegrollt!

Seit wann ist es der Bau, der bei den Damen

die Liederwurde Stimme dünkel rollt?

Ich möchte mich nie im Leben verlieben —

in eine Mäd, mit so böhnlichen Trieben...

... Doch einmal hüll's ich dann — Ruder der Blinde! —

die eine Partnerin — sie einzig allein —

Jacob Loander — das ist so tief herunter

und fragen: ob "Liebe kann trübe sein..."

Ich glaube ich's wirklich, sie kann sich's erlauben,

im Bau uns zu locken. Den anderen —

hängen zu sich die Trauben...!

C. H.

Briefkasten

Berlin, 8. M.: Im "Berliner logosag" vom 5. 1. 29 beginnt ein Heiratsgeschäft einer bekannten Heiratsvermittlerin mit den Worten: "Heiratsblind, sehr hübsche, hochgestufte Endgültigkeits, ge- funden, modern, doch hübsch, 1000 000 Bar-

vermögen, später über 300 000 Ehever- mögen und monatlich 400 bis 500 Fisch- aus. Erhöht: glückliche Ehe..." Unter Verwahrung hat sich jemand, der das ist aus dem Barvermögen und dem Ehever- mögen der Dame je dem 1000 M. der sich in seinem Interesse nicht bewirbt. Er bittet alle um Hilfe, damit die Partie nicht fristen läßt.

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„So ist's richtig! Wir beiden werden kämpfen wie ein Mann für die Zivilisation! Du gibst das Blut und ich der Profit!“
Kladderadatsch

Nr. 4 - 92. Jahrg.
Berlin, 22. Januar 1939

Drei 57 Pfg.

U.S. KRIEG DES ERSCHLÁGENGS

Roosevelts Friedensbotschaft
Lotterie-Reform

Da jede Macht ihre Flotte stärkt im Mittelmeer, sorgt auch die neue Reichslotterie für Mittel mehr.

Die Bekämpfung des Dolles hauptsächlich darin liegt, daß der eine nicht alles, möglichst jeder was kriegt.

Es werden in diesem Sinne Schnüffelei viel geheilt, wenn man die größten Gewinne pfleglich in mittlere teilt.

Gewinne halbieren und dritteln! Mittelgewinne heran! Auf den Gewinn von Mitteln kommt’s ja den Spielern grad’ an.

Der Weltgendarms

Ein Zauberspruch stand aufgereckt in Onkel Sams vier Pfählen: „We tax, we spend and we elect“.
„Wir steuern, zahlen, wählen.“
So trug er Steuern ohne Zahl, die Gelder floßen allzumal davon durch abseits’gen Kanal — „Freiheit“ nannt’ er’s emphatisch und stimmte dann am Tag der Wahl genau so, wie’s der Boss befaßl.
Das galt als „demokratisch“.

Es ging, bis Sam mit eig’ner Hand die Absperrung zertrümmert und bis er sich um fremdes Land, um fremdes Volk gekümmert.
„Sie zahlen Steuern nicht wie ich, vergenden’s nicht so herrschaftlich und wählen schlecht’re Christen.
Aus diesem Grund ernenne ich zum Muster der Nationen mich, zum Weltall-Gouvernanz pressing und Weltallpolizisten.“

Zumal autoritärem Staat wollt’ er den Weg verwehren und sucht’ als Herrgottsdemokrat auch Deutschland zu belehren.
Hierbei gewann er freilich nicht, sein Prager Feuerwerk verzischt’, der Fall, drin er sich eingemischt, steht nicht mehr zur Debatte;
ward doch vom Führer unverweilt ihm eine Antwort zurtückta, die sich gewaschen hatte.

Und will mit Reden Tag für Tag Sam förder uns begaben — bei dieser einen Antwort mag es sein Bewenden haben.
Nicht kein Gendarms, der uns erschreckt! Wir reden nicht viel, aber’s fleckt.
„We tax, we spend and we elect“, jedoch nach eig’ner Rege.
Und schließt uns vor, von Grimm entfacht, so laßt ihn schelten! Deutschland lacht der Iches-Gleichheitsregel.

Richard Nordhausen
Erzbischof von York: Gentlemen — sind wir nicht jeder schuld an dem, was jetzt in Deutschland vor- geht? — Haben wir nicht dann, als wir durch unsere Bloßade das unheil- dige deutsche Volk ausschwärmten, unseren Ehren und Tausenden von Greifen, Frauen und Kindern tatsächlich — noch einmal — Waffenstillstand! — vertaubten, die Unlaufer für die Aufstand der Deutschen geführt? —

Mr. Douglas Reed (britischer Korrespondent in Prag): Der Erzbischof meint, wir seien jeder schuld daran, daß der Nationalsozialismus in Deutschland stark wurde — ohne durch unsere Bloßademethoden? Nun gut: — Will man jetzt etwa dem General Franco die Siegesschiene zuweisen, damit der die Barcelonaleute durch Bloßade zwingt, sein Heimatgen? — Sind die Barcelonaleute denn weniger wert als die Deutschen? (leises Gelächter beiseite)

Mr. Bertram Bartlett (Member of Parliament): Es mag ja sein, daß unsere demokratischen Forderungen der Regierung und unser Begehren von persönlicher Freiheit im Unterwander gewahrt sind. — Aber es gibt unter uns noch einige, die „bestimmte Ideale, nämlich den Krieg, verfehlen, wenn es um sein oder nicht-}

Stimmen über den Kanal

fein der Demokratie und ihrer Ideale geht... —

Mr. Churchill: Ich halte mich zurück — ja, ich halte mich zurück — in einer Entsendung gegen die ausländischen Parteien in Spanien... Ich behaupte, daß ich finde nur, daß, wenn Franco, Gott befohlen, jegen sollte, unsere französisch- spanischen Freunde und damit die schlimmsten Auswirkungen haben werden! Aber warum sollten die Ideale der Religion und der Monarchie, die in England so gut miteinander aus- kommen, nicht in Spanien ebenfalls harmonisch mit denen der Freiheit und der Demokratie vereinbar sein?

Ein unbotmäßiger Zuhörer: Nachsicht, es ist hier dran- pein... —

Ein stille Zuhörer: Ruhe, bitte! Respektieren Sie die freie Meinung! Diese Herren haben das alles wirklich gesagt! Das ist kein Scharz... —

Der unbotmäßige Zuhörer: Drum eben! —

Ein Buchkritiker in England (Mr. A. Punchweitz): Bei der Betrachtung der marxistischen Stim- men über das nationalsozialistische Deutschland wird man immer wieder an das bekannte Wort Hegels erinnern: „Wenn die Tatsachen nicht mit meiner Theorie übereinstimmen, so ist das um so schlimmer für die Tatsachen!“ Denn dieselbstenden Marxismus und Emigranten lassen den Lesezustand immer „dass aus“... —

So wird in der Weltverwaltung immer „draufgehen“... —

Ein anderer Buchkritiker (H. A. St. C. Saunders): Captain Rogers ordnet in seinem Buch „Propaganda im nächsten Kriege“ vor allem ein konfesstes Ziel, ein konstruktives Ideel Wahlstätig: ist es nicht bei uns ebenso notwendig wie in Deutschland, dem Völk eine strenge Lehre, eine Dorffor aufzulösen? — Was notwendig erweist, ist nicht, auf die Stunde der Gefahr zu warten und zu hoffen, daß dann der gute alte eng- lische Geist befestigen werden möge... —

Der Geist Englands muß jetzt schon wechselnd gemacht werden... —

Der unbotmäßige Zuhörer: Haben die nicht gesagt? Nachsicht... —

Der stille Zuhörer: Ja, ja, aber finden Sie nicht auch, daß man sich da drüben nicht so ganz klar ist, wie die Dinge stehen? —

C.H.
Der neue Hut

„Wertvölg, lauter Davidserne!“

Tempora mutantur

Wenn früher die Kammer zu tagen begann,
hielt ganz Frankreich den Atem an,
laßt uns, was die Uhr gezählt.
Diesmal kann nur mit Mühe und Beischwören
der Staatsausführung verhindert werden.
Besorgung der Fertigstellung zwang
zur Tat die Parlamentsgewalten,
fünfundzwanzig Stunden lang
wurden die Uhren angehalten.
Mit einer neuen Grenzlinien
Gleichgültigkeit faß’n ’s die Franzosen;
seinen verflammten Tat
von Kammer und Senat,
den ehemaligen Untertanen im Staat.
Ob Kammer sich und Senat erbosen —
wenn schon! sagen die Franzosen
und lassen sie halten.
Ob fünfundzwanzig Stunden lang
sie angehalten den Übergang,
den Atem hat niemand angehalten.

Ganz aufgedeckt

Mehrere Angehörige des Mosauer
er Clubs wurden von der GPE verhaftet, weil sie Lindbergh angeblich allzu freimütig Einblick in die inneren Verhältnisse des sowjetrussischen Flugzeugwesens gegeben hatten.
Das ist die beste Bestätigung für Lindberghs Angaben.

Kleiner Unterschied


Feierlicher Parteitag der NSDAP

in München
(28. Januar 1923)

Rings sogen die Getreuen herbei,
as Hitler den Vormarsch verkündet
der von ihm gegründeten Partei.
Sie war auf ihn gegründet.
So kam ihr nie der Begeisterung Glut,
der Glaube nie abhanden,
verjagte der Glaube Berge von Mut,
die dem Reiter entgegen standen;
so führte die fahle Großerfahrung
näher und näher den Stufen
der Macht. Zehn Jahre später war
der Berufene ins Amt berufen.

Sofia

In Sofia kommen auf 31 233 ledige
Männer nur 19 648 heiratsfähige
Frauen.

Umstaub über Schnellverbindungen
mit Sofia erteilt Interesseinten jedes Reisebüros.

Gefährliches Untersfangen

In der Affäre Muśa will der
Stellvertretende Generalstaatsanwalt
McKahan neue Spuren entdeckt
haben, die einfach phantastisch waren. Diese Spuren, sagte er, würden bis zum Ende verfolgt werden.

Hoffentlich nicht bis zu seinem eigenen Ende.

Entgegenkommen

Während der letzten großen Kälteperiode stießen die französischen Leihhäuser die bei ihnen lagernden Wintermäntel für die Dauer der Kälte unentgeltlich zur Verfügung, um die Leute nicht dem Frost auszusetzen zu überantworten.

