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UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Tuesday

Wednesday Dined Commonwealth Club

Thursday Dined Pembroke & the Symingtons
~~Dined Commonwealth Club~~

Friday Mr. Wells - Gorman & Lewis Mrs. Louis Boyd.
Cohstant Party the Symingtons to dinner

Sat. To Folsom Woodlark with the Wells
dined solo

Sunday May 6th
Palace of Legation of Honors -
de Grey Museum American Seal Rock

Monday Lunched J.D. stopped
Dined Trader Vic Mrs. Tooman and
Mrs. Giffen.

Tuesday May 8th

'C' Mcolor Cocktail Party

Wednesday

Lunched Mr Thornton Mr Brannini

Bohemian Club Bank of America etc

'C' Cocktail Party - S. Americans

Thursday May 10th

Lunched Mr Thornton Bohemian Club.

5 Bananas Cream Bruffins

Dined John + Hugh Cumming + Mrs Gibbs

Friday 11th ^{Shopped John Howell} ~~Was~~ Lunched Seymour Renfold

St Francis Yacht Club ~~Dinner~~ Cocktails Dr Kiel

Dined Bills - Concert

Downey Karouy



watched skiers at
Berthoud Pass

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

fine Red Rocks amphitheatre. ~~Chasum~~ changed
Cars at Berthoud pass & came back with two
charming city Detachments, including a Mr. Bulfinch.
Cocktails with Mr. ^{Hamilton} (Mr. W.W. Grant. Mrs. Rogers &
came to dinner at the Brown Palace.
Monday 21st. Left Denver about 1 after a
snowstorm. Beautiful flight across Rockies (18,000

ft up & wore oxygen apparatus.) Then a vast
area of undulating barren desert. California -
veritable paradise of green hills, one of the loveliest
corners of the world. Met by Guard of Honour
& military band. Went to Mark Hopkins Hotel.
Dined with Fleming in Chinese Restaurant.

Tuesday 22nd. Left Press Conference (400 journalists)
at 10.30. Lunched ~~at Mark Hopkins Hotel~~ ^{at Mark Hopkins Hotel} ~~at 1.30~~ ^{at 1.45}
joined Berkeley Gage, Capel Brown, Pillsbury, Fleming.

Wednesday 23rd. Breakfasted in Ogden. ^{Met with Bill Commons - Pacific}
~~Conference 3.30~~ ^{lunched} Dined Paul Gore-Borth

Thursday 24th. Breakfasted in Ogden. Lunched in hotel
to the Redwoods at Muir Woods. Lunched cafe
(CRA. John & Miss Webster). Dined Marcus
Solaris & went to Berkeley.

Conference in
Berkeley

Friday Breakfasted P. Dixon. Lunched
Precedently. Dined the Marshall
bills. Anna James Alcazar. Mrs Stone,
Rev. Adm. + Mrs Train, P. Gore Booth, Mr Mills

(Miss Louie the Nunbury)
Sat. Lunched The Power Signytons, Jack
Kennedy and niece Sally. Dined
Mr. Mrs Radon Ellen + party Cathy. Tchaik.
Memoriam — Beebe's Park Roma
Concerts Tchaikovsky's 5th Symphony.

Sunday Motored to aquarium + Museum Golden
Gate Park. Looked at fish (Sir George Courtne-
Seneta Fish) lunch Walter Lyman Brown: charming
married daughter Seannine — Noelle Butler, Bromley
Miss Abbie. Motored over Oakland Bay Bridge
Sept into hills + then walked across Berkeley campus.
Evening dined solo.
Monday Breakfasted Clem + J.D. Lunched
Horsfall Carter.

Wednesday

April 18th Left Northolt 11 pm. Marcus

Fleming's library consisted of Middlemarch, Tolstoy's
Cossocks, Orlando, Goethe's Faust in German (and in
English) Hansard for the 17th, + Dryden's the Bible in
Spain. Dryden's library consisted of Bonnell's Johnson
vol 1 (OVP) which he left behind.

Kenneth asked me for my ultima verba. I said
'Remember there will always be a Whitehall.' He
replied 'That certainly will.' (Lagers)

April 19th Arrived Terceiras 6.30 Greenwich,

4.15 left 8.30 from Greenwich. Ellen Wilkinson found
Dryden's Johnson.

16.45 G.M.T. we entered Nova Scotia 40 miles

S. of Halifax. ~~Then across the~~ Bay of Fundy.

Arrived Dowal just before 5 local time. met by
Joe Garner and motored to Windsor Hotel. Sat

between Mabane & Garner at dinner

Friday April 20th Montreal Press delightfully

innocent. Miss Wilkinson & Miss Horsburgh
only women members of War Cabinet. Delegation
accompanied by 'high Foreign Office officials and
Civil Servants, some of whom are M.P.s.' (The Gazette)
Motored to Lac Tremblant and had a superb luncheon
at Maison Poirteau & the guest of the proprietor. The
maneuver called Schumacher. ~~where~~ The route through

Exhibition

Mabane apparently to change route & go by train from
Dowal to San F.

papers, Clarendon S/S air
the and the
up

in Every

Braydell's remarks quite sensible.

intensity.
Some charming French Canadian villages (St. Jerome
St. Agathe & St. Jovite (the last particularly pleasing)
great varieties of domestic architecture. At St. Agathe
as on yellowish grey main square
John Braydell said 'Look at that magnificent
statue of a Red Indian.' It was actually ^{Christ} ~~the statue~~
with a halo ~~adorned~~ adorned with electric light bulbs just
unlike a feathered head dress. The Laurentian mountains

very pretty, spruce, fir, white birch poplar & maple.
The lakes, including Lac Tremblant & Lac Mercier
very lovely. Mont Tremblant (3500 ft high) a
resort for skiers. M. Schenck said they had
152 fractures among the guests last season.

Braydell saw some milk stockings & walked into
Mercier across the campus of Macbill College; the site of the
lower slopes of Mount Royal very fine, the buildings old
and in the Canadian Bank of Commerce style.
The Arts building with Doric columns a little bit better.
Dined Pittblades & the Miss Church, Miss Robbins, ~~other two~~
Miss Tracy with girl. A stroll when bed.

Telephoned
Miss per Feb.

Saturday 20th March Left Denver 10 pm
and arrived Denver Colorado about 6 pm.
Colorado time. Drove through a charming residential
quarter to the Brown Palace Hotel, built about
1895. Dined as guests of Mr. & Mrs. Anhalt
in Emerald room. Danced with Ellen Wilkinson.

Braydell
deserted
McBaine

Left at 9.30 ^{to} ~~to~~ returned to Berthoud Pass
Sunday 21st. 12,000 ft. on the way visited
in the Rockies
Conference on Traveling Plans



Wrest Point Riviera Hotel

(Proprietors: Australian National Hotels Pty. Ltd.)

HOBART, TASMANIA

Log. of H. Louise

Thursday 20th November.

Drove to Boytah, Woodend, in the afternoon; Mum sighted a koala at close quarters. Cold and windy; fire at night.

Friday 21st November (Tuppence)

Daddy + Robert saw wallaby; stopped in Woodend. Professor Hartung showed Ribbi and Robert how to set traps. Revisited Hanging Rock.

Saturday 22nd November

Early morning: visited traps, a fox in Ribbi's and a rabbit in Tuppence's. Professor Hartung killed the animals + skinned them.

Afternoon, ~~Professor Hartung~~ ^{visited Clyde & well shown round by Miss Hay} climbed Hanging Rock + fed stray dogs. Pictures at

West Point Reserve Hotel

Reserve Hotel, West Point, N.Y.
HOTEL, WEST POINT



July 1st - 1881

Thursday - 2nd of November

Arrived at 10:30 AM. Spent the afternoon in the garden. The hotel was very comfortable.

Friday - 3rd of November
Spent the day in the garden. The hotel was very comfortable. The garden was very beautiful.

Saturday - 4th of November
Spent the day in the garden. The hotel was very comfortable. The garden was very beautiful.

Sunday - 5th of November
Spent the day in the garden. The hotel was very comfortable. The garden was very beautiful.



Wrest Point Riviera Hotel

(Proprietors: Australian National Hotels Pty. Ltd.)

HOBART, TASMANIA

Woodend in the evening
Sunday 23rd November

Picnicked on Mount Macedon, in
 pine forest near Cross; climbed Camel's
 Hump.

Monday 24th November

Drove through Kyneton to Black
 Hill Koala Reserve and on to Turpin's
 Falls, where we bathed & Bibhi & Dad
 swam right under the falls twice, also
 dived off the rock diving board.

Tuesday drove through Tylden to
 Trentham Falls, where we ~~had~~ picnicked;
 later drove to Upper Coliban and
 Lauriston Reservoirs and had drinks at
 Kyneton.

West Point River Hotel

Proprietor: Robert Leesbrand, 4000 Leesbrand St. (Opp. Post Office)

ROBERT, TEXAS, TEX.



Booked in the evening
Thursday 23rd November

Booked in the morning
Friday 24th November

Five things reported to Black
Hill Falls River and in the morning
Falls, where we looked at hills & saw
some right under the falls trees and
about 100 off the red strong forest.

Some things taken to
Troutman Falls where we had breakfast
later down to Upper Canyon and
Canyon Reservoir and back to
Kipton.

1949:

JANUARY:

<u>Monday 10th</u>	Ship arrives morning - Sir Frank Clarke and Lindsay meet ship.
Tuesday 11th	MELBOURNE. - <i>Clark for Reef</i>
Wednesday 12th	5'Oclock - Ship leaves MELBOURNE for SYDNEY
Thursday 13th	
Friday 14th	Arrives SYDNEY morning
Saturday 15th	SYDNEY
Sunday 16th	SYDNEY
Monday 17th	SYDNEY
Tuesday 18th	" - CANBERRA ?
<u>Wednesday 19th</u>	Arrives MELBOURNE
Thursday 20th	Sir Frank Clarke's dinner Melbourne Club (Trustees, Felton & Gallery Trustees)
Friday 21st	} Weekend Country
Saturday 22nd	
Sunday 23rd	
Monday 24th	
Tuesday 25th	Sir Keith Murdoch's Cocktail party
Wednesday 26th	
Thursday 27th	Sir Kenneth Clarke - Lecture Gallery <u>or</u> University
Friday 28th	} Weekend country
Saturday 29th	
Sunday 30th	
Monday 31st	

FEBRUARY

<u>Tuesday 1st</u>	University Lecture, Chair Fine Arts.
Wednesday 2nd	
Thursday 3rd	
Friday 4th	Ship leaves MELBOURNE
Saturday 5th	
Sunday 6th	
Monday 7th	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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LAMENT FOR THE GARDEN OF LOVE AND/OR REASON.

