January 11, 1940.

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

See: Gen Corres-Villard-Drawer 3-1940
January 11, 1940.

Memo to Hull from the President

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

See: Hull folder—Drawer 1-1940
MEMO:

By telephone from Secretary Hull

THE PRESIDENT

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

Tel and Tel

ab
January 19, 1940.

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

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

See: Hull--drawer 1-1940
In one of the shortest speeches of his career, Adolf Hitler today said that Germany, fighting a war "forced on us by imperialist England and France" was determined that eventual peace must be established for centuries."

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

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

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

-----

ROME -- March 10 --

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

-----

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

---oOo---
MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON FROM SUMNER WELLES:

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

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

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

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a memorandum which I have left at the Department and which contain some jottings in addition to those which I left with the President. Most of this material we
discussed on the boat but
perhaps you would care to
glance over these notes.

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

With cordial regards and with sincere admiration, believe me,

Yours very truly

Alexandra Kirk.

June 1940.
MEMORANDUM

June 17, 1940

Up to the eighth of April of this year, when Hitler marched into Denmark and attacked Norway, those who realized the incalculable destruction in material, social, and spiritual values which the outbreak of the war in the West would entail were justified in hoping, if not in believing, that such a war might be avoided. The problems facing the world which had not only failed of solution in the World War but had been developing in acuteness since Versailles had attained such magnitude in proportion and such complication in kind that the possibility of solution no longer lay within the operation of human capacities. The only possibility, therefore, of avoiding the overwhelming consequences of a totalitarian war was that, through the lapse of time and abstention from any further impetus, these problems which were preventing the organization of an ordered world might through natural processes gradually reduce themselves to proportions which placed them within the capacities of governments to solve by orderly methods. Hitler's move against Denmark and Norway, however, settled once and for all the possibility of such a solution. That action did not even observe the meager fiction which had been
been evoked in order to justify the absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland and could be given no other characterization than that of a deliberate violation of the sovereignty and national integrity of neutral countries solely for the strategic purpose of furthering the military aims of a belligerent. From that date the world was confronted with the absolute certainty that the elements of reason, intelligence and practical sense were no longer applicable, that the exercise of force was the sole factor involved and that this factor could be opposed only by force.

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

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

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

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

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

It is said that the public opinion in the United States has undergone a tremendous transformation within the past weeks but is not yet ready for such a move. This impetus, however,
however, could be immeasurably increased by declarations from the leaders in the United States that the fate of the United States is being determined at this moment on the battlefields of Europe, that eventually the United States must fight for the preservation of its existence, that a realistic demonstration of courage with a modicum of offensive measures now is worth the most extensive plans and the most colossal measures of defense in the future and that the immediate injection of the United States into the struggle on the side of right would constitute no more than an act of self-preservation in which the risk entailed may be no greater now than later and in which the chance of turning the tide of success may be regarded as more favorable.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Alexander C. Kirk

ANNEX:

SUGGESTIONS FOR A PEACE PROPOSAL
Suggestions for a proposal for peace to be submitted to the Chiefs of State and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. The proposal should be presented through diplomatic channels both in Washington and in the respective capitals and should be confidential and unattended by any publicity.
AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE BASED ON AN AGREEMENT TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS

TERRITORIAL

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

The restoration of the German colonies.

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

Bohemia-Moravia to be autonomous, within the Reich.

The cession of Gibraltar to Spain and its defortification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land:

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

A limitation on tanks by both size and numbers.

Air:

The abolition of bombers and prohibition of manufacture thereof.

A limitation by numbers on fighting and observation planes.

Sea:

The abolition of capital ships and aircraft carriers.

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

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

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

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL from Carlton Smith

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

dj
October 2, 1940.

Dear Alex:—

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

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

With warm personal regards,

Always sincerely,

Alexander C. Kirk, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim,
Berlin,
Germany.
Dear Alex:-

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

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

    With warm personal regards,

     Always sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

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

The President,

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

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures:
From Mr. Kirk, September 1, 1940;
Proposed draft reply.
My dear Mr. Kirk:

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

Sincerely yours,

Alexander C. Kirk, Esquire,
Chargé d’Affaires ad interim,
Berlin.
Alexander C. Kirk, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
Berlin, GERMANY.
My dear Mr. President:

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

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

The President,

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

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

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Alexander Kirk.
November 13, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

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

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Sumner Welles

Enc.

From Mr. Heath,
October 21, 1940.

The President,
The White House.

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

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

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Enc.
From Mr. Heath,
October 21, 1940.

The President,

The White House.
Personal and Confidential

Memorandum to Mr. Welles.

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

He said that while he had no means of knowing what were the President's plans or conceptions but he had the
distinct feeling that the President's policy was to place the United States in a position to exert successfully practically a constructive influence towards a just formation of orderly and reasonable international relations. He did not believe that America would repeat the mistake of Wilson, who had actually ruled the world by the promise of his ideas, but was now almost forgotten because he had not fulfilled their promise because he had allowed himself to be entangled by his war allies and internal opposition. He personally believed that America would not enter the war except to prevent the sudden collapse of Great Britain, or just before its close, in order to exert a constructive and decisive influence on the terms of peace.

While he had no belief that he would now be invited by some private organization to come to the States as a private citizen to deliver an address on some general subject, he still believed that this project was a good one. The President, in the desire to bring the world back to sanity, must endeavor to exert an influence not only on the governing circles in Great Britain but also on Germany as well, and that could be accomplished through him if he had the opportunity of personally discussing matters.
Throughout our talk "our friend" intimated but carefully avoided saying so directly, utilizing such phrases as "You will understand, Mr. Heath, that as a loyal German there are certain things that I cannot say or discuss with foreigners" that if the war went on there was a possibility of the disappearance of the regime.

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

After this anecdote he went on to pay his respects to the Three Powers Pact, which he said was a diplomatic blunder of which even an apprentice should not have been guilty. It was against Germany's interests and even more
so against Japan's, and he failed to understand how the latter country had agreed to sign it. He invidiously compared Japan to China, stating that the latter had a great tradition and a true code of morality.

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

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

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

Stabilising of the Eastern Front

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

The projected proclamation

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

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

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

(a) Europe becomes a "voluntary federation".

(b) Hitler has no designs against other continents, but should Britain or America continue the war they will be resisted by the combined strength of United Europe.

(c) European Russia having been "liberated", there will be no interest in carrying the campaign further East. The duty of the whole of Europe will be to collaborate in the defence against Asiatic Russia. The danger from the latter will be greatly emphasised.
A twofold manoeuvre.

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

(a) Strengthening the hand of the American isolationists and creating a division of opinion in Britain.

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

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

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

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

Morale

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

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

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

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

Goering

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

The Russian war

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (i) Propaganda Ministry

#### (a) Central Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Theater - Music - The Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Preventive Propaganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (b) Subdivisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subdivision</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SA Regional Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chamber of Culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. German Academy of Politics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (c) Ministry of Science (Main)

### (ii) Reich Government

#### (a) Interior Ministry (Dr. Priem)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dept. of Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dept. of Finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dept. of Enlightenment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (iii) Labor Front

#### (a) Central Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dept. of Enlightenment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dept. of Finance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (b) Ministry of Agriculture (Dr. Jewes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Political Adjunct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dept. of Rural Industries and Technical Universities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Propaganda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Press</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (iv) High Command of the Armed Forces (Field Marshal Keitel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Press Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Intelligence Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. German Society of Military Politics and Military Balance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: The text contains abbreviations and placeholders that are not fully legible or translate accurately.*
(V) HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

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

(VII) CORPORATIONS OF THE PUBLIC

(A) German Industries
   - Section I - International Trade, Textile, Film, Literature
   - Section II - Foreign Trade, Intelligences on Foreign Trade, Co-operation with foreign trade organisations
   - Section III - Propaganda
   - Section IV - Money Collection for special purposes
   - Section VII - Defense

(B) Students
   - Section II - Foreign Office

(C) Jurists
   - (1) International Law
   - (2) Friends of the German Law

(VIII) ASSOCIATIONS, etc.

(A) Association of German Societies Abroad, Berlin

(B) Alliance of Germans Abroad, Berlin

(C) German Foreign Institute, Stuttgart

(D) Alliance of German Protection, Berlin

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

(F) Alliance of Foreign-Germans, Berlin
THE "UNBELIEVABLE" NAZI BLUEPRINT

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

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

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

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

Two sources provided Germany with its new leaders. The merging of the two strains account for much of the Nazi regime's character—and of its objectives. The leaders came for the most part either from the submerged, elemental strata within Germany itself or from the wandering German in other lands who had failed to adjust himself to the pattern abroad and who fell back on his racial Germanism as his only means of retaining his self-confidence and self-respect.

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

In this derivation of its leaders lies the sharp break between the Nazi epoch and the historic trend in Germany. The fall of the Weimar Republic in 1933 marked the end of a long period in which German policy had always been either dominated or at least heavily tempered by Western influence. It marked the first complete break with Western civilization and Western culture. It marked the end of a period when Germany tried to be both German and Western. Abandoning the long struggle to be two things at once, it declared a war of extermination on the West and set out to destroy what it could never absorb or wholly merge itself into.

