

● PSF Radio Ticker Reports (Aug & Sept. 1939) - Subject File Box 176

Box 176

RADIO REPORTS  
OF  
AUG. 23, 1939

*PST*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

---

**THE SECRETARY**

Digest of radio news reports  
received by an officer of the  
Department-for the President.

*W. L. ...*

August 26, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 11 o'clock

In London, Lord Halifax received the French and Polish Ambassadors and discussed the Henderson report on the meeting with Hitler. The Cabinet is preparing to meet and will formulate a formal reply to the German Chancellor.

Paris is being kept closely informed of developments in London but is skeptical, on the basis of information which has so far been received, of the possibilities of working out a compromise agreement. According to the information in Paris, Hitler has not receded from his maximum demands. If the Poles were to enter negotiations on Hitler's terms it would only be a matter of time before they would lose their independence.

Paris, in consequence, is following peace moves in London with full reserve and is going ahead with war preparations.

Warsaw reports that German provocations are increasing in intensity. There have been shooting and incendiary

incendiary fires all along the German front and there is every evidence that German military preparations are being pressed.

This morning the German Ministers in Brussels and The Hague notified the Belgian and Netherlands Governments that in the event of war the neutrality of these countries would be respected by the Reich.

In Bucharest it is reported that the Hungarian Government definitely turned down Rumania's request for a non-aggression pact. As a consequence, Rumania has been obliged to take certain protective military measures on the Hungarian frontier.

In Rome there is evidence of a desperate attempt to find a last minute solution of the crisis. The Pope has been most active in receiving the representative of foreign powers, including the French, Polish and Spanish Ministers. Signor Gayda, the tone of whose article yesterday was belligerent, today devotes his editorial to an account of last minute attempts to discover a basis for negotiations. He reports that a plan is being formulated in London, Paris, and Washington which will establish a basis for direct negotiation between the German and Polish Governments. He says that the Italian Government

is making a very strenuous effort to bring about a peaceful solution and is in close touch with all governments concerned. Among other things he reports that Hitler consulted Mussolini before his talk with the British Ambassador.

Information has been received from Ottawa that Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night addressed an appeal for peace to Hitler and Mussolini and the President of Poland.

Fu:Fell:AMR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

---

• THE SECRETARY

*file  
personal*

For the President's information,  
there is attached a copy  
of the digest of radio news  
reports made by an officer of  
the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 26, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 12:00 NOON

In London the British Cabinet is now meeting to consider what reply will be made to Chancellor Hitler. Sir Neville Henderson has delayed his departure for Berlin and will carry back with him, when he goes, the views of the Government.

Rumors of a compromise and concessions by Poland continue to be heard in well-informed circles in London, particularly in quarters which are known to be close to the so-called "appeasement group". In fact, these reports were increased to such an extent that the Foreign Office press has since issued the following statement:

"Reports have been circulated that Sir Neville Henderson has brought back from Germany terms put forward by Chancellor Hitler. There is no confirmation whatsoever of these reports that terms were mentioned in the conversations between Chancellor Hitler and Sir Neville Henderson, and they should be completely disregarded."

Radio commentators stressed the fact that the division in British ruling circles, which was so marked at the time of Munich, is again pronounced. The Foreign Office and political circles close to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden are opposed to compromise, but in other circles there is

a demand that pressure be brought to bear on Poland to accept reasonable terms.

In Rome, rumors of a settlement were almost as pronounced as they are in London. The general feeling in Rome is that there will be no war. There is much talk of localizing a conflict, should there be one, to Germany and Poland, and there is evidence that the Italian Government is bending its efforts in that direction. Mussolini is said also to be bringing all the force at his command to persuade the Polish Government to accept a compromise. It is said that the Pope too is using his influence in that direction.

In any event, great hope is pinned on the decision of the British Cabinet.

In Paris, the belief is gaining ground that London is weakening and that many elements in and around the British Cabinet are advocating a negotiation on the basis of Hitler's offer. France remains completely skeptical with regard to the Hitler proposal and continues its war preparations. Categories 1, 5, and 6 have been mobilized and posters giving mobilization information are appearing on the Paris streets. Requisitions have been extended. Normal railway traffic has been interrupted, and all

museums

museums have been closed while art treasures are moved to places of safety. Among other moves, the French Government this morning ordered the suspension of all communist newspapers and publications, and communist headquarters in Paris and the provinces were raided.

From Berlin, late reports are to the effect that the decision with regard to peace or war now rests with the British Cabinet. The Chancellor has gone as far as he was able in the direction of offering a basis for an agreement short of war. Military preparations continue with increasing intensity while the reply of the British Cabinet is awaited. In conversation, German officials still take an optimistic view and say that war will be avoided. Officials of the appropriate ministries in Berlin are satisfied that German demands of Poland will be met and that the British Government will attempt a conciliatory attitude in its reply to the Chancellor. It is said that the terms put forward by Hitler include the cession of Danzig and a strip of the Corridor by Poland; a ten-year guarantee by Germany of what remains of Poland; and an Anglo-Franco-German non-aggression pact, accompanied by quantitative limitation of arms.

Berlin press, in the meantime, continues to play up stories of Polish atrocities, particularly accounts of

attacks

attacks on German and Danzig S.A. and S.S. men. England is held responsible for the situation and the note is sounded that the issue of war or peace rests with England.

August 26, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 1:00 P.M.

The British Cabinet is still meeting. Early reports from the highest official circles indicate that the British Government, which is concerting its decisions with the French Government, will make it clear to Hitler in its reply that it cannot accept his "suggestions" which involve the dismemberment of Poland. The best informed opinion is to the effect that the reply will leave no room for misunderstanding of the British position. The reply will be flown back to Berlin by Sir Neville Henderson tomorrow morning.

In Rome, opinion is becoming increasingly pessimistic as indications are received that the British, contrary to what was expected in the Italian capital, will not back down. The Italian pressure on Poland to make adequate concessions continues, but hope is rapidly fading.

In Paris, earlier fears of a weakening by the British are dissipating. France, it is said, will refuse to compromise at the expense of Poland.

Berlin official opinion is becoming increasingly intransigent. Official statements are to the effect that  
only

only a complete capitulation by Poland will prevent disaster. The view is taken that it is the sacred duty of England and France to point out to Poland that they will not be in a position to extend effective help in the event of hostilities.

RADIO REPORT - 8:00 A.M.

The British Cabinet adjourned at 7:15 a.m. (our time) and it was announced that Sir Neville Henderson would fly back to Berlin, leaving at 8 a.m., Washington time. The British Parliament will be convoked tomorrow.

The indications after the Cabinet meeting (there was no official communiqué) were that the reply of the British Government would be firm, but would leave the door open for further negotiation. The impression prevails in London that Herr Hitler is tending more and more to negotiation and that uncertainty is increasing in Berlin.

The British Government is not relaxing its war preparations, however, and this morning orders were sent out to British shipping, closing the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

France clapped on an official censorship this morning, and prepared to announce general mobilization. The evacuation of civilians from Paris is proceeding, and the country is standing to arms, ready for any eventuality.

Germany closed all its frontiers this morning and turned back tourists, including Americans, when they reached points  
on

on the French and other western frontiers. The feeling prevails in Berlin that the country is rapidly going to war, and that only a miracle, or a complete capitulation by the Poles, can now save the peace.

Warsaw reports an intensification of German provocation all along the frontier. Incidents are taking place without cease and German troop concentrations are reported from all vital points. All along the German frontier this morning German observation balloons took position.

*file  
personal*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 28, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 11:15 A.M.

At 11:00 a.m. today it was announced by a commentator that Ambassador Henderson was about to leave London, carrying the message that Britain would stand by Poland. (It had previously been reported that Ambassador Henderson would leave London at 8:00 o'clock Washington time, and this announcement indicates that at 11:00 o'clock Washington time he was still in London).

From Paris, a newspaper report states that according to information secured from French military circles it is believed that Hitler will require from three to five more days to make his army ready for war. Although it is difficult to obtain accurate military information from Germany, it is nevertheless understood that there are 35 divisions at present on the Polish frontier, but that another 25 divisions are required to insure the success of any German drive and an additional time will be required to bring them to their posts.

A report from London states that Mussolini has suggested a four or five-power conference to Chancellor Hitler and has offered his services as a possible mediator.

August 28, 1939.

RADIO REPORT:

A Press Association bulletin at 11:20 a.m. reported that Ambassador Henderson had just left London for Berlin by plane, carrying with him the British reply to Hitler's proposals; it was stated that the reply contained counter proposals on the part of the British Government.

King George VI conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain and More-Selisha, British War Secretary, this afternoon.

From Berlin it was reported that Hitler conferred with the Italian Ambassador there again today.

At 12:15 today it was announced from Rome that Gayda, in a press article this afternoon after referring to the appeals from all over the world to Mussolini to intervene to prevent a catastrophe, stated "Il Duce is not idle."

The Canadian Government has announced that it has assumed control of all Canadian merchant shipping.

It was announced at noon today that The Netherlands ordered a general mobilization. This report has been confirmed by a telegram from our Legation at The Hague.

RADIO REPORT  
August 28  
1:00 P.M.

It is announced in London that text of the British reply to Chancellor Hitler will be made public at tomorrow's session of Parliament, when it is reported that members of the Opposition also speak in support of the Government. This indicates to observers in London that the note rejects Hitler's proposal.

Exodus of civil population from Paris has begun.

Chancellor Hitler will receive Sir Neville Henderson at 4:00 P.M. Washington Time today. When the food restrictions went into effect in Berlin today there was considerable grumbling and discontent manifested among the people.

The Polish Government, it is announced in Warsaw, has sent an official protest to Germany over the German charges of Polish ill-treatment of German minorities.

A newspaper correspondent on the German-Polish frontier reports that the belief is current in the German frontier districts that action may take place today.

RADIO REPORT: 3:30 p.m.

Mr. Edward R. Merrill of the Columbia Broadcasting Company stated from London at 1:50 p.m. that the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors had called at the British Foreign Office together today.

The first defense order was issued in London today. It contains a large number of detailed provisions, including such matters as:

- (a) Compulsory evacuation of persons and animals on the order of the competent officials.
- (b) Compulsory billeting of military forces.
- (c) The detailed regulation of traffic.
- (d) The prevention of cameras in certain areas.
- (e) The prevention of the possession or release for flight of racing and humming pigeons.

The Croyden airport is to be blacked out tonight. The Admiralty has forbidden the cruising of sea vessels in British territorial waters tonight.

The House of Commons will meet at 2:45 p.m. tomorrow. The Prime Minister is being urged by members of the opposition to publish in full the Hitler correspondence and to give the full story of the breakdown of the Russian negotiations.

Voroshilov is reported to have stated in Moscow today that he saw no reason why Russia should not supply Poland with arms and ammunitions of war in the event of a conflict.

Mr. Merrill, the Columbia Commentator, stated that so far as he had been able to ascertain after careful inquiry, Poland has not been subjected to any pressure by Great Britain to yield to Hitler's demands.

Mr. William Shirer, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, announced from Berlin at 2 p.m. Washington time that the entire German press states tonight that Germany cannot and will not compromise. He said that the tension in Berlin is terrific and that Germany is on a complete war footing. Housewives stood in line for ration cards--the first time since the World War, he stated, that ration cards have been required. Trains did not cross the German borders today but stopped at the frontier.

Mr. Shirer said that in German official circles it was stated that the British answer which is to be delivered this afternoon by Ambassador Henderson may necessitate a further German reply and thus cause further delay. He added that in his opinion, however, the issue cannot be delayed longer than another twenty-four hours.

At 2:22 p.m. it was announced that effective immediately flights of civil aircraft (with certain specified exceptions) had been banned from Italy and Italian East Africa.

Lu:Hickerson:MAL

*file  
person*

*file*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 28, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 3:30 p.m.

It is announced from Berlin that Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador, landed in Berlin a few minutes before three o'clock. He is to see Herr Hitler at four o'clock Washington time this afternoon to deliver the British reply. It was stated that the pilot of the Ambassador's plane was instructed to stand by until tomorrow; this suggests of course that it may be necessary for the Ambassador to return to London with a further communication from Germany.

Nazi officials informed newspaper men at the time of Ambassador Henderson's arrival that the door was open to negotiations but that Germany must have Danzig and the Corridor as a preliminary to negotiations.

Eu:Hickerson;VEJ

August 28, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 4:15 p.m.

A National Broadcasting commentator announced from Paris this afternoon between 3:30 and 4:00 that Mussolini had taken over the direction of the Italian Foreign Office from Ciano and was in active charge of all Italian negotiations; it was further stated that Grandi, the former Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, was returning to London.

The German steamship Bremen, which has been out of radio communication for the last thirty-six hours, has arrived off Ambrose Light at New York and is expected to dock about 6 o'clock this afternoon with about 1700 passengers. It is understood that the Bremen will sail tomorrow direct for Germany without passengers.

Eu:Hickerson:MHL

August 28, 1939

RA DIO REPORT -- 5:00 o'clock

The NBC broadcast at 4:45 p.m. stated that France had closed her Rhine frontier, that censorship had been established at noon today over cables and telephone calls, that Daladier had sent a second letter to Hitler. The report continued that there were German observation balloons over the Polish border and that there were constant attacks by Germans against Polish border stations, not only with rifles but with hand grenades. Hungary had called more troops to the colors.

The S.S.ST.LOUIS and the S.S.NEW YORK of the Hamburg-American Line were reported to have left New York this afternoon with no passengers abroad.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL The Military Attache at Berlin reported this afternoon that the German army mobilization was proceeding on schedule. He stated that the air force mobilization comprised 480 squadrons of 7,000 first-line airplanes.

The Military Attache at Paris reported today that according to his information there are 34 German Divisions along the Polish frontier and that the land forces of Germany now under arms total 2,500,000 men. The Military Attache reported that the French General Staff now considered that at least thirty more German Divisions will be necessary  
before

before Germany marches against Poland and that four to five days will be required to move these thirty Divisions into place. The Military Attache continued that information from Italy indicated no immediate intention on the part of Italy to engage in war.