Die Pariser Leihhäuser dürfen im nächsten Winter mit einem unerreichten Rekord an verliehenen Wintermänteln als Dank für den „Dienst am Kunden“ rechnen.
"Die gottesfürchtigen Demokratien"

Senator Pittman: "Wür einen Menschen erschießen, wenn man ihn zu Tode hungern kann?"
Der gefangene Kreml

Der Kreml soll nach dem Muster amerikanischer Gefängnisse mit einer Strafstruktur versehen werden, die automatische Klimaanlage, wenn ein Gefangener der kranken Patienten nicht entsorgt, die Innere des Palastes betritt.

Diese Aufnahme hat seine Berech-

nung, denn der Kreml ist ja nur auch ein Gefängnis für Stalin.

Seine Proklamation

"Wohl der Mann, der weiss, wie er mit den Menschen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen spricht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht,

Müller: In Brüssel ist ein Mann meinen, dass er mit den Menschen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht, wie er mit ihnen umgeht.

Müller: Wenn der Wahlsieger, der König von Paris konnte sich die Prophetyen und Propheten über ihre Berauschten, und wenn es noch einige, die in diesem Jahr eine Wahl ausbrechen wird; die heilige, heilige Welt, und die Welt, die ist die Kette, und der Polizei muß den Saal hauen.

Schütze: Immerhin eine Lösung; man hat sich darüber sehr freut, weil der hells der Krieg fügt im Schafe statt-

findet.

Mehrgebühren durch Briefmarken

Der Politische, will mit einem Schlag Frankreichs Geburtenstopp zu einem Ende bringen, wollen erneut Briefmarken Ersatz für die Geburtenstopp verwenden. Wird Frankreich, das vom Sturz der Regierung profitiert, wenigsten die neuen Marken taufen, wird hier die Hand den Kindereißen reichen? Das Polizeiverfahren, dient als Schiffsperreise, ist nun, so sagt man, die wichtige Gangart, auch, wenn hier der überflüssige Käufer steht, dann steht er an den Marken meiner Tage.

Hilfe überobt


Wo ist ein leidender Beweis ein! erwiderte die Herzogin. Sie galt nicht zusammen, als von der hunderttausend Gatten die Hälfte den Saal verlieh. "Hilfe hatte am besten nur noch Angst!

"Ob es ein leidender Beweis ist für die zweite Ver-

nahrung, nur für den Automaten zu gewinnen.

Automatenimpulse

In Wien und anders der Olmark sollen neue Arten von Automaten aufgestellt werden, bei denen man Damenimpulse in verbesser-

nen werden kann. Man hofft auf eine gezielte Steigerung des Fremdenverkehrs, wenn es vorkommen sollte, dass man zu einem Anziehen der Strampel bei den Automaten zu gewinnen.
„War es nicht etwas unvorsichtig, sich politisch so zu exponieren?“
„Vielleicht, aber wie Sie sehen, habe ich immer den Schein gewahrt!“
"Der Roosevelt ist unser Mann, da brauchen wir keine Angst zu haben, daß wir mit Gewalt an die Arbeit gebracht werden!"

Friedrich der Große
(geboren 24. Januar 1712)


Heiligkeit am falschen Punkt
In Indien lebt, wie man sagt, ein Drittel Rindebisch dieser Welt, und — dürfte es vermehrt werden, wär dort das reichste Land der Erden. Doch arm ist Indien, dem das Kind wie seine Äffen heilig finde: man darf es Rindebisch da nicht essen, nur selber muß es reichlich fressen! So süßt man unnütze Früchte und daß sie heilig, macht's nicht besser! Das ist, wenn's noch so indisch sei, schließlich doch 'ne — Rindebischer!"

Blinder Alarm
Vor dem Richter in München stand ein Mann, der im Rauch gleich drei Feuerwehre gegangen hatte. Der Mann entschuldigte sich mit seinem altenförrner Postament.

Seine Frau wendete es sich um eine Begriffsverwirrung, er wird gelaubt haben, seinen Kiesengrund könne niemand anders als die Feuerwehr lösen.

Bemerken
In Amerika wächst der Antisemitisimus.

Dafür sorgen schon die Juden.

Von Handel und Handeln

Das ist die rechte Stelle. Wenn der Mann gleich gehandelt und die Schwiegertochter hinausgeworfen hätte, wäre der Verkehr wesentlich erleichtert gewesen.
Im Weissen Haus spukt es mal wieder. Schaurig flingt es in die Nacht:
"Ich will mir nochmal die Finger in Europa verbrennen!"
Borteil der neuen Sprache


Schlachtmort

Die Besitzer einer Reparaturwerkstatt, die an der Straße Nikrow–Kalisch in Westpolen lagen, verkaufen sich durch Bünden, wann sie die Straßen mit Navigationshilfen – und Geschichten mehr als sie!


Kachmarek: Sehr viel, aber nicht schreiben!

Scripto manent


Kachmarek: Sehr viel, aber nicht schreiben!

Sarg in der Downing Street


Betriebsrevision in Moskau


Der Kellnergeist

In Friedrichshafen ist eine Frau zu Tob erschlagen, als sie in ihrem Keller einen Affen entdeckt. Sie wusste offenbar nicht, dass die Heimat der meisten Affen dort wohnt. Woroshilow: War es das, so erwartet ich, dass die Frauen besser auf das Einsehen versteht.

Einsieben

Der "Klingel"-Fahrer

Jetzt in die Zeitung hin,
Gurum und jut — ist leise!
Lust einmal tröst üb mir der Sinn,
Ist sing an die Rose!
Der Berliner Schattenjunge,
Leise ist ergriffen,
Wäre schon aus seine Lunge,
hätte ausgeschritten.

Heute Zeit um Schnellkraft, und was es sonst noch gibt —
Jenach, man sahst, es war' nich mehr,
hätte ausgeschritten!

Ihrer wie Sonnenbache Stange,
Der berühmte Dr. Jivad!
Hast einen, der der, der kann's im Berlin von ganzem.
Nee, der kommt' ich nicht befreien,
Mein jetz der sang volls "der"
Selbstisch höh' ich etwas pfeifen,
Da wo es sich einreicht.

Der kam so: Nach aller Weise
dumm' ist durch Strass'berlin.

Auto, feirlich im Kreise,
Um dem besten Schimpf zu schaffen.
Alles läuft hier draus hinaus,
Ohne Wärmen und Stahl,
Sechs bunt, sechs fleißig,
Alles geht hier statt wie dein Fahrl.

Da plötzlich, was trüber da durch'n Valseh,
Pfeifend aus volla Lunge,

Auch Schinkel uf de Leistung quer?

Der richtige Schaffenjunge!
Er pfeift und treibt mit de Beine den Takt,
Die Hände ruh'n still in de Tasche,
Er wirbt, als er merkt, wie sein Anblick uns packt:

Nichts als durch den Auto-Juwel
Pfeift er auf jedes Auto;
er pfeift und lächelt immerhaf und takt,
also der Schimpf ihm mütend droht.

Und, um den Männchen noch güldner zu machen,
da hebt er der elende Schlingel —
der Publikum ringsherum trümmert sich vor Lachen —
Der Bein hoch — und breitet üf de Klingel!

Jetzt habe bet alles mit anflehen, und
Ich müsste ihm ja so sein, den Namen.
Berlin, da kannst ich unterleben,
solange wir sowas noch haben!

Karl Gustav Grube
Der britische Löwe

Eine schöne Leistung

Perubalsam

Peru hat eben keine Spur
von diplomatischer Kultur.
Wir bringen" endet White's Geschrei,
"dem Land Peru Kultur noch bei".

Drauf antwortet Peru voll Ruhe:
"Was du nicht willst, das man dir tu',
das füg' auch keinem andern zu."

Telefon ins Zeitalter

Das neue Telefonbuch von Göteborg verzeichnet Telefonanschlüsse von Personen, die schon seit vielen Jahren tot sind. Ruft man eine von ihnen an, so antwortet das Fräulein vom Amt: "Der Angerufene ist zur Zeit nicht zu Hause."

Im Zeitalter wird dann ein recht aussehendes Leben geführt.

Gegenstifter Alkohol

Im Polizeigefängnis von Wellington in Neuseeland wurden zwei Männer mit einem Sternhagelrausch eingesperrt. Einigermaßen näherem geworden, erkannten sie sich als Brüder, die sich 25 Jahre lang nicht mehr gesehen hatten.

Ja, ja, der Alkohol hat halt doch auch seine guten Seiten.
Arme Themis
Der Jude Felix Frankfurter wurde zum obersten USA-Staatsgericht ernannt.

Jüdisches Recht für Amerika
Link und rechts

Doktor Bengt Bengtsson von der Universität Minnesota hat als erste Helmeinschab gegen Stäubern entwickelt, linsenförmige Ring-Bock zu spielen.

Diese Entdeckung ist nicht schwer geworden, nachdem schon lange bekannt ist, daß gegen Lute, die Mauer auf Abzahinfen geben haben und dann nicht bleiben, ein Rechtsanwalt hilft.

Heiligkeit

Der amerikanische Journalist Clapper schreibt: Amerika habe von einem militärischen Angriff zu befürchten; er fragt, ob Roswell das Land in einen „heiligen Krieg“ führen will.

Dieser „heilige Krieg“ der USA ist wohl ein solcher, bei dem sein Gegenbaben ist?

Der Geiz

In einer Siedlung bei Regensburg trat färngig ein Mann, der beim Spä-

ten Nachhausekommen bereits auf der Auffahrt die Stiefel ausgezogen hatte, auf einen Zettel.

Das Schlimmste für den Mann war, daß nun seine gute Abfuß, die feine Glatze nicht zu flüten, ins Wasser ge-

fallen war.

Unbeacht!

In der Nähe bei Schwäbisch wurde ein Treibfahrer abgelassen, am anderen späthlichen Granbeck und ab der leichtlich ein Schädler getroffen wurde.

Erstaunt liegt man, was da im Stoffe steht: „Das arme Tier! sagt jeber, der das tier.

Genügend Dacht gab es aber kaum.