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

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

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

mission for their theatres to compensate for the lack of good German plays by re-
producing increasingly archaic themes by excusing them by being an Irishman. The great majority of all plays from these two auth-
ors have been staged under the auspices of Berlin since the war. Without them it would have been almost impossible to keep a "German theatre" alive.

But these are only concessions which the leaders of today's Germany make for the sake of distracting the populace dur-
ing critical times. Their purpose is to create a synthetic German culture to accompany the German political domination which is now being extended to the other European states and some other continents as well. They had to make these temporary concessions to keep the great majority of Germans who had long since come to think of culture and civilization in terms of the art and literature and pictorial arts of the rest of the world. It means no basic deviation from their hatred of the West and their desire as a group to make it submit to German rulers and Germanic concepts of culture.

For Germany is not led today by a Kaiser whose mother was an English princess; by an aristocracy which sends its sons to Oxford and its daughters to Paris; by a faith which is based in the code of Western diplomacy; by an intelligentsia which considers itself only part of a Western world. It is led by a group which is either ignorant of such connec-
tions or deliberately shuns them. It is led by men who have carried a war of ex-
termination against the west in the inevitably futile attempt to create a new German civilization which will replace Western civilization. Subcon-
sciously they know, and by their actions they show, that they can do so only by destroying the West. That is the course to which they have led Germany in a vain attempt to secure the future, not to merge with the West.

One of the saddest sights of world war has been that, while Germany was 1000 miles forward, it has grown accustomed to think of the Western World as a group of nations which had its own internal conflicts and indulged in war as a means of settling itself, but still did all it fighting according to the habitual rules of the game and had as its objective only a limited advan-
tage over the opponent, not its extinction or destruction and individual annihilation of the community. A lot of people in the United States have comforted themselves with the fact that if Germany won this war it would make little difference to them. They would just be the normal changes in the world; the replacement of some German flags on the colonial map, some readjustment to Germany's advan-
tage of foreign trade, but in other respects the same Old World.

Such a comforting idea shows a complete lack of appreciation of the nature of the men of today and the ideas which they have evolved for the governing of their conduct. Their aims are the old aims of the Ancients, but this time an imperialism unchecked by elements within Germany which ad-
mit and wish to preserve civilization in the enemy countries. This time they mean imperialism in every sense. Perhaps it is no wonder that a few of us were so slow in appreciating the extent of Nazi imperial-
ism. The Nazi leaders are only beginning the next great round in the process of fighting for it, because the thing lies not so much in their conscious intentions as in the very nature of their being. After living among them for a year and a half during the war I do not believe that they ever believed they were in a war with the United States, or even with England, for that matter. Hitler took the possibility of one major war into his calcula-
tions, but there was always the possibility that he

(Continued on Page 28)
Adolf Hitler addresses officers of the Wehrmacht—"Their urge to self-preservation can be realized only by destroying everything which challenges them."
"UNBELIEVABLE" NAZI BLUEPRINT

(Continued from Page 4)

W HAT Hitler and his followers wanted, was not only the mechani
cal organization of the world which had been set up dur-
ing years, but also to use that mechanical organization for the economic
benefit of Germany, a country which, it seemed to them, was
habituated now by even a small German-speaking minority to
such additional areas as they
desires to populate with Germans for reasons of space, military im-
portance and economic necessity. Maps frequently published in
wartime Germany of the extent of the medieval Germanic Empire
show roughly the countries they intend to incorporate bodily into
Germany, from which they intend to drive out all existing residents
except, as they intend, to keep in the status of migratory, slave labor.
All property in this area will be owned by Germans and all enterprises
will be in Ger-
man hands. The process is al-
ready well under way; the ground
parts of Poland and in Lorraine.
It includes the German-speaking
parts of Switzerland and parts
of Czechoslovakia. At the same
time they intended treating the
Dutch by a Dutch "provisional" Government, but will take in the
non-French-speaking
countries of Belgium. Dutch re
dependence is likely to chance if the
Holland to that of a
vassal State, but under direct
and complete German control.

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

There will then be vassal States of various degrees. Denmark, Norway,
and Sweden will be organized into a single vassal, slightly
affected on the ground that its
population is Nordic and there-
fore kin to the German. Finland will
be enlarged and set up as an
independent State out of respect
for the past and for its usefulness in the
Mediterranean.

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

At the present time war strat-
ygies make the problem of
France somewhat difficult for the
Nazi. But there is little doubt
about their ultimate intention in
regard to that country. France
will become a vassal nation
ascribed to economic, political and
social subordination.

I have seen privately circulated
maps showing a projected treat-
ment of Russia which made the
Trety of Brest-Litovsk look like
the work of a soft-minded pikeman.
White Russia and the Ukraine are
to be set up into German-
colonized puppet States. The new
border would run just west of
the railroad line from Leningrad
to Moscow, and below Moscow
would strike southeast to the Caspian Sea, bringing virtually all
the economically profitable part
of Russia under direct
German sway. What would be
left of Russia would be subjected to the same kind of Ger-
man domination planned for France.

Going further afield: Italy
would have some extension of its African Empire, but would remain
in the "protectorate of the Medi-
terranean" and would be sup-
posed to hold both Gibraltar and Suez. In Asia Minor and in Africa the
plan is merely to substitute German colonial governments or puppet
rule for those now established.

South Africa is to be treated to
a reversal of its present balance
of power, with the Boers, led by
Germans and heavily seeded with
germ of new German colonists, taking
over the native or white control
and the English residents
relegated to an inferior status.

ENGLAND would be used indus-
trially to exploit the shipbuild-
ing potential of Germany. But it is
to be cut off from its colonial
and dominion empire, for which
England has run down into the economic status of
Scandinavia, or worse. It would
be treated as a "friend," but it is
clear that Great Britain cannot
comply with what is expected of it even if it could.

This would be the basis of the
new German Empire as it is rou-
gedly and roughly outlined in
Berlin today. But this is only the
beginning. German colonies in
South America and in Africa are expected,
when the time is ripe, to conduct
revolutions which will bring them into control of those countries.
Germany would then have abso-
late control over all the trade of
Europe, Asia and South Amer-
ica. Japan would have Asia. The
hope of the more optimistic Nazis is that the same sort of stage in the proceedings the
United States would either have to be taken over by
Dutch race or be decimated in its population. Should it prove
incrredibly recalcitrant and "dif-
cult," it would merely be ex-
cluded from the rest of the world until such time as German power,
ed by the entire industrial struc-
ture of Europe and the resources of the
three continents, was ready for
invasion and conquest.

The plan, of course, contem-
plates completion of the conquest of
Europe and Africa before the
United States can or will take a
part in the war. The diplomatic
strategy of the war "planning to be pro-
duced" reflects the idea of keep-
ing the United States out of ac-
tual war, with the preliminary
steps of conquering Europe
and Africa in process. But there
NAZI BLUEPRINT

(Continued from Page 28) It is also peculiarly pertinent in view of the ever-growing activity of formal American intervention. This plan (and I have seen it in the highest quarters) is essentially the same that calls for conquest of England. If the British Government has fled to Canada, Canadians may suddenly find the British Isles are being subjected to deliberate progressive starvation as hostages.

The German idea is that Washington and London will not evacuate England before the American and American fleets are attempting to carry on the war by long-range blockade, the threat and the British Isles would be subjected to deliberate progressive starvation as hostages.

The German idea is that Washington and London will not evacuate England before the American and American fleets are attempting to carry on the war by long-range blockade, the threat and the British Isles would be subjected to deliberate progressive starvation as hostages.

I saw this plan for the starvation of the British Isles and I was epicenthered and greatly excited, for I had been in Munich. I, personally, believe that document was authentic. But I didn’t, at that age, notice the absolute finality of the authentic line of thinking in high party quarters. The use of blockade as a means to German military political ends is nothing new. It is the natural end of war, and it is the real goal of the German policy in Poland. Thousands are starving to death in that country, not because of the war, but because of the deliberate and unscrupulous starvation of the German people. The starvation and the American government and the American people, who have gone to Poland to study the food situation and report on whether American food is available. I have no wish to prevent starvation.

It would be far easier to starve Britain, because those Britons cannot feed their population. That the Germans are capable of doing it is not a matter for my imagination. They not only could but actually plan to do it if that becomes necessary to achieve their objectives.

Despite all this, a Nazi can be sincere when he says that Germany has no aggressive designs against the United States. It is perfectly true. If he leaves out the United States will not only accept complete German political domination, but also control of South America’s trade and its economic development, and, of much more direct importance, will trade with Europe and the rest of the world according to German convenience. They would sell us what they choose and buy from us what they chose, at prices fixed by them. That is not all. The American press would have to be made to prevent expressions “unfriendly” to Germany. American laws and customs would have to be modified wherever they prove irritating or harmful to German sovereignty over the world. It would be a German world and North America would exist, along with Japan, on the toleration of Germany. Either the two would unite at some future time to throw off the yoke, or would gradually succumb to a degree of domestic interference which would drain their internal lives which would destroy their own independence. The pity of it all is that Japan, which has as much to lose in such a future as the United States, is inspired by its own danger.