Mr. Wiley, the Minister at Riga, reported this afternoon that there was great confusion among his colleagues in Riga over the international situation. He stated that whereas last September the Italian Minister received full reports from Rome as to what he should "think and say", at the present time the Italian Minister is completely without instructions from Rome.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  

---

**DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

RADIO BULLETIN - 8:45 p.m.

August 28, 1939

According to a N.B.C. broadcast at 7:15 tonight Premier Tiso of Slovakia in a statement tonight appealed to the public to treat German troops as friends and said that they were present to repel any attacks by Poland on Slovakia and in accordance with Slovakia's treaty with Germany.

According to a Columbia broadcast at 8:00 to 8:40 p.m. tonight Hitler received the British Ambassador at 10:30 Berlin time tonight and their conversation lasted an hour and ten minutes. The German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was present during the conversation; Goering was apparently in the Chancellery but did not take part in the conversation. About midnight Hitler is reported to have gone into a conference with a group of advisors including Goering, Ribbentrop and the principal German military commanders.

The German press was reported to be much milder in tone tonight. The Columbia commentator, Mr. Schierer, referred to the fact that all lights were on in Berlin tonight from which he concluded that certainly the Germans would not march tonight.

Mr.

Mr. Schierer stated that it was understood that Sir Neville Henderson telephoned London after his return to the British Embassy and that Mr. David Boyle of the British Foreign Office who had accompanied the Ambassador to Berlin was to fly back to London early tomorrow morning taking with him a report to Mr. Chamberlain on the Ambassador's conversation with Herr Hitler.

A U.P. despatch from Berlin quoted over the radio at 8:45 stated that according to information received in official circles from Berlin Hitler would hand his reply to the British Ambassador "within a few hours."

RADIO REPORTS  
OF  
AUG. 29, 1939

PSF

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 8:15 a.m.

There is no information concerning the terms of the German Chancellor's reply to the British Government, although news reports from Berlin indicate that the reply will reach the British Government before today's session of Parliament. During this period of waiting incidents on the German-Polish frontier continue. The Italian newspapers which appeared on the streets at noon state that the European situation will reach its most critical hour very shortly and one paper maintains that the British reply excludes any serious possibility of compromise. Italian military preparations were speeded up today and an order has been issued that no private automobiles will be allowed to circulate in Italy after September 3. Telephonic communication between England and Italy has been suspended. From Berlin it was reported that a political spokesman had said that the door was still open and that the British now indicated willingness to continue the discussions. This afternoon's session of the British Parliament, which is convoked for three o'clock ( 9 a.m. Washington time), will be limited to a declaration by the Prime Minister and a brief statement by the leader of the opposition.

opposition. Although a special plane was being held for the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, to enable him to return to England today, the plane left the Tempelhof Airdrome in Berlin at noon (6 p.m. Washington time) without the Ambassador, but one report states that it carried Herr Hitler's answer in writing.

Eu:Reber:VEJ

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 9:45 A.M.

A full report of the British Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons today has just been concluded. Mr. Chamberlain said that there was no change in the policy of the British Government and that it was prepared to carry out its obligations in their entirety. Although the Prime Minister stated that it would not be in the public interest to make known the full text of the exchanges which had taken place between the British and German Governments, he indicated in general terms that Herr Hitler had impressed upon the British Government his wish for an Anglo-German understanding of a complete and lasting character, and left no doubt as to his views of the urgency of an immediate settlement of the issue with Poland. The British Government had replied that it would welcome, as soon as circumstances would permit, an examination of the existing difficulties between Great Britain and Germany, but that everything would depend upon the manner that the existing Polish problem was solved. The British Government had expressed the hope that the tension created by frontier clashes between Poland and Germany would be diminished and that both Governments would endeavor to prevent a recurrence of such incidents and

the

the publication of exaggerated and inaccurate reports of atrocities, in the hope of bringing about an atmosphere of friendly negotiations, which might lead to a wider exchange of views. Mr. Chamberlain then said that the British Government was waiting for a reply from the German Government to its last communication and that on the nature of this reply would depend whether further time could be given to explanations and negotiations. In reviewing British defense precautions, he stated that there would be no weakening in the determination on the part of the British nation or its conclusion that it was ready for any eventuality.

He concluded in saying that the issue of peace or war was still undetermined, but that the Government intended to continue its work for peace and to abide by its obligations and commitments. Following a speech by the leader of opposit on in support of the Government, the House adjourned and will not meet again before Tuesday, September 5, unless an emergency intervenes.

August 29, 1939

RADIO REPORT - 11:30 A.M.

It is announced that the ratification of the German-Soviet non-aggression Pact has again been postponed at least until September 1st.

Although it was said that Chancellor Hitler's reply has not yet been received, it is expected in London during the afternoon. According to one news report the Foreign Office in London has indicated that Hitler had not yet rejected the British proposals. The same report stated that there seemed to be a new will for peace in Europe. It appears to be emanating from Berlin.

In Spain a change of attitude towards France and Great Britain is reported.

*W*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 2:15 p.m.

At 12:15 p.m. the United Press reported from London an authoritative statement to the effect that the Henderson-Hitler conversation of last night had failed to produce any basis for a solution.

At 12:45 p.m. a press report stated that a well placed official in Berlin had said that Hitler 's reply will follow the lines of his answer to Daladier, placing the responsibility upon France and Great Britain ~~and~~ *for* bringing Poland into line.

INS reports that Hitler's reply was handed to Henderson at 1:15 p.m. E.S.T.

The Italian Ambassador to Berlin saw Hitler today. Berlin Foreign Office reports that there is no contact between Warsaw and Berlin

There is a rumor in London that Parliament may meet on Thursday.

The King of the Belgians and the Queen of the Netherlands are reported to have offered their good offices for a solution.

Eu:Clark:VEJ  
*W*

*file  
personal*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 3:00 p.m.

It is reported that Paris has accepted the offer of mediation made by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold.

Poland is said to have mobilized several classes of reservists because of German concentrations in Slovakia.

The Polish press is reported to have suggested an exchange of minorities.

The Tass News Agency states that the Soviet High Command has decided to increase garrisons on Russia's western frontier.

Eu: Coe: VEJ

*file  
personal*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 4:15 p.m.

1. In connection with Polish concern over the concentration of German troops in Slovakia, Beck is reported to have summoned the envoy of Slovakia and informed him that the Polish Government viewed the concentrations as most disturbing and that Poland had been forced to take measures to counteract this threat against its security, therefore three more classes of reservists had been called out.

The official <sup>Polish</sup> ~~official~~ <sup>^</sup>communique in this regard is said to have confirmed the above and to have cited the provisions of the British-Polish Mutual Assistance Pact. (In Article II (2) of this Pact the contracting parties are obligated to lend all power and assistance to each other--"Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of action by that power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European state in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of that contracting party....")

2. It is understood in Paris that Great Britain will follow France in accepting the offer of good offices made by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold in the dispute with Germany.

3. It is reported that Hitler dispatched by airplane a personal note to Chamberlain before he had read the official communication of the British Government delivered to him last night. Henderson is said to have telephoned Hitler's latest message to the British Government and ~~that~~ he may fly to London tomorrow.

4. Gayda says that this is no time for prophecies and much less for optimism.

Eu: Coe: VEJ

J. L.

August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT 5 P.M.

Reports from Paris are to the effect that there have been new warnings for everyone to leave Paris whose presence there is not absolutely necessary. There is grimness in the attitude of the people of Paris today and general mobilization may be announced at almost any time.

Paris circles now feel certain that Spain will remain neutral.

General Weygand is reported to be leaving Paris tonight for Turkey. The French Ambassador to Moscow is due to arrive in Paris tonight.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Military Attaché in Berlin reports (7 p.m. today) that the mobilization which brings the army to 122 divisions is thought to be completed. Most of these divisions have already left their home stations. If war should be decided upon, Germany could launch an offensive tomorrow, but the indications are that they will probably wait until all units are in position, probably at the end of the week. The organization of the second reserve divisions, in excess of the 122 mentioned above, is now in progress.

Eu:Clarke:MHL

*file*  
August 29, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 8:45 p.m.

Slovakia - There was a report at 5:30 p.m. that Premier Tiso issued a proclamation placing Slovakia under German military law.

Germany - Ribbentrop and Herr Schmidt were present when Hitler handed Henderson the last German note. The conversation lasted one-half hour. It is understood that the German note does not close the door but will require a further reply from London.

Chamberlain's speech is reported to have been broadcast in Germany. An A.P. correspondent who heard it said that the rank and file of Germans, as well as those in higher quarters, feel that Chamberlain will still give in. The Wilhelmstrasse is still reported to be optimistic. A slight easing of the tension was reported. The street lights in Berlin are as bright as ever, and no unusual precautions are evident. Yesterday troops roared through the Capital all day, but today there were none. The Berlin press was stressing today the close contact between Berlin and Rome. The Italian Ambassador saw Hitler twice during the day. The anti-British campaign has slightly lessened.

The commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting Company in London said that there are rumors of a division of opinion among Hitler's advisers. There are signs that the

Moderates

Moderates are getting the upper hand.

Marshal Goering<sup>paper</sup> reports that Hitler will accept even a halfway reasonable solution.

England - Chamberlain has received Hitler's note and it is expected that a full Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow to consider it.

Anthony Eden spoke over a nation-wide hook-up, giving the British point of view, which <sup>he</sup>~~is~~ said to be as follows: The British people has made up its mind. The issue has been clarified and the decision has been made. The question is whether Europe is to be ruled by the threat of force or whether respect for international engagements is to be restored. No patchwork compromise is possible. This time the challenge will be met. Obligations will be honored. We cannot live forever at the pistol point.

Eu:Clarke:MHL

*file personal*

RADIO REPORT - 5:00 P. M.

August 30, 1939.

All French railroads have been requisitioned for military use.

Poland has warned ships not to enter Danzig. The assumption is that the approaches to the Port have been mined.

Albert Foerster is understood to have arrived in Berlin tonight.

Hitler has announced the establishment of a "Special Cabinet Council on the Defense of the Realm". The composition of the Council was not announced.

Poland has informed France and Great Britain that none of Hitler's proposals are acceptable to Poland.

Berlin denied earlier reports of a special radio announcement by the German Government.

Strictly Confidential.

The Military Attaché in Paris reported today that six German divisions were concentrated in the vicinity of Prasov in Slovakia and that troops were continuing to move to the East.

Eu:Wailles:Thompson:NNB

— RADIO REPORTS  
OF  
AUG. 30, 1939

PSF

August 30, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 8:35 A.M.

A Columbia Broadcasting System report, which the announcer emphasized was unconfirmed, stated that Poland has agreed to cede Danzig and to negotiate on other questions. The same report said Hitler had asked Poland to send an official to Berlin within 24 hours to discuss the matter. The source of the report was not given.

It was reported that the British Cabinet meeting ended at 12:55.

Eu:Thompson:AMR.

*file  
per mail*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 30, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 1:15 p.m.

It is reported in London that the British Government will probably send another communication to Hitler tonight.

The trans-radio news states that Hitler's proposals fell so far short of British expectations that they had been forwarded to Warsaw without comment.

It is reported from Paris that in presenting his credentials the new Turkish Ambassador to France re-affirmed his Government's readiness to cooperate fully with the allies.

It was learned from French official sources that Germany's military positions would be ready by tomorrow. The conclusion was therefore drawn that war could start any time thereafter.

Reliable sources in Berlin report that Hitler may leave that city tomorrow and may broadcast within the next forty-eight hours.

The Queen Mary and the Manhattan sailed from Europe today with 6000 Americans on board. The Ile de France will sail on Friday.

The new Japanese Premier states that Japan will cooperate with "understanding" third countries.

Eu:Wailles;Thompson:VEJ

*file  
personal*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

August 30, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 3:00 P.M.

The Columbia Broadcasting System reports that the Papal Secretary of State began today a series of conferences with diplomatic envoys accredited to the Holy See.

A report from Berlin states that tonight for the first time the offices of the German official news agency will remain open all night.

It is reported in Berlin that in accordance with one of the clauses of the Berlin-Moscow Pact consultations are taking place between officials of the two countries.

The International News Service reports from Warsaw that the Polish Foreign Office had announced that Hitler's message to Great Britain was unacceptable to Poland. All reserves up to the age of 40 have been called to the colors.

Officially informed sources in Berlin declared that the general mobilization of Polish armed forces creates a serious situation.

An important announcement of the German Government is expected tonight according to a Hamburg paper which added  
that

-2-

that the time for negotiations over Danzig has passed.

Eu:Wailles:Thompson:RI

*file  
journal*

RADIO REPORT - 4:00 P. M.

August 30, 1939.

The International News Service reported from Paris that the British reply to Hitler had been communicated to the French Government and that it contained a flat rejection of Hitler's proposals.

The German people have been told to stand by their radios for an important broadcast at 6 o'clock New York time ( 5 o'clock Washington).

The German Army of Occupation in Slovakia has assumed full control over that country. This information was contained in a Government Decree issued today.

Eu:Wailes:Thompson:NNB

August 31, 1939.

Reports from various European capitals indicate no decisive change in the situation. War preparations are going ahead at full speed in all countries. Berlin reports general mobilization ordered in Poland at 2:30 p.m. yesterday, and Warsaw reports army strength will reach two and a half million men by Saturday night.

In Moscow, Voroshiloff is reported to have announced new army laws adding half a million men to the Russian Army, to bring its strength to an estimated two and a half million men.

In the Far East, Japanese and Russian troops are reported to be engaged in severe combats on outer Mongolian frontier.

CBS bulletin from Berlin cites meeting late last evening of British Ambassador and Von Ribbentrop as indication Anglo-German negotiations are still in progress. As a further optimistic note, contrasting with other pessimistic developments, it mentions the reestablishment of neutral airline services with Berlin.

Eu:Flack:Wendelin:RMB

August 31, 1939.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is expected to meet at 7:30 p.m. today to consider ratification of German Soviet Pact.