Weh sieht sich, wenn man unten Haken sieht,

auch ausgerechnet oben in „neu Baum!“

Die Narretei

Die Strabburger wollen sich bei der Stuttgarter Karnevalsvereinigung „Der Melodien“ Kostümdarsteller, wie man einen Karemvoat aufzieht.

Die Strabburger feiern zum ersten Male das Fest der Karneval im Steinmeer, am Goethe. Sie liegen in Stuttgart sich rächtich beschlagen von der Karnevalsschung „Der Melodien“.

Die Strabburger lassen je geschlossen, gerissen. Sie wollen zur Vorstät noch vorher werden; wie fällt sich ein Fluch in der Republik, wie macht man Orten-Jungherren, wo die Maßk?

Geset. Dr. R.: In „Gesetz-Angler“ (Kummer und Datum nicht erkennbar) befindet sich ein Uffen über Entlarvung von Brechbomen durch Blütenstoff, darin heißt es: „Der Gesetzwidriger weiß ein-
bemutet frei, ob es sich um Menschen-

oder Tierblut handelt. Das Leben er-

scheint das erstem Jugendbun etwas un-

fähiger, besonders dann, wenn die ein-

gestossene Blutspur sehr klein und schon ver-

bitternsmäßig oft ist.“. Dem Dr. R. entnimmt die Blutuntersuchung durch den Gesetzwidiger allerdings etwas unfähiger, aber der Gesetz-Angler wod in willen, da
gerichtsrecht den Gesetzwidigern

volles Vertrauen in dieser Belegung ge-

schätzt werden kann. Über sollen die Ge-

fahrten des Verfassers oder des Schers

gleich am Ende des Monats abgeschweif-

ten auf privates Gebiet?

Sprech: H. K.: In einem Prospekt für einen Lippenstift heißt es: „... in ent-

güter stähle aber von einem neuen Chelsemate-

rial. - Nie abbrühend, fließend, wetter-

fest, wal quant.“ Das hat feine Worte! Was glaubt er heute wohl eine Macht, deren innigster Herzensschmuck es nicht wäre, einen absonderlich flugent, wetterfesten und wal unser Freunde zu besorgen, und dann ist mir ein wenig Tabletten, nachdem wir

Dr. von Goethe auftakten gelesen und studiert haben:

Was leuchtet so was sagen läst?

Ruhm, wetterfest, wal quant!

Selbst wenn die Kneifen flugent und die Kneifen bei Rehe, Hungerfahrern, wenn der Rehe

tritt,

was macht, der Zauber-Lippenstift, er fährt nicht ab in sollichen Weibern!

Ruh Goethe selbstgegangen, gehen daran und fahrend spricht er sein:

„So wogt könnt's doch wohl schmieriger
gedan.

Drükt mal in naffen Schnee hinein

der Jungfrau Durnmerb rücksichtlos —

und fast in der Abendstube sich —

gleich habt ihr in dem Schnee entdeckt

den neuen Mund, der gar nicht so oft
geliefert.

„Am jüngsten Abhagen haben wir das Leben“.

Selbst:

Dr. R.: In der „Schmücki-

schen Sonntagszeitung“ vom 6. 11. 89, Nr. 2

lesen wir folgenden Inforat: Wegben Erz-

frachtung, was ich sofort ein jüngeres

Mädchen für Räume und Haushalt bei

guter Befugung und Behandlung.

K. K... Stuttgart-Magendeich, St... H...” „Es ist durchaus kein Uberglaube,

wenn sich ein Kranker zur Pfliege und

Wartung ein junges Mädchen wünscht,

dann der Jauer der Jugend hat schon

mannen Kranken neuen Lebensmut und

neue Lebenskraft gebraucht. Männchen wir

also die Annonce einen großen Erfolg und

dem Kranken bollige Genugung?

Königsberg: H. K.: In der „Kön-

igsberger Algemeinen Zeitung“ vom

6. 12. 88 lesen wir unter der Überschrift

„Die Ruh im Bett“ eine Nachricht aus

Apenrade über eine vertörte Ehe; darin

heilt es: „Nach langem Gruben endzte man,

daß das Tier eine dreitehnhalb Meter

hohe Treppe nach dem Boden gefallen

war und sich, da sie nicht wieder herunter

könnte, auf das Bett eines Nachts ge-

legt hatte. Als man sie fand, war sie ge-

rade damit beschäftigt, einen vom Knecht
gefälligen Brief zu verfassen.“ Beson-

der Ruh sich in dem schönen Bett endlich

zur Ruhe gekommen, wollte sie noch etwas

lesen, sie fand den Brief und der gei-

stig ist es so gut, daß sie beschloß, sich ihm einzuvor-

verleben.


magen aus Straubing, der im Dienste einer Regensburger Firmen steht, kam am
gestigen Sonntag nachmittag ins Haus
gedampften, einen schwere

Unglücks-Geschenke in die Donau zum

Wachsen zu bringen.“

Worum soll denn, so fragen wir, freun-

den, wenn der Berichtsflatter der Ökto-

kommt, nicht ein Kraftmagen auf fluge Damen

kommen, das wäre doch wohl möglich vielleicht.

So merkt der gescheite Jeder heute: es
donnt’s vom Kraftmagen noch
gelingen, auch den Berichtsflatter zum Wachsen zu
dringen.

Selbst: Dr. R.: „Im neuen Wiener Journal“ vom 7. 1. 89, Nr. 16 214
In Burgos wurde ein Marktwirwachs beschafft, das über den Kontinent der britischen Konsulnvertreitung Spionage gegen Nationalisten betrieb.

Im Burgos auf dem Plaz do fi! zu Marst ein altes Weil, die hat, indes ihr Ohr sie spielt, denn unter diesem Paraphile da bin ich gang immun.
My dear Mr. President:

I thank you for the opportunity to read the accompanying file from the Secretary of State, which I return as requested.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Interior.

The President,
The White House.

Enc.
My dear Mr. President:

With reference to your memorandum of February 7, 1939, I enclose a memorandum prepared by an officer of the European Division concerning the translated broadcast of Chancellor Hitler's speech to the members of the Reichstag on January 30, 1939 and dealing with the printed translation given out in Germany. A copy of the printed translation is also enclosed. It will be noted that a full translation of Chancellor Hitler's speech was not broadcast in this country.

The letter of January 31, 1939 to Secretary Ickes which accompanied your memorandum is returned herewith, a copy having been retained for our files.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum, March 6, 1939.
2. Printed translation of speech.
3. Letter returned.

The President,

The White House.
In order to check what was said in the translation of Chancellor Hitler's speech on January 30, 1939 which was broadcast in the United States, I went to the Federal Communications Commission during the past week and through the Commission's courtesy was able to listen to a playing of the records which had recorded the translation sent out from Germany over short wave and received in this country.

In the first instance it should be emphasized that this broadcast was not a full translation of Chancellor Hitler's address, but was a translation of a summary of the address. Repeatedly throughout the broadcast the German translator remarked "The Fuhrer then said"; "The Fuhrer then passed to economic questions"; "The Fuhrer then passed on to some remarks about the past war", et cetera, these interjected phrases covering numerous paragraphs which had been left out of the summary. After concluding his remarks the German announcer stated that the radio audience had been listening to a summary of Chancellor Hitler's speech which had lasted more than two and a quarter hours; and following this, the Mutual Broadcasting System, which handled the translation to which I listened, also referred to what had been heard as an official summary.
The duration of the broadcast of the translator's summary was about forty-five minutes.

With regard to Hitler's attacks on democracies, I was able to check verbatim the following passage which is identical with the full translation of that passage from the text of the speech:

"In certain democracies it is apparently one of the special prerogatives of political democratic life to cultivate an artificial hatred of the so-called totalitarian states. A flood of reports, partly misrepresentations of the facts, partly pure invention, are let loose, the aim being to stir up public opinion against nations which have done nothing to harm the other nations and have no desire to harm them, and which indeed have been for years the victims of harsh injustice. When we defend ourselves against such agitators as Mr. George Cooper, Mr. Eden, Mr. Ikes, and the rest, our action is denounced as an encroachment on the sacred rights of the democracies. According to the way these agitators see things, they are entitled to attack other nations and their governments, but no one is entitled to defend himself against such attacks. I need hardly assure you that as long as the German Reich continues to be a sovereign state no English or American politician will be able to forbid our Government to reply to such attacks. And the arms that we are forging are our guarantee for all time to come that we shall remain a sovereign state, our arms and our choice of friends. Actually, the assertion that Germany is planning an attack on America could be disposed of by a mere laugh, and one would prefer to pass over in silence the incessant agitation of certain British war mongers."

Chancellor Hitler's speech was issued in Germany in the first night issue of the semi-official German News Bureau Bulletin of Monday, January 30, 1939. I have made a careful comparison of this German text with the printed translation
translation of the speech issued in Germany and find that this is a good idiomatic translation.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Respectfully returned to the President with my best thanks and those of Mr. Welles.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Don't ask me how I got these
but they are extracts from letters
from Dr. Bruning to a friend in
this country. Therefore, please
read and return without copying.

F. D. R.
May 3rd, 1939.

Dear Miss LeHand,

I am enclosing the papers concerning which Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. telephoned to you this afternoon. I thought that very probably they would be of interest to the President. As you see, they are extracts from letters to me from Dr. Bruning, and are, therefore, of a personal and confidential nature.

With sincere regards,

Yours sincerely,

John W. Wheeler-Bennett

Miss Marguerite LeHand,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
May 5, 1939.

Dear Bunny:—

I received the copies of the extracts of the letters from Wheeler-Bennett. They are intensely interesting and will you thank him for letting me see them?

Affectionately,

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Esq.,
Charlottesville,
Virginia.
April 21st, 1939.

Just a few lines to go with the "Aquitania".
I had a hurried visit this morning lasting only for ten minutes, but I shall see my friend again to-night, which would be too late to write to you. He says that full mobilization against Poland will begin earliest on 10th May. It might be that the Army was able to postpone it for another six weeks, but Hitler has made up his mind to risk a general war for the sake of crushing Poland. As matters stand that decision is unalterable. He realizes that on account of the new foreign policy of England there is no chance for him left after the summer. He and Mussolini will try to get hold of Yugoslavia by way of a veiled Protectorate before the mobilization against Poland begins. I suppose that Mussolini is trying to build up a predominance in the Balkans against the new British policy but will not go further. Judging from his and Ciano's speech he does not seem to be inclined to do more for Hitler than to immobilize a large part of the French and Italian forces, and to raise his price or fish in troubled waters. That would, of course, not prevent him from stirring up the fighting mood of Hitler, as that would increase his power and deliver him from the danger of a permanent strategical preponderance of Nazi Germany at his Northern Frontiers.
I think in this his policy he has been strengthened by the Roosevelt message and by the fact that he realizes that Mr. Chamberlain is no longer more than a figurehead in British foreign policy. Winston Churchill was cheered enormously when he came to speak at a dinner of the British Industrialists. The cheering was so pronounced that it looked like a demonstration against Mr. Chamberlain.