To resist only partially and haphazardly is a waste of time. The United States must choose one of two courses. Either it would have to put every man, woman, and child to work making a perfect peace with the United States. The American idea is that the United States will not only accept complete German political domination, but also control of South America’s trade and its economic development, and, of much more direct importance, will trade with Europe and the rest of the world according to German convenience. They would sell us what they choose and buy from us what they chose, at prices fixed by them.

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

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

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

A. A. Berle, Jr.

Attachment

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

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

He represented General Von Stulpnagel (?), who is the commander of the German forces in occupied France. This General and a number of other officers in the German Army had formed a group known as the "Friends of
of Fritsch", since all of them had been friends or colleagues of General Werner Von Fritsch, whose death on the Polish front they believed to have been a Nazi murder.

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

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

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

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

A. A. Berle, Jr.

Comment:

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

A.A.B., Jr.
October 24, 1941

Dear Miss Tully:

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

John F. Stone

S:JFS:AR
October 25, 1941.

My dear Archbishop:

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

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

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

(Enclosure)
October 25, 1941.

My dear Friend:-

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

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

Faithfully yours,

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

(Enclosure)
October 25, 1941.

Dear Myron:

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

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

As ever yours,

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

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

The 30 points of the program follow:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eleventh. N orators may never be those who today emphasize with all tricks and cunning verbally and in writing the necessity of maintaining and teaching of Christianity in Germany; they not only lie to themselves but also the German nation goaded
goaded by their love of the positions they hold and
the sweet bread they eat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

const
I 481, October 15, 7 p. m., from Zurich.

content and pagination exactly similar to the present popular edition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In
-6- #481, October 16, 7 p.m., from Zurich.

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

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

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

Twenty-fifth. In order that school graduation of our German youth be given an especially solemn character all N must put themselves at the disposal of German youth, the Hitler youth and the Union of German girls on the day of the state's youth which
will be on the Friday before Easter. On this day the leaders of these organizations exclusively may speak.

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

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

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

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

Thirty. On the day of its foundation the Christian cross must be removed from all churches, cathedrals and chapels within the Reich and its colonies and it must be superseded by the only unconquerable symbol of Germany the "Haken Kreuz".
October 25, 1941.

My dear Archbishop:

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

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

His Excellency
Most Rev. Edward Mooney, D.D.
Archbishop of Detroit,
1890 Wellesley Drive,
Detroit, Michigan.

Enclosure.

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

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

November 3, 1941

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

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

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

Enclosure

HS.jp
This is the map Roosevelt meant.

This map of German designs on South America appeared in the Mirror's "World Behind the Headlines" page Aug. 25, 1941. The Mirror yesterday received confidential authoritative information that the above map is the same as the one to which President Roosevelt referred in his Navy Day speech, when he mentioned Nazi plans to divide South America into five vassal states. For Detailed Story Keyed to this Map, See Page 12.
Mirror Exposed Nazi Setup for S. America

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

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

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

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

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

The Mirror outlined the probable Nazi strategy as follows:

1. Campaign against the so-called Coastal Command—Brazil, Venezuela, Guiana, northern Bolivia.
2. Strike next at the Southern Command—Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and southern Bolivia.
3. Move finally at the Andean Command—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama.

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

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

Early last Summer, the Mirror disclosed, the German Ministers to Argentina, Bolivia and Peru went to Santiago to confer with their colleagues in Chile. Things began to happen immediately after, which indicated the Nazis were preparing to foment the internal dissolution that opens the door for their armies.

On July 5, Peru launched an attack on Ecuador, using a long-standing territorial dispute as the reason. Diplomats suspected the Axis inspired it.

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

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

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

Nazis Call On F.D. to Show Map

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

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

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

ROME, Oct. 29 (UP)—Virgino Gayda said today that unless President Roosevelt publishes the German documents concerning Nazi plans for South America "within 24 hours, he will acquire a reputation sky high as a forger."
Ralph Ingersoll’s Report on Russia:

Why Hitler Can’t Conquer Russia Now

FDR Asks Full Speed Ahead to Lick Hitler

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

Pages 2, 3, 15
Ted East of FDR's Most Forthright Speech...

Hitler Can Be Stopped, He Says, and Tells How

The text of President Roosevelt's ad

five months ago tonight I proclaimed to the American people the existence of a state of war. Since then much has happened. Our Army and Navy are now included in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler had ships in war zones close to the Americas on north and south Atlantic Oceans. Many American-owned merchant ships have been sunk in the high seas. One American destroyer was destroyed on Sept. 4. Another destroyer was attacked and sunk on Oct. 17. Eleven lives and four men of our Navy were killed by the enemy.

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

Directed to Us All

America has been attacked. The U.S. Navy is in no new war, she belongs to every man, woman and child in this nation.

Illinois, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Virginia these are the homes states of the honored dead and wounded of the Enemy. Hitler's attack, therefore, is directed not only against every American, whether he lives in race, color, religion, or creed, but it also strikes at the heart and soul of all freedom-loving people of all countries and all races of all countries who believe in free and independent nations.

The spirit of Hitler's attack is to frighten, frighten the free people of the high seas to force us to make a timber of everything that is not the basis of the American system, and in whatever form it may take, he has unjudged the American spirit. And today that spirit is aroused.

Our Fundamental Policy

If our national policy were to be dominated by the fear of shooting, then all of our ships and those of our sister republics would be in to tie up in harbor-base. Our Navy would have to remain respect

fully subject to the very place our ships, and until Hitler has attacked the very place the Navy's fleet has been in the United States as well.

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

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

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941

Every day that passes we are producing more and more men for the men who are fighting in actual battles. That is our primary task.

And it is the nation's task that these vital men and supplies of all kinds shall not be locked up in American harbor, but are in the hands of the enemy. It is the nation's task that America's forces are ready to use.

Our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the ruthless of the sea. Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy (applause).

Full Speed Ahead

Our American merchant ships must he armed to defend themselves against the ruthless of the sea. Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy (applause).

In the light of a good many years of personal experience, I think it never be denied that the goods will be delivered by the nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "Don't the torpedo, full speed ahead!"

Our nation will and must count from every assembly line. Yes, from every coal mine (applause). The allude with all our vast industrial machinery, our factories and our ships are now operating.

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

In the light of a good many years of personal experience, I think it never be denied that the goods will be delivered by the nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "Don't the torpedo, full speed ahead!"

Our nation will and must count from every assembly line. Yes, from every coal mine (applause). The allude with all our vast industrial machinery, our factories and our ships are now operating.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.

The protestations of these fine American citizens will, as usual, be paralleled and given the same basis by appeals to the Atlantic press and radio during the next four days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their daily chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's back wagon when it comes this way.
Speculation
On Nazi Aims

FDR has a map of Nazi aims to divide South America into five zones a statement he made to the public when he spoke last night. But at the right is a guess at what it shows—based on German publications from Imperial days.

The map is based on studies by Professor Karl Haushofer of the Munich Institute of Geopolitics, and represents collaboration with huge Italian lands which have about 100,000,000 people in Latin America.

The five zones which would be under German, Italian and Spanish domination are: (1) Colombia, re-occupying not only Panama but the Canal Zone; (2) all Central American republics and the West Indies; (3) Bolivia and northern Brazil within Italian influence; (4) German Bolivia and northern Italy in

The Munich Institute of Geopolitics and Italian business interests would likely be to its Latin America and South America it calls the “truth.”

Land of Endless Challenge

They do not know that this land is great because it is "a land of endless challenge." One country was first populated, and it has been steadily developed, by sons and women in whom there burned the spirit of adventure and readiness and independence.

How We'll Do It

For the first time, FDR told us how he plans to stop Hitler. He said, "As I have always done, I have gone to the help of the American people."

FDR praised the Roman war effort without reservation and said in one who admired the resistance of the Romans.

IN FM TODAY

Because of the importance of the President's address (one which every American should read), FDR's department has been encouraged today to print the text of the speech on Page 2. Kenneth Crawford (Page 3) tells us that President's "message to the Congress." We shall report on the neutrality fight. I. F. Stone (Page 12) writes on the President's fight with John L. Lewis. Ralph Ingersoll continues his report on Russia...
Obstructionist Keynote: Don’t Shoot Rattlesnake

Vandenberg Would Let Hitler Keep Initiative

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

PMC’s Washington Bureau

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

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

The bill-written Michigan Senator warned that the legislation would lead to “all-out war.” While he condemned Hitler as “the master of the modern world” and characterized the sinking of the American-flag ships as “the act of war on 11th hour,” he said he would “never move voluntarily in the direction of a shooting war.”

Cites 1917 Provocation

Instead, he proposed that we “should keep the war initiative with Germany where it now rests,” at least until we have confidence that Germany’s attack has been prevented.

Vandenberg said that before we entered the World War 28 American ships had been attacked. He agreed that a repetition of that record would “call for war,” but said:

Lineup for Today’s Debate

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

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

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

Challenge to U. S. A.