New Supreme Defense Council headed by Field Marshal Goering has been entrusted by Hitler with full authority to take all necessary measures in preparation for eventuality of war. The Council is reported to have met this morning.

Berlin reports full text of correspondence exchanged between British and German Governments may be released this afternoon.

CBS reports official despatches from Rome and Berlin indicate new efforts for peace by Italian Government as well as by the Vatican. Pope Pius is reported to have sent a new urgent appeal to the European powers urging peace.

London reports no reply has as yet been received from Hitler to last British communication, but answer is expected during the day.

Unconfirmed report from Paris indicates state of alarm has been declared in several French provinces.

Eu:Flack:WENDELIN:RMB

August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 10:30 A.M.

The British Government has ordered full mobilization in all categories of land, sea, and air forces.

Evacuation of 3,000,000 persons from congested areas in the British Isles will begin tomorrow.

The London stock exchange will be closed tomorrow, Friday.

Berlin report asserts that future of Europe depends on whether Poles are willing to negotiate with Germany.

Bu:Flack:Wendelin:AMR.

August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 11:30 A.M.

London reports further details of evacuation of 3,000,000 persons from congested areas tomorrow, including 1,300,000 children: Costs to be borne by Government; schools closed until further notice in areas affected; rural schools to remain open; London hospitals will arrange evacuation of some patients to the interior.

Berlin reports Hitler is still studying British note. Forster has left Berlin for Danzig after conferring with Hitler.

Rome reports that both Italian Government and Vatican representatives are actively conferring with various governments. Italian Ambassador in Berlin has seen Henderson three times today. The Pope is said to have cabled Washington asking advice of President Roosevelt.

General Franco is reported to have created a Supreme General Staff as highest military guarantee of Spain's freedom of action.

Paris

Paris reports evacuation of school children, begun yesterday, is expected to be completed by noon today.

Rumors of Russian troop movements to western frontier are circulating in Paris, where it is recalled that Russian Government has never formally admitted loss of Bessarabia. Rumanian Government is reported to have taken the necessary military precautions in view of this situation.

Colonel Henri Guisan, elected yesterday by the Swiss National Assembly to assume general command of the entire Swiss Army in the present emergency, has today inspected the Basle Pass.

Eu:Flack:Wendelin:AMR.

*File*  
August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 2:15 p.m.

C.B.S. observer speaking from Berlin reports the situation is considered to be critical. Hitler may not answer last British note because "reply may not be necessary". Anglo-German conversations are not yet finished, but at a standstill. Berlin press no longer disguises the situation and German people now know position of England and France. Tension in Germany increased by British mobilization. An editorial in Berlin afternoon paper says "The Fuhrer has given western powers and Poland a last chance". Speculation is rife as to extent of German-Russian understanding.

Polish Ambassador, Italian Ambassador, and member of Soviet Embassy have called at Foreign Office in Berlin but Henderson has not.

German radio stations are interrupting programs to broadcast bitter attacks on Poland, concluding with statement "This is the voice of the German people."

London reports reply from Germany to last British communication is expected to be received tonight.

I.N.S. reports Mussolini has submitted plan for solution of European crisis, without stating to what

governments

governments it has been submitted. I.N.S. despatch from Paris reports French Ministerial Council is now considering Mussolini's proposal.

Italian Government has advised Swiss Government that it will respect Swiss neutrality and that ports of entry and railroad lines will be kept open. Swiss Government has replied that it will maintain its neutrality.

From London it is reported that all telephone service has been suspended tonight, trans-Atlantic as well as with the Continent. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has announced that after 2:15 p.m. today only official telephone messages for Europe will be accepted. Censorship of cables, wireless, and telephone messages has been officially announced by the British Government.

Fierce fighting is reported to be continuing between the Japanese and Soviet forces on the outer Mongolian border.

Molotoff has recommended ratification of agreement with Germany to meeting of Soviet Supreme Council.

August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT 1:00 P.M.

Authoritative sources in Berlin said tonight that a "pause" has occurred in Anglo-German negotiations, but that they have not been broken off. German sources characterize full British mobilization as a "definite aggravation of the situation".

A Warsaw report states that Mr. Beck conferred for three hours today with the British Ambassador.

A Ministerial Council of the French Government has been summoned for reasons which are not yet known, but which may possibly involve the formation of a Government of National Union.

Rome reports that a copy of the Pope's latest peace appeal has been delivered to Ambassador Phillips for forwarding to President Roosevelt. It is stated that the Pope has not addressed a separate message to the President.

Eu:Flack:Wendelin:AMR.

August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 3:45 p.m.

German broadcasting station announcements by a speaker whose identity was not divulged but who is said to be a member of the German Government Press Department gave the following proposals said to have been made by Hitler for a solution of the present crisis. It was stated that the proposals were those which had been sent to the British Government based on the suggestion that a Polish negotiator be sent to Germany which were communicated to the Polish Government by the British Government.

The proposals contemplate that there would not be a plebiscite for Danzig but that Danzig would return to Germany. However with regard to the Corridor the inhabitants of this area were to vote in a plebiscite, those being eligible who were resident in the Corridor on January 1, 1918. Germany insists that German citizens resident in the Corridor and those who have been forced to leave the Corridor shall take part in the plebiscite. A commission shall be set up to govern the plebiscite comprised of representatives of the French, British, Italian, and Soviet Governments. Gdynia like Danzig is not to be included in the plebiscite and the plebiscite when and if held is not to take place until twelve months after

the

the proposal has been accepted by Poland. An absolute majority should decide the sovereignty of the Corridor excluding Danzig and Gdynia and depending upon the outcome of the plebiscite the Germans and the Poles respectively would have the right of constructing communicating Corridors through the present so-called Polish Corridor. The German Government is willing to change populations adversely affected by the result of the plebiscite. Danzig and Gdynia are to be purely demilitarized commercial cities. The treatment of minorities and the question of damages is to be left to a neutral commission. If the proposals are accepted Germany issues demobilization simultaneous with Polish demobilization. These proposals were read over the German broadcasting station without comment, but in furnishing a resumé in English Mr. Max Jordan, the N.B.C. broadcaster from Berlin, said that a reply had been expected from the Poles yesterday but that this had not been received, but that a new effort had been undertaken by Poland with a view to having negotiations take place on neutral ground. He concluded that no final decision had been made as yet.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has unanimously ratified the German-Russian Pact.

The

-3-

The Ministerial Council of the French Government is reported to have rejected Mussolini's proposals for solution of the present crisis. The French attitude with regard to Poland is stated not to have been altered.

Eu: Flack: Wendelin: VBJ

The Propaganda Ministry has announced in Berlin that the entire exchange of notes between Germany and Great Britain will be made public, apparently following breakdown of negotiations.

Premier Mussolini has placed Italy on a war basis tonight.

In a broadcast from London the Chief of the British Public Relations Office asserted that Britain has not receded one step from its pledged word. He added that the Navy has completed mobilization and every ship is at its station throughout the world, and that the army is better prepared to meet any emergency than ever before. He concluded with an expression of admiration for the calmness with which the population of London is meeting the crisis.

A new and more stringent military conscription law is reported to have been promulgated in Russia, providing for calling up youths of high school age in case of war and conscription of women for medical service.

Strictly

Strictly confidential

The following information has been received from the American Military Attaché in London:

Information as of August 29 gives 37 German divisions along the Polish frontier. Due to shortage of transport and supply, the general mobilization in Germany which started on August 26 fell considerably behind schedule. The German western frontier has not been reinforced except by antiaircraft units. All identifiable troop movements are toward the east.

The status of mobilization in the British Army is described as follows: All Regular Army units, coast defense and antiaircraft units are fully mobilized. All officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists of the Territorials are on duty and numerous war strength Territorial units are engaged in maneuvers.

Eu:Wendelin:Flack:vEJ  
/

August 31, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 6:15 p.m.

N.B.S. reports from Berlin that announcement of Hitler's sixteen point program has eased the tension and provided a further air thing well. At the same time it has increased confidence of German people in justice of their cause.

C.I.L. commentator in Berlin, Mr. Kirer, expressed the opinion that Hitler's proposals may be reduced to four main points:

1. Unconditional return of Danzig to Germany.
2. Plebiscite in the corridor to determine future sovereignty.
3. Withdrawal of minority populations.
4. Retention of Gdynia by Poland.

Mr. Kirer further expressed the belief that no threat is contained in the German proposals; that there is no indication of further steps; and that no precipitate action is expected. Contact with the British Government is being maintained. No evacuation orders for Berlin have been issued.

Various French reports that conferences have been held in Paris in official circles following the announcement of Hitler's sixteen point program. The proposals put forward by Hitler are apparently unacceptable to Poland. In a statement a French official said "this is a matter for discussion". C.I.L. reports that in London, which circles

assert

assert that their first knowledge of Hitler's proposal was obtained from the Berlin broadcast.

German radio stations have announced that the German frontier was crossed and the radio station at Gleiwitz occupied by Polish attackers tonight. London has no confirmation of this report.

A Russian military mission is expected in Berlin tomorrow, increasing speculation as to scope of German-Russian agreement.

Hitler has called Reichstag to meet at ten a.m. tomorrow (5 a.m. E.S.T.). Foreign correspondents have been summoned to assemble at the Propaganda Ministry to receive special announcement.

According to an unconfirmed report from Warsaw, Poland intends to insist on full restitution of her rights in Danzig.

Eu:Wendelin:Flack:VEJ

August 31, 1939

RADIO REPORT - 9:15 P.M.

The British Cabinet is expected to meet tomorrow morning to consider the full implications of the German 16-point proposal. British and French ambassadors in Rome have been in constant contact with Ciano and with the Vatican, leading to the assumption that Italian Government and Vatican may take further steps to preserve peace.

B.B.C. commentator in Berlin confirms special press conference early tomorrow morning in Propaganda Ministry at which important announcement is expected.

U.S. dispatch from Berlin at 9:10 p.m. reports denial by Propaganda Ministry of rumors that Reichstag had been summoned to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

German news agency continues to publish police reports of incident at Gleiwitz, asserting that group of Polish insurgents invaded radio station there armed with clubs and broadcast provocative declarations in Polish and German languages. The police attacked the station exchanging shots with the insurgents and arresting those not killed.

B.B.C. reports little agitation in London. Some

concern

concern is expressed over reports of the German-Polish frontier clashes during the night, including two border clashes aside from incident at Gleiwitz. 200,000 Air Raid precautions workers have been called out during the night in England for 24 hour emergency duty. In general the feeling in London is that events are moving toward a climax.

Spokesman for Polish Government is quoted in Warsaw <sup>the</sup> to/effect the conditions of Hitler's proposals are unacceptable to Poland. BBC observer in Warsaw reports first day of general mobilization characterized by complete calm and order. Public response to mobilization call has been "enormous".

The so-called Government of Slovakia, replying to the Polish protest against occupation of Slovakia by German troops has demanded return of Slovakian territory occupied by Poland in September 1938.

September 1, 1939

RADIO REPORT - 8:00 A.M. AND PREVIOUS

After Hitler spoke to the Reichstag at 4:00 a.m. and the Reichstag had decreed the annexation of Danzig, which was then occupied by German troops, there had been some reports from London and Paris that Warsaw had been bombed by German planes. There were similar but apparently more authentic reports that Cracow, Vilna, and several other Polish cities had been bombed. A report from Budapest stated at 7:30 that there had been 17 German air raids over Polish territory. From Germany it is admitted that air raids have taken place on fortified towns.

A bulletin from Paris at 6:45 stated that Polish troops were attacking Danzig. Fighting in both Silesia and East Prussia are likewise reported, and it was officially announced in Berlin, according to a United Press report at 6:45, that German troops had crossed Polish-German frontiers.

The British Parliament has been convoked for 12:00 noon today (Washington time), following a session of the Cabinet and Privy Council. The evacuation of school children from London took place today.

General mobilization, effective tomorrow, has been ordered in France and Algeria. An immediate state of siege  
has

has been proclaimed.

An I.N.S. report at 8:00 o'clock states that<sup>a</sup>/French ultimatum to Germany is expected today.

According to information from both London and Paris Poland has invoked Article I of the Anglo-Polish Treaty, and an unconfirmed report from London stated that Halifax had accepted the Polish plan. It is also announced in London that Great Britain and France will stand by their pledges to Poland.

According to a report from Paris at 8:00 Mussolini has issued an appeal for the immediate convocation of a Five-Power Peace Conference, which a subsequent announcement stated was rejected by France.

The British Ambassador in Rome is reported to have endeavored to ascertain Italy's intentions in the conflict, but the Italian attitude seemed undetermined as yet.

The Canadian Cabinet has been summoned for an emergency session this morning.

The French Foreign Minister has accepted President Roosevelt's plea to refrain from bombing civil populations and unfortified towns, but stated that seven Polish towns had already been bombed.

September 1, 1939.  
RADIO REPORT: 1:00 p.m.

A.P. reports from Warsaw that air raid still continues with attack apparently centered on the Vistula and the bombs were falling from the center of town.

A German army communique announces that the German army is advancing into Polish territory on all fronts.

Chamberlain declared to Parliament that he feared he could not avoid responsibility for asking his country to accept war. That responsibility rested on one man. The conditions however were perfectly clear. The German Chancellor had not hesitated to plunge the world into misery. The British could not have done more to keep the way open to negotiations or to make clear to the German Government that if force were used against Poland it would fulfill its obligations by the use of force as well. Chamberlain referred to the sixteen point program broadcast by Germany and mentioned that the Reich considered the failure of Poland to reply constituted a rejection. The Prime Minister then stated that these proposals had never been sent to Poland by Germany, and Germany had stated that it counted on the arrival of the Polish representative and in the meanwhile would formulate further proposals. Chamberlain then reiterated that it had again been made clear to  
the

the German Government that Britain would fulfill its obligations to Poland.