I believe that the message of President Roosevelt combined with the despatching of the Fleet to the Pacific has had a very salubrious effect upon the Japanese. In fact, their position is at least as desperate as that of Hitler; for both nothing else is left than to risk the whole future of their country or else to back down, with unavoidable internal reactions. Mussolini is the only one who is still able to escape the necessity of passing between Scylla and Charybdis.

There are well-informed and serious people in Germany who believe that there will be riots as soon as the mobilization begins. Of course I am not so sure about this, but revolts will break out after the first military set-back. The number of deserters at the Polish Frontier is extraordinarily high already now. The Polish pretend that a fortnight ago the men of one whole battery, including the non-commissioned officers, deserted from Silesia to Poland. However that may be, there is no doubt about it that the French Secret Service, especially M. Comert,
is working hard together with German emigrants to lay the foundations for a great Danubian Confederation from the "Mündung bis zur Quelle". It is the same scheme already tried once before in the years after the war. The friends of Gerald Palmer and others assured me that England would not have anything to do with such schemes, but I have my doubts. As soon as the first German bombs are dropped over London brutal instincts will prevail here also and no reasonable people will have any power left in that respect.

April 24th, 1939.

From all that I heard from these visitors there can be no longer any doubt about the fact that earliest the 10th of May, latest the beginning of July, the drive against Poland will begin. The Army is only able to make opposition against a too early term but not against the adventure as such. Generaloberst von Bock, Commander-in-Chief of an Army group, has now been put upon the retired list as well. He was still good. Now with the exception of a very few, the General Staff officers are acquiescing in what Hitler says. Even one of the younger General Staff officers whom I still knew and who had still some experience from the last war has said recently that he gave up any criticism after he heard that France and England did not take action
after the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia which gave them guns, ammunition and supplies for 40 divisions which so far largely existed only as cadres. He said if he had been the British or French Prime Minister, he would have rather com-
mitted suicide then to accept this new conquest as an accom-
plished fact without further reaction.

These decent people must get bewildered. I heard
that Bonnet had arranged in January with Ribbentrop to sell
to Germany 1,200,000 t. of wheat. During the last three
months the export of scrap, iron and nonferrous metals from
England to Germany was on a record scale. There are now
such enormous stocks of grain in Germany that in spite of
the fact that the drill halls of all schools are full of
grain, the big estates have not been able to sell their
harvest as the Government has no more room left for storing
it.

The lead in international politics in the democratic
camp is now definitely with France. I saw Margerie when
I went to get my French visa for my journey to Switzerland.
He shares my pessimism absolutely and said that there is
hardly any chance to avoid war. He had the confidence now
that the French Generals were preparing themselves for a
long war of attrition -- 10 years he said smiling -- and
that all hopes for a quick victory had gone except that they
all thought that the morale of the German Army was a terribly
low one. That seems to be true unfortunately. He tried
to explain to me that the main fault of the panic in September was with the French politicians who refused to give any hint last September even to suggestive questions put to them by Ch. and Sir John Simon if they were prepared to fight if Hitler asked for more than an autonomy for the Sudeten Germans. He said if the war really came, about which he had no longer any doubts, he was afraid that there would be just enough left of the French youth to make a victory parade at the Champs Elysées. What depresses me so much is that people like him who are very decent talk such things apparently without any emotion, perhaps because they prefer an end to the strain of the last years to any faint hope of saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

I was very interested in what you wrote about your conversations with Benes. I am glad he agreed with you about the turning point in 1932. I believe he is now again in a role for which he is better fitted than for constructive statesmanship. The Czechs are doing well in pinpricking demonstrations. They are the most gifted nation for that. But if Mussolini and Hitler win Jugoslavia over and can concentrate against Poland and Rumania they have to wait a long time before getting their freedom back.

But as regards Mussolini's policy, I have some doubt left if it is really a policy in loyal concordance with Hitler. I would be very sure of it and was so until to-day when reading in "The Times" that Mussolini is quite definitely following
a policy which increases his own power in relation to the Nazis. "The Times" have been always wrong which seems to be in England an essential condition to keep the favour of the public in politics.

The Nazis say that Mussolini had his first stroke -- if I remember well -- on Easter. They also tell some other nasty things about him. However that may be, there is no doubt that his voice in his speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the Exhibition was so weak and low that I was struck very much not having then heard these other news.

My heart is suffering even physically each hour of the day when I come to think with what brutality the German people will be treated if something similar happens or if the war is lost. The French have already made up their mind for destroying the German Reich for ever, and that is the fear of all these fine patriots who came to see me. But when I escaped so often during the war in a most miraculous way death and captivity against all expectations of my commanders, I often said to myself I shall have to go through a purgatory for that all my lifetime.
My dear Mr. President:

Mr. Messersmith has sent me a copy of a letter which he received under date of May 23 from Dr. Brüning. He has asked me to decide whether you would be interested in reading this letter. Inasmuch as I believe you will find it an extremely interesting document, I am sending it to you herewith for your information.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enc.

The President,

The White House.
London, 23rd May, 1939.

Dear Mr. Messersmith:

I meant to write to you since a long time, but I have been unable to do so as long as I was staying in Holland and Switzerland during the past six weeks. It gives you perhaps an idea of how far the infiltration of the Nazi Secret Police, at least in Holland, has gone if I tell you that my friends in Germany informed me before going to Holland that I could only stay there and see visitors from Germany if my visit to Holland was kept secret from the Dutch police and that I should mail no letters from there. The name of the most important police officers working together with the Nazi Secret Service has been even notified to the Dutch Government who, however, does not dare to take action in the matter. Of course otherwise as regards military preparation Holland is now up to date and the whole country as well as Switzerland reminded me of the aspect of the Flanders plain three or four miles behind our front line before the British offensive began in the summer of 1917.

I was able to send a few lines to Mr. Wheeler-Bennett through safe channels which I asked him to forward to you.

In Holland and Switzerland as well as here I have seen a lot of people coming from Germany, some of them very shrewd observers, others who have the best connections with leading Nazi people. To be quite frank, I must confess that I am unable to come to any definite conclusion about the future policy of the Nazis. Nobody was able to explain to me why there were cadre manoeuvres on the Dutch frontier in February, and why some most
most influential Nazis under the influence of liquor had given
details about the plans against Holland. There was an enormous
concentration of food stores and ammunition along the Dutch
frontier since 15th January. For about three weeks there were
several special mechanised divisions staying along the Dutch border.
Personally I have come to the conclusion that all these preparations
were intended partly to hide the attack against Czechoslovakia and
partly to be ready for a future situation. When the news reached
me of the intended attack against Prague during the first week
after I returned from the United States I found everybody here in
a very optimistic mood in spite of the fact that the same people
as I heard afterwards, whom I mentioned in my exposé given to you
personally in January, had been in London and had warned the
British Government of the coming events. But the British military
attache at a dinner party on the eve of the march into Bohemia
said to his German guests that he was now satisfied that the
threatening action against Bohemia had been cancelled.
I have come to the conclusion not to listen too much to
all these informations which I was given and rather, as I have
done formerly, to construct coming events in assuming that Hitler
would make his next move where from the general political and
military point of view it would be the best for him. Of course
in doing so I cannot exclude the possibility of his wavering
between his final ambition of showing once his military genius
in a big decisive battle, and his fear of losing everything if
war really breaks out.

But in leaving out this last consideration I can only say that I firmly believe that Hitler has made up his mind definitely to get hold of Danzig and the Corridor before the winter. The "Day" is now fixed for 15th June. On the 1st June a large number of reserves will be called to the Colours and on 15th another batch. The ammunition trains are running day and night to the Eastern border, railway lines are mostly reserved for these purposes so that the troops are mostly moving on foot to the Eastern frontier. One would hardly fall short in estimating that there are already some million people concentrated on the Eastern border.

In spite of the fact that Hitler is trying to speed up all preparations the army is endeavouring to persuade him that their preparations will not be ready before the end of July. How far they will be successful in this their policy remains to be seen. There is no doubt that while the Army after the march into Prague was nearly unanimously convinced of the infallibility of Hitler's political and military foresight, it is much less confident of a success now. At the moment defeatism is very strong again in the Army. That defeatism was even more outspoken until a fortnight ago on account of the impressions of the German General Staff that Mussolini would not stand by the Axis longer than six months. Of course as regards Italy there will be now more confidence, although it might be fair to assume that a new treaty between Italy and Germany will also mean a brake on Hitler's moves. How effective
effective these brakes will be again I am unable to guess even.

The greatest impression made upon the Generals of the German Army has been the Anglo-Turkish defensive alliance. This is mostly for sentimental reasons in the same way as the Anglo-Russian negotiations. There is no doubt that since six weeks efforts were being made on the part of the German General Staff to come to better terms with Stalin. I was told that these tentative negotiations are handled by General Suroky. This might appear strange, but everything is strange at the moment in the internal life of Czechoslovakia. There is an influential group of people who wish to come to even closer relations with the Nazis. The Anglo-Polish Alliance so far has not made a very great impression upon neither the Nazis nor the General Staff. Everything in the British policy comes too late to prevent the war, or at least to check Hitler in taking further risks. I cannot believe that Hitler really intends to make a bold military stroke against Poland. The Danzig question will be cleverly approached by him from within the city of Danzig in a way that in some weeks time Danzig from a military and political point of view will be a Nazi bulwark without any open hostility or without denouncing the existing Treaty. If this goal is reached the defence of the Corridor on the part of the Poles will be no longer possible. It is conceivable that they might prefer to evacuate the Corridor at a given moment, and try to make a stand from the old line of Russian defence 40 miles west of Warsaw. I do not believe that Hitler will follow there. He will sit still after having
having got back the Corridor.