The Garden's Dead . Where Reason flowered destroyed
Lost angels wander yhtough the void the void
Seaching Pythagoras mid the boiling slime
Mandrake and the sour strangling weeds of Time

Take Heart oh Angels! All is not down the drain
The Age of Reason lives on earth again
In one lone figure, (English National)
Clothed in white samite, mystic , rational .
Ace of eccentrics , dear to freind and foe
Let Heaven give thanks and drink to RATIONAL JOE !

LATVIAN WITNESS TO THE WAR

The witness's name is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He was born on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

That we live in a world of fast shrinking geographical distances is well illustrated by this, the first of the post-war series of Ryerson Lectures. Our speaker is an English scholar who received ~~part of~~ his graduate training in New England. He married a Canadian, is a member of the staff of a great London museum, the Victoria and Albert, and served the Deputy Prime Minister, later the Prime Minister, Mr Clement X. Atlee, as secretary during the war years. And now he is en route to Australia, having been appointed to the newly established chair of Art History at the University at Melbourne. He is a contributor to international understanding. His subject spans the Atlantic—as he shortly will the Pacific. It gives me great pleasure to introduce my good friend, Joseph Burke, ~~CEE~~.

Sozer Speech by Prof. Theodore
 introducing me when I
gave the Ryerson Lectures at
Yale en route to ~~the~~
Australia, late 1946.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

Enclosed for the [Name] is a copy of the [Document]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

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SUNDAY, 15th JULY

We left Northolt about 10.30 a.m. in a comfortable York (L.V.633) under the command of Fl.Lt. Morris D.F.C. Besides Mr. Attlee the party included Lord Cherwell and his staff and Brigadier Greaves of the War Office. The plane flew at about 5,000 feet at a speed of a little under 200 miles an hour and reached the Airport near Potsdam (KLADOW) in about $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The route was Sheerness, North Foreland, Ostend, Bruges, Antwerp, Dusseldorf (nr), Essen, Ham, Magdeburg and Kladow. The industrial towns between Dusseldorf and Ham were obliterated in the centre, although roads had been cleared. The Krupps Factory at Essen was thoroughly smashed up and looked like a dump of scrap iron. Even in the undamaged sectors of these cities, few factory chimneys were smoking.

On arrival Mr. Attlee was met by Mr. Averill Harriman M. Gousev and Service Officers. A Band of Royal Marines in White Topees was playing and he inspected a guard of honour. Lord Cherwell asked whether the Russian Leader of the Opposition would be received in the same style. For about half a mile to the Airport exit the car drove through a route lined with a guard of the R.A.F. Regiment, very smartly turned out. Then for about 10 Kilometres Russian soldiers in green caps (the Frontier Corps), lined the roads at 30 yard intervals. Young Russian girls in uniform indicated the route with flags at all cross roads. All the Russian soldiers saluted so that the party was rather relieved when the journey was over.

Ringstrasse is a road of pleasant houses with terraced gardens going down to the lake, not unlike Virginia Water. On the far side reeds and trees. The houses along Ringstrasse belonged, we were told, to wealthy German bankers and industrialists and to members of the film industry. Mr. Attlee's house, No.33, had belonged to Dr. L. Rostovsky of Chemnitz. All the occupants had apparently been turned out at 30 minutes notice by the Russians when they were advancing. The house contained a good library which included Die Grundlage des XIX Jahrhunderts by Houston Stuart Chamberlain, and Cranford by Mrs. Gaskell.

In the evening after dinner, Mr. Attlee, Miss Silcox and myself drove into Berlin in two cars. With the party were Major Cox and Captain Leggett, who spoke Russian and Tomkins of the Foreign Office. The devastation intensified as we approached Berlin and in the centre was almost 100 per cent. We went over the Chancellery, through a courtyard, a big reception room and into an immense gallery of fine proportions. One of the doors through this gallery opened into Hitler's room and we saw his marble topped desk overturned and badly smashed. Except for one enormous bomb crater which went right down to the cellars, most of the damage seemed to have been done by fire. Hitler's room overlooked the garden with a small pool. We then motored down the Unter den Linden by the Friedrichstrasse Station, back through the Bradenburg Tor, into the Tiergarten and so to Potsdam through one of Hitler's fine roads. People seem to be living right in the centre of Berlin wherever there was an intact room, of course in a ruined building, although they can have had no services except what they fetched and carried themselves. Most of the people seemed to be

SUNDAY, 12th JULY

We left Northolt about 10.30 a.m. in a comfortable
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Besides Mr. Attlee the party included Lord Cherwell and his
staff and Brigadier Greaves of the War Office. The plane
flew at about 5,000 feet at a speed of a little under
200 miles an hour and reached the Airport near Potsdam
(KADOW) in about 5 hours. The route was Sheerness,
North Foreland, Gillingham, Swale, Dover, Margate, Ramsgate, (Mr.)
Wren, Ham, Margate and Kladow. The industrial
towns between Dassel and Ham were obliterated in
the centre, although roads had been cleared. The
Krupps factory at Essen was thoroughly smashed up and
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undamaged sectors of these cities, few factory chimneys
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For about half a mile to the Airport exit the car drove
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very smartly turned out. Then for about 10 Kilometers
Russian soldiers in green caps (the Frontier Corps), lined
the roads at 50 yard intervals. Young Russian girls in
uniform indicated the route with flags at all cross roads.
All the Russian soldiers saluted as that the party was
rather relieved when the journey was over.

Kladow is a road of pleasant houses with terraced
gardens going down to the lake, not unlike Virginia Water.
On the far side roads and trees. The houses along
Kladow belonged, we were told, to wealthy German
bankers and industrialists and to members of the film
industry. Mr. Attlee's house, No. 53, had belonged to
Dr. I. Rastovsky of Chemnitz. All the occupants had
apparently been turned out at 30 minutes notice by the
Russians when they were advancing. The house contained
a good library which included the Grundgesetze des XIX
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by the Friedrichstrasse station, back through the
Brandenburg Tor, into the Tiergarten and as to Potsdam
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living right in the centre of Berlin wherever there was an
intact room, of course in a ruined building, although
they can have had no services except what they fetched and
carried themselves. Most of the people seemed to be

carrying bundles or water cans. The women well dressed, and on the whole the people did not seem to be destitute or starving although there was a general air of distress. There were hardly any men of military age about, although plenty of children.

At the Chancellery Cox had a conversation with the Russian guards who seemed quite certain that Hitler was alive.

While we motored through Berlin we did not notice a single Nazi symbol except in the Chancellery where we saw a solitary swastika underneath a large golden eagle.

The centre of Potsdam, which had contained some very fine 18th Century buildings, very badly damaged. It seemed incredible that such intensity of havoc could have been caused by a single raid.

On returning from Berlin Mr. Attlee saw the Prime Minister at his house, a hundred yards away in the Ringstrasse.

MONDAY, 16th JULY

Mr. Attlee drove to the Cecilienhof, the residence of the Crown Prince, where the Conference was to be held. The building was rather ugly, modern Tudor, rather lavishly and expensively furnished, set in a delightful park and overlooking a long lake. Mr. Attlee was very interested in the Crown Prince's fine library which contained a very large number of English books. We were told that it was his ambition to live like an English country gentleman although he did not succeed very well.

In the evening Mr. Attlee motored with Captain Leggett and Miss Smith to Potsdam and Berlin. In Potsdam we saw the outside of the Summer Palace and the Orangery, but the Russian guards refused to allow us to enter without a permit from the Commandant. In Berlin we went a little further down the Unter den Linden and saw the Museums, Theatres and Old Palace.

After dinner Anthony Greenwood, the son of Arthur Greenwood called to see Mr. Attlee. He was working with Sir Walter Monckton. Just before Greenwood left, Leslie Rowan called with a message from the Prime Minister and gave us an account of Mr. Churchill's visit to Berlin which had been largely spoilt by the conduct of some 50 journalists who elbowed everybody out of the way so that they could catch Mr. Churchill's remarks. The Prime Minister had therefore experienced some restraint in saying what he thought.

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TUESDAY, 17th JULY

Mr. Attlee read papers in the morning. At 12.30 p.m. he joined the Prime Minister for a drive to Sans Souci. The excursion was not very well organised because the guide took us to the new Palace, which is far less interesting, first and therefore we had no time to go inside Sans Souci itself. The new Palace, which was built in the 1760's was, however, very interesting and a fine period piece. The exterior is typical German rococo and the interior very ornate, with wonderfully inlaid floors, chandeliers and painted rooms. A reception room in the style of a grotto was more curious than attractive. None of the palace, however, was architecturally in the same class as Sans Souci and much of the interior downright ugly. The P.M. proved a very bad sightseer and strode through the rooms at a great pace. The Russians had produced a German guide of the English verger type who was not able to answer Mr. Churchill very well. The P.M. had to march up a great stair case which he did with visible effort. There were the usual photographers and newspaper men, so that the march through one reception room after another was not a very dignified spectacle.

In the lovely gardens the Russians had got the fountains going and the gardens well trimmed, of course with German labour.

Mr. Attlee then lunched with the Prime Minister, Mr. Stimson and Lord Leathers in one room of his villa and myself with Mary Churchill, Lord Moran and the P.M.'s Secretaries in another. The P.M.'s luncheon party broke up at 4 p.m.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Attlee went to the first Plenary Session at the Cecilienhof. I caught a glimpse of Stalin, who looked very fit with a ruddy complexion, bright eyes and glossy well brushed hair. His face seemed intelligent and decisive and his expression was full of humour. Mr. Attlee told me afterwards that whenever a knotty point was raised during the discussion the meeting decided to refer it to the Foreign Secretaries. Afterwards when they all adjourned to one of Stalin's rooms for drinks and they asked 'Uncle Joe' what he would like to have, he said that it was a difficult decision to take and he would therefore refer it to the three Foreign Secretaries.

Before the meeting at least five minutes time was wasted by the usual photographers, and I see in today's papers that the journalists are complaining of the poor facilities given to them.

After dinner, Mr. Attlee visited Mess 43 which is a large attractive house on the lakeside. A band was playing on the lawn and it seemed hard to realise that we were in a recently conquered country.

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WEDNESDAY 18th JULY

Mr. Attlee invited Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr to lunch and had a discussion with him about the Russians, the Polish Government and Warsaw where the Ambassador had just paid a visit. Captain Leggett was also invited to the luncheon. Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr said that the damage in Warsaw was worse than Berlin, particularly in the Ghetto. At 4 o'clock Mr. Attlee attended the Second Plenary Session in the Cecilienhof and afterwards visited troops in the Elstree, Wembley and Wilderness areas with Brigadier Wales. He spoke to a soldier from his own constituency. At 8.30 p.m. he dined with Mr. Eden in the latter's villa.