After further reviewing negotiations and stating that as late as last night the Polish Ambassador saw the German Foreign Minister and said that Poland was prepared to negotiate, Chamberlain said that German forces had then crossed the frontier this morning and open towns had been bombed. In these circumstances the Prime Minister continued the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin have been instructed to hand a communication along the following lines to the German Government:

Early this morning the German Chancellor had issued a proclamation indicating that he was about to attack Poland and that information in the possession of the British and French Government indicated that German forces had crossed the frontier. In these circumstances the German Government has created conditions threatening the independence of Poland. The Ambassadors were instructed to inform the German Government that unless Germany was prepared to give assurances that it would stop aggressive action and withdraw its forces that Great Britain and France were prepared to go to the assistance of Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain

-3-

Mr. Chamberlain then said that unless the reply to this communication was favorable Mr. Henderson had been instructed to ask for his passports.

Eu:Reber:Reinhardt:AR.

September 1, 1939.

Radio Report: 3:00 P.M.

A German bulletin has announced that German air forces are in control over Poland, that German troops from East Prussia are well within Polish territory and that Odynia and Danzig have been bombarded. A Polish communique claims that German planes are bombing open towns.

The French Government has announced that an ultimatum would be handed to the German Government immediately demanding that all acts of aggression cease at once. It is further announced that a National Union Government will be formed in France and that the Ministry of War will be reorganized. New evacuation of civilians in Paris has been ordered today.

The Swiss Government has ordered mobilization effective tomorrow.

The British Parliament has voted \$2,100,000,000 for defense purposes.

The Pope has issued a peace appeal to all nations involved.

The President of Poland has declared a "state of war" but it is emphasized that this is not a "declaration of war".

The

-2-

The Tass Agency has declared that Soviet troops have afflicted a crushing defeat on Japanese Manchurian forces.

EuReber: Alshardt:

September 1, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 4:30 P.M.

Information from Berlin indicates that the British and French demand for German withdrawal will be rejected. Hitler is said to have left Berlin for an unknown destination. The Germans maintain that they are advancing well into Polish territory; and according to an official communiqué there has been considerable fighting on the three German-Polish frontiers and that the German air force has control of the air over Poland. It is further maintained that German aviators have complied with Hitler's injunction to refrain from bombing civilian population and have bombed only military objectives, although Polish communiqués claim the contrary. It has been officially declared in Berlin that it is a prison offense to listen to foreign broadcasts and death penalty will be imposed for disseminating foreign news from Germany.

Warsaw declares it is repulsing German drives and Polish accounts state that Warsaw has been bombed six times.

Holland has declared that state of war exists.

Eu:Reber:Reinhardt:AMR.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

September 1, 1939

RADIO REPORT - 7:45 P.M.

It was announced in London that the House of Commons would meet at 2 p.m. Saturday afternoon, London time.

The United Press reported from London that an exchange telegraph despatch from Zurich stated that more than 100 persons were killed in the industrial city of Posen today during a German bombardment in which incendiary bombs and gas were used.

The Associated Press reported that full plans were ready for the setting up of the War Cabinet in London, which might well include such persons as Greenwood, Churchill, and Eden.

It was reported from Dublin that Ireland's army reserves will be called up for permanent service (about 20,000 men).

Press and radio censorship throughout Canada will go into effect tomorrow.

Throughout the German press the military operations of the day were uniformly described as a counter offensive against Poland - a punitive action. The official German account is that the troops invading Poland from Silesia  
and

-2-

Slovakia have penetrated into Polish territory about ten miles, those attacking from Pomerania about eighteen miles, and those from East Prussia about ten miles.

Eu:Reinhardt:AMR.

September 1, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 9:00 A.M.

Only brief flashes have been received since the last report including announcement that the King of England has signed a bill providing for complete mobilization of all British forces. Operations on the Paris bourse have been suspended. Molotoff told the Soviet Parliament today that Germany and Russia were no longer enemies. It was announced that the Council of Ministries is now in session in Rome. The Polish Embassy staff is leaving Berlin today.

Eu:Reber:AMR.

September 1, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 10:15 A.M.

At 9:30 the Polish Official Agency is reported to have announced that German troops were attacking on three fronts, from Breslau, from Pomerania, and from East Prussia. Polish interests in Germany have been turned over to the Swedish Minister, and the Polish Ambassador is leaving Berlin as soon as transportation facilities are available.

A Reuter report from London and a similar report from Helsinki state that the German fleet has been bombing Gdynia.

Complete blackout in Berlin is ordered for tonight.

Chamberlain will make a complete statement of the British policy to the Parliament today. It is reported that the British reply to the Polish appeal under the Anglo-Polish Treaty is now being drafted, and it is rumored that Winston Churchill will be given a Cabinet post.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Military Attaché in Paris telegraphed at 8 a.m.

Paris

Paris time, that a report from the Polish Military  
Attaché, but otherwise unconfirmed, stated that Krakow  
and Luck ~~Warsaw~~ were bombed from the air at 8:45 this  
morning and that German forces in Slovakia advanced at  
midnight and in Upper Silesia early this morning.

-----

According to an A.P. report from Rome the Italian  
Government has announced that Italy would refrain from  
starting any military operations.

u:Reber: einhardt: (P).

September 1, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 11:15 A.M.

There are still few authoritative reports concerning military operations and the scattered air raids. According to a D.N.B. report from Berlin, the Polish artillery bombed Briesen at 6:30 (Washington time) this morning. Another German report states that there has been fighting in Danzig, that the Nazis were now in possession of the railroad, and that the Poles still occupied the Post Office. The entrance to Gdynia has been closed and a warning broadcast by Germany to all ships that they will be attacked upon entry.

A Paris report, unconfirmed, states that there has been a definite slowing down of a German advance due to operations of the Polish cavalry and that three German air raid attacks had taken place at Radom in the center of Poland. The report that the German advance has been slowed down was also broadcast by the Polish official telegraph agency.

According to a London press report broadcast at 11:15 new German air raids on Gdynia and on Posen have taken place.

It

It was also reported that heavy bombing of Katowice (the industrial center in Southwest Poland) has taken place.

From London the B.B.C. declared that official circles in England had stated that the declaration regarding the negotiations broadcast by the German Government last night is incorrect, and that if the German Government had sincerely wanted this settlement it would not have taken this method of procedure. The British Government considered that Poland is sufficiently justified in refusing the German proposal. A message from the British Embassy <sup>in Poland</sup> broadcast by the B.B.C., denies that there has been any bombing of Warsaw itself. Herr Forster telegraphed to Hitler that the reunion of Danzig and the Reich had taken place and that the Danzig Constitution had been cancelled and all legislative and executive power was in the hands of the head of the State. This was reported to have been accepted by Germany. An order from Cologne was broadcast decreeing a complete blackout all over Western Germany tonight.

According to an A.P. report from Rome, Hitler telegraphed Mussolini today that he does not at this time require Italian military aid.

The Polish Ambassador in Berlin is said to have informed the German Government that Poland would resist all

acts

acts of aggression by force.

From Moscow it is reported that rumors concerning a military alliance between Germany and Soviet Russia are viewed with extreme skepticism. A German announcement states that no foreign correspondent will be allowed at the front.

The French Ministry of War has issued an official communiqué stating that without a declaration of war Germany attacked Poland this morning and that Cracow had been bombed.

A late A.P. despatch from Warsaw stated that German planes raided the center of the Polish capital this afternoon.

Eu:Reber:Reinhardt:AMR.

SEPT 2, 1939

RADIO REPORT - 8 a. m.

PSF

September 2, 1939.

A rigid censorship has been clamped down on all European capitals. Very little news gets through - mainly the briefly official announcements.

At 5:30 a. m. the British censor passed an announcement that a declaration of a state of war by Britain and France was imminent. The announcement said that the British Parliament would meet at 9:45 a. m. (our time) and the French Parliament at 10:00 a. m. in order to approve emergency measures. In both London and Paris general mobilization orders were posted and in both capitals the process of evacuation of non-combatants was accelerated.

In Berlin, the British and French Ambassadors awaited the reply of the German Government to their warning of a general war unless the Germans should withdraw their troops immediately from Poland, but the indications at the German Foreign Office were that Herr von Ribbentrop would decline to see them and would make no reply to the notes. However, as yet, no formal rejection has occurred.

Few details came through during the night regarding the fighting in Poland. There was confirmation from both Berlin and Warsaw of the bombardment from the air of Polish cities. The Poles reported that 23 cities had been bombed  
with

with widespread loss of life. Warsaw had been bombed nine times but was relatively unscathed. The Germans, for their part, claimed that they had limited their bombing to military objectives. A report came through from Berlin at 4 a. m. to the effect that fighting was general, that German forces were penetrating deep into Polish territory on three fronts with the heaviest fighting around Katowicz. The Germans claimed victory but the Poles denied this.

The position of Italy remained obscure. There were unconfirmed rumors from London and Paris that Signor Mussolini would make a further appeal for an international conference, but the immediate aims of the Italian Government appeared, judging by Signor Gayda's article, to be rather to localize the conflict.

From Moscow it was announced during the night that the Soviet Ambassador to Germany had been relieved of his functions and would be assigned to new tasks. No explanation to this move was vouchsafed.

Eu:RTP:NNB

September 2, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 9:30 A.M.

Although the British Parliament met at 8:45 (Washington time) to hear a statement of the Prime Minister, it was announced that this statement would be given later in the day. The House will meet again tomorrow. The Labor Party has decided not to be represented for the present in a War Cabinet.

From Rome it is reported that Italian neutrality is subject to the British attitude.

It is reported from London that German troops have penetrated 30 miles into Poland in the Corridor district, and have also reached a point within 30 miles of Cracow. The advance continues.

From Berlin it is reported that a Soviet military mission and the new Soviet Ambassador to Germany are expected there this afternoon. It is also reported from Berlin that German troops have taken the Jablonka Pass.

It has just been announced by the N.B.C. that the British Parliament has adjourned until 12:00 noon, our time.

Eu:Reber:Gallman:AMR.

September 2, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 11:00 A.M.

The French Parliament is still in session and it is announced that all parties, including the Communist Party, have agreed to vote for all military credits requested.

Premier Daladier has been speaking and said that France is still willing to try conciliation even at this date, providing, however, that fighting is stopped; France and Britain, however, cannot stand by and see Poland destroyed.

Both the House of Lords and the House of Commons have met and adjourned until 12:00 o'clock noon today, Washington time.

Columbia Broadcasting System speaker from Berlin announced that the special coaches being prepared to take American citizens to Denmark from Berlin this morning did not leave as all Americans were not yet ready. It is now planned to evacuate them in special cars attached to the regular train leaving for Warnemunde at 8:45 a.m. Sunday morning, Berlin time.

The British Minister of Labor, Ernest Brown, has  
introduced

introduced a national service bill providing for conscription of men between 18 and 41.

It is reported that Egypt has declared general mobilization.

It is reported that De Valera told the Irish Parliament that Ireland would remain neutral as long as possible.

Fu: Cumming: Gallman: AMR.

September 2, 1939.

RADIO REPORT - 12:45 P.M.

The I.N.S. reported at noon that the French and British would send another communication to Germany this afternoon, stating that they could wait only a short time longer for Germany's reply as to whether she would withdraw her forces from Poland.

The C.B.S. announced at 12:30 p.m. that the Soviet military mission and the new Soviet Ambassador had arrived in Berlin. At the same time the C.B.S. reported that it had been officially announced in Warsaw that a state of war existed between Poland and Germany.

Eu: Cumming: Gallman: AMR.

RADIO REPORT - 6:15 P.M.

September 2, 1939.

A supplementary flash regarding the meeting of the House of Commons quoted Sir Archibald Sinclair as saying: "I believe the whole House is disturbed by the Prime Minister's speech. The moment we look like weakening, the Dictators know we are beaten".

A flash came through to the effect that the Amsterdam stock market was bullish all day, stocks rising from 10 to 15 points.

The British Cabinet went into session at 5:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

September 3, 1939

A broadcast from Warsaw stated that Mr. Biddle's villa twenty miles from Warsaw had been bombed by German planes. The announcer said that a statement had been issued by the Embassy to the effect that apparently the attack was intentional since the planes dived very low before dropping the bombs. The Ambassador was said to have stated that it looked to him as though the planes were almost scrapping the roof. They were dropping what seemed 250 kilogram bombs which damaged the roof and broke in the windows. The Ambassador, his wife and daughter escaped to Warsaw finishing their dressing in the automobile while enroute. They are spending the night in the Chancery building rather than in their residence since the residence is in a more exposed position.

There is a rumor in Moscow that the Polish Ambassador has served notice upon the Soviet Government that Germany had made war upon Poland and it asked for a declaration from the Soviet Government as to what its attitude would be.

The Egyptian Government has announced that a state of war exists between Egypt and Germany.

September 3, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 8:00 A.M.

12:00 midnight. Stories of the bombing by German planes of non-military objectives were coming from Warsaw. The Ukrainian delegates in the Sejm have declared their loyalty to Poland.

4:00 a.m. Germany is reported to have pledged respect for the neutrality of Finland. Italian troops in Libya are being withdrawn from the Egyptian border.

4:20 a.m. The labor shortage in Germany has become so acute that girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five are being conscripted.

4:45 a.m. A.P. reports from London that Henderson informed the German Government at 9 a.m. (3 a.m. E.S.T.) that if the British Government had not by 11 a.m. (5 a.m. E.S.T.) received in reply to its démarche of September 1 satisfactory assurances that hostile action against Poland had ceased and an understanding that German forces would be withdrawn from Polish territory, a state of war would exist between Germany and Great Britain.

5:15 a.m. Chamberlain speaking from the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street told of the action mentioned above which had been taken by Henderson and said that as no undertaking had been received from Germany; Great Britain "is at war with Germany".

Germany". He said he could not believe that he had left anything undone for peace. Hitler had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland come what may. Hitler's proposals had not been made known either to Great Britain or to Poland except by publication. Hitler could only be stopped by force and France was joining Great Britain in fulfillment of her obligations to Poland. The Empire had given assurances of support. He called on the British to carry on and concluded "May God bless you all and may He defend the right, for it is evil things that we shall be fighting against...." Just after Chamberlain's statement there was a false air raid alarm in London.