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

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened the debate with a two-hour discussion chiefly confined to the Battle of the Atlantic.

He said the hope that we could keep out of trouble by keeping our ships out of danger must have proved “untrue.”

“Hitler has devised the means of our destruction and the destruction of our ships wherever our armed forces may find them,” Connally declared. “The United States cannot and will not submit to such a doctrine, based upon the armed military might of Nazi Germany and the ambition of Hitler. The United States cannot admit his domination of all the seas.”

Connally argued that repeal of the shipping provisions in the neutrality act would amount to “no act that is neutral,” but would “simply remove the prohibitions and prohibitions of domestic legislation which Congress imposed upon the citizens of the United States.”

Connally then discussed the broader implications:

“The invasion of peaceful Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Norway and other nations of Europe and direct threats to the security of the Western Hemisphere,” he said, “are not the Nuremberg plan for what many of us believe is a campaign for world domination and world conquest.

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

Their Interest Is Ours

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

Good News

To John Cadetly, Hitler looks as if he is suffering from a malignant disease and isn’t going to live. Cadetly, former Ambassador to Belgium, said that impression when he interviewed Hitler last year, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Cadetly had also heard the story that in his paroxysm of rage, Hitler fell on the floor and chewed carpets for our own national self-defense, we adopted the policy of extending aid to the nations resisting aggression. That policy was continued in the lend-lease act.

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

Just as FDR Said They Would

An authorized Nazi statement said today that President Roosevelt’s Navy Day speech would cause the greatest excitement in Germany, and that his charge that Germany planned to make South America the high point in the Roosevelt fantasy and the superpower of a new and idealized imagination.

The RAF Is Shooting Down Nazi Raiders

With These Made-in-America Airacobras

This picture shows American who have heard too much about the low-down American production, not enough about the goods we are delivering to anti-Hitler fighters. It shows deadly Bell Airacobras, made in Buffalo, at an active fighter station in Great Britain.
Nazis Admit Moscow Siege Stalls ... Rostov in Peril

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

By William Walton


More closely than the Supreme Court follows the weather charts, today's fighting has double its chart off on the far northern front. A strong cold front is moving down the Leningrad axis. The Moscow front is under heavy pressure but all signs are that the tempo lessens, while in the far south the reverse is true, each day bringing a thicker ice on the frozen lakes and rivers. War down south is all but at a standstill, and the fighting before Leningrad.

There is no doubt that the latest overcoat factory is being built out of the second largest Soviet city. But, too, there is no doubt that it is a bitter winter in the north. The air strikes at the factory are as constant as the frozen lake at Leningrad.

Official figures from Moscow show that the city has suffered a greater loss of life during the winter than in previous years. The official figures however do not take into account the number of people who have fled the city in search of warmer climates. The capital city is now a ghost town with only a small fraction of the usual population remaining. The official death toll is estimated at over 50,000, but this figure is likely to rise as the winter progresses.

Rostov is still under a heavy siege, but the situation is not as dire as it was in the early days of the war. The German advance has been slowed by the deep snow and the Red Army's effective counterattacks. The city is now being supplied by air, and the German supply lines are stretched to their limits.

Nazis Deprive Mud

Moscow and Berlin war dispatches today...

...Moscow Bomb!

The Moscow radio made no mention of German raids on the capital. However, from Koltchikov, where part of the Government has headquarters, came dispatches saying that Moscow was under heavy attack. The radio additionally reported that some armored divisions were in the city.

Koltchikov said all German threats against Moscow have been repulsed and some ground gained. Many villages were said to be almost destroyed, including the village of Bialo in Gomel district. The battle raged back and forth. But at Koltchikov, 100 miles northeast of Moscow, the situation is much better.

Moscow said its front lines were looking at the west, where they have stood for 10 days. MT-121 tank destroyers are said to be on the way. They are being used to cover the Moscow front.

The last 20 days have seen a distinct decrease in Nazi activity and in the appearance of soldiers. Many are covered with snow. Their uniforms are tattered. Thousands have physical defects, indicating either that they areill or that they are being forced to work in the snow.

Southern FRONT

The darker side of the Russian picture is on the southern front. There Nazi pressure continues against Rostov, key to the Caucasus and the Black Sea. Moscow said a 500-km attack had been repulsed, with the loss of 14 German tanks, but still the city's plight is critical. Fighting is fierce on the approach to the Caucasus.

Already plunged deep into the Donetz industrial basin, the German threat to this vital region is as strong as ever. Military resources, it was admitted.

An unconfirmed London report, relayed by the United Press, said that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell had been in Tbilissi for a week conferring with Marshal Timoshenko about the possible joint Russian-British defense of the Caucasus and the Black Sea. The United Press said that the British might send an expeditionary force from Egypt to protect the area, possibly Rostov.

Hitler is moving fast on southern drive, taking advantage of the freezing temperatures. The British have been advised that in the event of favorable weather that remains before raid, and evacuation of critical industries from the north.

The rainy season, marking the start of the year, is over. A day of grace for the Red Army, it is not likely to be followed by rain. The German front will be defended by extensive fortresses, tank lines, and trenches. In the far north snow will be deep enough to prevent any major mechanized military operations. But around Moscow the snow has been cleared to a depth of one inch and the city's plight is critical.

Assorted War Claims

In Today's Dispatches

Here they are, for what they are worth:

Berlin. The Russians are preparing to destroy the Caucasian oil fields, oil, steam, and matches already distributed for the purpose.

London: Gen. Otter locher, commander of the German 29th or 35th Divi sion, was killed when his plane was shot down near Kalinin.

Berlin. The radio, heard by BBC, quoted Turkish sources saying 50 Soviet divisions had taken refuge in Turkish territory.

Moscow: BBC quoted the Red Army newspaper Red Star that the Germans have lost 12,000 casualties in six weeks' fighting for Leningrad.

Koltchikov. Hitler's capture of the Donetz city or Stalin is now 50,000 miles and tremendous quantities of war materials.
Moscow Nearly Lost on Oct. 15

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

The text of the BBC broadcast as heard here by CBS

"How the Russian troops hung themselves into a gap in the Minsk defenses and saved the city during its three week ordeal is described by Philip Jordan, the London News Chronicle's correspondent in Russia.

"It is said that on October 15, German tanks and paratroop infantry broke through the defenses and started down the road to Moscow. Jordan continues: 'All day and night during the 15th and 16th, some of the front Russian divisions streamed west to stem the tide. They took up positions on very strongly constructed fortresses where they fought an enemy who had all the advantages of tremendous superiority, as well as the hope of capturing suddenly the greatest prize of the war.'

"For 48 hours the battle raged. At the end of that time, the Germans had been halted back to near Moshnik and all the territory as suddenly lost on the 15th was recovered on October 17.'

"Jordan adds that the Germans have suffered enormous losses and so losses as to lead him to believe that the German armies have prevented the Germans from achieving victory over Moscow. Jordan, for winter quarters, the use of the Don for the German army, and the devastation in the Russian Army.'

'Grandfather of the Quelling''

John McVey, NBC correspondent in London, yesterday told the story concerning the Duke of Bedford's service of a present gentleman urging on immediate peace with Germany.

"There's a statue of one of the Duke's ancestors, Francis, Duke of Bedford, in London, and last night someone painted it in yellow paint with several inscriptions ranging from 'Grandfather of the Quelling' to 'Down with the Duke and the railways.'

"The达不到 the statue are apparently still there and some people think they should be scraped for ammunition. A bomb sign has also been painted on the face in painted yellow and red, and a red, white and blue ribbon has been draped around the neck."

Radio News and Comment on the War

De Gaullist Instructs French to Strike

For Five Minutes—No More, No Less

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

The Free French spokesman said: "The victory that struck France was the victory of the spirit and the heart. It is the victory of the French as a whole. The determination and unity spirit of the French people, which has been fighting for the freedom of the world, to victory in five minutes and four will cover all France in a cloud of anxiety; in memory of the sacrifice that has been made and the pain to which we will have renewed it."...

"The national strike is to last five minutes and not a moment longer. It will take place at absolute silence. All manifestations showing grief would only serve to injure the spirit and the millions of people who might strike if the German victory is..."

Irans Taking U. S. Milk

One of the Free French radio, Radio Action, which is said to broadcast from somewhere in the Middle East, reported yesterday that "American canned milk, sent from the U. S. for the starving Frenchmen, has been..."

Goebbels' Contest Nears End

...Entrants Wish Same to Him

It is seldom that sudden death is a good wish—yet sudden death is among the more kindly hopes offered Joseph Goebbels to FM's Goebbels contest. The contest closes at 6 o'clock this evening. We are offering a $25 first prize and a $10 second prize for the best birthday message to the Nazi propaganda minister. Each message printed in FM will get the writer a prize...

Mother Goose Goebbels, despite your rabble, the other Joe is turning the tables.

Jack Miller

Recommended regular use of Diary. Your brain pamps are back-firing.

Don Crockett

The best

American Journals

God help you, keep the faith.