Such a military policy is not only advisable for Hitler from a purely military point of view but also in respect to the military situation here, in London. There are still great hesitations in the British policy and appeasement is not yet dead. If Hitler follows a policy as explained above he might be able at each turning point of this policy to find some support here in England and in France which might lead to a postponement again and again of any really decisive and outspoken action on the part of Poland's western allies.

I suppose that Hitler's personal optimism as regards the Polish question is based upon such and similar calculations. So far the Army will agree with him. They will disagree fully with him of course as soon as they come to the conclusion that in spite of initial military and diplomatic successes Germany might be forced to fight a long war as to the end of which they have not the slightest doubt. I come to the conclusion that the Generals are pondering these things and are, therefore wavering and hesitating, thus I am afraid in spite of the many optimistic informations to the contrary they will not move in time to prevent definitely a war. People who waver and have not made up their minds firmly will never take the right decision at the most opportune moment. That is the point upon which my pessimism is really based, as much as I would wish that the Corridor question could be solved in the only possible natural way for the interests of Germany I cannot accept the method
method for its solution which ultimately might lead to a long
and general war.

The method of the mobilisation going on since some time
in Germany are such that I do not believe that there will be
any resistance of any importance on the part of the soldiers
called to the colours, nor will there be any resistance possible
on the part of the civilian population. Big new concentration
camps are being built for more than 150,000 people for all local
leaders of the former parties, former officials and respected
men of the trade unions and also of a very large part of the
Catholic and protestant clergy. The aim is, of course, to
deprive the people even to the remotest village of any potential
leader. I believe that the method will be official enough to
prevent any serious resistance. It will be carried out in spite
of the fact that the Army is not fond at all of such methods,
being well aware that in such a way the débacle will be even
greater later on if there is any serious set back from the
military point of view. As to the whole opinion of the more
farsighted Generals one gets the best impression from the new
book published by General von Metzsch which you will have seen
quoted in the press. Unfortunately in a way absolutely contrary
to the real intentions of this excellent man.

To my great dismay the Navy has lost all balance of judgment
in international politics. I am unable to give an explanation
for this fact.

I have been told that a so-called peace step on the part
of the new Pope resulted from the strong advice given by Mussolini to Hitler who suddenly made up his mind to follow such an advice. For me, of course, there can be no doubt that the leanings of the present Pope are very much pro-Italian and pro-Facist. I was very astonished to see articles in all prominent papers of the world to the contrary.

As regards the feelings here, in London, I can only say that everybody nearly reckons with the possibility of war in July although as it is quite understandable people from time to time like to indulge in optimism. But as you know there is no great and constructive lead here. From year to year I get more and more amazed at the lack of vision in British policy. I was asked urgently to see one of the most prominent figures in British politics no longer in power since two years. I found the greatest and friendliest understanding for the future and the needs of the German nation. But I was astonished to find that this gentleman like so many others hoped that there would be in time another Government in Germany which would then find the fullest support of the British nation. I thought to myself: "Es ist zu schön um wahr zu sein".

My plans are to stay here if the crisis comes until war breaks out and then to go at once to Ireland and to sail from there by an American steamer to the United States. Otherwise I shall stay here until the middle of September.

May I make quite frankly one suggestion. I don't think a new step on the part of President Roosevelt like his telegram to Hitler
Hitler and Mussolini would be very helpful in the weeks to come. The answer which the Nazis will give is apt to confound the German people. It might be different if the President perhaps at the end of July would make some open step to call in a conference of the five or six main Powers which might be met by a refusal on the part of Hitler but not perhaps by Mussolini. Of course it should be done in a way that Hitler does not get the impression that a new Munich is in preparation. He must be frightened of the consequences for the moral of the German army and the German nation if he gives a blank refusal. It should not come too early and I do not press this suggestion too strongly. My wish and my hopes are that President Roosevelt maintains such a position which would enable him to render far more important services as a mediator and arbiter at a given phase when war really has started. In expressing such an opinion I take into consideration the real feelings of the majority of the Army and of the vast majority of the German nation which are strongly against any war. I shall of course not make the slightest suggestion of this kind when I meet your Ambassador some time next week as he has asked me to come to see him. I have hesitated very much to go to see him, but now I would like to find out what is true in all the stories going all around the press in London about his feelings towards the Nazis.

I have not seen Dr. Brettauer since I came back to Europe. Having in mind the terrible fate of his cousin Strakosch of Vienna he left during the war scare Switzerland and was hesitating to
to go back there. He was offered an identification card on the part of the French Government which he accepted before my letter reached him. He told me on the 'phone before he left for Canada and the United States that he would be very eager to come back to your suggestion which you so kindly made. As regards the other gentleman, I got a letter from Professor Tannhauser in Boston, who is his friend, telling me that his friend went to the American Consul in Berlin but was told that they couldn't do anything for him. I wrote back to Professor Tannhauser for details which I would then forward to you but I have not had any reply although my letter has been sent to Professor Tannhauser before I left for Holland. That is two months ago.

As soon as I hear from him I will write to you again.

I hope the strain of the last months has not overtaxed your health, and that events in Europe will leave you time to have a holiday.

Please give my best wishes to Mrs. Messersmith.

Very cordially and respectfully yours,

H. BRÜNING
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

In regard to the New York Times story, I think it would be a good idea to send a confidential letter (not for publication) to Arthur Sulzberger calling his attention to the fact that the New York Times story is not correct news.

F. D. R.
My dear Mr. President:

The following additional information may be of interest to you in connection with our conversation regarding the New York Times story that Germany is constructing a large air base in Bolivia.

On June 6, 1939 the American Minister in La Paz telegraphed the Department that the New York Times story had been categorically denied by several La Paz newspapers including La Nacion, the official organ of the Government. On June 7, 1939 the Minister telegraphed the Department that reliable sources regarded this story as entirely misleading, without foundation, and prejudicial to our interests in Bolivia.

During a conversation with the Chief of the Division of the American Republics, the Bolivian Minister in Washington spoke at some length about this matter. The Minister said that the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano had been organized during 1924 and 1925 by a group of German businessmen.

The President,
The White House.
businessmen resident in Bolivia, with a small part of the stock held by the Bolivian Government. Subsequently, during the Chaco War, the number of planes in use was increased through financial help given by the Bolivian Government and by several wealthy Bolivians. In view of the changed circumstances, the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano was reorganized after the war on the basis of the actual values contributed by private capital and by the Government, and it appears that today the Government owns about 80 percent of the stock participation in the company, the remainder still being controlled largely by Germans resident in Bolivia.

The Minister expressed the opinion that it was fantastic to link the present Lloyd Aereo Boliviano with any plans for German aviation expansion in South America. He wanted this Government to know that his Government preferred to use American aviation equipment in lieu of the equipment of any other country. He commented upon the unfortunate experience that Bolivia has had in connection with an order for Italian planes placed about a year and a half ago. The planes, which have only recently arrived in Bolivia, have proved entirely unsatisfactory and the Bolivian Government has instituted suit in Italy against the company to recover the purchase price on the grounds that the planes were not what they were represented to be.

The
The Minister expressed the opinion that the operations of the Lufthansa in South America should be very carefully watched by our Government. He thought that it might well be possible that the Lufthansa was planning to expedite service to the West Coast of South America by flying directly across Brazil from Pernambuco, stopping at Trinidad, Bolivia, and thence through Bolivia to Peru.

The records available in the Department of State do not corroborate the view that the Bolivian Government owns 80 percent of the stock of Lloyd Aereo Boliviano. They indicate that by 1936 the Government had acquired a substantial but minority holding of the stock and that wealthy native-born Bolivian citizens owned almost Bs. 600,000 of the stock. In addition Bolivian banks held at least Bs. 600,000 of stock but whether such holdings were genuinely for native-born Bolivian citizens is not known. The paid up capitalization and reserve funds of the Company in 1936 was reportedly only Bs. 1,747,290.30. By the present time this capitalization is undoubtedly considerably higher; the Company's legal limit is understood to be Bs. 5,000,000. The Board of Directors has a majority of native-born Bolivian citizens but the Chairman, Treasurer, and Counselor are still understood to be Germans, as are the President and the Manager of the Company. Whether any
of these Germans may be naturalized Bolivian citizens may be immaterial, since such a status would not necessarily affect the German citizenship and loyalties of the men referred to. Germany does not recognize the severance of German citizens by means of such naturalization.

The Company is a Lufthansa affiliate and connects with Syndicato Condor, another Lufthansa affiliate, for direct air service to Europe. Most of the Company's pilots are reported by American aviation interests still to be Germans although the Company declared in 1936 that only twenty-five percent of its pilots were "foreigners" and that ten percent of its mechanics were "foreigners". All the flight equipment is German (the planes are Junkers). The operating control is German. And an extensive interchange of personnel appears constantly to be taking place between the company and Syndicato Condor, with Condor apparently exercising technical supervision over the company's Junkers planes. It seems certain that the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano is an integral part of the Condor-Lufthansa aviation system in South America and involved in the expansion plans of that system.

The Bolivian Government, under its contract with the Company, exercises full control over the Company in any internal or external emergency situation, and it may be that
that the Government is influential in deciding the operating policy of the Company in as much as the Company is heavily subsidized by the Government. The most recent information is that the subsidy is Bs. 160,000 monthly, aside from governmental appropriations in the nature of special subsidies.

Further data is being sought by the Department in the hope of establishing the real facts concerning the relationship between the Government and the Company.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Under Secretary
June 24, 1939

Memo for Gen. Watson
From Sumner Welles

Attached conf despatches from Amb Biddle marked for the President:

No. 1069, dated June 1, 1939 concerning the possible reopening of negotiations affecting Danzig and the Corridor;

No. 1072, dated June 3, 1939 reporting the substance of a conversation with the Polish Ambassador to Great Britain on Anglo-German differences;

No. 1074, dated June 3, 1939 concerning status of Polish attempts to obtain British financial assistance;

No. 1075, dated June 3, 1939 concerning reaction in official Polish circles to Molotov's address of May 31, 1939.

See Poland folder--Foreign File--Drawer 1--1939.
Memo for Gen. Watson  
From Sumner Welles  
July 12, 1939

attaches confidential despatches from Amb Biddle which are marked for President

No 1079, dated June 9, 1939 reporting reaction of Polish officials to Berlin's present attitude toward Poland;

No 1083, dated June 9, 1939 concerning activities of German Ambassador at Warsaw.