5:30 a.m. A.P. reports that the French Ambassador in <sup>Berlin</sup> ~~Rome~~ called at the Foreign Office at noon (6 a.m. E.S.T.) to demand a reply to the French démarche.

6:15 a.m. C.B.S. reports no news of the whereabouts of the S.S. Bremen.

7:00 a.m. The Labor Party in England has definitely declined to participate in the Cabinet but will give the Government full support.

Word from Zurich indicates that Germany is confiscating all radio sets capable of picking up foreign stations.

7:15 a.m. The British and French Ambassadors are reported to have said goodbye to Ribbentrop. The French  
Government

Government has announced that it will act under the Polish Pact at 11 a.m. E.S.T. if no assurances have been received from Germany. It is understood that the French Ambassador will depart from Berlin at 12 noon E.S.T.

7:40 a.m. Hitler issued a proclamation that he would take the field at once.

The House of Commons is still in session in London.

8:00 a.m. A flash over C.B.S. reports that Germany has now replied to England stating:

1. The German Government and people cannot accept dictation from Great Britain.
2. Great Britain has nullified all efforts for peace.
3. Great Britain has encouraged Poland to acts of aggression and has failed to act upon the proposals of Mussolini for a settlement.
4. Germany will not tolerate conditions on its Eastern border similar to those in Palestine.
5. Germany therefore rejects the British ultimatum.

September 3, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 9:30 a.m.

8:15 a.m. Japan will remain neutral says ASAHI.

8:30 a.m. Hungary has declared that she will remain neutral.

8:45 a.m. German radio broadcasts from all stations are claiming that Germany had offered peaceful solutions to Great Britain and France and had been rebuffed. Hitler announced that his armies have reached all chief objectives in Poland and that Poland will be forced to capitulate in a few weeks. He, Hitler, is going to the Eastern frontier personally to take part in the hostilities there. The West wall (Siegfried line) would shelter Germany from Great Britain and France.

8:55 a.m. Paris has considered that France has been at war with Germany since 5:15 E.S.T. this morning but for technical reasons has not made a definite declaration.

9:30 a.m. Japanese merchant vessels in foreign ports are ordered to remain in port for further orders. Merchandise for Germany is to be unloaded at neutral ports.

Australia has declared a state of war.

September 3, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 10:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m. Rome reports that the Duce will continue his attempts to try to bring about a peaceful settlement even if there is a general war.

The Poles have reported a gas attack on one town. The Poles are trying to reinforce the Polish-Rumanian mutual assistance pact.

Monday will be a bank holiday in England. Banks will reopen on Tuesday. A military conscription bill was passed by the House of Commons in London.

10:00 a.m. It is said in Paris that the lag between the time Britain and France would commence war was due to the fact that France's armies were completely mobilized and nearer the German border so that they could act more quickly than Great Britain.

In Moscow it is said that the Soviets are certain they will remain neutral.

10:15 a.m. Paris reports that Spain has announced her neutrality.

Polish sources estimate that there have been 1500 casualties, mostly civilians, as the result of German air raids.

10:20 The new Soviet Ambassador has presented his

Letters

Letters of Credence to Hitler.

10:30 a.m. Winston Churchill has joined the British Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty; Hankey, Minister without Portfolio; Lord Halifax, Foreign Office; Sir John Simon, transferred to Lord Privy Seal; Kingsley Wood, Air; Hore-Belisha, War; Lord Cestfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense.

Announced in Budapest that Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria have just formed a neutral bloc.

cc: Clark: Cumming: VEJ

September 3, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 12:15 p.m.

11:00 a.m. Soviet circles in London are reported to have denied a Berlin report that a Soviet military mission had arrived in Berlin. It was stated that the Soviet Union had simply appointed a new Military Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin.

11:00 a.m. France is now officially at war with Germany since a negative reply was received to the French ultimatum.

11:05 a.m. The United States Navy has been officially informed that France and Great Britain are now at war with Germany.

11:10 a.m. Tokyo reports that the Japanese Embassy in Moscow has been instructed to ask the Soviet Foreign Office for an immediate settlement of the fighting now going on on the Manchukuo frontier.

11:15 a.m. Hitler blames the Jews for persuading Britain to attack Germany.

11:15 a.m. Berlin reports that the special coaches carrying American refugees has reached Denmark.

11:20 a.m. A Paris despatch states that the Pope will take the initiative in leading a campaign for the humane conduct of the war and its early termination.

11:25 a.m. The Paris report states that Slovakia has issued what amounts to a declaration of war against Poland.

12:00 noon. King George broadcast a message to the British Empire.

Eu: Cumming: Clark: CMS

September 3, 1939

RADIO REPORT: 1:00 p.m.

Four German submarines are reported to be fueling in the Dutch West Indies.

German interests in Great Britain have been taken over by Switzerland. The German Embassy staff will leave London tomorrow night (September 4). German interests in France have been taken over by The Netherlands.

A C.B.S. broadcast from Berlin stated the German press has reported the British declaration that a state of war exists. The crowd in front of the Wilhelmstrasse received the announcement in absolute silence. There have been no demonstrations of any kind before the British and French Embassies. The press takes the attitude that England alone is guilty for what is happening today. It was stated that about 50 Americans are still in Berlin.

September 3, 1939.

RADIO REPORT: 2:00 p.m.

A C.B.S. flash from Paris at 1:30 p.m. said that the British Navy had captured the BREMEN.

From Rome at 1:30 it was again reported that Italy will remain neutral, although it was stated that the British and French Ambassadors were seeking "more definite assurances" from Mussolini. Two military classes called last week reported today, but these and other military measures were said to be purely precautionary.

Berlin, according to the C.B.S. 1:30 broadcast, officially admitted the loss of 27 planes in Poland, but claimed that 120 Polish planes had thus far been destroyed.

At 1:45 it was stated by C.B.S. that the Duke of Windsor was holding himself in readiness in the south of France for any call which Britain might have for his services.

At 1:50 it was reported over the C.B.S. that it had been definitely confirmed that Winston Churchill has become First Lord of the Admiralty. The Central News of London reports that Eden will probably be made Dominions Secretary, but this is without confirmation.

Great Britain has prohibited the importation of certain luxury products except under license; included in this list are such articles as cutlery, watches and  
clocks

clocks, soap and motor cars.

At 2:00 p.m., Schirer, speaking from Berlin, commented at some length on the fact that there is a single policeman guarding the British Embassy and only one guarding the French Embassy in Berlin; there were no crowds or shouts around the Embassies and no demonstrations as was the case in 1914. Berlin enters upon her third blackout night, he said. Hitler, he reported, was leaving Berlin today for the front.

At 2:00 p.m. the C.B.S. reported that the Czech Minister in Washington had announced that Czech units will be formed in Great Britain and France to fight against Germany.

General Franco broadcast a peace appeal from Burgos this morning, according to the A.P., urging that the conflict be localized to Germany and Poland.

The A.P. reported at 2:05 p.m. that a bomb fell this afternoon near the former villa of Ambassador Biddle.

The A.P. reported at 2:05 that, according to information received from Moscow, the declaration of war by Great Britain and France had made a tremendous impression in Moscow, and that the ultimate entry of the Soviet Union into the war as an ally of Great Britain and France was not to be excluded, in the opinion of the A.P. observer in Moscow.

Pope Pius has cancelled the broadcast which was scheduled for Wednesday to the World's Youth Congress.

Eu:Hickerson:Henderson:CMS

RSF

RADIO BULLETIN

September 3, 1939

7:45 p.m.

CBS announced that Dutch anti-aircraft mounted throughout the Kingdom had been ordered to fire at any planes flying over the Netherlands at night.

In a general broadcast from Berlin between seven and seven-thirty tonight over the CBS it was stated that German official circles say that "Germany will not fire the first shot in the west."

A report from Dublin states that the government has imposed censorship on communications.

End: Pickerson:

American correspondent speaking from Berlin over the radio stated that there was a striking difference between the manner in which Berlin greeted the present war from that with which it welcomed the World War in 1914. Now everything was quiet, there were no singing soldiers and no martial music on the streets. The usual crowds that loitered on Sunday afternoons in the downtown cafes were exceptionally quiet. Hitler's reply to Chamberlain was being repeated over and over again on the radio accompanied by patriotic music.

The German Ministry of Propaganda has announced that Germany has no intention to attack England or France. Germany's western frontiers, it stated, are fully manned and are prepared to resist attacks. People on the street are asking each other "Why did England do it? If England intended to fight why didn't it fight before?" The press is giving prominence to the arrival of the new Russian Ambassador and his staff and pictures of them appear in most newspapers.

A German communique announces that 120 Polish planes have been brought down.

At 4:30 the CBS broadcast a statement that the British Admiralty had announced that the British Navy had started a blockade of Germany effective from the outbreak of hostilities

(11:00

(11:00 a.m. London Time today).

At 4:30 Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada spoke over the radio from Toronto. He referred to the statement of the Canadian Government on Friday to the effect that Parliament had been summoned to meet on Thursday, September 7, and that the Government would place before Parliament proposals for the effective cooperation of Canada at the side of Great Britain. He stated that "in anticipation of a state of war" certain steps had already been taken under the War Measures Act which was enacted in 1914 and has never been repealed, for the defense of Canada. He stressed the fact that Canada's first concern was the defense of the Dominion and that the Government felt that the effective defense of Canada was the first requisite to satisfactory cooperation with Great Britain. He said that additional steps would, if necessary, be taken between now and the time Parliament met next Thursday. He said that Canada's effort in this struggle was a voluntary one in defense of principles which are considered indispensable to the welfare of every Canadian.

At 3:30 this afternoon the CBS stated that the British Admiralty has no information concerning the reported capture of the BREMEN by the British Navy.

Eu:Henderson:Hickerson:ASD

RADIO REPORT - 2 P.M.

Lord Halifax told the House of Lords that Premier Mussolini has proposed a Five-Power Conference between Great Britain, France, Poland, Germany and Italy. Lord Halifax said that Great Britain could not participate in such a conference as long as German troops remained on Polish soil. Several reports have been received to the effect that a further ultimatum is being sent to Germany by France and Great Britain tonight.

A report from Berlin stated that neither the French nor the British Ambassadors have yet asked for their passports. Lord Halifax told the House of Lords that no reply has been received to the British warning which was delivered to von Ribbentrop last night. Lord Halifax said that France and Great Britain were in agreement as to the length of time to be allowed Germany to reply to the British and French warnings. He also said that Great Britain did not recognize the ausschluss of Danzig and Germany.

2:15 P.M.

A report just received said that Chamberlain rose to address the House at 7:43 p.m. According to the report he confined himself to the statement that Henderson delivered

delivered the British warning note to von Ribbentrop at 9:30 last night. Von Ribbentrop said he would have to submit the communication to the Chancellor. The Prime Minister then resumed his seat and Arthur Greenwood rose to address the House.

RADIO REPORT - 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that he would be horrified if the House should think that his statement indicated any weakness on the part of Great Britain or France. He said he thought the House would appreciate that the Government was in a difficult position because of the difficulties of communication. The French Cabinet was meeting and a reply might be received in a few hours. He was sure that he would be able to make a definite statement tomorrow. He closed by stating that he anticipated only one answer that he would have to give the House tomorrow.

Eu:Thompson:RI

European Area -  
Aug 21, 1947.  
Dicker reports

HN8-N ADD BRITAIN HILLMAN COPRT LONDON X X CABINET APPROVAL.

*Radio*

I CAN FURTHER REVEAL THAT DURING THE FINAL PREPARATION OF THE REPLY TO HITLER, A NOTE CONTAINING MUSSOLINI'S COMPROMISE SCHEME AND COMMUNICATIONS CONTAINING THE BRITISH COMPROMISE PROPOSALS REGARDING DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR, WERE INTERCHANGED BETWEEN ROME, LONDON, PARIS AND WARSAW.

AUTHORITATIVE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES INTERPRETED THIS INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS AS INDICATING THESE PROPOSALS ARE BEING HELD IN READINESS FOR DISCUSSION SHOULD HITLER PROVE WILLING.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR LANDED IN BERLIN AT 8:37 O'CLOCK TONIGHT (3:37 P.M. EDT) AFTER A FLIGHT OF THREE HOURS AND A HALF FROM HESTON AIRDROME.

AS HENDERSON ARRIVED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL, THE GENERAL FEELING IN HIGH LONDON QUARTERS WAS THAT THE BRITISH FEEL FURTHER REPLIES FROM GERMANY SHOULD BE FORTHCOMING.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED EVERYWHERE, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN NEVERTHELESS IS FULLY PREPARED FOR ANY ACTION DER FUEHRER MAY DECIDE TO TAKE.

 531PPL

TXGA

HN4-N ADD BRITAIN HILLMAN COPRT LONDON X X ITS POWER.'

"IT IS FOR POLAND TO SAY WHAT CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE AND FOR POLAND TO SAY IF AND WHEN THIS GUARANTEE MUST BE IMPLEMENTED.

"THE PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GERMANY, WANT PEACE.

"THERE IS NO REASON WHY THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY CANNOT BE SETTLED BY DISCUSSION IF GIVEN THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE. BUT MOBILIZATION, CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AND OFFICIALLY-UNCONFIRMED PRESS STATEMENTS ARE NOT CONDUCIVE TO SUCH ATMOSPHERE. A RETURN TO NORMALCY IS PREREQUISITE TO THE PROPER CONSIDERATION OF THESE DIFFERENCES."

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY THEN STATED THAT BRITAIN HAS TAKEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES "AND MUST CONTINUE TO DO SO WHILE OTHER COUNTRIES ARE IN A STATE OF SEMI-MOBILIZATION" OR INTENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITY. IT ADDED:

"IN AN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT DEMOBILIZATION AND DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS, IT SEEMS NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO NARROW DOWN THE DIFFERENCES ON THE FUTURE OF DANZIG TO A POINT WHERE AGREEMENT MAY BE DEEMED IN SIGHT.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO SUGGEST THEIR VIEWS TO POLAND. BUT BRITAIN DOES NOT CONSIDER THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY OF SETTLING THIS PROBLEM BY DISCUSSION OR NEGOTIATION ON THE BASIS THAT DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR SHOULD BE CEDED IMMEDIATELY TO THE REICH.