THURSDAY 19th JULY

In the morning Mr. Attlee, Miss Silcox, Barker and myself paid a visit to Sans Souci. On the way we were stopped by two German civilians, a man and a woman, who seemed very excited. They seemed quite well dressed and healthy. The car was a large one flying the Union Jack and had just passed through a barrier where the Russian Guard had turned out to salute. It was therefore going slowly and the two Germans had an opportunity to come up to the window and stop it. They said their bicycles had just been stolen by some Russian soldiers and asked whether we would give orders for them to be returned. Our interpreter replied that this was the Russian Zone and they should take up any complaint they had with the Russian Commandant. They seemed obviously disappointed and fell back. The incident was a rather surprising one: obviously these Germans saw nothing odd in regarding the British as a court of appeal against the Russians even when their case was not a very good one.

At Sans Souci we were met by Sen. Lt. J.J. Paramonoff and a German guide. While we were waiting for the latter we walked along the semi-circular colonnade and saw the vista towards the Sham ruin. The building was chipped here and there on the outside, and on the inside there were cracks in the ceilings and a hole in the glass roof of the central hall. The palace had been stripped of much, but not all, of its furniture, but there was still Frederick the Great's flute stand and the large wing chair in which he had died. The library looked as lovely as ever. It was a very refreshing change to be in this civilised and elegant building after the rather arid and formal new palace. The neighbouring mill had been half destroyed, but the base structure was still standing and one could see the shattered wings. The German guide who was a friendly woman, told us that Frederick the Great had tried to get the windmill owner to sell his property. He had refused and Frederick had therefore had the case tried in a new Court of Justice which he had just set up. The court decided against the King. Our interpreter Mr. Morro told this story to our Russian escort, but I do not know whether he saw any sinister application to his own country. The last room we were shown into was Voltaire's study.

WEDNESDAY 18th JULY

Mr. Attlee invited Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr to lunch and had a discussion with him about the Russians, the Polish Government and Warsaw where the Ambassador had just paid a visit. Captain Leggett was also invited to the luncheon. Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr said that the damage in Warsaw was worse than Berlin, particularly in the Ghetto. At 4 o'clock Mr. Attlee attended the second literary session in the Cecilienhof and afterwards visited troops in the Elster, Wertheim and Wildenstein areas with Brigadier Weiss. He spoke to a soldier from his own constituency. At 8.30 p.m. he dined with Mr. Eden in the latter's villa.

THURSDAY 19th JULY

In the morning Mr. Attlee, Miss Alice, Barker and myself paid a visit to Sans Souci. On the way we were stopped by two German civilians, a man and a woman, who seemed very excited. They seemed quite well dressed and healthy. The car was a large one flying the Union Jack and had just passed through a barrier where the Russian Guard had turned out to salute. It was therefore going slowly and the two Germans had an opportunity to come up to the window and stop it. They said their car had just been stolen by some Russian soldiers and asked whether we would give orders for them to be returned. Our interpreter replied that this was the Russian zone and they should leave up any complaint they had with the Russian Commandant. They seemed obviously disappointed and fell back. The incident was a rather surprising one. Obviously these Germans saw nothing odd in regarding the British as a court of appeal against the Russians even when their case was not a very good one.

At Sans Souci we were met by Gen. L. J. Tarnowski and a German guide. While we were waiting for the latter we walked along the semi-circular colonnade and saw the vista towards the sham ruin. The building was shrapnel hit and there on the outside, and on the inside there were cracks in the ceilings and a hole in the glass roof of the central hall. The palace had been stripped of much, but not all, of its furniture, but there was still Frederick the Great's life stand and the large wing chair in which he had died. The library looked as lovely as ever. It was a very refreshing change to be in this civilized and elegant building after the rather arid and formal new palace. The neighbouring hill had been half destroyed, but the basic structure was still standing and one could see the shattered wings. The German guide who was a friendly woman, told us that Frederick the Great had tried to get the windmill owner to sell his property. He had refused and Frederick had therefore had the case tried in a new Court of Justice which he had just set up. The court decided against the King. Our interpreter, Mr. Horne told this story to our Russian escort, but I do not know whether he saw any sinister application to his own country. The last room we were shown into was Voltaire's study.

Sen. Lt. Paramonoff who was a most courteous and helpful young man, more obliging than any Russian we have so far met, then took us to the Orangerie, a remarkable horror built by Frederick William IV regardless of cost and taste. There were several small objects of porcelain or precious marble which might very well have been looted, so that the Russians deserve credit for everything being in order. My impression was that in all these palaces, everything had been left as the Russians found it.

The Russians had got the great fountains in play, so on his return Mr. Attlee wrote a little personal letter of thanks to General Koronadze in which he mentioned his appreciation of Lt. Paramonoff. Our interpreter had told the Lt. that Mr. Attlee would do this and he seemed very pleased. Paramonoff was wearing the Order given to the defenders of Moscow.

In the afternoon Mr. Attlee went to the Third Plenary Session, and in the evening dined with President Truman whose other guests included Stalin and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Attlee spoke afterwards very highly of Mr. Truman's form both at the meetings and the dinner. At their meeting there had been a long wrangle over Spain, since the Russians wished the Conference to twist Franco's nose in front of the world. During the dinner various places were suggested as possible headquarters for the United Nations Organisation. When Uncle Joe was asked for his choice, he smiled and said MADRID.

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FRIDAY 20th JULY

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In the afternoon I accompanied Lord Moran on a second visit to the Palace of Sans Souci while Mr. Attlee went to the Plenary Session. In the evening Mr. Attlee entertained to dinner Ambassador Davies, Assistant Secretary Clayton and Lt. Commander Stann. The Ambassador gave us a very favourable picture of the President, and recited a number of anecdotes about his Russian experience. At the end of the evening we all walked along to 43 Mess where the R.A.F. Orchestra had been giving a concert. All the principal British and American Generals were there.

SATURDAY 21st July

Practically the whole Delegation attended the British Victory Parade in the Tiergarten at Berlin. The stand had been erected in the Charlottenberg Strasse within sight of the high column of the memorial of the Franco-British War of 1870. This tall and ugly column I was told, had originally stood in front of the Reichstag but had been taken down and put up again by Hitler in its present position. It was pleasant to see the French Tricolour flying at the top. The ceremony was a most impressive one and consisted of a march past preceded by a long series of armoured and motorised columns. The Prime Minister toured the parade ground but there was no cheering although many of the soldiers called out friendly messages. Military bands took it in turn to play in front of the main stand and it was odd to hear a long selection of Schubert played on this occasion and in this setting.

After the parade was over, I motored with Mallaby, Miss Minto and two other officers to the Chancellery. We all collected a piece of marble broken from the Fuhrer's desk and a medal ~~from~~ or two apiece. Medals, which had filled a vast room on the first floor had now all disappeared, but the Russian Guards were giving them away for a cigarette apiece.

In the evening, Mr. Attlee dined with the other members of the British Delegation as the guest of Marshal Stalin in the Kremlin, a large villa in the Russian area. After the dinner there was a brilliant performance by some Russian musicians. It appears that both Uncle Joe and President Truman are very fond of music. At the President's dinner on Thursday, an American pianist named Liszt played several classical pieces and President Truman obliged with Beethoven's Minuet in G. Mr. Churchill asked the American pianist to play the Missouri Waltz as a tribute to the President and a relief from the classical music.

SUNDAY, 22nd JULY

In the morning Mr. Attlee drove with Captain Leggett, Anthony Greenwood and myself into the country. Leggett had a map of the

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SUNDAY 22nd JULY

In the morning Mr. Attlee drove with Captain Leggett, Anthony Greenwood and myself into the country. Leggett had a map of the

district and we extemporised a circular tour. By this means we were able to get right off the beaten track. The country was completely rural and in many parts almost wild. Some of the villages seemed to be run by small peasant proprietors each with their own holding, but as we got farther away, the size of the farms got bigger until we arrived at a large open rolling country of wheatfields and woods with no habitations visible. There are a large number of timber forests round Berlin so that the people should not suffer too much from the lack of coal during the coming winter.

At the small village of Beernitz we got out at the centre cross-roads and inspected a very neat Russian cemetery. The tombs were painted a bright red, flowers had been planted and the effect was very neat. We talked to a little girl of about 11 + a boy of 7 or 8 accompanied by a small child. Leggett asked them what they had to eat each day, where they came from, their living conditions, etc. The boy came from Silesia where his father had been detained by the German authorities to work. He had arrived with his mother and ten brothers and sisters. At first they were all crowded with other families in a small house, but just before the Russians arrived, a complete family of 11 poisoned themselves, and the boy's family and the girl's were now living in the former's house. His breakfast had consisted of bread and stewed apples. The baby received half a litre of milk a day until aged 3. They both said the food was very short. The girl's father had been taken prisoner by the Russians and they did not know where he was. These children answered our questions very clearly and in a dignified manner, being neither evasive nor over friendly. They did not ask for anything, but accepted some cigarettes for their parents.

Shortly afterwards we passed a camp of wooden hutments where we saw a large number of young men and women in civilian clothes. The Russian guard at the entrance could not understand Leggett and called for another soldier, to whom he said in broken Russian "come here you can speak Russian". The guard was an Uzbek. The camp belonged to displaced persons, all Russians.

We next went along a very primitive road to the picturesque village of Lehnin. Everywhere I was surprised by the primitive character of the villages. We returned by an Autobahn where we passed a long convoy of lorries containing displaced persons. One lorry was containing the Tricolour and another the Norwegian Flag.

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We next went along a very primitive road to the picturesque village of Nehm. Everywhere I was surprised by the primitive character of the villages. We returned by an Autobahn where we passed a long convoy of lorries containing displaced persons. One lorry was carrying the Tricolor and another the Norwegian flag.

In the afternoon Mr. Attlee attended another Plenary Session and dined in the evening at No. 43 Mess as the guest of Tommy Brand. Mr. Brand had with him Mr. Bunday who is on the staff of Mr. Stimson. It was discovered that everybody at the table knew G.B. and there was quite a long discussion about him.

Between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. there was a tremendous gale which blew down several trees. Ringstrasse was completely blocked by two silver birches and a big tree also came down into the Prime Minister's garden completely smashing the iron railings round the garden. The lake was covered with foaming waves. The storm died quite suddenly and about an hour later everything was still. All the cables were down, however, and the troops were quite busy putting things right.

MONDAY, 23rd JULY.

Harold Lee
outside
In the morning Mr. Attlee motored with the Area Commander into Berlin to see the recreational clubs set up for the British Forces. First of all we went to the Winston Club on the *Wurfplatz*. This is a former restaurant and night club with quite a large stage. It opens at 4.30 p.m. so it was empty when we called. We then motored to a large Wirthaus on one of the lakes. Here there was restaurant accommodation for 800 people in the open air and 400 indoors. We also inspected a large paddle boat which had just been commandeered and was going to be used to take the troops joy riding. I think the name of the Wirthaus was Schildorn. It bore, however, an enormous placard inside marked in red "SOUTHEAST". The Manager told me that although the German staff, mainly women, were paid they were not allowed to give them meals which seemed rather hard as the waitresses must have seen large quantities consumed before their eyes.