See Poland File-Foreign file --Drawer 1-1939
Memo to Watson
From Sumner Welles
July 19, 1939

Two conf despatches from Biddle

No-1080, dated June 7, 1939 concerning official Polish reports on Italo-German relations;

No-1126, dated June 28, 1939 concerning the propaganda campaigns conducted by the German, Japanese, and Italian Embassies in Warsaw.

See-Poland folder-Drawer 1-1939
Secretary of State
Washington

891, August 24, 7 p.m.
My 879, August 24, 9 a.m.

The evening papers are largely devoted to praise of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact and to descriptions of the crushing blow which it delivered to the plans of the encirclement powers. Editorials emphasize its clarity as well as the scope of its provisions which in a few words take into consideration the interests of both powers and contrast the speed with which it was drawn up to the endless negotiations conducted in Moscow by Great Britain. In the latter connection after underlining the advantages to both powers which have historically resulted in close cooperation between Germany and Russia the BOERSEN-ZEITUNG declares that the natural basis for an accord had been so clear that little more than a week was required for preparation of the pact and only one day for its final drafting.

In the concluding paragraph of its leading editorial the NACHTAUSGABE expresses the hope that Chamberlain and Daladier
PAP -2- 891, August 24, 7 p.m. from Berlin

Doyle to realize that last night Great Britain and France lost "the law of action" which they had assumed for themselves in eastern Europe and states that for the next ten years the German and Russian people will determine developments in this area without any wish of cooperation from Great Britain or France.

KIRK

NPL
This message must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (D)

Secretary of State
Washington

887, Aug. 24, 3 p.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

My 882, Aug. 24, 11 a.m.

I have just seen the British Ambassador and he gave me the following brief account of his representations to Hitler yesterday: Instructions from London reached the Ambassador during the night of August 22 and after communicating with a member of Hitler's Secretariat and with Weizsaecker an appointment was made for yesterday at Berchtesgaden. In the conversation with Weizsaecker regarding the appointment the Ambassador was asked to indicate the nature of the representations which he proposed to make and he also gave assurances as to the secrecy surrounding the representations. The Ambassador left Berlin at nine in the morning of the 23rd and as stated in my 882, August 24, 11 a.m. had two conversations with Hitler one of which lasted about forty-five minutes.

Henderson confirmed the statement contained in my telegram
telegram under reference as to the intensity and violence which Hitler displayed especially on the matter of alleged Polish outrages against Germans which he said had driven Germany to the final limit of patience. The Ambassador then outlined in brief the points in Chamberlain's letter as to the restatement of the British position, the suggested discussion in an improved atmosphere of problems of interest to the two countries, and the matter of recommendation to the Polish Government on the minorities question in Poland. The Ambassador also outlined Hitler's reply to the effect that he took cognizance of the statement of the British position but could not be influenced thereby, that certain subjects of conflict between Poland and Germany must be settled of which Danzig and the Corridor were mentioned in the last instance, and that continued mobilization measures in England and France would be answered by a declaration of general mobilization in Germany. Henderson also stated that Hitler indicated that he was convinced that England intended to fight Germany eventually and that he preferred to have war now than five or ten years hence. Hitler also said in reply to a suggestion by Henderson that Germany discuss matters with Poland that no good
good purpose could be served thereby in view of the support which England was giving to Polish intransigence.

In conclusion Henderson stated that in his opinion a definite decision will be taken upon Ribbentrop's return today, that an ultimatum will be delivered to the Poles accompanied or followed by some action in Danzig (?) general mobilization will then be declared in Germany. He added that he understood that the Polish Ambassador had just received instructions to see Weizsaecker but that the State Secretary could not be located this morning and that he hoped Lipski or even Beck would see Hitler although he might refuse to see them and that in any event it was probably too late for such a démarche to have effect.

I should add that owing to the pressure under which Henderson is working his conversation with me was brief and in no way exhaustive.

Kirk

HTM:NPL
CJ

BERLIN

Dated August 25, 1939
Rec'd 5:55 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH.
893, August 25, 10 a.m.
Department's 376, August 24, 9 p.m.
Received 9 a.m. today. No mention of the President's messages appears in the morning papers and in reply to inquiries made by press correspondents here at Foreign Office and Propaganda Ministry the statements were made that nothing was known of the messages at those Ministries.

KIRK

CFW
BERLIN

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KIRK

CFW
Mr. Secretary: "Tell Marshal very, very interesting."
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
and
THE UNDER SECRETARY

To read and return.

F. D. R.

Enclosures
Miss le Yaud,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Dear Miss le Yaud,

I had a letter from our friend, Mr. Harold Laski, the other day, in which he suggested that the enclosed Memorandum might, with advantage, be sent to you for transmission to the President. I have much pleasure in sending you this copy, and take the liberty of including particulars about our work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Enc. - letter
& No. 17 F.I.S.
Dear Friend,

The British Association seeks during this year of National Emergency, 1939, to secure the best and widest possible use of the "Friends of Europe" information service.

In addition to the maintenance of the Pamphlet and Monthly Survey of German Publications, we shall send out during 1939 a private translation service, based on day-to-day readings of the German press and publications, as well as documents which reach us from various sources, concerning Nazi-Germany.

We need hardly say every effort will be made to provide reliable and vital information.

The Private Information Service is intended primarily for use in Great Britain. Friends abroad, whom we have consulted, advise that this service, notwithstanding the time-lag in delivery, should be available for them too.

We are therefore arranging an inclusive subscription of $6 to cover all three publications.

Our work, now in its 6th year of critical and scholarly examination of Nazi-Germany, has been sustained and made possible by donations from those who have come to value it. We are grateful for such DONATIONS as have come from citizens of the U.S.A. and should welcome a growth of help from this source so long as the crisis lasts.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.

I enclose $6 being subscription for one year, for the service of the three publications.

I enclose $............... being a donation to your funds.

Name............................................................
Address.........................................................

All cheques should be made payable to:

The Secretary, Friends of Europe
AIMS AND METHODS OF GERMAN POLICY.

(The following Memorandum is a digest of notes written by a competent Swiss after a lively discussion with a representative German Nazi. The discussion, which took place just before Lord Halifax's recent speech, was so heated that the German may have said more than he had intended to say. The conclusions from his statements were drawn by his interlocutor).

I.

The ultimate aim of German policy is to create a World Empire of unassailable strength without the risks of a world war.

In 1938 the immediate aim of German policy was to subjugate Czechoslovakia. In 1939 its immediate aim is to subjugate Poland without war, or, at worst, after a short localised war. Germany does not yet feel strong enough to face any long war.

The very conditions that bid Hitler avoid a long war are, however, driving him to carry through, without delay, another stage of his programme by the subjugation of Poland and of the Baltic and the Danubian States.

Only when this has been done will there be a prospect of comparative tranquillity while Germany organises and co-ordinates, politically and economically, the territories between her own borders and those of Russia. Then further stages in his programme will be either:

(1) To undermine, disintegrate and revolutionise Soviet Russia; or

(2) To link the Russian "Raum" or "space" with the "Imperial Space" of the great German World Empire; or

(3) In the event of resistance, to win a war against the Western Powers.

Hitler is now seeking good relations with Moscow in the hope of localising or isolating his conflict with Poland, not because his "imperial aims" in the East have changed. Only in the light of these aims can his methods for the subjugation of Poland be understood.

II.

Up to the end of 1938 Hitler believed that his Eastern policy could be carried through with Polish help. He intended, therefore, to maintain the German-Polish pact of
1934 and gradually to bring Danzig into the Third Reich by "peaceful means" without disturbing Polish economic interests in Danzig. He hoped that this policy would be tolerated by Great Britain and France while Rumania was also being brought, with Polish cooperation, into the German sphere of influence. A basis for the disintegration of the Russian Ukraine would thus have been assured. Only then would the Polish Ukraine be "liberated" in its turn, and the full German claims be enforced upon Poland.

These plans were thwarted by the Polish alliances with Great Britain and France. Should the Western Powers now attempt, with or without Russian help, to block his road to the East, Hitler will treat Poland as his most dangerous foe because she now stands, as Czechoslovakia stood last year, at the most vulnerable angle of Germany's military position. Poland must, therefore, be forced out of the anti-German coalition by any and every means.

Hitler's immediate purpose is less to bring about a final revision of German-Polish frontiers than the association of Poland with German "space policy" by setting up at Warsaw a Polish Government as obedient to Germany as are the Hungarian and the Slovak Governments. The only territorial changes that Hitler would at once demand from Poland would be such as to "guarantee" Polish subservience.

III.

Hitler hopes this can be done without war by a method compounded of mobilisation, threats of aggression, propaganda and diplomacy. The first step will be to bring Danzig into union with Germany without provoking war. Despite the Anglo-Polish alliance the British are expected to favour this peaceful development. Since the territory of Danzig is not Polish, and there are no Polish troops within it, Germany need take no military action against Poland if Danzig proclaims its union with the Reich and is thoroughly occupied by German troops. The onus of military attack on Germany or Danzig would then fall upon Poland together with the "moral responsibility" for such aggression.

German propaganda attaches great importance to this consideration both as regards its effect upon the German people and in foreign countries.

Hitler reckons that Poland will shrink from this responsibility, especially if German diplomacy and propaganda can gain the ear of Great Britain and Russia for a "peaceful solution".

Should the Anglo-French negotiations in Moscow yield no result or end in an "elastic" treaty, Germany would count upon a revival of "defeatism" in Western Europe and upon a decline in British and French readiness to "fight for Danzig". Poland, it is thought, would then have to keep quiet.

Hitler does not propose to occupy Danzig by any "brutal" or sudden stroke, however swift may be the successive phases of a "peaceful settlement". His method is to boycott all Polish authorities and businesses in Danzig; to militarise the city by German "Pro Corps" and police, Brown Shirts and Black Guards; to intensify the smuggling of arms and stores into Danzig from East Prussia, and to fortify the Danzig-Polish border so that the proclamation of actual union will be a mere legal formality to regularise a de facto situation which Western Europe will already have tolerated.
If union with Danzig can thus be brought about there will be a lull to allow Polish disappointment - restored by German propaganda and diplomacy - to dishearten the Polish people. German propaganda will dwell upon Poland’s loss of prestige both among the Poles themselves and throughout the East and South East of Europe. It will promote political disturbances in Poland so as to bring on a change of Government at Warsaw, a reversal of the "Western tendency" of Polish foreign policy in favour of a German-Polish alliance. Revolutionary and separatist movements will be organised in the Polish Ukraine in order to compel any Warsaw Government to ask Germany for a free hand in suppressing them.