MORE 518PPL

HN5-N ADD BRITAIN HILLMAN COPRT LONDON X X THE REICH.

"GREAT BRITAIN WANTS PEACE, BUT THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE PROFOUNDLY WEARY OF THE ENDLESS CRISES TO SECURITY.

"PEACE AND AGREEMENT MUST BE ON A LASTING BASIS, AND INVOLVING SOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS, INCLUDING DEMILITARIZATION AND DISARMAMENT."

IF TENSION OVER THE DANZIG SITUATION CAN BE DISSOLVED, A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS COULD USEFULLY DISCUSS SUCH PROBLEMS AS AFFECT EUROPE "IN A CLEAR ATMOSPHERE AND ON A BASIS OF CONFIDENCE," THE REPLY POINTED OUT.

"FOR THIS BRITAIN IS PREPARED TO COOPERATE.

"IF PEACEFUL GOODWILL IS AVAILABLE, THE PERMANENT FUTURE OF DANZIG CAN BE NEGOTIATED, AND FOR THIS HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT'S GOOD OFFICES ARE AVAILABLE."

THEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY WAS CLIMAXED WITH A WARNING IN THIS VEIN:

"IF IT SHOULD BE BEYOND THE WIT OF STATESMANSHIP TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT ON THIS QUESTION, RESULTING IN THE TRAGEDY OF FORCE BEING USED, WHICH CAN NEVER SETTLE THIS PROBLEM, BRITAIN MUST SOLEMNLY DECLARE ITS FULL ALLEGIANCE TO THE PLEDGES HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE TO POLAND."

MORE 522PPL

HN6-N ADD BRITAIN HILLMAN COPRT LONDON X X TO POLAND."

THAT THE "DOOR" WOULD BE LEFT OPEN FOR FURTHER DIPLOMACY IN THE DANZIG CRISIS WAS BORNE OUT BY THE TENOR OF THE FOLLOWING FURTHER SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT:

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO RECEIVE COUNTER-VIEWS AND COUNTER-SUGGESTIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT AND TO DISCUSS ONE AND ALL OF THESE POINTS, BUT THE GOVERNMENTS MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CREATING THAT CALM ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH ALONE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION CAN BE REACHED.

"LIKEWISE, THE GOVERNMENTS MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIONS LIKELY TO PRECIPITATE HOSTILITIES THROUGH THE WRONG USE OF STATEMENTS, THROUGH THREATS OR THROUGH PRECIPITATE ACTION."

COPIES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COMPLETE REPLY WERE SENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PREMIER MUSSOLINI, THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, FRANCE AND POLAND. THE LATTER THREE APPROVED THE TEXT OF THE REPLY BEFORE IT WAS DISPATCHED TO BERLIN.

IN ADDITION TO THE CABINET REPLY TO HITLER, SIR NEVILE ALSO BROUGHT TO HITLER A SECOND MISSIVE--A PERSONAL LETTER FROM CHAMBERLAIN TO DER FUEHRER. IN THE LATTER, CHAMBERLAIN MADE CLEAR HE IS ANXIOUS TO RETAIN FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY, AND IS ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN DIFFERENCES BY NEGOTIATION. BUT HE TOLD HITLER AGAIN THAT BRITAIN IS RESOLVED TO KEEP HER PLEDGES. THE LATTER, ALTHOUGH A PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, ALSO HAD THE FULL CABINET APPROVAL.

MORE 526PPL

HN8-N ADD BRITAIN HILLMAN COPRT LONDON X X CABINET APPROVAL.

BSF  
Radio

I CAN FURTHER REVEAL THAT DURING THE FINAL PREPARATION OF THE REPLY TO HITLER, A NOTE CONTAINING MUSSOLINI'S COMPROMISE SCHEME AND COMMUNICATIONS CONTAINING THE BRITISH COMPROMISE PROPOSALS REGARDING DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR, WERE INTERCHANGED BETWEEN ROME, LONDON, PARIS AND WARSAW.

AUTHORITATIVE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES INTERPRETED THIS INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS AS INDICATING THESE PROPOSALS ARE BEING HELD IN READINESS FOR DISCUSSION SHOULD HITLER PROVE WILLING.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR LANDED IN BERLIN AT 8:37 O'CLOCK TONIGHT (3:37 P.M. EDT) AFTER A FLIGHT OF THREE HOURS AND A HALF FROM HESTON AIRDROME.

AS HENDERSON ARRIVED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL, THE GENERAL FEELING IN HIGH LONDON QUARTERS WAS THAT THE BRITISH FEEL FURTHER REPLIES FROM GERMANY SHOULD BE FORTHCOMING.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED EVERYWHERE, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN NEVERTHELESS IS FULLY PREPARED FOR ANY ACTION DER FUEHRER MAY DECIDE TO TAKE.

 531PPL

TXGA

HN9-N INSERT BRITAIN HILLMAN LONDON  
EDITORS

AFTER THIRD PARA ENDING "X X HAVE MADE TO POLAND," PLEASE INSERT:  
CHAMBERLAIN PROMISED, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE "TENSION" OVER THE DANZIG  
SITUATION CAN BE DISSOLVED, A CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS COULD BE  
CALLED TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS AFFECTING EUROPE "IN A CLEAR ATMOSPHERE  
AND ON A BASIS OF CONFIDENCE." FOR THIS HE OFFERED THE "GOOD  
OFFICES" OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(PICKUP FOURTH PARA BEGINNING "I AM ABLE TO REVEAL ETC.")

545PPL

LONDON, AUG. 28.-(INS)-GREAT BRITAIN TONIGHT FLATLY WARNED NAZI GERMANY THAT IF CHANCELLOR HITLER REFUSES TO ALLOW STATESMANSHIP TO SETTLE THE GERMAN-POLISH CRISIS, BRITAIN WILL GO TO WAR ON THE SIDE OF POLAND.

IN HIS HISTORY-MAKING REPLY TO HITLER, DELIVERED TONIGHT IN BERLIN BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN PRESENTED THIS CHALLENGE:

"IF IT SHOULD BE BEYOND THE WIT OF STATESMANSHIP TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT ON THIS QUESTION, RESULTING IN THE TRAGEDY OF FORCE BEING USED, WHICH CAN NEVER SETTLE THIS PROBLEM, GREAT BRITAIN MUST SOLEMNLY DECLARE ITS FULL ALLEGIANCE TO THE PLEDGES HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE TO POLAND."

*— INSERT —*

I AM ABLE TO REVEAL THAT THE HIGH-LIGHTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FIRM REPLY TO CHANCELLOR HITLER TODAY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE DOMINIONS, HAVE FULLY CONSIDERED THE TEXT AND PURPORT OF THE COMMUNICATION FROM HERR HITLER.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT AT ANY TIME BROUGHT PRESSURE UPON THE UNDISPUTED SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENT RESPONSIBILITY OF POLAND.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN A PLEDGE TO THAT COUNTRY IN CASE IT IS ATTACKED WHICH PROVIDES THAT SHOULD EITHER OF THE PARTIES (BRITAIN OR POLAND) BECOME ENGAGED IN HOSTILITIES WITH A EUROPEAN POWER IN CONSEQUENCE OF AGGRESSION BY THE LATTER AGAINST THAT CONTRACTING PARTY (POLAND), THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY (BRITAIN) WILL AT ONCE GIVE THE CONTRACTING PARTY ENGAGED IN HOSTILITIES ALL THE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN ITS POWER."

MORE 514P

(3D LINE LAS PARA READ 'BECOME ETC LAST WORD X X ITS POWER.')

— / —

LONDON.--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT HE  
COULD "NOT SAY THAT THE DANGER OF WAR HAS RECEDED."

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

THE HOUSE WAS PACKED BY MEMBERS AND SPECTATORS. MEMBERS WERE SITTING IN BOTH SIDE GALLERIES BECAUSE THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH REGULAR BENCHES. CHAMBERLAIN WAS CHEERED AS HE BEGAN SPEAKING.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE HAS CHANGED LITTLE SINCE LAST THURSDAY'S MEETING, HE SAID, AND THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

THE CROWD OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT HAD CHEERED CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS WIFE AS THEY ARRIVED AFTER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND VARIOUS DIPLOMATS HAD ASSEMBLED. AMONG THE DIPLOMATS PRESENT WAS U.S. AMBASSADOR KENNEDY. THE POLISH AMBASSADOR WAS ALSO PRESENT, BUT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WAS ABSENT.

8/29--R910A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

IN BEGINNING HIS REMARKS, CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT IT WAS MORE THAN EVER NECESSARY TO URGE THE PRESS TO OBSERVE THE UTMOST RESTRAINT.

IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLISHED ARTICLES PURPORTING TO GIVE A TRANSCRIPT OF THE BRITISH NOTE TO ADOLF HITLER, CHAMBERLAIN SAID THEY WERE, "AN INVENTION FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END."

CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT "THE CATASTROPHE" WHICH HE HAD REFERRED TO ON LAST THURSDAY WHEN HE WARNED OF THE "IMMINENT PERIL" OF WAR IS NOT YET UPON BRITAIN BUT THAT THE DANGER CONTINUES ACUTE, AND IT IS FELT THAT THE HOUSE SHOULD BE INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

8/29--R919A

LONDON.--GREAT BRITAIN'S "FINAL ANSWER" MADE IT PLAIN TO ADOLF HITLER THAT BRITISH "OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND WILL BE CARRIED OUT" PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

ADD FINAL ANSWER, LONDON (TIMED 9:22A)

CHAMBERLAIN SAID THE BRITISH MESSAGE TO HITLER DELIVERED LAST NIGHT BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON WAS BRITAIN'S "FINAL ANSWER." HITLER, HE SAID, HAD LEFT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN NO DOUBT REGARDING THE URGENCY OF A POLISH-GERMAN SETTLEMENT, AND HAD IMPRESSED UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HIS WISH FOR A BRITISH-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING, "OF COMPLETE AND LASTING CHARACTER."

ADD COMMONS, LONDON (TIMED 9:19A)

CHAMBERLAIN, IN THE EXPLANATION OF DEVELOPMENTS, POINTED OUT HIS FEARS THAT A FEW "THOUGHTLESS WORDS" IN A NEWSPAPER MIGHT WRECK THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

HITLER, HE SAID, SUGGESTED TO HENDERSON THAT THE AMBASSADOR COME TO LONDON TO GIVE A PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF HIS CONVERSATION WITH DER FUEHRER TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THEN, HE SAID, HENDERSON FLEW BACK TO BERLIN AND DELIVERED GREAT BRITAIN'S FINAL ANSWER LAST NIGHT.

8/29--R934A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

"WE MADE PLAIN THAT OUR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND HAD PASSED INTO FORMAL SHAPE BY THE AGREEMENT SIGNED ON AUGUST 25," CHAMBERLAIN SAID IN REFERENCE TO THE NEW AND SWEEPING BRITISH-POLISH ALLIANCE. "WE MADE IT PLAIN OUR OBLIGATIONS WOULD BE CARRIED OUT.

"ON THE NATURE OF THE GERMAN REPLY DEPENDS WHETHER FURTHER TIME SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR EXPLORATION OF THE SITUATION AND FOR OPERATION OF THE MANY FORCES THAT ARE WORKING FOR PEACE."

CHAMBERLAIN THEN SAID THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS READY FOR ANY MOVE.

"OUR AIR DEFENSE IS IN A STATE OF INSTANT READINESS," HE SAID.

"OUR WHOLE FIGHTING FLEET IS READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE TO TAKE UP ITS WAR DISPOSITIONS."

8/29--R936A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT, "NONE OF US HAS ANY DOUBT AS TO WHERE OUR DUTY LIES.

"THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG US AND NO WEAKENING OF OUR DETERMINATION. WE ARE READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY."

CHAMBERLAIN SAID GREAT BRITAIN, IN REPLY TO HITLER, DECLARED THAT SHE ALSO DESIRED A BRITISH-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT, BRITAIN REPLIED, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT NATURALLY WOULD WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY OF DISCUSSING WITH GERMANY A SETTLEMENT LEADING TO A PERMANENT AGREEMENT.

8/29--R939A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED THAT, "THE ISSUE OF PEACE OR WAR IS STILL UNCITED BUT WE WILL ABATE NO JOT IN OUR RESOLUTION TO HOLD FAST TO THE LINES WE HAVE LAID DOWN FOR OURSELVES."

HE INDICATED THE BRITISH MESSAGE TO ADOLF HITLER HAD URGED CESSATION OF FRONTIER CLASHES AND OF CIRCULATION OF EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

8/29--R940A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT "EVERYTHING TURNS UPON THE MANNER IN WHICH IMMEDIATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND CAN BE HANDLED AND ON THE NATURE OF PROPOSALS WHICH MIGHT BE MADE FOR ANY SETTLEMENT."

IN RE EMPHASIZING THAT BRITAIN WILL FULFILL HER OBLIGATIONS, HE ADDED THAT, "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE SAID MORE THAN ONCE PUBLICLY THAT GERMAN-POLISH DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF SOLUTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

8/29--R943A

LONDON.--FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT EVERYTHING IS READY TO MOBILIZE GREAT BRITAIN'S REGULAR ARMY.

8/29--R938A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

"THE WHOLE WARNING SYSTEM IS READY NIGHT AND DAY TO BE BROUGHT INTO INSTANT OPERATION," HE SAID.

"THE COAST DEFENSES ARE READY TO BE MANNED BY THE COAST DEFENSE UNITS OF TERRITORIALS AND ARRANGEMENTS ALSO HAVE BEEN MADE FOR PROTECTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT POINTS."

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS ALSO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BY LAND FORCES BOTH "AT HOME AND OVERSEAS," HE ADDED.