Philadelphia.

Robert Frenkel

We, the Negro people, join hands with the white American people in giving you to death on your 40th birthday. Because your rule will enjoy millions of human die and suffer and because of your disparity and wrong to oppress, you, the people of the world find you guilty of the blood of your fellow countrymen.

Paul Devereux

Many happy returns you receive. Hope you meet a double headache.

Clyde "Karlotta"

I say Mau Mau, Mau Mau, Mau Mau, Africa. If you believe that I'll believe your hemorrhoids.

Patricia Forden

Tomorrow we give you the winners.

Iran Studies

Treaty Terms

Martin Aginsky, NBC correspondent in Iran, reported yesterday that the tri-party Anglo-Russian-Iran treaty, recently signed by British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, and the United States, will be presented to Iran. "The terms of the treaty, drawn up following a consultation between the British, Iranian, and United States government, were presented to Iran. Aginsky said, and are now under consideration by the British government and the United States."
RAF Raids Seem to Be Luring Luftwaffe Away From Russia

Nazi Defenders Nervous

British Set Combined Losses at 22 in 24 Hours

By Lieutenant Comyn, Jr.

Between the lines of yesterday's communiques on the air front is the admission that Germany has been forced to withdraw badly needed squadrons from the Eastern Front to protect its western flank. The RAF followed up a string of raids along 1000 miles of Nazi-occupied coastal territory with a daylight sweep over French and Belgian ports, which resulted in scores of dead and wounded. London placed the day's loss at 10 British planes—nine fighters and two bombers—and seven German planes—five fighters and two bombers.

Soviet's Aid Cost Set by the British at Four RAF bomber pilots, a figure the German High Command raised to six. But regardless of conflicting figures, there is ample evidence of suddenly increased aerial fighting in the west. And that can mean only that the assiduous attacks of the past few weeks have achieved their prime goal in compelling the transfer of German units from the Russian front.

An American Eagle pilot was sent to shooting down two Messerschmitts. The eight raids covered the RAF as far south as Nancy and north along the Norwegian coast. British pilots reported seeing large fires after their bombing of Hamburg.

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

The Berlin radio, quoting the Moscow Communists, said that the Red air theorists believed that "the Battle of Russia" would be decided on the air.
Report Why Hitler Can’t Conquer Russia Now...  
Ralph Ingersoll Finds Army Morale High... 
Transportation System Working Smoothly Behind Battle Lines

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

Report on the Russian Army

By Ralph Ingersoll

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

As to the equipment of the Russian Army. If most of the things they have learned to build in the last 50 years—and before the Revolution they could not build a box of matches without the aid of foreign engineers—are shabby and indifferent, what they have built for their armies is the exception that proves the rule. The cannon I saw were beautifully machined. The light, automatic arm was rugged and obviously trustworthly in the field. Their best planes, while it is lightly armed by British standards, facts in the same league as the Hurricane and our Curtiss P-40. This latter Hurricane—which is what it is—was being made in a factory on the outskirts of Moscow. British and American observers visited it for the first time while I was there. To a man they were astonished by what they saw. They could hardly believe their eyes, the quality of material and workmanship—and the organization—were so much better than anything else they had seen in Russia.

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

Plant Can Produce 15 Planes Daily

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

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

Yet, I found Soviet trains running far more efficiently when I came out 90 miles behind the front line than when I was there. If I came to six weeks earlier from the east. I have inspected many, many Soviet lines and in many instances I found the rubber in their time in good condition, their moving parts greased. I observed them moving smoothly, and rapidly. On the road, and saw these trains well dispersed, camouflaged in woods, when at rest. I can testify that the Soviet air force has not been knocked out of the war, for I saw a flight go up to meet German planes over Kharkov. Nowhere did I find a check on military traffic—even driving, as I did. 50 miles down the Samburakh highway toward the front. I urge no further movement excepting the 40 men in the Iasiexpress.

Industry Migrates to Safety

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

If any of you have any idea that the Russians are not planning to fight, all I can tell you is that for nine consecutive days, coming in to Moscow from the east, I passed trains 350 miles of 150 trains on secondary training lines in an intensity of preparation, surpassing any in Great Britain last year. For four or five of these nine days, at every station at which our train stopped, we took on new recruits. They were waiting at each station. At intervals our trains unloaded the men and they picked
"I found them ... confident to the point of arrogance. Cockey as a good fighter must be."

**CONTINUED**

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

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

It was also borne painfully home to me that in the type of war now being
waged there is an enormous premium on ending the battle in possession of the
battlefield. The Northern armies defeated the Southern armies in the Battle of
Gettysburg, even though they did not sweep them, to a man, from the field.
In many individual engagements in the battle for Russia, Soviet troops decisively
defeated German troops. Yet the battlefields on which they fought were lost.
And with the loss of the battlefield went all the damaged equipment on both
sides. Then, whatever German and Russian tanks failed in their missions for want
of gas fell unscathed into the possession of the German. And whatever tanks on
either side were only partly damaged fell into the German's hands to be available
for use again after a tank was mended, a cannon replaced, an armor plate
welded.

In the air the Russians have not fared as badly. There is evidence that they
are outnumbered, but three factors tend to nullify this disadvantage:
† The length of the front. The Germans would have to have 50,000 planes
continuously in the air to patrol it completely. Any plane that will fly, no matter
how anticipated, is useful to the defending command—for it can
Air Battles Fought at Low Altitudes

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

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

Third—and most important—that part of the Russian battlefield which is woods-covered (and that part extends south from the Arctic to several hundred miles below Moscow) makes control of the air a less insignificant factor. For when troops are in a wood (a) an airplane cannot see them and (b) even if it finds out where they are, it cannot attack them. This is the secret of the Russian’s escape from the hard-pressed encirclement traps in the early months of the war. The Germans took the roads at 30 to 40 miles an hour, and planes swept the sky over limited areas. But the Soviet armies were safe in the woods as long as they kept their nerve. They kept their nerve and fought their way out from wood to wood.

Put all these things together in an appeal of the battle for Russia and you emerge with this conception: The Russian Army is a good army—brave, well-disciplined and still fairly well armed, able to keep itself supplied and intact provided it is willing to give way and never join final issue with a stronger, better-equipped, better-organized, much more experienced enemy.

General Staff Is Realistic

Russian General Staff strategy has been based on this realistic appraisal. It has, since its lines were first overdrawn and it found itself unable to stem the tide head on, operated exclusively on a basis of never making a firm and final stand on any battlefield but rather placing a price on each town and each position, and concentrating its efforts on exacting this price of the Germans before retreating. Thus, in the original capture of Smolensk, it was understood that if, from the viewpoint of the Russian General Staff, the price set was 200,000 casualties—and this price was exacted.

The defense of major cities such as Odessa, Kiev, Smolensk and Moscow, in which armed civilian populations are involved, is another matter. The residents of Smolensk were asked, and chose, to make a fight of it. Although we who observed from the outside had given up Smolensk before I left Moscow, Smolensk is still in Russian hands because of the determination with which its citizens joined their army in its defense—and Odessa held out, completely surrounded, an unbelievable number of weeks.

On these considerations, I give you this opinion: there will be a Russian Army intact and under present management in the field a year from today. But no man can, at this time, make a sound judgment on where that line will be.

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

Thrust in South Expensive

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

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

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


How the scorched earth policy of the Russians been a factor? How accurate are Soviet communiques? How great are German losses?
"The Russian General Staff... has, since its lines were first overrun and it found itself unable to stem the tide head-on, operated exclusively on the basis of never making a firm and final stand on any battlefield but rather placing a price on each town and each position, and concentrating its efforts on securing this prize of the Germans before retreating." Germans paid the price for this city.

... Whereas the field of the battle for the Ukraine... is the kind of country a panzer division general must dream of."
U. S. Convicts Billion-Dollar Tobacco Trust

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

By VIOLA TOWNS

Makers of American, W. R. leaf and Chesterfield were found guilty last night on all counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to fix prices and monopolize the industry.

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

The Government was represented by 22 lawyers, economists and investigators under Assistant Attorney General Edward H. Miller, who made his office building in Lexington, Ky., as headquarters for the duration of the trial.

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

Others Affected, Too

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

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

The Government charge that "every processor and manufacturer engaged in manufacturing cigarettes for the cigandelicate trade" had been "engaged in and conspired to commit crime against the United States against the United States.

In the Government's own words, the cigarette makers were "employers" and that in is "impossible to distinguish one from another by flavor.

The Government's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

The company's Constitution of Agricultural Analyst testified that the company's actions were "in violation of the antitrust laws in the manufacturing of cigarettes for all Americans enjoy. The competition they engage in is described as vitally. No one needs the rules of the game.

Big Profits Explained

"Price fixing," the prosecutor said in his summation, "is the thing that keeps the $100,000,000 profit-making market going. The companies enjoy the profits, and that is it. It is impossible to distinguish one company from another by flavor."

How Chiselers Beat Profit Tax

Boost High Salaries

FDR's Move to Unite CCC, N.Y.A.