Edelstein
Kamm
A Plenary Session in the afternoon. In the evening Mr. Attlee dined with Mr. Churchill at a formal party given in honour of the principal Russian and American delegates. I dined in the American Delegation as the guest of Lt. Commander Stann and Lt. Commander Edelstein.

In the afternoon Mr. Attlee attended another literary session and dined in the evening at No. 15 Mess as the guest of Tommy Brand. Mr. Brand had with him Mr. Budgey who is on the staff of Mr. Stimson. It was discovered that everybody at the table knew G.D. and there was quite a long discussion about him.

Between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. there was a tremendous gale which blew down several trees. Ringstrasse was completely blocked by two silver birches and a big tree also came down into the Prime Minister's garden completely smashing the iron railings round the garden. The lake was covered with floating waves. The storm died quite suddenly and about an hour later everything was still. All the cables were down, however, and the troops were quite busy putting things right.

WIMBURN, 23rd July.

In the morning Mr. Attlee motored with the Area Commander into Berlin to see the recreational clubs set up for the British Forces. First of all we went to the Winston Club on the Ringstrasse. This is a former restaurant and night club with quite a large stage. It opens at 1.30 p.m. so it was empty when we called. We then motored to a large Wimburn on one of the lakes. Here there was a restaurant accommodation for 800 people in the open air and 100 indoors. We also inspected a large paddle boat which had just been commandeered and was going to be used to take the troops joy riding. I think the name of the Wimburn was Schilborn. It bore, however, an enormous placard which marked it "red 'SOUTH'". The Manager told me that although the German staff, mainly women, were paid they were not allowed to give them meals which seemed rather hard as the waitresses must have seen large quantities consumed before their eyes.

A literary session in the afternoon. In the evening Mr. Attlee dined with Mr. Churchill at a formal party given in honour of the principal Russian and American delegates. I dined in the American Delegation as the guest of Lt. Commander Stern and Lt. Commander Schilborn.

TUESDAY, 24th JULY

Mr. Attlee had a quiet morning and I worked at an index and a progress report on the work of the Conference for Sir Edward Bridges. This I completed by lunch time.

After the Plenary Session in the afternoon Mr. Attlee had to dinner, M. Vyshinski, M. Gousev. M. Pavlov, Sir Alexander Cadogan and myself and Major Theakstone. Vyshinski seemed to be a kindly person rather like a mellow T.U.C. Leader in Great Britain. He talked in Russian about his experiences in various prisons under the Czarist Regime, Russian customs and the history of the campaign between Stalingrad and Berlin. He told a number of anecdotes and was altogether an easy guest. It was very difficult to believe that this genial and humane person had been for many years Russia's most grave prosecutor. Mr. Gousev said absolutely nothing the whole evening.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Vyshinski exchanged experiences about their respective constituencies. Vyshinski represented a place called Volst on the Volga. He said it was mainly an agricultural area but there was also some industry there. He said that when anyone in the district had either a complaint or a piece of good news they always wrote to him. He was very proud of having visited all the villages in this large area every year before the war. He hoped that Mr. Attlee would win his seat and said that it was a continual dread that he would lose his own election contest. This seemed a little far fetched and he was laughing when he said it. The joke even penetrated M. Gousev's phlegm.

The Russians were unable to come on to the Recital by the R.A.F. Orchestra at Sans Souci. This recital was on the whole one of the most memorable experiences of our stay in Potsdam. The Russians not only had the fountains working but all the Chandeliers lit in the reception rooms of the palace. The recital was held in an enormous marble hall on the ground floor. The orchestra was playing by candle light and the rococo setting looked very beautiful, and the imperfections noticeable by daylight were concealed by the lighting. Inside this room in which Frederick the Great had given so many musical soirees were gathered Russian, American and British Commanders and principal Delegates. A pianist played Beethoven's Passionata Sonata which suited the setting very well, although I should have preferred Mozart. The orchestra then made the palace rattle with a series of works by Tchaikovsky including a tremendous finale. At the end the three National Anthems were played.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY

Mr. Attlee had a quiet morning and I worked at an index and a program report on the work of the Conference for Sir Edward Bridges. This I completed by lunch time.

After the literary session in the afternoon Mr. Attlee had to dinner. Mr. Vyshinski, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Zhdanov, Sir Alexander Cadogan and myself and Major Throckmorton. Vyshinski seemed to be a kindly person rather like a fellow T.U.C. leader in Great Britain. He talked in Russian about his experiences in various prisons under the Czarist Regime, in various prisons and the history of the campaign between Stalin and Berlin. He told a number of anecdotes and was altogether an easy guest. It was very difficult to believe that this genial and humane person had been for many years Russia's most gross prosecutor. Mr. Gromyko said absolutely nothing the whole evening.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Vyshinski exchanged experiences about their respective constitutions. Vyshinski represented a place called Muzlat on the Volga. He said it was mainly an agricultural area but there was also some industry there. He said that when anyone in the district had either a complaint or a piece of good news they always wrote to him. He was very proud of having visited all the villages in this large area every year before the war. He hoped that Mr. Attlee would visit his seat and said that it was a continual joke that he would lose his own election contest. This seemed a little far-fetched and he was laughing when he said it. The joke even penetrated Mr. Gromyko's phlegm.

The Russians were unable to come on to the reception by the A.A.A. Orchestra at Sans Souci. This reception was on the whole one of the most memorable experiences of our stay in London. The Russians not only had the fountain working but all the chandeliers lit in the reception rooms of the palace. The reception was held in an enormous marble hall on the ground floor. The orchestra was playing by candle light and the reception setting looked very beautiful, and the installation noticeable by daylight was concealed by the lighting. Inside this room in which Frederick the Great had given so many musical soirees were gathered Russian, American and British Commanders and principal delegates. A pianist played Beethoven's 'Farewell' Sonata which suited the setting very well, although I should have preferred Mozart. The orchestra then made the palace rattle with a series of works by Tchaikovsky including a tremendous finale. At the end the three National Anthems were played.



Beating the INVADER

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

IF invasion comes, everyone—young or old, men and women—will be eager to play their part worthily. By far the greater part of the country will not be immediately involved. Even along our coasts, the greater part will remain unaffected. But where the enemy lands, or tries to land, there will be most violent fighting. Not only will there be the battles when the enemy tries to come ashore, but afterwards there will fall upon his lodgments very heavy British counter-attacks, and all the time the lodgments will be under the heaviest attack by British bombers. The fewer civilians or non-combatants in these areas, the better—apart from essential workers who must remain. So if you are advised by the authorities to leave the place where you live, it is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave. When the attack begins, it will be too late to go; and, unless you receive definite instructions to move, your duty then will be to stay where you are. You will have to get into the safest place you can find, and stay there until the battle is over. For all of you then the order and the duty will be: “**STAND FIRM**”.

This also applies to people inland if any considerable number of parachutists or air-borne

troops are landed in their neighbourhood. Above all, they must not cumber the roads. Like their fellow-countrymen on the coasts, they must “**STAND FIRM**”. The Home Guard, supported by strong mobile columns wherever the enemy's numbers require it, will immediately come to grips with the invaders, and there is little doubt will soon destroy them.

Throughout the rest of the country where there is no fighting going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely, “**CARRY ON**”. It may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed, that is to say, killed or captured to the last man who has landed on our shores. Meanwhile, all work must be continued to the utmost, and no time lost.

The following notes have been prepared to tell everyone in rather more detail what to do, and they should be carefully studied. Each man and woman should think out a clear plan of personal action in accordance with the general scheme.

Winston S. Churchill

STAND FIRM

1. What do I do if fighting breaks out in my neighbourhood?

Keep indoors or in your shelter until the battle is over. If you can have a trench ready in your garden or field, so much the better. You may want to use it for protection if your house is damaged. But if you are at work, or if you have special orders, carry on as long

as possible and only take cover when danger approaches. If you are on your way to work, finish your journey if you can.

If you see an enemy tank, or a few enemy soldiers, do not assume that the enemy are in control of the area. What you have seen may be a party sent on in advance, or stragglers from the main body who can easily be rounded up.

CARRY ON

2. What do I do in areas which are some way from the fighting?

Stay in your district and carry on. Go to work whether in shop, field, factory or office. Do your shopping, send your children to school until you are told not to. Do not try to go and live somewhere else. Do not use the roads for any unnecessary journey; they must be left free for troop movements even a long way from the district where actual fighting is taking place.

3. Will certain roads and railways be reserved for the use of the Military, even in areas far from the scene of action?

Yes, certain roads will have to be reserved for important troop movements; but such reservations should be only temporary. As far as possible, bus companies and railways will try to maintain essential public services, though it may be necessary to cut these down. Bicyclists and pedestrians may use the roads for journeys to work, unless instructed not to do so.

ADVICE AND ORDERS

4. Whom shall I ask for advice?

The police and A.R.P. wardens.

5. From whom shall I take orders?

In most cases from the police and A.R.P. wardens. But there may be times when you will have to take orders from the military and the Home Guard in uniform.

6. Is there any means by which I can tell that an order is a true order and not faked?

You will generally know your policeman and your A.R.P. wardens by sight, and can trust them. With a bit of common sense you can tell if a soldier is really British or only pretending to be so. If in doubt ask a policeman, or ask a soldier whom you know personally.

INSTRUCTIONS

7. What does it mean when the church bells are rung?

It is a warning to the local garrison that troops have been seen landing from the air in the neighbourhood of the church in question. Church bells will not be rung all over the country as a general warning that invasion has taken place. The ringing of church bells in one place will not be taken up in neighbouring churches.

8. Will instructions be given over the wireless?

Yes; so far as possible. But remember that the enemy can overhear any wireless message, so that the wireless cannot be used for instructions which might give him valuable information.

9. In what other ways will instructions be given?

Through the Press; by loudspeaker vans; and perhaps by leaflets and posters. But remember that genuine Government leaflets will be given to you only by the policeman, your A.R.P. warden or your postman; while genuine posters and instructions will be put up only on Ministry of Information notice boards and official sites, such as police stations, post offices, A.R.P. posts, town halls and schools.

FOOD

10. Should I try to lay in extra food?

No. If you have already laid in a stock of food, keep it for a real emergency; but do not add to it. The Government has made arrangements for food supplies.

NEWS

11. Will normal news services continue?

Yes. Careful plans have been made to enable newspapers and wireless broadcasts to carry on, and in case of need there are emergency measures which will bring you the news. But if there should be some temporary breakdown in news supply, it is very important that you should not listen to rumours nor pass them on, but should wait till real news comes through again. Do not use the telephones or send telegrams if you can possibly avoid it.