8/29--R947A

ADD COMMONS, LONDON

IN CONNECTION WITH HIS EXPLANATION OF BRITAIN'S DEFENSE MEASURES, THE PRIME MINISTER TOOK A DIG AT GERMANY WHEN HE SAID:

"AT ANY RATE, WE HAVE NOT HAD TO BEGIN HERE BY ISSUING RATION CARDS."

CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THE RESERVE FLEET BEING CALLED UP AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, THE NAVY WAS IN AN ADVANCED STATE OF PREPAREDNESS WHEN THE PRESENT CRISIS AROSE. THUS, THE WHOLE BRITISH FIGHTING FLEET IS READY FOR ACTION ON A MOMENT'S NOTICE, HE SAID.

7/29--RS50A

file

LONDON--IT WAS DISCLOSED RELIABLY THAT THE LATEST BRITISH NOTE TO ADOLF HITLER, DELIVERED LAST NIGHT, HAD AGAIN DECLARED THE DESIRE FOR GOOD RELATIONS AND HAD URGED THAT DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLAND BE UNDERTAKEN.

IT WAS REPORTED BY SOME SOURCES THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING STOCKHOLM AS A SUITABLE MEETING PLACE FOR GERMAN AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES IF SUCH NEGOTIATIONS COULD BE ARRANGED.

THE BRITISH NOTE WAS MUCH ALONG THE LINES OF PREVIOUS NOTES, REITERATING INTENTION TO SUPPORT BRITISH PLEDGES TO POLAND AND IGNORING GERMANY'S SUGGESTION THAT BRITAIN ASK THAT POLISH ENVOYS BE SENT TO BERLIN.

ADD BRITISH NOTE, LONDON (TIMED 3P)

THE BRITISH NOTE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR GERMANY'S CONCERN FOR HER OWN VITAL INTERESTS BUT ADDED A REMAINDER OF THE EXISTENCE OF POLISH VITAL INTERESTS.

AN EXPRESSION OF GRATIFICATION OF GERMANY'S READINESS TO ENTER INTO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLAND WAS CONTAINED IN BRITAIN'S MESSAGE, ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN OFFER WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE BASED ON THE RETURN FIRST OF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR TO THE REICH.

GREAT BRITAIN ALSO PROPOSED THAT THE STATUS QUO IN DANZIG BE MAINTAINED DURING ANY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY AND THAT THE ARMIES OF BOTH POWERS REFRAIN FROM ADVANCING AND FROM CREATING ANY BORDER INCIDENTS.

8/31 ON329P

BERLIN--GERMANY PUBLISHED THE CONTENTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES WITH GREAT BRITAIN TONIGHT, REVEALING A 16-POINT PROGRAM

ADD EXCHANGES, BERLIN

THE GIST OF THE 16 POINTS WAS THAT DANZIG SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE REICH; THAT THE BOTTLENECK OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR SHOULD JOIN THE REICH WITH EAST PRUSSIA, THAT PLEBISCITES SHOULD BE HELD IN DANZIG AND THIS CORRIDOR WITHIN A CERTAIN TIME UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, AND THAT A POLISH-GERMAN COMMITTEE SHOULD WORK OUT DETAILED REGULATIONS OF THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

8/31 ON311D

ADD EXCHANGES, BERLIN

THE EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES AS DISCLOSED SHOWED THAT UP TO LAST MID-NIGHT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD THE UNDERSTANDING THAT A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE WOULD ARRIVE IN BERLIN WITH FULL POWERS TO NEGOTIATE. DUE TO THE FACT HE HAS NOT ARRIVED, IT WAS SAID, THE LETTERS ARE NOW BEING PUBLISHED.

8/31 ON312P

ADD EXCHANGES, BERLIN

THE EXCHANGES OF NOTES SHOWED THAT THE PLAN ENVISAGED PROVIDED FOR A PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD IN DANZIG AND IN THE POLISH CORRIDOR AREA WITHIN 12 MONTHS.

THE TERRITORY IN QUESTION MEANWHILE WOULD BE GOVERNED BY AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

THE PORT OF GDYNIA, WHICH IS IN THIS CORRIDOR AREA, WOULD REMAIN IN POLISH HANDS DURING THIS PERIOD, THIS PROPOSAL SUGGESTED.

8/31--E317P

ADD EXCHANGES, BERLIN

POLAND, UNDER THE PROJECTED PLAN, WOULD GET A FREE HARBOR AT THE CITY OF DANZIG. THERE ALSO WAS TO HAVE BEEN AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RAILROADS IN THE AREA INVOLVED, GIVING POLAND FREE ACCESS TO THE HARBOR AT DANZIG.

8/31--E320P

ADD EXCHANGES, BERLIN

AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES, CONCERNED BY GREAT BRITAIN'S COMPLETE MOBILIZATION, ASSERTED THAT HITLER PREPARED HIS PROGRAM AFTER IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD ASSURED THE REICH THAT POLAND WOULD SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO BERLIN.

THIS 16-POINT PROGRAM OR AGENDA FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS, NAZIS SAID, WAS HANDED TO BRITAIN FOR TRANSMISSION TO WARSAW.

NO ANSWER HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE POLES, THEY ADDED, CHARACTERIZING THE FAILURE TO ANSWER AS "A BRUSQUE REJECTION."

8/31 ON331P

ADD MILITARY MISSION, BERLIN

THE SOVIET OFFICERS WERE GREETED BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WOERMANN. THEY DROVE AWAY IN FIVE BLACK LIMOUSINES WHICH HAD SOVIET FLAGS FLAPPING ON THE RADIATOR CAPS.

AS THE AUTOMOBILES PASSED THE CHANCELLORY GUARDS CAME TO PRESENT ARMS. A LARGE CROWD OPPOSITE THE CHANCELLORY SHOUTED "HEIL" AND GAVE THE NAZI SALUTE.

THE AIRPLANE WHICH BROUGHT THE OFFICERS HERE CAME FROM MOSCOW BY WAY OF SWEDEN.

9/2--E1240P

*PSF Rader*

*PST Radio*

LONDON--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE COMMONS THAT HE WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT OF "DEFINITE CHARACTER" ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS WHEN THE HOUSE MEETS TOMORROW.

CHAMBERLAIN MADE IT CLEAR THAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO FULFILL HER PLEDGE TO FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF POLISH SOVEREIGNTY. HE SAID SO WHEN ARTHUR GREENWOOD, A LABORITE, EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE DELAY IN GOING TO POLAND'S AID.

"IF WE MARCH," GREENWOOD SAID, "I HOPE WE MARCH IN COMPLETE UNITY AND MARCH WITH FRANCE. . . THERE IS A GROWING FEELING IN ALL QUARTERS OF THIS HOUSE THAT THIS INCESSANT STRAIN MUST END SOONER OR LATER AND THE SOONER THE BETTER."

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED:

"I SHOULD BE HORRIFIED IF THE HOUSE THOUGHT FOR ONE MOMENT THAT MY STATEMENT BETRAYED THE SLIGHTEST WEAKENING OF EITHER THE BRITISH OR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN THE ATTITUDE WE ALREADY HAVE TAKEN."

AS TO THE PROSPECTS OF PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS, HE SAID:-

"IF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AGREE TO WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES, THEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD BE WILLING TO REGARD THE POSITION AS BEING THE SAME AS IT WAS BEFORE THE GERMAN FORCES CROSSED THE POLISH FRONTIER.

"THAT IS TO SAY, THE WAY WOULD BE OPEN FOR DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND POLISH GOVERNMENTS IN MATTERS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM, ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT WOULD BE ONE WAY OF SAFEGUARDING THE INTERESTS OF POLAND, AND WOULD BE SECURED BY INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE."

9/2--W0251P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON (TIMES 2:51P)

ONE REASON WHY FRANCE AND BRITAIN ARE PROCEEDING SLOWLY, CHAMBERLAIN SAID, WAS THAT CONFERENCES AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS WERE BEING CONDUCTED BY TELEPHONE.

"THE ALLIES HAVE TO COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER BY TELEPHONE," CHAMBERLAIN SAID, "AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO SYNCHRONIZE THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS AS QUICKLY AS IF THEY WERE IN THE SAME ROOM."

THERE WILL BE ANOTHER MEETING OF COMMONS TOMORROW AT NOON AND CHAMBERLAIN PROMISED A STATEMENT OF "DEFINITE CHARACTER" AT THAT TIME.

HE ADDED THAT HE MIGHT RECEIVE A REPLY FROM FRANCE IN A FEW HOURS REGARDING THE SENDING OF ANOTHER ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

9/2--W0253P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON.

WHEN CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE BOUND TO TAKE ACTION UNLESS GERMAN TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM POLAND, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RAISED THE CRY: "WHEN, WHEN?"

"I CAN ASSURE THE HOUSE THERE WILL BE NO PROLONGED DISCUSSIONS," CHAMBERLAIN SAID.

GREENWOOD SAID HE WISHED CHAMBERLAIN HAD BEEN ABLE TO SAY DEFINITELY TONIGHT WHETHER IT WAS GOING TO BE PEACE OR WAR.

"WE MUST MARCH WITH THE FRENCH," GREENWOOD ADDED. "I HOPE THESE WORDS OF MINE MAY GO FURTHER. I DO NOT BELIEVE THE FRENCH WOULD DREAM AT THIS JUNCTURE OF GOING BACK ON THE SACRED OATH THEY HAVE TAKEN."

9/2--W0257P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON.

WHEN CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE BOUND TO TAKE ACTION UNLESS GERMAN TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM POLAND, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RAISED THE CRY: "WHEN, WHEN?"

"I CAN ASSURE THE HOUSE THERE WILL BE NO PROLONGED DISCUSSIONS," CHAMBERLAIN SAID.

GREENWOOD SAID HE WISHED CHAMBERLAIN HAD BEEN ABLE TO SAY DEFINITELY TONIGHT WHETHER IT WAS GOING TO BE PEACE OR WAR.

"WE MUST MARCH WITH THE FRENCH," GREENWOOD ADDED. "I HOPE THESE WORDS OF MINE MAY GO FURTHER. I DO NOT BELIEVE THE FRENCH WOULD DREAM AT THIS JUNCTURE OF GOING BACK ON THE SACRED OATH THEY HAVE TAKEN."

9/2--W0257P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON.

"I WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY GLAD," THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED, "IF IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE TO SAY NOW THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND OURSELVES HAD AGREED TO MAKE THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE LIMIT TO THE TIME WHEN ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN BY BOTH OF US.

"BUT I AM THE LAST MAN TO NEGLECT AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH I CONSIDER OFFERS A CHANCE OF AVOIDING A GREAT CATASTROPHE EVEN AT THE LAST MOMENT."

THEN CHAMBERLAIN SAID:

"I ANTICIPATE ONLY ONE ANSWER THAT I SHALL HAVE TO GIVE THE HOUSE TOMORROW. I HOPE MYSELF THAT THE ISSUE WILL BE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

9/2--W0259P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LABORITE, TOLD CHAMBERLAIN THAT PARLIAMENT WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY DELAY IN FULFILLING BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND.

"I CONFESS," CHAMBERLAIN SAID, "THAT IN THE PRESENT CASE I SHALL HAVE TO BE CONVINCED OF THE GOOD FAITH OF THE OTHER SIDE IN ANY ACTION THEY TAKE BEFORE I COULD REGARD THESE PROPOSALS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO US AS OFFERING A REASONABLE CHANCE OF BEING SUCCESSFUL."

9/2--E300P.

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON

GREENWOOD WAS GREETED WITH CHEERS AND CRIES OF "SPEAK FOR ENGLAND!" WHEN HE ROSE TO SPEAK AFTER CHAMBERLAIN HAD MADE HIS STATEMENT.

"I FEAR THE WHOLE HOUSE IS PERTURBED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT," GREENWOOD SAID.

HE ADDED THAT HE PREFERRED THAT THE STRAIN END SOON AND MEMBERS INTERRUPTED WITH SHOUTS OF "NOW, NOW."

"EVERY MINUTE'S DELAY," GREENWOOD CONTINUED, "MEANS LOSS OF LIFE, IMPERILING OUR NATIONAL HONOR."

AGAIN HE WAS INTERRUPTED BY CRIES OF "NATIONAL HONOR."

"I AM GREATLY DISTURBED," GREENWOOD CONTINUED, "THAT AN ACT OF AGGRESSION TOOK PLACE 38 HOURS AGO. THE MOMENT THAT ACT TOOK PLACE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TREATIES OF MODERN TIMES AUTOMATICALLY CAME INTO OPERATION (THE POLISH-BRITAIN ALLIANCE). THERE MAY BE REASONS WHY INSTANT ACTION WAS NOT TAKEN.

9/2--E305P

ADD CHAMBERLAIN, LONDON.

"THAT DELAY MIGHT HAVE BEEN JUSTIFIED. BUT MANY OF US ON ALL SIDES OF THE HOUSE VIEW WITH THE GREATEST CONCERN THE FACT THAT HOURS WENT BY AND NEWS CAME OF BOMBING OPERATIONS AND TODAY INTENSIFICATION OF IT.

"I WONDER HOW LONG WE ARE PREPARED TO VACILLATE AT THIS TIME WHEN BRITAIN AND ALL THAT BRITAIN STANDS FOR AND HUMAN CIVILIZATION ARE IN PERIL.

". . . I HOPE THAT TOMORROW MORNING, HOWEVER HARD IT MAY BE FOR THE RIGHT HONORABLE GENTLEMAN (CHAMBERLAIN) -- AND NOBODY WOULD CARE TO STAND IN HIS SHOES TONIGHT -- WE SHALL KNOW THE MIND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

9/2--W0309P.

LONDON--THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID TONIGHT THAT THE IRAQ GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED THE GERMAN MINISTER AT BAGHDAD TO LEAVE WITHIN 24 HOURS.

THE IRAQ REPRESENTATIVE AT BERLIN ALSO HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ASK FOR HIS PASSPORTS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. A NUMBER OF GERMAN CITIZENS OF MILITARY AGE OR OTHERS REGARDED AS DANGEROUS HAVE BEEN INTERNED IN IRAQ, THE MINISTRY SAID.