Advances Federal Youth Work

By ALFRED DORFMAN

One of the concert problems in the federal-aid programs for young men and women was brought closer to solution today by President Roosevelt's proposal to consolidate the Federal Council of Defense and the National Youth Administration.

The proposal was made at a meeting of the two agencies at the White House. The President proposed that the Future Corp. and the National Youth Administration be combined.

In view of current world conditions," the President said, "I feel that both War Department should be relieved from all activities which may be in any manner interfere with its main objective—national defense.

Two Pressure Sources

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

Those seeking cuts in non-defense spending

Experts on youth problems, notably the American Youth Congress, reports that the CCC and N.Y.A were competing with each other for recruits found a cause-and-effect order from the N.Y.A to the directors of the two agencies.

National Defense

Since the war emergency, both the CCC and N.Y.A have been giving their programs to defense needs. The two agencies have been working in unison to meet the needs of the government, and to help in the war-effort.

The President's plan is to combine the two agencies and to make them an integral part of the war effort. The two agencies will be reorganized and will work together to meet the needs of the nation.

The National Youth Administration will be merged with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the two agencies will be known as the National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps. The two agencies will be headed by a single director appointed by the President.
Today in the U.S.A.

From the United Press Dispatch

Today in the U.S.A.

Today is the 80th birthday of William Henry Harrison, the 9th President of the United States. He was born on February 9, 1773. Harrison, a Revolutionary War hero, served as a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate before becoming President. He is remembered for his naval heroics during the War of 1812 and for his role in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Harrison was elected President in 1840, but died less than a month after his inauguration.

Banded Fees on the only sign of Pa. Railings’s wealthy day which it finds in New Hampshire mountains as she leaves a Lowell, Mass., hospital for home. She would like to walk for another two weeks.

Chicago Mother Changes Mind, Wants Her Babies Back

Mrs. Rose Palmer, 20-year-old Chicago mother who abandoned her four surviving children last week so they could be in the county home, has changed her mind and wants them back. When she was found in a roasting house yesterday, the blonde dressed wife of a test driver said she had been paid $1,200 and would not go back. She was arrested by friends who saved her and who said they would find work for her so she could raise her babies. But juvenile Judge Frank Buck an- nounced that the state would relinquish the responsibility it had assumed over the child, unless an “open a showing of good cause” why they were abandoned.  

Fellon Out on Bail

William Dudley Fellon, the 81-year-old leader of the anti-Semitic Silver Shirts of America, has raised $10,000 bail to get him out of jail in Austinville, N. C. He was arrested on charges of having incited the mob in a 1929 lynching incident. The case was dropped by the district attorney, who said there was not enough evidence to proceed. Fellon was released on bail and is free to continue his activities.

Bioff Is Just Misunderstood

...Extort $550,000? Who? Me?

By Harold L. Payne

The story that Miste M. Greenfield told yesterday in federal court, where he was tried for extortion, came from the collective works of Horatio Alger, Jr. It was all those pluck and back-bone to rise, Miste Greenfield told his brother, and he has money and more from rug to riches. The only trick he missed was to start the boy’s education. But he beat the boy’s own strong boy, which is just as interesting, and somewhat more profitable.

Thieving, isn’t it? And don’t you know, there’s none to come. Miste Greenfield had only recounted the first 18 or 20 chapters of his life when court adjourned for the day, leaving him with a lot of good stories to tell when he left off where he left off when he runs the racket today.

Like all successful characters, Miste Greenfield was very misunderstood by his fellow passengers. If he knew that he was not a hero, he would not have been侠士, which he was, according to the law, and he was, according to the law, and he was, according to the law.

B. O. W. was sailing from New York to Boston when Justice Horatio Alger, Jr., met him in the streets.

Washington Roundup

Representative James J. Van Norden, of the New York State Senate, has been elected Speaker pro tempore for the session beginning today. The appointment was made after a special session of the legislature to deal with the current fiscal crisis. Van Norden is a member of the Democratic Party and has been in the House of Representatives for 20 years. He is a strong supporter of the state budget and has been involved in numerous debates on fiscal issues.

17 Workers Killed in Mine Accidents

Seventeen Kentucky coal miners were killed in accidents yesterday, 15 at the Daniel Boone mine in Natchezville, two at the North Diamond mine in Lexington. The Natchezville miners were killed when an explosion in the mine struck a sur- face of the mine. In addition, another miner was injured in the explosion. The cause of the explosion was still under investigation.

Navy Day Notes

The Navy Day celebration was held in all major cities across the country. In New York City, the USS New York was anchored in the harbor, and a fleet of ships passed by in a display of power. In Washington, D.C., the White House was illuminated with lights, and a parade was held through the streets. In Los Angeles, a large crowd gathered at the Port of Los Angeles to celebrate.

Jury Not Completed

For Sedition Trial

Selection of the jury will continue today in the sedition trial held in Minneapolis of 28 Trotskyites charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The trial opened yesterday under the leadership of attorney John F. Hays, who has been the defense attorney for the defendants. The prosecution team is led by attorney John F. Hays, who has been the defense attorney for the defendants. The prosecution team is led by attorney John F. Hays, who has been the defense attorney for the defendants.
Robins Strike Climaxes Long Battle for Wage Boosts at Yard

Union Shop Not Issue
Strike Leaders Declare

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

As the 5500 strikers got word today that the National Defense Mediation Board would hold hearings soon, they did not discuss any lofty labor matters like the union shop... 

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

Huge Defense Profits

Last Christmas-time the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers dug in and stayed through the winter. It somehow happened on the theme of defense profits—Robins is a subsidiary of Todd Shipyards (gross profits for year ended March, 1941, $60,786,000, compared with $75,050,000 the year before). Last July the CIO won an NLRB election at the Robins shop. Robins strongholds.

The company set to work to negotiate its first labor contract—other Todd yards had done so before—and it lacked parity provision. Joseph Burge, skilled, sub-branch regional director of the union, said yesterday that Robins agreed to boost its wages into line with those of other yards.

Nearly 3000 unskilled workers at Robins, he says, were averaging 85 cents an hour, the general rate in the port is 75 cents. Total wage advances sought by the union amounted to $140,000 a week. The company opposed the move and when it flailed a proposal contract. Burge asserts, some important points were left out.

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

Money Only Issue

While company spokesmen said that "the closed shop is the only issue," Burge vigorously disputed the assertion. He contended that the wage controversy has motivated the strike. He also said that the union welcomed the intervention of the mediation board. Besides low minimums for unskilled workers, the CIO has demanded what it calls the "payo classification system," it says that many workers who should be rated as unskilled workers are put in lower designations so that their wages will be kept down.

The only issue here is that the fellow keeping their wages, but their pay envelope didn't get any thicker.

And, unlike previous Robins strikes, the strike yesterday was successful.
FDR Puts Both Lewis and Steel Companies on Spot

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

By L. F. STONE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The nation's steel companies, as well as John L. Lewis, were on the spot today in the battle to the death in the strike at the captive soft coal mines. The United Press reported today that FDR is considering new and drastic legislation to control strikes in defense industries and that the Department of Labor would itself take action.

The United Press reported that FDR is considering new and drastic legislation to control strikes in defense industries. The New York Times said that FDR would himself take action.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.

**La Guardia Urges Realistic Peace**

Mayor La Guardia urges the United States to make peace with the Axis, but many political leaders have warned that any such move would be a mistake.

**Labor**

PM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Hill Breaks Agreement With NDMB
And Trouble Flares Anew at Bendix

By L. A. WEIDLER

The strange case of F. L. Roy Hill, president of the Auto Association, Inc., today added another chapter to the labor problems of U. S. Steel and its captive mines. The association had reached an agreement with the union, but this week the agreement was broken.
Crowd Heckles Lord Halifax at Russian Relief Rally . . .

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

As this picture shows, the rally for Russian relief packed the Garden. Gifts received before and during the meeting totaled $750,000—about $25,000 of that being collected from the floor. One woman sent up her gold wedding ring. The German-American Club gave $50. Checks from wealthy America
The picture shows the rally for Russian relief packed the Garden. Gifts arrived before and during the meeting totaled $775,000—about $25,000 more than collected from the floor. One woman sent up her gold wedding ring. The German-American Club gave $10,000. Checks from wealthy Americans ran as high as $25,000. The money is to be used for relief of Russian civilians and for medical supplies. The program made allowance for President Roosevelt’s Navy Day speech, which went to the crowd over the loudspeaker system. Halifax, heckled though he was, came as close as any speaker to eye to eye with the march.
...Yells of 'Open Up the Western Front' Greet Ambassador

Once ran as high as $25,000. The money is to be used for relief of Russian civilians and for medical supplies. The program made allowance for President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech, which went to the crowd over the loudspeaker system. Halifax, heckled though he was, came as close as any speaker to expressing the sentiments of the crowd. "We have not all eyes to eye with Russia in the past," he halffaxed. But then—"Henceforth we march side by side." So he got cheers.

Photos by Ray Fleishak and Steve Barry, PM
Praises LaGuardia With Faint Damns

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

By WILLIAM F. YOUNG, Jr.