MOTOR-CARS

12. Should I put my car, lorry or motor-bicycle out of action?

Yes, when you are told to do so by the police, A.R.P. wardens or military; or when it is obvious that there is an immediate risk of its being seized by the enemy—then disable and hide your bicycle and destroy your maps.

13. How should it be put out of action?

Remove distributor head and leads and either empty the tank or remove the carburettor. If you don't know how to do this, find out now from your nearest garage. In the case of diesel engines remove the injection pump and connection. The parts removed must be hidden well away from the vehicle.

THE ENEMY

14. Should I defend myself against the enemy?

The enemy is not likely to turn aside to attack separate houses. If small parties are going about threatening persons and property in an area not under enemy control and come your way, you have the right of every man and woman to do what you can to protect yourself, your family and your home.

GIVE ALL THE HELP YOU CAN TO OUR TROOPS

Do not tell the enemy anything

Do not give him anything

Do not help him in any way

A LAST APPEAL TO REASON

BY

ADOLF HITLER

Speech before the Reichstag, 19th July, 1940

I have summoned you to this meeting in the midst of our tremendous struggle for the freedom and the future of the German nation. I have done so, firstly, because I considered it imperative to give our own people an insight into the events, unique in history, that lie behind us, secondly, because I wished to express my gratitude to our magnificent soldiers, and thirdly, with the intention of appealing, once more and for the last time, to common sense in general.

If we compare the causes which prompted this historic struggle with the magnitude and the far-reaching effects of military events, we are forced to the conclusion that its general course and the sacrifices it has entailed are out of all proportion to the alleged reasons for its outbreak — unless they were nothing but a pretext for underlying intentions.

The programme of the National-Socialist Movement, in so far as it affected the future development of the Reich's relations with the rest of the world, was simply an attempt to bring about a definite revision of the Treaty of Versailles, though as far as at all possible, this was to be accomplished by peaceful means.

This revision was absolutely essential. The conditions imposed at Versailles were intolerable, not only because of their humiliating discrimination and because the disarmament which they ensured deprived the German nation of all its rights, but far more so because of the consequent destruction of the material existence of one of the great civilized nations in the world, and the proposed annihilation of its future, the utterly senseless accumulation of immense tracts of territory under the domination of a number of States, the theft of all the irreparable foundations of life and indispensable vital necessities from a conquered nation. While this dictate was being drawn up, men of insight even among our foes were uttering warnings about the terrible consequences which the ruthless application of its insane conditions would entail — a proof that even among them the conviction predominated that such a dictate could not possibly be upheld in days to come. Their objections and protests were silenced by the assurance that the statutes of the newly-created League of Nations provided for a revision of these conditions; in fact, the League was supposed to be the competent authority. The hope of revision was thus at no time regarded as presumptuous, but as something natural. Unfortunately, the Geneva institution, as those responsible for Versailles had intended, never looked upon itself as a body competent to undertake any sensible revision, but from the very outset as nothing more than the guarantor of the ruthless enforcement and maintenance of the conditions imposed at Versailles.

All attempts made by democratic Germany to obtain equality for the German people by a revision of the Treaty proved unavailing.

World War Enemies Unscrupulous Victors

It is always in the interests of a conqueror to represent stipulations that are to his advantage as sacrosanct, while the instinct of self-preservation in the vanquished leads him to reacquire the common human rights that he has lost. For him the dictate of an overbearing conqueror had all the less legal force, since he had never been honourably conquered. Owing to a rare misfortune, the German Empire, between 1914 and 1918, lacked good leadership. To this, and to the as yet unenlightened faith and trust placed by the German people in the words of democratic statesmen, our downfall was due.

Hence the Franco-British claim that the Dictate of Versailles was a sort of international, or even a supreme, code of laws, appeared to be nothing more than a piece of insolent arrogance to every honest German, the assumption, however, that British or French statesmen should actually claim to be the guardians of justice, and even of human culture, as mere stupid effrontery. A piece of effrontery that is thrown into a sufficiently glaring light by their own extremely negligible achievements in this direction. For seldom have any countries in the world been ruled with a lesser degree of wisdom, morality and culture than those which are at the moment exposed to the ragings of certain democratic statesmen.

The programme of the National-Socialist Movement, besides freeing the Reich from the innermost fetters of a small substratum of Jewish-capitalistic and pluto-democratic profiteers, proclaimed to

the world our resolution to shake off the shackles of the Versailles Dictate.

Germany's demands for this revision were a vital necessity and essential to the existence and honour of every great nation. They will probably one day be regarded by posterity as extremely reasonable. In practice, all these demands had to be carried through contrary to the will of the Franco-British rulers. We all regarded it as a sure sign of successful leadership in the Third Reich that for years we were able to effect this revision without a war. Not that — as the British and French demagogues asserted — we were at that time incapable of fighting. When, thanks to growing common sense, it finally appeared as though international co-operation might lead to a peaceful solution of the remaining problems, the Agreement to this end signed in Munich on September 29, 1938, by the four leading interested States, was not only not welcomed in London and Paris, but was actually condemned as a sign of abominable weakness. Now that peaceful revision threatened to be crowned with success, the Jewish capitalist war-mongers, their hands stained with blood, saw their tangible pretexts for realizing their diabolical plans vanish into thin air. Once again we witnessed a conspiracy by wretched corruptible political creatures and money-grabbing financial magnates, for again war was a welcome means of furthering their business ends. The poison scattered by the Jews throughout the nations began to exercise its disintegrating influence on sound common sense. Scribblers concentrated upon decrying honest men, who wanted peace, as weaklings and traitors, and upon denouncing the opposition parties as the Fifth Column, thus breaking all internal resistance to their criminal war policy. Jews and Freemasons, armaments manufacturers and war profiteers, international business-men and Stock Exchange jobbers seized upon political hirelings of the desperado and Herostrates type, who described war as something infinitely desirable.

It was the work of these criminal persons that spurred the Polish State on to adopt an attitude that was out of all proportion to Germany's demands and still less to the attendant consequences.

In its dealings with Poland, the German Reich has pre-eminently exercised genuine self-restraint since the National-Socialist régime came into power. One of the most despicable and foolish measures of the Versailles Dictate, namely, the severance of an old German province from the Reich, was crying out aloud for revision. Yet what were my requests?

I name myself in this connexion, because no other statesman might have dared to propose a solution such as mine to the German nation. It merely implied the return of Danzig — an ancient purely German city — to the Reich, and the creation of a means of communication between the Reich and its severed province. Even this was to be decided by a plebiscite subject to the control of an international body. If Mr Churchill and the rest of the war-mongers had felt a fraction of the responsibility towards Europe which inspired me, they could never have begun their infamous game.

It was only due to these and other European and non-European parties and their war interests, that Poland rejected my proposals, which in no way affected either her honour or her existence, and in their stead had recourse to terror and to the sword. In this case we once more showed unexampled and truly superhuman self-control, since for months, despite murderous attacks on minority Germans, and even despite the slaughter of tens of thousands of our German fellow-countrymen, we still sought an understanding by peaceful means.

What was the situation?

One of the most unnatural creations of the Dictate of Versailles, a popinjay puffed up with political and military pomp, insults another State for months on end and threatens to grind it to powder, to fight battles on the outskirts of Berlin, to hack the German armies to pieces, to extend its frontiers to the Oder or the Elbe, and so forth. Meanwhile, the other State, Germany, watches this tumult in patient silence, although a single movement of her arm would have sufficed to prick this bubble inflated with folly and hatred.

On September 2, the conflict might still have been averted — Mussolini proposed a plan for the immediate cessation of all hostilities and for peaceful negotiations. Though Germany saw her armies storming to victory, I nevertheless accepted his proposal. It was only the Franco-British war-mongers who desired war, not peace. More than that, as Mr Chamberlain said, they

needed a long war, because they had now invested their capital in armaments shares, had purchased machinery and required time for the development of their business interests and the amortization of their investments. For, after all, what do these "citizens of the world" care about Poles, Czechs or such-like peoples?

On June 19, 1940, a German soldier found a curious document when searching some railway trucks standing in the station of La Charité. As the document bore a distinctive inscription, he immediately handed it over to his commanding officer. It was then passed on to other quarters, where it was soon realized that we had lighted on an important discovery. The station was subjected to another, more thorough-going search.

Thus it was that the German High Command gained possession of a collection of documents of unique historical significance. They were the secret documents of the Allied Supreme War Council, and included the minutes of every meeting held by this illustrious body. This time Mr Churchill will not succeed in contesting or lying about the veracity of these documents, as he tried to do when documents were discovered in Warsaw.

These documents bear marginal notes inscribed by Messieurs Gamelin, Dalgadier, Weygand, etc. They can thus at any time be confirmed or refuted by these very gentlemen. They further yield remarkable evidence of the machinations of the war-mongers and war-extenders. Above all, they show that those stony-hearted politicians regarded all the small nations as a means to their ends; that they had attempted to use Finland in their own interests; that they had determined to turn Norway and Sweden into a theatre of war; that they had planned to fan a conflagration in the Balkans in order to gain the assistance of a hundred divisions from those countries; that they had planned a bombardment of Batum and Baku by a ruthless and unscrupulous interpretation of Turkey's neutrality, who was not unfavourable to them; that they had inveigled Belgium and the Netherlands more and more completely, until they finally entrapped them into binding General Staff agreements, and so on, ad libitum.

The documents further give a picture of the dilettante methods by which these political war-mongers tried to quench the blaze which they had lighted, of their democratic militarism, which is in part to blame for the appalling fate that they have inflicted on hundreds of thousands, even millions of their own soldiers, of their barbarous unscrupulousness which caused them callously to force mass evacuation on their peoples, which brought them no military advantages, though the effects on the population were outrageously cruel.

These same criminals are responsible for having driven Poland into war.

Eighteen days later this campaign was, to all intents and purposes, at an end.

Britain and France Considered Understanding a Crime

On October 6, 1939, I addressed the German nation for the second time during this war at this very place. I was able to inform them of our glorious military victory over the Polish State. At the same time I appealed to the insight of the responsible men in the enemy States and to the nations themselves. I warned them not to continue this war, the consequences of which could only be devastating. I particularly warned the French of embarking on a war which would forcibly eat its way across the frontier and which, irrespective of its outcome, would have appalling consequences. At the same time, I addressed this appeal to the rest of the world, although I feared — as I expressly said — that my words would not be heard, but would more than ever arouse the fury of the interested war-mongers. Everything happened as I predicted. The responsible elements in Britain and France scented in my appeal a dangerous attack on their war profits. They therefore immediately began to declare that every thought of conciliation was out of the question, nay, even a crime; that the war had to be pursued in the name of civilization, of humanity, of happiness, of progress, and — to leave no stone unturned — in the name of religion itself. For this purpose, negroes and bushmen were to be mobilized. Victory, they then said, would come of its own accord, it was, in fact, within their easy reach, as I myself must know very well and have known for a long time since, or I should not have broadcast my appeal for peace throughout the world. For if I had had any justification for

believing in victory, I should never have proposed an understanding with Britain and France without making any demands. In a very few days these agitators had succeeded in representing me to the rest of the world as a veritable coward.