THE GREAT NEAR EASTERN OIL FIELDS ARE LARGELY IN IRAQ, WHICH LIES ASTRIDE THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE ARABIAN SEA.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT BRITONS TRAVELLING FROM NORTHERN IRELAND TO BRITAIN MUST HOLD A VALID PASSPORT OR TRAVEL PERMIT. PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AGAINST INFILTRATION OF IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY TERRORISTS BY WAY OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

9/7 ON243P

BRECKINRIDGE LONG, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW WELFARE DIVISION, SAID TODAY THE CHARTERING OF SHIPS FOR TRANSPORTING CITIZENS BACK TO AMERICA HAS ENCOUNTERED MANY DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAD NOT BEEN COMMUNICATED TO REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

HE SAID MANY OF THESE DETAILS, IT HAD BEEN FELT, NEED NOT BE TRANSMITTED TO EMBASSY STAFFS.

SOME DIFFICULTIES, FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID, WERE THE SIMPLE FACT THAT MANY AMERICAN VESSELS ARE AT SEA AND CANNOT RETURN IMMEDIATELY. THOSE MOST READILY AVAILABLE MUST BE CONTACTED, THEN RETURNED TO AMERICAN PORTS AND THEN MUST DISCHARGE THE CONTRACTS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE SAILING.

THERE ARE ADDITIONAL DETAILS, HE SAID, OF ARRANGING WAR RISK INSURANCE AND MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO PROTECT THE CREW ADEQUATELY FOR TRIPS INTO DANGER ZONES.

THE VESSELS FOR WHICH ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE NOW, LONG SAID, HAVE A PASSENGER CAPACITY OF BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000. THEY WILL BE EMPLOYED CONSTANTLY SHUTTLEING BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BRINGING REFUGEES.

THE EXACT NUMBER OF STRANDED AMERICANS IS NOT KNOWN.

LONG POINTED OUT THAT MANY AMERICANS IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION FOR TRANSPORTATION HOME. THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS IN BALTIC STATES--FINLAND, ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA, WHO ARE HAVING EXTREME DIFFICULTY GETTING OUT, HE SAID.

9/7 ON337P

SALEM, ORE.--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY TELEPHONED SENATOR MCNARY AND TOLD HIM THAT A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS, IF CALLED, PROBABLY WOULD OPEN SEPT. 18, MCNARY SAID.

MCNARY SAID MR. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSED THE MATTER OF REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT. MCNARY SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT HE WOULD COOPERATE IN BRINGING ABOUT PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION BUT SAID HE WOULD PRESS FOR A QUICK ADJOURNMENT AFTER THAT QUESTION WAS DISPOSED OF.

9/7 ON321P

WHITE HOUSE SECRETARY EARLY DECLINED TO DISCUSS REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS CONSIDERING CONVENING CONGRESS IN SPECIAL SESSION SEPT. 18.

EARLY REPEATED HIS INSISTENCE THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT YET FIXED A DATE FOR A SPECIAL SESSION.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT DEFINITELY DECIDED ON A DATE FOR THE CONVENING OR THE CALLING OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CONGRESS," EARLY SAID.

"NEITHER HAS HE DECIDED TO CALL CONGRESS IN SPECIAL SESSION."

9/7--R326P

*Mr. P.: Don't you have to add Canada to  
the list named in the Neutral Proclamations?*

OTTAWA--A STATE OF WAR NOW EXISTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, LORD TWEEDSMUIR, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, TOLD AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

HIS BRIEF SPEECH CONTAINED NO FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR, AND IT WAS BELIEVED CANADA MIGHT REFRAIN FROM MAKING SUCH A DECLARATION SO SHE COULD ACT AS A "BACK DOOR" THROUGH WHICH AMERICAN SUPPLIES COULD BE SHIPPED TO THE ALLIES.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT THE MILITIA, AIR FORCE AND NAVY ALREADY HAVE BEEN PLACED ON ACTIVE SERVICE. OTHER MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR THE DEFENSE OF CANADIAN COASTS, HE SAID.

"YOU HAVE BEEN SUMMONED AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT," LORD TWEEDSMUIR TOLD PARLIAMENT "IN ORDER THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY SEEK AUTHORITY FOR THE MEASURE NECESSARY FOR THE DEFENSE OF CANADA AND FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE DETERMINED EFFORT WHICH IS BEING MADE TO RESIST FURTHER AGGRESSION AND TO PREVENT THE APPEAL TO FORCE INSTEAD OF TO PACIFIC MEANS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

"PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ACTIVE ACTION BY CANADA WILL BE LAID BEFORE YOU WITHOUT DELAY. YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER ESTIMATES TO PROVIDE FOR EXPENDITURES WHICH HAVE BEEN CAUSED OR MAY BE CAUSED BY THE STATE OF WAR WHICH NOW EXISTS.

"I NEED NOT SPEAK OF THE EXTREME GRAVITY OF THIS HOUR. THERE CAN HAVE BEEN FEW, IF ANY, MORE CRITICAL IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE FACING THE CRISIS WITH THE SAME FORTITUDE THAT TODAY SUPPORTS THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH."

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING HAS PLEDGED HIS GOVERNMENT TO "STAND AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN" BUT SO FAR HAS ISSUED NO FORMAL PROCLAMATION TO THAT EFFECT.

SECRETARY HULL SAID TODAY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT IS DOING ALL IN ITS POWER TO SPEED THE EVACUATION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS FROM EUROPEAN WAR ZONES.

HULL CALLED ATTENTION TO ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED LATE YESTERDAY TO SEND SEVEN ADDITIONAL VESSELS TO BRING HOME AMERICAN NATIONALS.

HULL SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW WELFARE DIVISION IS COOPERATING CLOSELY WITH THE U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION AND AMERICAN SHIP LINE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY STEPS.

9/7 ON145P

A PERMANENT INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE EARL J. SCOTT COMPANY AT INDIANAPOLIS WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE BALTZELL IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN INDIANAPOLIS ACCORDING TO ADVICES RECEIVED BY ADMINISTRATOR ANDREWS OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION.

UNDER THE DECREE, RESTITUTION OF MORE THAN \$6,000 IN BACK WAGES AND UNPAID OVERTIME DUE TO EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY WILL BE PAID THIS WEEK.

ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINT FILED BY THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY RECEIVED AS LITTLE AS 14 CENTS AN HOUR AND WERE NOT PAID TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.

9/7 ON149P

BOSTON--TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE 36 CREW-MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED FREIGHTER CHALLENGE, CARGOED FOR ENGLAND, WERE PAID OFF TODAY BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO SAIL LAST NIGHT WITHOUT A "GUARANTEED" \$250 BONUS AND \$25,000 WAR-RISK INSURANCE FOR EACH MAN.

THE MEN WERE DISCHARGED BY U. S. SHIPPING AGENT LEO F. O'BRIEN OF BOSTON ON ORDERS FROM THE U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION. O'BRIEN SAID THAT HE ALREADY HAD HIRED HALF THE NUMBER OF NEW MEN REQUIRED TO RE-MAN THE SHIP AND THAT HE EXPECTED TO HAVE A FULL CREW READY FOR SAILING BY TONIGHT OR TOMORROW MORNING.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION INFORMED O'BRIEN THAT IT COULD NOT GUARANTEE BONUSES NOR COULD IT ASSURE THE MEN THAT WAR-RISK INSURANCE COULD BE PROVIDED.

9/7 ON152P

SECRETARY HULL SAID TODAY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT IS DOING ALL IN ITS POWER TO SPEED THE EVACUATION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS FROM EUROPEAN WAR ZONES.

HULL CALLED ATTENTION TO ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED LATE YESTERDAY TO SEND SEVEN ADDITIONAL VESSELS TO BRING HOME AMERICAN NATIONALS.

HULL SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW WELFARE DIVISION IS COOPERATING CLOSELY WITH THE U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION AND AMERICAN SHIP LINE OPERATORS TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY STEPS.

9/7 ON145P

A PERMANENT INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE EARL J. SCOTT COMPANY AT INDIANAPOLIS WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE BALTZELL IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN INDIANAPOLIS ACCORDING TO ADVICES RECEIVED BY ADMINISTRATOR ANDREWS OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION.

UNDER THE DECREE, RESTITUTION OF MORE THAN \$6,000 IN BACK WAGES AND UNPAID OVERTIME DUE TO EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY WILL BE PAID THIS WEEK.

ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINT FILED BY THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY RECEIVED AS LITTLE AS 14 CENTS AN HOUR AND WERE NOT PAID TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.

9/7 ON149P

BOSTON--TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE 36 CREW-MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED FREIGHTER CHALLENGE, CARGOED FOR ENGLAND, WERE PAID OFF TODAY BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO SAIL LAST NIGHT WITHOUT A "GUARANTEED" \$250 BONUS AND \$25,000 WAR-RISK INSURANCE FOR EACH MAN.

THE MEN WERE DISCHARGED BY U. S. SHIPPING AGENT LEO F. O'BRIEN OF BOSTON ON ORDERS FROM THE U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION. O'BRIEN SAID THAT HE ALREADY HAD HIRED HALF THE NUMBER OF NEW MEN REQUIRED TO RE-MAN THE SHIP AND THAT HE EXPECTED TO HAVE A FULL CREW READY FOR SAILING BY TONIGHT OR TOMORROW MORNING.

THE MARITIME COMMISSION INFORMED O'BRIEN THAT IT COULD NOT GUARANTEE BONUSES NOR COULD IT ASSURE THE MEN THAT WAR-RISK INSURANCE COULD BE PROVIDED.

9/7 ON152P

CORRECTION:

IN LAST PGH HULL (TIMED 145P) READ X X PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SHIPS.

9/7 ON154P

ADD HULL

HULL SAID THAT LABOR DIFFICULTIES AMONG THE CREWS OF SOME SHIPS HAD DELAYED TEMPORARILY COMPLETION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS BUT THAT THESE TROUBLES, HAPPILY, HAVE BEEN SETTLED AND THE SHIPS NOW WILL BE GOING OUT TO TRANSPORT THE STRANDED AMERICANS HOME.

THE LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAILED LATE YESTERDAY AND THE LINER ORIZABA NOW IS SIGNING ON A CREW FOR THE TRIP. THE LINER MANHATTAN, WHICH ARRIVED IN THE U. S. WITH A LARGE PASSENGER LIST, WILL MAKE A SPEEDY TURN-ABOUT TO BRING HOME STILL MORE REFUGEES.

THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, WHICH HAS TWO SAILINGS A WEEK FROM BRISTOL, ENG. TO JAMAICA, WEST INDIES, WEEKLY, HAS AGREED TO TAKE UP TO 250 PASSENGERS PER TRIP FROM BRISTOL TO JAMAICA AND THERE TRANSSHIP THEM TO UNITED FRUIT LINERS RUNNING INTO NEW YORK, ALL FOR THE PRICE OF A TICKET FROM BRISTOL TO NEW YORK.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR CALLING INTO THE EUROPEAN SERVICE FOUR ADDITIONAL SHIPS SPECIFICALLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING HOME AMERICAN REFUGEES.

HULL CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE NEW WELFARE DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE MARITIME COMMISSION HAD BEEN WORKING PRACTICALLY DAY AND NIGHT WITHOUT RESPIRE ON THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED.

OFFICIALS ALSO RECALLED THAT LAST WEEK, AFTER REPEATED WARNINGS TO AMERICAN NATIONALS TO GET HOME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, SEVERAL SHIPS HAD SAILED FROM BRITISH PORTS WITH VACANT BERTHS IN THEIR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

9/7 ON159P

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY PROCLAIMED A STATE OF LIMITED NATIONAL  
EMERGENCY.

9/8--R1117A

*full*

*BF  
Radio*

ADD ROOSEVELT

THE PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED TO BOLSTER NATIONAL DEFENSES WITHIN THE  
LIMITS OF PEACE TIME AUTHORIZ

ADD ROOSEVELT

THE PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED TO STRENGTHEN UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY  
IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AND TO BOLSTER NATIONAL DEFENSES WITHIN THE LIMITS  
OF PEACE TIME AUTHORIZATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT WILL FOLLOW THE PROCLAMATION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS  
BY EXECUTIVE ORDERS BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THE PROCLAMATION.  
THESE WILL:

1. MAKE INCREASES IN ARMY MAN POWER WITHIN THE AUTHORIZED PEACE  
STRENGTH BY RECRUITING AND CALLING BACK FIRST LINE RESERVES.
2. MAKE SIMILAR MAN POWER INCREASES IN NAVY STRENGTH WITHIN PEACE  
TIME AUTHORIZATIONS.
3. PROVIDE INCREASES IN MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL WITHIN PEACE TIME  
AUTHORIZATIONS.
4. PROVIDE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES WITH BROADER POWERS  
TO COMBAT PROPAGANDA SUBVERSIVE TO THE U.S. FORM OF GOVERNMENT  
AND TO PREVENT EPISODES SUCH AS OCCURRED IN 1914 AND 1915 BEFORE  
AMERICA ENTERED THE WORLD WAR.

MR. ROOSEVELT TODAY EXTENDED THE U.S. PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY TO  
INCLUDE THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

HE EXPLAINED THAT SINCE HE ISSUED THE ORIGINAL NEUTRALITY PROCLAMA-  
TIONS THIS GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT SOUTH AFRICA HAS DECLARED  
A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

EXTENSION OF THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION TO COVER CANADA HAS BEEN  
PREPARED MR. ROOSEVELT SAID, BUT WILL NOT BE PROCLAIMED UNTIL AND  
UNLESS THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT MAKES FINAL ACTION IN DECLARING A STATE  
OF WAR.

IT WAS MADE CLEAR THAT THE PROCLAMATION OF LIMITED EMERGENCY DOES  
NOT CONTEMPLATE PUTTING EITHER THE NATIONAL DEFENSES OR THE NATIONAL  
ECONOMY ON A WAR TIME BASIS.