Governor Lehman, who has been highly regarded for his speech for William O'Dwyer last night which decision writers say would have derailed President Roosevelt's endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia, has now taken a more low-keyed position in the campaign. At least the statement of Mr. Lehman as to the character of LaGuardia is not the same as his endorsement.

Mr. Lehman's statement to the press last night was well received by the Democratic leaders of New York. It was called a strong statement by some, and by others a friendly gesture.

The Governor of New York, who has repeatedly stated his preference for a return to the Democratic fold, was quoted in a New York newspaper as saying that Mr. Lehman's remarks were not a personal attack on him.

Mr. Lehman has a reputation for being a man of principle, and it is believed that his remarks were intended to bring about a more united front in the Democratic party.

Theodore Roosevelt, the former President, who is a native of New York, is expected to make a public appearance in the city this evening.

Chinese Child Is Model

For the liquid-rubber dolls her mother, Mrs. Siu-Cuen Dai, makes to display at the Women's Exhibition of Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace, the daughter, Mayling, is with Mrs. Lin Yatang.

Cop and Gunman

Duel in Hotel

Guest and Suspect Shot in Chase in Abbey, Victoria

Cop and gunman raced through the narrow Hilda Abbey and Victoria today, shooting as they went. Shot and dying are one of the Abbey and an innocent girl. Threatened are two men.

A witness, Detective Robert Brews and Edward McGowan, presented Three Scores seeking suspects to the police by following separate roads. The suspects were on the street, and a man who had been shot in the foot, was taken to a hospital.

Nazi Cramped Ford Business

Proving Again Americans Can't Do Business With Hitler

The shifty theory that "we can do business with Hitler" is getting another push from the federal trial of 15 accused for springing for Germany.

Details of the treatment American business men got from the Germans were back in the "friendly" 1930s concert during the examination of Edward Carl Heiss, a defendant.

Heiss was formerly managing director of the Ford company in Germany, at $30,000 a year.

"The German Association for the Automotive Industry didn't like us," he said.

"We couldn't sell to the army or the post office. They would put posters on the windows to show that we were 'unpatriotic.' I was denounced in court which accused me of having left Germany in 1934, and of being too pro-American to be the head of a German company.

"I was called back to Detroit at that time and we discussed the situation. I was asked to return to Germany if possible, because they thought it would help business. I refused, although it would have meant a considerable increase in salary.

"Hitler returned to Germany then, but later gave up his Ford job, he said. When some men were to be sacked, he had to make a decision, but for leaving the Ford S.A. himself was approached by executives of the German company organized the production of the heavy-produced Volkswagen, he said. First they offered him a job at American representatives, and then gave him a list of questions concerning the development of Diesel engines and many phases of U. S. aviation. The German told him to turn his material over to several engineers who worked on the alleged spy ring, he said.

Mr. Rat Tells About Murder

Informant Fumbles Name of Man He Talked With 360 Times

Sheldon Barret, the state's star witness, took the stand in the Leopold murder trial yesterday and told a smooth story of how he drove the getaway car after the laying of shots. Reviewers of the early candidacy for Governor, he said, had never been produced. Five years ago.

Barrett, self-educated ex-daguerreotypist and rat, said that Louis Capone directed him to drive and that Moody Weiss was one of the killers. Weiss and Capone, along with Louis (Leopold) Buchalter, were identified at the stand.

Sentenced comfortably to a chair, his legs, he told Barrett, testified, told his story under the questioning by Burton Tucker.

Then came the cross-examination. When Barrett, he said, tried to recall how the crime was done, his salary eyes snapped hard, his mouth twisted in a snarl.

Now Are You Happy?

"Because I'm a stubborn pig," he growled. "In other words, a rat! Does that satisfy you, sir?"

Barrett said he was a gambler, bookmaker and skidder by his own confession and a third when he 'got orders from the rat to the effect that he didn't mean to be identified that he hadn't told the truth when he testified at the Big Gagey German trial.

"I didn't have any information on the trail. They weren't picked up yet," he explained.

Barrett, for more than a year Barrett and Al Capone had been closely watched at Grafton, Barrett, they talked about football and hunting.

"Now Are You Happy?"

Forgetting a Mouse

"Very seldom I talked to that man," Barrett, the rat, mouthed. Last he said this was "about 800 to 570 times."

Shortly afterward he was asked whether he knew a man named Sidney Fyler. Barrett said he didn't, then exclaimed:

"Wait a minute! I've heard that name, before!"

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

"You've just and you spoke to Rudolph over 300 times, and now you say you've heard that name?

"I'll never forget it," Barrett assured the jury.
This Is PM...

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

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

We are for people who are kindly and understanding.

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

We do not believe in a man-made problem any being solved successfully by any existing social order, certainly not our own, and we propose to crusade for those who feel constructively to improve the way we live together.

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

(From the original prospectus of PM)

Letters To and From the Editor

If You Tell a Lie Big Enough

Dear Editor:

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

1. That the pot had been cracked when she borrowed it.
2. That it was whole when she returned it.
3. That she had never borrowed the pot but had it as her possession.

So far as I can understand it, the present position of the American Federation of Labor is something like this:

1. That we have been in battle, but we hate them quite as much as you do.
2. That the incendiary stop providing for national defense and increasing aid to Britain will all sorts of a wicked desire edge to edge a reluctant nation into an unnecessary war, but these measures have our local support.
3. That all our counselors and financial backers are asleep, or superstitious, and that they do not like to have their names made public.
4. Anti-Socialism is most deplorable, but the damned Jews had better watch their New York.

E. O. BACKSTRAINER.

The Maypole Sisters' Dog's Diet

Dear Editor:

Pictured in PM for October 13 is the two teenage Maypole sisters who each Friday afternoon conclude their radio program by saying: "We feed our doggy Thelma. Do you?

If these little girls really expect an answer to their question, their listeners should truly respond: "No, we do not feed our doggy Thelma."

Moundville, Pa.

FRANK M. WARDLE.

Accessories After the Fact

Dear Editor:

I must take issue with Sidney Margulies' editorial, "Making Money With a Beading Booth and the Basic Dress." Mr. Margulies takes a stand against the use of beading and accessories.

J. Walter Thompson Agency, which is only employed to do a job for the combination of the dress manufacturers and the HLLOW. He and I will have this argument before a thousand people whose names are down on the dress industry. They are the people to think about the advertising agency.

Furthermore, he was important and didn't give Beading a chance before he pronounced. The purpose of the campaign is not to shame Beading with her one linen dress, but to show where all of us in the dress industry have helped spend Beading's money on everything but dress. We saw that she bought beds of jewelry, hats, gloves, bags, shoes, bags to vary the one costume. How many more money on accessories than she would have on a complete dress wardrobe? We built up the accessory business and we down the dress business.

And please don't quote Elizabeth Huron of New York.

Beverly Logan.

The Maypole Sisters' Dog's Diet

Dear Editor:

It is highly questionable whether Beading is being hurt by the use of accessories and not by the use of a complete dress market. I agree that the Beading market is simply not properly represented. PM Shopping News has shown that there is a big market for accessories and that the Beading market accessory have been able to achieve a large number of customers for different occasions. Consequently, the trend of these ideas is to shame Beading's views of what she can do with accessories. A better trend is the clear hard-hat idea. If dress maries, accessories try to do that, women may gain an advantage they will take to wearing uniforms, but Beading Elizabeth Huron says it is a good idea. Also, if the dress industry will spend more time and money (including the money going into this advertising campaign) in looking for attractive dresses at lower prices, women will buy more dresses—they all need them.

Buy Freedom for Christmas

Dear Editor:

Christmas is coming—the second surge of fruitless buying of all the unnecessary and useless, jack which can be pulled off as a sentimental public by encouraging methods is at hand. This year, though, is different. The theme, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men," has been getting out of date rapidly and this year will see more than usually unpopularity.

In this country we are faced with rising prices and increasing scarcity which may lead to hunger and inferiority. We are also faced with the gigantic task of proving ourselves and our Allies in the former struggle to be again no earth peace and goodwill toward men.

History makes us wonder if we should indulge in buying millions of unnecessary articles. Christmas presents of dollars, could be put into defense. Strong bonds, which are needed not to only our entertainment program and reduce the wasteful spending by the people of the inflationary process. In place of presents to friends and relations we can send cards saying: "I think you will enjoy your Christmas more by knowing that I have bought you this card in the freedom for the United States."

Bellingham, Wash.

SHEP. W. HOWELL.

Immortal Star

From William Cullen Bryant's The Antiquity of Freedom:

O! Freedom! Thou art not as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And many acres gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave:

When he took off the girdle.

A hundred men, armed to the teeth, and those their mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield and after the other
Thy form glorious in battle though it be, is sacred
With token of old wars.
HEARD AND OVERHEARD

NBC Says America First
Can So Take the Air

Workmen charged by the America First Committee's New York chapter that the new broadcasting network that had secured all feasible broadcast time for America First's only the Thursday night at Madison Square Garden were fully denied last night by NBC President who told the authorities that the organization was "unlawful, unconstitutional and un
justifiable."