For this peace proposal of mine I was abused, and personally insulted; Mr. Chamberlain in fact spat upon me before the eyes of the world and, following the instructions of the instigators and warmongers in the background, men such as Churchill, Duff Cooper, Eden, Hore Belisha, etc., declined even to mention peace, let alone to work for it.

Thus this ultra-capitalistic clique of people with a personal interest in the war clamoured for its continuance. This is now taking place.

I have already assured you, and all of you, my friends, know, that if a long time elapses without my speaking, or if things seem quiet, this does not mean that I am doing nothing. With us it is not necessary, as it is in the Democracies, to multiply every aeroplane that is built by five or by twelve and then broadcast it to the world. Even for a hen it is not very clever to announce in a loud voice every egg she is about to lay. However, it is very much more stupid for statesmen to babble to the world of projects which they have in mind, thereby informing them in good time. It is thanks to the excited chattering of two of these great democratic statesmen that we have been kept informed as to our enemy's plans for extending the war and their concentration on Norway or Sweden.

Our Enemies Extended War to Scandinavia

While this Anglo-French war clique was looking round to find new possibilities of extending the war or of roping in new victims, I was working to complete the organization of the German Forces, to form new units, to accelerate the production of war material and to complete the training of the entire naval, military and air forces for their new tasks. Apart from that the bad weather in the late autumn and the winter necessitated a postponement of military operations. During March, however, we received information about Anglo-French intentions of intervening in the Russo-Finnish conflict, presumably not so much for the sake of helping the Finns as in order to damage Russia which was regarded as a Power working with Germany. These intentions developed into the decision to take an active part, if at all possible, in the Finnish war in order to obtain a base for carrying the war into the Baltic. At the same time, however, the proposals of the Allied Supreme War Council became more and more insistent, either to set the Balkans and Asia Minor on fire in order to cut off Germany's supply of oil from Russia and Rumania, or to obtain possession of the Swedish iron ore. With this object in view, a landing was to have been made in Norway with the main object of occupying the iron ore railway leading from Narvik across Sweden to the port of Lulea.

The conclusion of peace between Russia and Finland caused the contemplated action in the Northern States to be withheld at the last moment. But a few days later these intentions again became more definite and a final decision was reached. Britain and France had agreed to carry out an immediate occupation of a number of the most important points under the pretext of preventing Germany from benefiting from further war supplies of Swedish ore. In order to secure this Swedish ore entirely, they intended to march into Sweden and to deal with the small forces which Sweden was in a position to assemble, if possible, in a friendly way, but with force, if necessary.

That this danger was imminent, we learnt through the uncontrollable verbosity of no less a person than the First Lord of the Admiralty. We received further confirmation of this through a hint given by the French Premier M. Reynaud to a foreign diplomat. Until a short time ago, however, we were unaware that the date for this action had already been twice postponed before April 8, and that the occupation was to have taken place on the 8th, this being the third and final date; in fact, this was not definitely confirmed until the finding of the records of the Allied Supreme War Council.

As soon as the danger of the Northern States being dragged into the war became apparent, I gave the necessary orders to the German Forces.

The case of the "Altmark" showed at the time that the Norwegian Government were not prepared to safeguard their neutrality. Reports from observers made it clear, moreover, that there was complete agreement at least between the leading men of the Norwegian Government and the Allies. Finally, the reaction of Norway to the penetration of British minelayers into Norwegian territorial waters dispelled the last shadow of doubt. This was the signal for the commencement of the German operation, which had been prepared in every detail.

Actually the position was different from what we believed it to be on April 9. Whereas at that time we believed that we had anticipated the British occupation by a few hours, today we know that the landing of the British troops had been planned for the 8th, and that the embarkation of the British units had already commenced on the 5th and 6th; however, at the same moment the first news of the German action, or rather of the departure of the German Fleet, was received at the British Admiralty, and in view of this fact Mr Churchill decided to order the disembarkation of the units which were already on board ship, so that the British Fleet could first seek out and attack the German vessels. This attempt failed. Only a single British destroyer came into contact with German naval vessels, and was sunk before it could convey any information to the British Admiralty or to the British Fleet. Thus followed the landing of the first German detachments on the 9th in an area stretching from Oslo northwards to Narvik. When information of this was received in London, Mr Churchill had already been anxiously waiting for some hours to hear of the successes of his fleet.

This blow, Gentlemen, was the boldest undertaking in the history of the German Forces. Its successful execution became possible only thanks to the command and conduct of all German soldiers taking part. The achievements of our three Services, Army, Navy and Air Force in this fight for Norway are expressive of the highest military qualities. The Navy carried out the operations assigned to it and, later on, the transport of troops, against an enemy who altogether possessed tenfold superiority. All the units of our young German Navy have covered themselves in this action with imperishable glory. Not until after the war will it be possible to disclose the difficulties encountered during this campaign in the way of setbacks, losses and accidents.

That they finally overcame all difficulties, is due to the conduct of both officers and men.

The Air Force,

which was often the only means of transport and communication in this enormous area, surpassed itself in every respect. Daring attacks on the enemy, on ships and on disembarked troops can hardly be more highly praised than the tenacity and courage displayed by those transport pilots, who in spite of dirty weather kept on flying in the Land of the Midnight Sun in order to land soldiers or throw down supplies, often in blinding snowstorms. The Norwegian fjords have become the graveyard of many a British warship. The British Fleet was finally obliged to yield before the incessant violent attacks of German dive-bombers and evacuate those territories, of which it had been stated, with excellent taste, in a British paper a few weeks previously, that it would be a pleasure for Britain to take up the German challenge.

The Army.

Great demands were made of the soldiers already during transport. Air landing-troops provided the first foothold at many places. Division after division followed in a stream and commenced war operations in a territory which provided exceptional facilities for resistance on account of its natural characteristics and — so far as Norwegian units were concerned — was very bravely defended. Of the British troops landed in Norway it can, however, only be said that the one remarkable thing about them was the unscrupulousness with which such poorly trained, inadequately equipped and extremely badly led soldiers were landed as an Expeditionary Force. Their inferiority was never in doubt from the very beginning; as regards, however, the achievements of the German Infantry, the Engineers, our Artillery, our Signallers and Service Units, they will go down in history as a proud example of heroism.

The word "Narvik" will for ever be immortalized as a magnificent testimony to the spirit of the Armed Forces of the National-Socialist Reich.

Messrs Churchill, Chamberlain and Daladier were, up till recently, very badly informed in regard to the nature of German unity. I announced at the time that the future would probably teach them a lesson. And I may with safety assume that, more than anything else, the action of mountain troops from Austria on this, the most northerly front of our struggle for freedom, will have furnished them with the necessary information in regard to the Reich and its sons.

It is a pity that Mr Chamberlain's Grenadier Guards did not devote sufficient, and above all, lasting attention to this problem but preferred to let matters go, on first making contact with the troops so recently embodied in the Reich and recognizing their mettle.

General von Falkenhorst was in charge of land operations in Norway.

Lieutenant-General Dietl was the hero of Narvik.

The naval operations were carried out under the command of Admiral-General Saalwächter

and Admirals

Carls and
Böhm

and Vice-Admiral Lütjens.

Air operations were under the command of
Colonel-General Milch and
Lieutenant-General Geissler.

The High Command of the Army.

Colonel-General Keitel as Commander-in-Chief,
General Jodl as Chief of Staff,

were responsible for the execution of my instructions for the entire operation.

Anglo-French Plans to attack Germany via Belgium and Holland

Before the campaign in Norway had come to an end, the news from the West became more and more threatening. Though actually before the outbreak of war plans had been made to break through the Maginot Line, in the event of an unavoidable conflict with France or Britain, an undertaking for which the German troops had been trained and for which they were equipped with the necessary arms, the necessity became evident in the course of the first months of the war, of envisaging some action against Belgium or Holland, if need be. Whereas Germany at first had hardly concentrated any forces near the frontiers of Holland and Belgium apart from the troops necessary for her security, while otherwise extending her system of fortifications, a noticeable concentration of French forces was taking place along the Franco-Belgian frontier. The massing of practically all the Tank Divisions and Mechanized Divisions in this sector in particular indicated the intention, in any case however the possibility, of their being thrown forward in a lightning dash through Belgium to the German frontier. The following facts, however, now made the matter definite: whereas, given a fair and proper interpretation of Belgian and Dutch neutrality, both countries would have been compelled to turn their attention towards the West in view of the concentration of very powerful Anglo-French forces on their frontier, they both commenced to reduce their own forces there in order to man the German frontier. At the same time, the news of General Staff conversations that were proceeding threw a peculiar light on Belgian and Dutch neutrality. There is no need for me to emphasize that these conversations should have been carried on with both sides if they had been really neutral. For the rest, there was such an accumulation of signs pointing to an advance of Anglo-French troops through Holland and Belgium against the German industrial districts, that this threat now had to be regarded by us as a most serious danger.

I therefore acquainted the German forces with the possibility of such a development, and gave them the necessary detailed instructions. In numerous discussions in the Army High Command with the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Services, the Group and Army Commanders, down to the chiefs of important individual units, the various tasks were allotted and discussed, and applied with every understanding as a basis for special training of the troops.

The whole German plan of advance was accordingly altered.

The careful observations which had been made everywhere gradually compelled us to realize that an Anglo-French thrust was to be expected at any moment after the beginning of May. Between

May 6 and 7, fears that the advance of the Allies into Holland and Belgium could be expected any moment were multiplied, particularly on account of telephone messages between London and Paris, which had come to our knowledge. The following day, on the 8th, I therefore gave orders for an immediate attack at 5.35 a. m. on May 10th.

The basic idea of these operations was, disregarding small unimportant successes, so to dispose the entire forces — principally the Army and the Air Force — that the total destruction of the Anglo-French Armies would be the inevitable consequence, so long as the operations provided for in the plan were correctly executed. In contradistinction to the Schlieffen Plan of 1914, I arranged for the operations to bear mainly on the left wing of the front, where the break-through was to be made, though ostensibly retaining the principles of the opposite plan. This strategy succeeded. The establishment of the entire plan of operations was made easier for me, of course, by the measures adopted by the enemy himself, for the concentration of the entire Anglo-French mechanized forces along the Belgian frontier made it appear certain that the High Command of the Allied Armies had resolved to proceed into this area as rapidly as possible.