Germany is unlikely to make new territorial demands on Poland immediately after the occupation of Danzig. They will only be made when Poland has been forced out of the coalition with the Western Powers, and when the Warsaw Government has on its hands the rebellious movements in the Polish Ukraine. But after the diplomatic defeat of Poland in Danzig strong pressure will be put on the Baltic and Danubian States to seek "protection" by joining Germany or the Axis "voluntarily".

In this way Hitler expects to resume the policy, interrupted in the spring of 1939, of linking Poland with the Axis system and of extending this system to all other States between Germany and Russia.

IV.

Should Poland nevertheless fight for Danzig Hitler will not rely solely upon military action against her. Before union is proclaimed the main strength of the German army will be concentrated on the borders of Poland while the "Siege/Line" will be defensively held in the West. A Polish attack would be answered by a German counter-attack with the aim of crushing the Polish army in the region between Bromberg, (Bydgoszcz) and Posen. This attack would turn the flanks of the Polish army from East Prussia, Pozomeria and Silesia, a "lightning" occupation of Upper Silesia being carried out simultaneously so as to cut away the chief control of Polish industry.

This, Hitler thinks, could be done in a few weeks. Germany does not intend to pursue the Poles to Warsaw or beyond. She intends to offer Poland an "honourable peace" on the morrow of a crushing defeat, and to exploit this offer by propaganda in Western Europe particularly.

Though Hitler still hopes that the Western Powers will be militarily inactive at the beginning of a German-Polish war, especially if Poland were the "aggressor", he feels the urgency of ending such a war quickly as to leave the Western Powers no opening for intervention. A peace offer will influence the Poles themselves as well as the Western peoples in favour of "peace"; and if the West remains inactive the Poles will be told that they must come to terms with Germany before it is too late. In the event of a French attack upon Germany, its chances of success would be belittled.

By an "honourable peace" Hitler understands the cession to Germany of the "Corridor" as far as the line Schneidemühl-Bromberg-Thorn-Soldau, together with Upper Silesia and the formerly Austrian part of Polish Silesia. The rest of Polish territory would be "guaranteed". Poland would retain the town and port of Gdynia, together with a motor-road and a railway from Gdynia, through German territory, to the Polish hinterland as well as a free harbour in Danzig and the greater part of Poznania.

To Western Europe those peace terms would be explained as moderate and reasonable, seeing that they would only cost Poland between 6% and 7% of her present territory. But the possession of the whole "Corridor" would serve Germany as a guarantee of a permanent economic and political alliance with Poland. There would be
no need for an immediate German occupation of further Polish territory.

V.

As regards the West, Germany does not expect Great Britain and France to favor an aggressive war against her, especially if the hopes of Russian help prove illusory. Should the Western Powers nevertheless attack her, Germany's Western army will stand on the defensive until the Polish Army has been crushed. Then the main German forces would be switched over to the West, though there would be no air raids on England or France as long as these two countries should refrain from aerial attack upon Germany. Simultaneously, with her military concentration on the West, Germany would begin a propaganda peace-offensive in which she and the Axis would offer immediate peace to the Western Powers, if they rejected the offer, would be made responsible for the devastation that would ensue.

Special appeals would be issued to the Governments and peoples of Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Meanwhile, the Italian army and air force would be concentrated in Libya, not for the purpose of an immediate attack upon Egypt, (since this might ruin the peace-offensive), but as a persuasive threat. Tension would be increased between Japan and the Western Powers in the Far East. Hitler believes that the success of this peace-offensive would cause him to be acclaimed as the saviour of the peace of the world.

The "combined strategy" of this method is based on the assumption that the German forces in the West could hold up a French attack long enough for the Polish army to be crushed and the main German forces to be switched over to the West. During this period Italy would remain "neutral" so as to prevent an Anglo-French naval attack upon her, and to awaken hopes in England and France that Italy might be detached from the Axis. There would be no "counter-attack" by the Axis in the West until the whole German army and air force had been concentrated against England and France.

Germany assumes further that Russia will remain neutral until and unless the Western Powers and the Axis are at death grips in a long struggle. Germany is not prepared to face a long struggle yet.

To sum up: Hitler and his helpers are convinced that under present conditions the Axis cannot win a long war against the West. Hence everything depends, in their eyes, upon a diplomatic and moral defeat of the West that shall preclude any further coalition between Western and Eastern Europe. Germany could then organise her "Imperial Space" up to the borders of Russia, and lay the Foundations for her continental "Eurasian" World Empire. With this empire the Western Powers could make peace on condition that they give up all idea of political cooperation with Eastern Europe, including Russia. As compensation Germany would be prepared to "guarantee" the British and French Empires.

These are the ultimate aims which guide Hitler and his helpers in their handling of the present conflict with Poland. Their motto is: "No war; at all events no world war".

The Third Reich aims at world empire without a world war.
August 27th 1939.

My dear Mr. Secretary,

On instructions from the Foreign Office I enclose herein, for the confidential information of the President, copies of telegrams received in London from His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin reporting his recent conversations with Herr Hitler. I understand that these telegrams are also being shown to the United States Ambassador in London.

Believe me,

My dear Mr. Secretary,

Yours very sincerely,

The Honourable Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

(SGD) R.C. LINDSAY,

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
Telegram dated August 25th 1939,
from His Majesty's Ambassador
in Berlin.

Following is translation of text of verbal
communication made to me by Hitler at my interview
to-day.

By way of introduction the Fuhrer declared
that British Ambassador had given expression at close
of last conversation to hope that after all an under-
standing between Germany and England might yet be
possible. He, the Fuhrer, had therefore turned things
over in his mind once more and proposed to make a move
as regards England which should be as decisive a move
as that regarding Russia which had led to recent agree-
ment. Yesterday's sitting in the House of Commons
and speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax
had also moved the Fuhrer to talk once more to the
British Ambassador. Assertion that Germany aimed at
conquest of world was ridiculous. British Empire
embraced forty million square kilometers, Russia nineteen
million square kilometers, America nine and a half
million square kilometers whereas Germany embraced
less than six hundred thousand square kilometers. It
is quite clear who it is who desires to conquer the
world.

The Fuhrer makes the following communication
to British Ambassador:

1. Polish acts of provocation have become
intolerable. It makes no difference who is responsible.
If Polish Government denies responsibility that only
goes to show that it no longer itself possesses any
influence over its subordinate military authorities.

In/
In preceding night there had been a further 21 new frontier incidents; on German side greatest discipline had been maintained. All incidents had been provoked from Polish side. Furthermore commercial aircraft had been shot at. If Polish Government stated it was not responsible it showed that it was no longer capable of controlling its own people.

2. Germany was in all circumstances determined to abolish these Macedonian conditions on her eastern frontier and what is more to do so in the interests of quiet and order but also in interests of European peace.

3. Problem of Danzig and Corridor must be solved. British Prime Minister had made a speech which was not in the least calculated to induce any change in German attitude. At most result of this speech could be a bloody and incalculable war between Germany and England. Such a war would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918. In contrast to last war Germany would no longer have to fight on two fronts. Agreement with Russia was unconditional and signified a change in the foreign policy of the Reich, destined to last a very long time. Russia and Germany would never again take up arms against each other. Apart from this the agreements reached with Russia would also render Germany secure economically for longest possible period of war.

The Fuhrer had always wanted Anglo-German understanding. War between England and Germany could
at best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England.

The Fuhrer declares that German-Polish problem must be solved and will be solved. He is however prepared and determined after the solution of this problem to approach England once more with a large comprehensive offer. He is a man of great decisions and in this case also he will be capable of being great in his action. He accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence and to place power of German Reich at its disposal if his colonial demands which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceable methods are fulfilled and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.

His obligations towards Italy are not touched; in other words he does not demand that England give up her obligations towards France and similarly for his own part he cannot withdraw from his obligations towards Italy.

He also desires to stress irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into conflict with Russia. The Fuhrer is ready to conclude agreements with England which as has already been emphasised would not only guarantee existence of British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned but also if necessary assure British Empire of German assistance regardless of where such assistance should be necessary. The Fuhrer then would also be ready to accept reasonable limitation/
limitation in armaments which corresponds to new political situation and which is economically tolerable. Finally the Fuhrer renews his assurances that he is not interested in Western problems and that a frontier modification in West does not enter into consideration. Western fortifications which have been constructed at a cost of milliards were final Reich frontier on West.

If British Government would consider these ideas, a blessing for Germany and also for British Empire might be the result. If it rejects these then there will be war. In no case would Great Britain emerge stronger. Last war proves this.

The Fuhrer repeats that he is a man of some corrupt groups upon this he himself is bound and that this was his last offer. Presumably after solution of the German Polish question he would approach British Government with an offer received from unlikely (here the code is obviously corrupt).
In my immediately preceding telegram I give the text of verbal communication which Chancellor made to me this morning. He was absolutely calm and normal and spoke with great earnestness and apparent sincerity. Minister for Foreign Affairs was present but took practically no part in the conversation.

2. Herr Hitler began by saying that he had always and still desired good relations with Great Britain and his conscience compelled him to make this final effort to secure them. It was his last attempt. He suggested that I should fly to England myself in order to put the case to His Majesty's Government.

3. Conversation lasted an hour; my attitude being that Russian pact in no way altered standpoint of His Majesty's Government and that I must tell him quite honestly that Britain could not go back on her word to Poland and that I knew his offer would not be considered without a negotiated settlement of Polish question. Herr Hitler refused to guarantee this on the ground that Polish provocation might at any moment render German intervention to protect German nationals inevitable. I again and again returned to this point but always got the same answer.

4. I told Herr Hitler that I could not discuss the rights and wrongs of mutual provocation and incidents; that was for Polish Ambassador to discuss with Her Von Ribbentrop and I suggested that he should do so. Herr Hitler's reply was that M. Lipski had seen General Goering
(a fact of which I was unaware) but had not been able to propose anything new.