"Not only did Trueman call the charges false," said Mr. , "but he sent to his station, which was addressed to John T. Flynn, Mr. John P. McCandless, A., P. Mitchell, DuS.

and Swain and Edwin B. Webster, Jr., that Senator Barry C. Wheeler had rejected an offer of time made by NBC, Wheeler, Charles A. Lindbergh and former Ambassador John Gidding will speak at the rally.

The time offered by NBC, 10:30 to 11 p.m. Thursday on 6 stations east of Chicago, Trueman declined, was the only time available on the air that Trueman's announcers also said:

"Your charge that we habitually infringe on commercial time for so-called war speakers is utterly without merit... Your committee knows or should know that the established policy of NBC is to give equal time to the right-wing, left-wing, and center-wing minorities."

The America First attack on the talkers of 70 self-styled anti-war speakers as against 50 what you have, amounting to the total, exceptional and un
justified."

The America First leaflet of utter treatment was previously denied by the Columbia Broadcasting System to the would-be speakers. CB, however, did not go into the same detail as did NBC. Instead, CB pointed out that it already had presented over 70 anti-war speakers on the air, and added, "Shouting isn't news."

"We are here not to justify Lindbergh should have a nation-wide network every time a speaker speaks."

Keep 'Em Rolling

Clifford Hudson will be the scenic on a new government radio show starring NBC's WOR. To be called Keep 'Em Rolling and to be written by Dorothy Baker (For Your Royal Service), the series will be broadcast under the auspices of the Office of Emergency Management and will present at showing between what America amount of defense.

The series will be under the production of Donald Nelson, director of the CGM. The first little shot will be a scene from the movie where the little shot of the U. S. defense effort.

Gerald Hubert sings twice a week on the radio broadcast, and has been a favorite with the radio women and children with which his voice comes.

Last night at Times Tower be came home behind the talker for the first time in New York to sell instead Clark, Hughes, Delaney and other famous radio men. The audience was there, all right, together with a few, ill-grasping manner. But song was a good deal of the richness and warmth and in putting a surging richness and musical truth that the audience seems to have liked on the other.

The question of whether a man can sing semi-classical music on the radio weekly in a way that speaks to the people will also mean. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length. Occasionally a person will seem to be the true individual. The last line of the song, "The Damn," was received with a few, but not as to the line's length.
SPORTS TICKET TALK

Baseball Attendance Was Up In ’41....

Giants Lose Yeager for Card Game...

Kopf Earned Success at Manhattan

BY JOE CUMMISKEY

10,252,208 FANS--That's what big league fans (1,997,949) were watching the regular season on 1941. This was the highest average since 1938 and 153,577 more than in 1940. The attendance was 26,015 on the evening of September 29 when the Dodgers scored 11 runs in the first inning to defeat the Giants, 17-4. The Giants had won in the previous game, 4-3, and the attendance was 30,506. The previous high was 28,242 on the evening of September 30, 1938, when the Giants beat the Braves, 9-6.

GIANT-DOUGER AFTERMATH--Howard V. Yeager, general manager, reached his right cheesecake in that Sunday bat and is out of this week's game with the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds. With Martha Fogh out (broken arm) and X. F. X. Roger gone (the Martians have landed), he can understand that deep weed which fills across Stout Steevens' own face these days. The rest of the club came out of that all right, however, and will probably become look back to matters of the Giants Sunday.

Coach Jack Kopf at the Dodgers took a new lease on life when he won that one Sunday. He was in his prime for the team--a nice thing for the Dove Store--and tomorrow is the afternoon the club really was great Sunday.

The pop for the crowd was the appearance of Matty M'Ma, who broke as a make and a take for the New York American League. He was the hand on the field and the player who got the crowd was because he was a favorite of Route Martin. No, it's not his fault, but altogether the Sunday won out Buffalo as favored last but at least it was 15 runs in the game.

A MINUTE WITH FREDULIAN--Watching this 1941 Foundation team perform, is, for the most part, a pleasure. But Coach Crowly must have his moments of suspense just the same. Against TCU Satur-
day, the base robbed the final 11 minutes and then apparently decided to count. Crowley must have noted this, too, but he didn't seem coming in new men, instead, he let the boys frill time away in them. He figured they'd eventually click in a little of their own jive. They did when TCU went up 7 runs in the 8th inning. But the Giants had got particular good of the moment. They have a lot of players, many of whom, if they could have a multitude of something good, would be a matter of digging out of 43,000 shots.

MEET ON MANHATTAN--That win Friday night by Manhattan over Villanova was a rout of two kinds. Coach Kopf and his boys needed. They may be useful young men, but they have no heads to do the job. Their boys might get warmed up in the dressing room before they get going in the first quarter. What danger strikes the Kelly Goons is always the same thing. They are liable to break out in a half hour on the field. And, they tell me, this is the gen-

Bates Lost to Violets

For Penn State Game

Mal Evans, whose NYU squad is listed to three days in practice and sign in its game with Penn State at the Polo Grounds on Friday night, and the Violets, are unusually tough Monday workday. After a black shadows starting practice two tough hours on contact work, devoted largely in blocking and pass defense. The Violets will present a revamped line-up against the tutors. Leno Balthaz, the All-American halfback, hurt his wrist in the Holy Cross game last Saturday and will be out for at least 10 days. Bill Bell, reserve tackle, fractured his ankle against the Commodores and is lost for the season.

Con out through its 75 victory over Temple, he was a good shape but was a very little on Saturday. Star is a hard hitter who knocked off W & J last Satur-
day. Dean Good, the starting left tackle, with Morris Evans, halfback, taking over at left half.

Jim Crowly gave his Foundation squad power to the practice for the Penn State encounter.

Tom O'Reilly Says:

"Right here at West Point, Coach..." 

...Jakobsen said that Army's start-
ing halfback Saturday probably would be Hush, Mepinc, or Jones. O'Reilly has so far been unprecedented. Jack Kopf said that everybody was telling him how Manhattan's vic-
tory over Villanova was nice because it would give his kids a lift. Then he added that it gave him a headache, too. "Jack Kopf simply remarked that he thought Mepinc's blocking had improved just as much as Ann Pierke's against the Giants and that that was an important factor in the triumph.

Jimmy Crowly said that it was the professional shortage people quit picking on General Hare's personality and ad-
mitted that the guy was the greatest man in the world. He said Hare has been up the entire country with his team. Crowly said the Army has always been a little bit ahead of the game. "He said he would like to ex-
periment with the T-A lineout or two and be up against it. He would win if you turn the ball out. He added that he thought anyone could beat the Bears except the Bears themselves. His only hope for improving the situation was that maybe the League would heed Bell's idea and give the clubs in the lower half a two-to-one advantage in the draft. "All along, lunch with another coach is fun," he said. Hammonton!!"
Little Drills Reserves for Cornell Game

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

For years Little has devoted himself almost entirely to 11 hurlers and 8 backs, and almost 30 minutes in every game. He has had enough reserve material to build up a respectable second team.

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

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

Swearly, after a great season in '30, has had to rebuild almost from rock-bottom this season as most of his starting eleven and reserves are gone. He has two veteran backs in Len Buffalo and Kenny Steger, a pair of holdover ends. Red Johnson and Roy Jenkins, and one other 1940 lineman, Capt. Peter Wolf, a guard. But with a squad of 73, including 43侵略者, the Cornell coach boasts a club which looks better each week and should be at its peak for the Columbia game.

They probably won't equal last year's 27-14 win over the Lions, but should certainly be favored to topple the Light Blues.

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

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

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

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

Reception was at the Waldorf. They'll go to Los Angeles in December.

Photo by Ray Rubicik, PM
My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you herewith an analysis of three different estimates of the German oil situation.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The President,

The White House.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE December 6, 1941

TO   Secretary Morgenthau
FROM  Mr. Kamarck

Subject: Estimates of the German Oil Position

Summary

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

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

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

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

It is of interest to note that the Italian figures are much closer to the Russian data than are the English figures. The Russians believe that the Germans are consuming 2,000,000 tons of oil a month in their military campaigns. The Italians say that the consumption is 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons a month for military purposes alone. The British put consumption for all purposes at 1,500,000 tons.
4. The excess of consumption over production by November 1, 1941, had depleted German reserves to 3,400,000 - 3,900,000 tons, according to the British, and to 3,400,000 tons, according to the Russians.

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

German Oil Position during the Russian Campaign

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Estimate</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>U.S. Treasury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In thousands of tons)</td>
<td>(In thousands of tons)</td>
<td>(In thousands of tons)</td>
<td>(In thousands of tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves, June 22, 1941</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Some millions of tons</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly military consumption</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption, all uses</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total production</td>
<td>1,010*</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>(1,100)**</td>
<td>800 (1940)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit per month</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
<td>No estimate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Germans will not run short"

---

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

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

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

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. H.

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

F. D. R.

Please return for our files.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. H.

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

F. D. R.

Please return for our files.

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