Relying upon the powers of resistance of all the German Infantry Divisions employed in the operation, a blow directed at the right flank of the Anglo-French Motorized Army Group must in these circumstances lead to the complete destruction and breaking-up, in fact probably to the surrounding of the enemy forces.

As a second operation, I had planned to reach the Seine down to Havre and also to secure a position on the Somme and the Aisne, from which the third attack could be made, this attack being intended to advance across the Plateau of Langres to the Swiss frontier with the strongest forces. As a conclusion of the operations it was intended to occupy the coast south of Bordeaux.

The operations were carried out in accordance with this plan and in this order.

The success of this, the most tremendous series of battles in the history of the world, is due above all to the German soldier himself. He has again proved his worth in a most convincing way on every battlefield on which he fought. The whole nation shares in this glorious achievement.

The soldiers of the new provinces incorporated since 1938 have also fought magnificently and have made their contribution of blood. By reason of this heroic effort on the part of all Germans, the National-Socialist German Reich will, at the conclusion of the war, for ever be sacred and dear to the hearts not only of those living today but also to coming generations.

As I come to express my appreciation of the forces whose efforts have made this most glorious victory possible, my first words of praise are due to a command which was equal to the highest demands made upon it during this campaign.

The Army.

The Army has carried out the duties allotted to it, under the command of the C-in-C, General von Brauchitsch and his Chief of the General Staff, Halder, in a truly glorious manner.

If the command of the German Army of yesterday was considered to be the best in the world, then today it is worthy of at least the same admiration. In fact, success being the deciding factor in the final evaluation, the command of the new German Army must be accounted still better.

The Army in the West was under the command of Generals

Ritter von Leeb,
von Rundstedt and
von Bock,

divided into three Army Groups.

The Army Group of General Ritter von Leeb had the primary duty of holding at all costs the left wing of the German Western Front from the Swiss frontier as far as the Moselle. Not until a further stage in the operations was it intended to give this front an active share in the battle of destruction with two armies under the command of Generals

von Witzleben and
Dollmann.

On May 10, at 5.35 a. m., the two Army Groups under the command of General von Rundstedt and General von Bock were ready for the attack. Their allotted task was to force their way through the enemy positions at the frontier along the whole front from the Moselle to the North Sea; to occupy Holland; to advance against Antwerp and the Dyle position; to take Liège. Above all to reach the Meuse with the massed offensive forces of the left wing; to carry the crossing between Namur and Carignan near Sedan with the main body of the tank and mechanized divisions and, as these operations proceeded, to force their way to the sea, closely following the canal and river system of the Aisne and the Somme, and collecting together all available tank and mechanized divisions.

The southern Army Group under the command of General von Rundstedt was also allotted the important task, as the break-through proceeded, to ensure the covering of the left flank according to plan, in order totally to exclude the possibility of a repetition of the "Miracle of the Marne" in 1914.

This tremendous operation, which had already decided the further course of the war, and led, as had been planned, to the destruction of the main body of the French Army and also of the whole British Expeditionary Force, threw a glorious light upon German leadership.

In addition to the two Army Group Commanders and their Chiefs of Staff

Lieutenant-General von Sodenstern and
Lieutenant-General von Salmuth

the following Army Commanders gained the highest distinctions:

Colonel-General von Kluge as Commander of the 4th Army
Colonel-General List as Commander of the 12th Army
Colonel-General von Reichenau as Commander of the 6th Army

General von Kuchler as Commander of the 18th Army
General Busch as Commander of the 16th Army.

Generals:

von Kleist
Guderian
Hoth and
Hoepfner

as Commander of the Tank Corps and the Motorized Troops

The large number of other generals and officers who distinguished themselves in these operations are known to you, Gentlemen, through the award of the highest distinctions.

The continuation of the operations in the general direction of the Aisne and the Seine was not undertaken in the first place with a view to taking Paris, but in order to obtain or secure suitable points for the commencement of operations with the object of forcing a way through as far as the Swiss frontier. This enormous offensive operation was carried out according to plan thanks to the brilliant command of all ranks.

The change in the High Command of the French Army, which took place in the meantime, was intended to reinforce the French powers of resistance and to turn the battle, which had commenced so unfortunately for the Allies, in the direction which they desired.

As a matter of fact, it was found possible to proceed at many places with the new offensive of the German Army only after the most desperate resistance had been overcome. Not only the courage, but also the training of the German soldier were here given an opportunity of demonstrating their value. Encouraged by the example of innumerable officers and N. C. O.s, and also of individual soldiers, the infantry itself was carried forward time after time even in the most difficult situations. Paris fell! The crushing of the enemy resistance on the Aisne cleared the way for a break-through to the Swiss frontier. In a tremendous encircling movement the Armies forced a passage behind the Maginot Line, which was itself being attacked at two points west of Saarbrücken and Neubreisach by the Army Group Leeb, which had previously been in reserve, and was penetrated under the command of Generals von Witzleben and Dollmann.

Thus we were successful, not only in completely encircling the tremendous front of French resistance, but also of breaking it up into small units and enforcing France's capitulation.

These operations were crowned by the general advance of all the German Armies, the foremost place again being taken by the unconquerable Tank Divisions and Motorized Divisions of the Army with the object of destroying the broken-up remnants of the French Army, or of occupying French territory, the left wing being pushed forward for this purpose towards the mouth of the Rhône in the direction of Marseilles, and the right wing across the Loire in the direction of Bordeaux and the Spanish frontier.

I shall render a special report elsewhere in regard to the entry of our Ally into the war, which had meanwhile taken place.

When Marshal Pétain made an offer to the effect that France would lay down her arms, he was not relinquishing any forces which still remained intact, but was ending a situation which in the view of every soldier was quite untenable. Only the bloodthirsty dilettantism of Mr Churchill enables him either not to comprehend this or to deny it against his better knowledge.

In the 2nd, 3rd and last phases of this war, the following Generals, besides those already mentioned, distinguished themselves as Army leaders:—

von Witzleben,
von Weichs,
Dollmann,
Strauss.

The brave Divisions and Corps of the armed Black Guards fought side by side with the armies.

When I express my own thanks and the thanks of the German people to the Generals I have named for their services as Corps and Army Commanders, I am addressing them at the same time to all the other officers, whom it is impossible to name individually, and especially to the nameless workers of the General Staff. In this war the German infantry has once more shown itself to be what it always has been, the best infantry in the world. All the other arms vied with it, the Artillery, the Engineers and above all the young units of our Tank and Motorized Divisions. With this war the German Tank Corps has won for itself a place in history. The soldiers of the armed Black Guards share this fame.

The achievements of the Army Signal Corps, the Construction Units of the Engineers, and the troops engaged on the rebuilding of railways deserve the highest praise.

The divisions of the Todt Organization, the National Labour Service and the N. S. Motor Corps followed in the train of the armies and also helped in the reconstruction of roads and bridges.

Units of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery attached to the Air Force also fought with the Army during this war. In the very front line they played their part in breaking the power of both the resistance and the attacks of the enemy. It will not be possible to report upon their successes until later.

The Air Force. At dawn on May 10, thousands of fighter planes and dive-bombers, covered by chaser and destroyer planes, swept down upon the enemy air bases. In the course of a few days complete mastery of the air had been achieved and not for one moment during the struggle was it surrendered. Only in places where no German airmen were present for the time being were enemy chasers or bombers able to make even a fleeting appearance. Apart from this their activities were confined to night work.

The Air Force in this war was under the command of the Field Marshal. Its duties were:—

1. to annihilate the enemy air force or to drive them out of the skies,
2. to afford direct and indirect support to the troops in action by continuous attacks,
3. to destroy the enemy's lines of communication and transport,
4. to weaken and to break the enemy's morale and powers of resistance,
5. to land parachute units as advance troops.

The broad lines of the plan according to which the Air Force was employed and the manner in which it adapted itself to the tactical demands of the moment were outstanding. It is true that the successes achieved would have been impossible without the bravery of the Army, but any bravery of the Army would have been in vain without the heroic efforts of the Air Force.

Both Army and Air Force deserve the highest praise!

Organization and Employment of the Air Force

The Air Force carried out its operations in the West under the personal command of Field Marshal Göring.

His Chief of the General Staff
Major-General Jeschonnek

The two air fleets were commanded by:
General Sperrle and
General Kesselring.

The flying corps under their command were led by
General Grauert
General Keller
Lieutenant-General Loerzer and
Lieutenant-General Ritter von Greim
and also by
Major-General Baron von Richthofen.

The two corps of Anti-Aircraft Artillery were under the command of:

General Weise and
Major-General Dessloch.

The 9th Air Force Division under
Major-General Coeler
achieved particular distinction.

The Commander of the Parachute Corps
General Student

was himself severely wounded.

The further conduct of air operations in Norway devolved upon
General Stumpff.

Whilst millions of German soldiers serving in the Army, the Air Force and the armed Black Guards took part in these engagements, others could not be called away from the training of the reserves at home. Many of the most capable officers, however bitter it may have been for them, had to undertake and be responsible for the training of those soldiers who, either as reserves or as recruit formations, were not destined to be sent to the front until later. Although the inner feelings of those who thought themselves neglected were understood, here too the supreme interests of the community were the deciding factors. Party and State, Army, Navy, Air Force and Black Guards sent every available man to the front. Without the protection afforded by a reserve army, a reserve air force, reserve Black Guard formations as well as that of the Party and the State, it would not have been possible to wage the war at the front. The following Generals have achieved the highest merit as organizers of the Reserve Army at home and of equipment and supplies for the Air Force:—

General Fromm and
General Udet.

I cannot complete the recital of the names of these capable Generals and Admirals without particularly mentioning those who were my closest collaborators on the Staff of the Army High Command.

Colonel-General Keitel, Chief of the Army High Command and
Major-General Jodl, his Chief of Staff.

During long and anxious months of hard work they with their officers played the chief part in the realization of my plans and ideas.

Not until the end of the war will it be possible to render the full homage due to our Navy and its commanders for their achievements.

In concluding these purely military observations on the events, the love of truth compels me to acknowledge the historical fact that all this would not have been possible had it not been for the attitude of the Home Front, and more particularly without the founding, the achievements and the activity of the National-Socialist Party.

At the time of great national chaos in the year 1919 it had already proclaimed in its programme the reestablishment of a German national army and has for decades pursued this ideal with fanatical determination. Without its achievements all the preliminaries for a rebirth of Germany would have disappeared and with them the possibility of the creation of a German army. Above all it also endowed the struggle with a fundamental world philosophy. By reason of that it contrasts the defence of a social community with the thoughtless sacrifice of lives on the part of our democratic enemies in the interests of their plutocracies. Resulting from the Party's activities we have gained a degree of unity between Front and Home, which unfortunately did not exist in the Great War. From its ranks, therefore, I should like to name the following men, who among innumerable others have gained the greatest merit in the struggle to make the celebration of victory possible in a new Germany.