5. I told Herr Hitler that we could not abandon Poland to her fate but I made entirely personal suggestion that M. Beck and Herr Von Ribbentrop should meet somewhere and discuss ways out which alone might save Europe from war. Herr Hitler's reply was that he had invited M. Beck to come to talk matters over last March only to have his invitation flatly refused. Only intervention by Herr Von Ribbentrop in discussion was to confirm this and to say that M. Lipski who had had to convey this message was obliged to put it in other words to soften abruptness of it.

6. When I kept saying that His Majesty's Government could not in my opinion consider his offer unless it meant at the same time a peaceful settlement with Poland, Herr Hitler said "If you think it useless then do not send my offer at all". He admitted good intentions of M. Beck opposed to M. Lipski but said that they had no control over what was happening in Poland. Only signs of excitement on Hitler's part were when he referred to Polish persecutions. He mentioned that Ribbentrop on his return to Germany from Russia had had to fly from Konigsberg over the sea to avoid being shot at by Poles who fired at every German aeroplane that flew over normal routes across Polish territory. He also said that there had been another case of castration.

7. Among various points mentioned by Hitler were: That only winner of another European war would be/
be Japan; that he was by nature an artist not a
politician, and that once Polish question was settled
he would end his life as an artist and not as a war-
monger; he did not want to turn Germany into nothing
but a military barracks and he would only do so if
forced to do so; that once Polish question was
settled he himself would settle down; that he had
no interest in making Britain break her word to
Poland; that he had no wish to be small-minded in
any settlement with Poland and that all he required
for an agreement with her was a gesture from Britain
to indicate that she would not be unreasonable.
8. After I had left, Ribbentrop sent Dr.
Minesdt to Embassy with text of verbal statement
and also a message from him to the effect that Hitler
had always and still wished for an agreement with
Britain, and begging me to urge His Majesty's Government
to take this offer very seriously.
9. I subsequently received another message
from Ribbentrop drawing my attention to incident at
Bielitz reported in this afternoon's German press
(see paragraph 5).
[Translation]

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1939.

Mr. Secretary of State:

By order of my Government, I wish to use your kind intermediary for the purpose of stating to the President of the United States that his messages of August 25 and 26 addressed to the German Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor have been greatly appreciated by the latter.

The German Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor has also, on his side, left nothing untried for the purpose of settling the dispute between Germany and Poland in a friendly manner. Even at the last hour he accepted an offer from the Government of Great Britain to mediate in this dispute. Owing to the attitude of the Polish Government, however, all these endeavors have remained without result.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my highest consideration.

THOMSEN

His Excellency

The Secretary of State of the United States,

Cordell Hull,

Washington, D. C.
CJ
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (br)

BERLIN
Dated September 1, 1939
Rec'd 12:11 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH.
990, September 1, 5 p.m.

The British Ambassador informs me that he has sent a note to the Foreign Office here in support of the appeal for peace by the Pope.

KIRK

ALC
Secretary of State
Washington

1115, September 7, 11 a.m.

The following communique issued by the German Army Command under date of September 6, 1939 was published in this morning's newspapers:

"The German troops entered Cracow without a struggle around noon on Wednesday. The Commanding General as well as the Commander of the Division rendered military honors at the tomb of Pilsudski. A guard of honor was mounted. The Vistula bridges are not destroyed.

"At 2 p.m. on Wednesday the road from Lask to Uniejów was crossed by our troops in the direction of Lodz.

"Bromberg has been taken by the German troops. The Netze was crossed in a southerly direction in the vicinity of Bromberg.

"The important rail and road junction of Kielce at the foot of the Lysa Gora was occupied by our troops this morning.

"In the south Neu-Sandez has fallen into our hands".

KIRK

DDM
Memo from Walton Moore-State Dept-Sept 8, 1939

In re-repeal of the Neutrality Law and a few members of the House who might reverse their position.

In re-conference in his office, relating to the application of the law to the shipment of arms ammunition etc to Neutral countries, as for example China, via belligerent countries, as for example Burma and French-Indo China, and with some dissent it was agreed that such shipments are not prohibited if it can be ascertained from the British and French that they will not be stopped in transit to be used for belligerent purposes etc etc.

Attached is extract of Official Translation of the Speech delivered by Adolph Hitler before the German Reichstag-April 28, 1939.

Also attached is report on INCREASE OF GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH AS A RESULT OF THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

See--Raw Speech Material folder-Drawer 4--1939
Given to the President in September --1939

Excerpt of report by Commodore Dewey (later Admiral) soon after the Battle of Manila (1898). Reported conversation with German Admiral Von Goetzen who prophesied that in fifteen years his country would start a Great War. Would move on Paris but real object would be to crush England and some months after take New York and Probably Washington and hold them for some time etc etc etc.

The above excerpt is in the Archives of the U.S. Navy Dept--Record 38, Volume 52, Page 558.

See: Navy folder-Drawer 1-1939
October 4, 1939

Letter to the President from Senator Josiah W. Bailey

Re-Germany placing Tobacco on the contraband list--statement of President and Sec Wallace encouraged him but fears the British Gov won't return to our market etc et c etc.
Attached are figures on tobacco-United Kingdom and France

See: Josiah W. Bailey-Senate folder-Drawer 2-1939
November 9, 1939.

Memo for the President from Cordell Hull

Attaches map and memo by Moffat on situation relating to Belgium and Holland in event of possible German invasion.

See: Cordell Hull folder—Drawer 1-1939
German American Bund  
(Amerikadeutscher Bolksbund)

A book of charts in color and the duties of the German American to the Reich.

Motto—"Obligated to America but Tied to Germany"

See Drawer 4-1939 (black leather bound book)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1939

My dear Mr. President:

I enclose as of possible interest a list of German merchant vessels in ports in the Americas, reported at sea, or reported to have been captured, sunk, or scuttled since their departure from ports in the American republics.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosure:

Memorandum of November 14, 1939, "German Merchant Vessels in the Americas".

The President,

The White House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>12/05/53</td>
<td>Mr. Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/06/53</td>
<td>Ms. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/07/53</td>
<td>Dr. Brown</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
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The above table outlines the operational staff for the Department of State.
# GERMAN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE AMERICAS

## November 14, 1939.

### German Merchant Vessels in Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country &amp; Port</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gross Tons</th>
<th>Owners</th>
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</table>

### Notes

N.D.L. refers to Norddeutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd)
Hapag refers to Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt A-O (Hamburg American Line)
H.S.A.L. refers to Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Dampfs Ges. (Hamburg-South American Line)
D.O.A.L. refers to German East Africa Line (Deutsche Ost-Africa Line)
Information on type, tonnage and ownership from Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country &amp; Port</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
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*1 Arrived November 12, 97 days out from New Zealand.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hermontsis</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>4633</td>
<td>Hapag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callao</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
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<td>Monserrate</td>
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<td>Paita</td>
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<td>Hapag</td>
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<td>Salvador</td>
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<td>Paramaribo</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pauline</td>
<td>Tanker</td>
<td>4733</td>
<td>Reederei Eugen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td>Friederich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friederich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country &amp; Port</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Names</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Gross Tons</td>
<td>Owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Durazzo</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>1153</td>
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<td>Maracaibo</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Cabello</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seasoria</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>3987</td>
<td>Hapag</td>
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</table>

**Recapitulation as to vessels in port**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. Vessels</th>
<th>Total Tonnage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>94,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>79,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands West Indies</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,733</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>365,937</td>
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</table>

**German Merchant Ships at Sea**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gross Tons</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahia Laura 1</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>8651</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Fisser 2</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>Fisser &amp; Doornum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reederei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.M.B.H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Sailed from Montevideo October 17.
2 Sailed from Pernambuco October 24.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gross Tons</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borkum</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>3570</td>
<td>N.D.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curitybia</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>4969</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>5567</td>
<td>N.D.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterrios</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>5179</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerstein-Miles</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>Hansatishe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahn</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>8498</td>
<td>Reederei Emil Offen &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Pascual</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>13370</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Olyzia</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>13765</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patagonia</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>5898</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porto Allegro</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>6105</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
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<td>Schwaben</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>7773</td>
<td>N.D.L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>8268</td>
<td>Hapag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tijuca</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>5918</td>
<td>H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakamal</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>3771</td>
<td>Woermann Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Sailed from Pernambuco October 24
3 = Montevideo October 10
4 = Pernambuco September 21
5 = Valparaiso October 19
6 = Montevideo September 16
7 = Talcahuano November 9
8 = Buenos Aires September 9
9 = Santos October 16
10 = Rio de Janeiro after September 12, date uncertain.

German Merchant Ships Reported Captured or Sunk by British Navy, or Sunk by, since September 3, 1939

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Port of Departure</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gross Tons</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap Norte Emmy Friederich</td>
<td>Pernambuco (Sept. 21)</td>
<td>Pass-cargo</td>
<td>13615</td>
<td>H.S.A.L. Reederlei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tampico (Oct. 20)</td>
<td>Tanker</td>
<td>4327</td>
<td>Eugen Friederich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzenheim</td>
<td>Montevideo (Sept. 16)</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>4574</td>
<td>Underweiser Reederlei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>Pernambuco (Oct. 14)</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>7892</td>
<td>Hapag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parana</td>
<td>Buenos Aires (early Oct.)</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>6038</td>
<td>H.S.A.L. Reederlei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheingold Santa Fe</td>
<td>Bahia (Sept. 27)</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>5055</td>
<td>H. Vogemann H.S.A.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro (Sept. 28)</td>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>4627</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Berlin, November 18, 1939.

My dear Mr. President:

I know that you must realize with what gratification we have read your letter of appreciation.

The circumstances in which we work confront us constantly with the realization of our deficiencies and omissions and your word that your Embassy here has nevertheless been of service to you has sounded a note of encouragement which is deeply significant to all of us. That you should have paused in the course of your great work to send us that encouragement has given us fresh incentive and revitalized our efforts.

I speak for myself and for the staff of the Embassy

The President,

The White House.
Embassy in expressing to you our gratitude.

Very faithfully yours,

Alexander Kirk.
December 9, 1939.

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM CAPT. CALLAGHAN

Attaches summary of the latest information on German magnetic mines.

See: Navy folder-Drawer 1-1939