Reich Minister Hess, himself an ex-Serviceman of the Great War, has from the earliest foundation of the Movement been a most faithful comrade in the struggle for the establishment of our present State and its Army.

Lutze, Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops, has organized the millions of Storm Troopers in the spirit of the greatest service to the State and has assured their preliminary training and their post-military training after leaving the Army.

Himmler has organized the whole of the Police Force and also the armed units of the Black Guard.

Hierl is the originator and chief of the Reich Labour Service.

Dr. Ley is responsible for the attitude of our workers.

Reich Minister Major-General Dr Todt is the organizer of the supply of armaments and munitions and has rendered memorable services as the builder of our mighty network of strategical roads and of the line of fortifications in the West.

Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels is the head of a propaganda service, the quality of which can best be appreciated by a comparison with that of the time of the Great War.

Amongst the numerous organizations of the Home Front I have still to mention the German Winter Help and the National Socialist Welfare Organization, under the control of Herr Hilgenfeldt, as well as the German Red Cross and the Reich Air-Raid Protection Organization under the command of General von Schröder.

I cannot conclude this appreciation of services rendered without finally mentioning the man who for many years has put into practice my guiding principles of foreign policy. He has worked faithfully and tirelessly, sacrificing himself to his duty.

The name of

Herr von Ribbentrop

will for ever be associated with the political rebirth of the German nation as Reich Foreign Minister.

Members of the Reichstag!

As Führer and Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, I have determined to honour these most meritorious Generals before that forum, which is in truth the most representative of the entire German people. At their head I must place that man to whom I find it difficult to express sufficient thanks for his services, which bind his name to the Movement, the State and above all to the German Air Force.

My Party colleague Göring has, since the foundation of the Storm Troopers, been connected with the development and the progress of the Movement. Since the assumption of power, his work and his readiness to shoulder responsibilities have accomplished tasks in innumerable spheres, which will never be forgotten in the history of our people.

Since the re-establishment of the German Army he has been the creator of the German Air Force. It is granted to but few mortals in the course of their lives to create a military instrument from nothing and to develop it until it becomes the mightiest weapon of its kind and above all to imbue it with their spirit.

Field Marshal Göring as creator of the German Air Force has individually made the highest contribution to the reconstruction of the German Army.

As Commander of the German Air Force he has so far in the course of the war contributed to the creation of the prerequisites for the final victory. His merits are unique.

I therefore confer on him the rank of Marshal of the Reich and award him the Grand Cross to the Iron Cross.

For the services they have rendered in assuring the victory of German arms in the struggle for the freedom and the future of our German Reich,

I promote:—

the Commander-in-Chief of the Army
Colonel-General von Brauchitsch
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General von Rundstedt
Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group A
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General Ritter von Leeb
Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group C
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General von Bock
Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group B
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General List
Commander-in-Chief of the 12th Army
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General von Kluge
Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Army
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General von Witzleben
Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army
to General Field Marshal;
Colonel-General von Reichenau
Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Army
to General Field Marshal.

I promote:

General Halder
Chief of the Army General Staff
to Colonel-General;
General Dollmann
Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army
to Colonel-General;
General Baron von Weichs
Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army
to Colonel-General;
General von Kuchler
Commander-in-Chief of the 18th Army
to Colonel-General;
General Busch
Commander-in-Chief of the 16th Army
to Colonel-General;
General Strauss
Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Army
to Colonel-General;
General von Falkenhorst
Military Commander in Norway
to Colonel-General;
General von Kleist
General in Command of the 12th Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Ritter von Schobert
General in Command of the 7th Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Guderian
General in Command of the 14th Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Hoth
General in Command of the 15th Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Haase
General in Command of the 3rd Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Hoepfner
General in Command of the 16th Army Corps
to Colonel-General;
General Fromm
Chief of the Armaments Department and Commander of the Reserve Army
to Colonel-General.

In consideration of his unique services I promote:

Lieutenant-General Dietl
General in Command of the Mountain Corps in Norway
to General of the Infantry

and confer upon him the Oakleaf Decoration to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross. He is the first officer in the German Army to gain this distinction.

Reserving the honouring of the Commanders and Officers of the German Navy to a later date, I promote

Admiral Carls
Admiral in Command of the Baltic Naval Station and at the same time Commander of the Marines (Eastern Division)
to Admiral-General.

In view of the unique achievements of the German Air Force, I promote:

Colonel-General Milch
to General Field Marshal;
General of the Air Force Sperrle
to General Field Marshal;
General of the Air Force Kesselring
to General Field Marshal.

I promote:

General of the Air Force Stumpff
to Colonel-General;
General of the Air Force Grauert
to Colonel-General;
General of the Air Force Keller
to Colonel-General;
General of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Weise
to Colonel-General;
General of the Air Force Udet
to Colonel-General.

Further I promote to the rank of General of the Air Force:

Lieutenant-General Geissler,
Major-General Jeschonnek,
Lieutenant-General Loerzer,
Lieutenant-General Ritter von Greim and
Major-General Baron von Richthofen.

In my Army High Command I promote

Colonel-General Keitel
to General Field Marshal;
Major-General Jodl
to General of the Artillery.

In announcing these promotions before this forum, and consequently before the entire German Nation, on the occasion of the most successful campaign in our history, I am at the same time honouring the whole of the Fighting Services of the National-Socialist Reich.

I cannot conclude my survey of this struggle without at this point making mention of our Ally.

Ever since the commencement of the National-Socialist régime, two points were prominent in the programme of its foreign policy: —

1. The achievement of a real understanding and friendship with Italy and,
2. the achievement of the same relationship with England.

You are aware, Gentlemen, that these ideals inspired me twenty years ago to the same extent as they did later. I have expressed and defended these ideals in print and in speeches on innumerable occasions, as long as I was only a member of the Opposition in the democratic Republic. As soon as the German people entrusted me with its leadership, I immediately attempted to realize in practical form this, the oldest of the ideals of National Socialist foreign policy. Even today I still regret that, in spite of all my efforts, I have not succeeded in achieving that friendship with England which, as I believe, would have been a blessing for both peoples. I was not successful in spite of determined and honest efforts.

But I am all the more happy that the first point in the programme of ideals in my foreign policy could be realized. Thanks for this are due chiefly to the genius who today stands at the head of the Italian people. It is entirely due to his success, the effects of which will endure for centuries to come, that it was possible to establish contact between the two revolutions which spiritually are so closely related, and now finally to establish a bond of blood, given in common, which is destined to grant Europe new life.

That I personally have the honour to be the friend of this man is great joy to me in view of the unique nature of his

destiny, which has just as much in common with mine as our two revolutions, and moreover, as with the history of the unification and the rise of our two nations.

Since the rebirth of the German people it has been only from Italy that any voice of human understanding has reached us. A lively community of interests arose from this reciprocal understanding. It was finally sealed by treaty.

When last year this war was thrust upon Germany against my wish and desire, the further action of our two States was co-ordinated between Mussolini and myself. The advantages accruing to Germany from the attitude of Italy were exceptional.

It was not only economically that the situation and attitude of Italy were of advantage to us but also from a military point of view. From the very commencement of the war Italy held strong units of our enemy occupied and above all paralysed the freedom of their strategical dispositions. When, however, the Duce considered that the right moment had come to take up arms against the continuous and intolerable violations represented by French and British acts of interference, and the King declared war, he did so of his own accord.

Our feeling of gratitude must, therefore, be all the deeper.

Italy's entry into the war played a part in hastening France's recognition of the fact that further resistance would be completely unavailing.

Since then our Ally has fought first on the ridges and peaks of the Alps and is now fighting in the wide regions which form her sphere of interest.

The air attacks and the naval engagements now being carried out by our Ally, are being followed up in that spirit which is typical of the Fascist revolution and are being watched by us in that spirit which is inspired in National Socialism by Fascist Italy.

The anguish felt by Italy so recently at the death of Marshal Balbo is also Germany's anguish. Her every joy is also shared by us.

Our co-operation in both the political and military spheres is complete. It will extinguish the injustice done to the German and Italian peoples in the course of centuries. For our efforts will be crowned by common victory.

A Glimpse into the Future

If now, Gentlemen, I speak of the future, it is in no spirit of boastful vainglory. That I can confidently leave to others, who probably need it more than I, for example Mr Churchill. I would like, without any exaggeration, to provide you with a view of the situation as I see it.

1. The course of the war during the last ten months has proved that I was right and that the opinions of our opponents were wrong.

When British statesmen declare that their country has always emerged stronger from every defeat and every disaster, then it is at least not conceit when I inform you that we shall emerge similarly all the stronger from our successes.

As far back as September 1, last year, I told you that, come what may, neither force of arms nor time would conquer Germany. In military power the Reich is stronger today than ever before. You have learned of the losses — admittedly heavy for the individual, but slight in their total — which the German Army has suffered in action during the last three months. When you consider that during this period we have established a front stretching from the North Cape to the Spanish frontier, you will realize that these losses, especially as compared with those during the Great War, are amazingly slight. This is due, apart from the generally brilliant standard of the army leaders, to the excellent tactical training of the individual soldier and units, and the co-operation of the various fighting services. It is due, secondly, to the quality and efficiency of our new armaments and thirdly, to our deliberate renunciation of any so-called success merely for reasons of prestige. I myself have, on principle, endeavoured to avoid making an attack or carrying out any operations, not actually essential in connexion with the annihilation of our enemies, but undertaken merely for the sake of fancied prestige.

Nevertheless, we had naturally prepared for very much heavier losses. The man-power of our nation thus spared will strengthen our struggle for our freedom, which has been forced upon us. At present many of our divisions are being withdrawn from France and transferred back to their home quarters. Many men are being given leave. Arms and equipment are being overhauled and replaced by fresh supplies. Taking all in all, the Army today is stronger than ever!

2. Arms. The loss in arms in Norway and especially during the campaign against Holland, Belgium and France is entirely negligible. The output is out of proportion to the loss.

The Army and Air Force are, at this moment, more perfectly equipped and stronger than before our advance in the West.

3. Munitions. Ammunition was manufactured on so large a scale, and the existing supplies are so enormous, that either a limitation or change-over of production is becoming necessary in numerous sections, since many of the existing depots and stores, in spite of huge extensions, are no longer in a position to accommodate further supplies.

The consumption of ammunition, as during the Polish campaign, was small beyond all expectations, and is negligible compared to the supply. The total amount of supplies for the Army and Air Force, and, at present, for all services, is considerably greater than before our attack in the West.

4. Raw materials essential in war.

Thanks to the Four-Year Plan, Germany was admirably prepared for the most severe trial. No army in the world has adapted itself to the use of such materials essential for the conduct of war as were produced within the country, in place of those which had to be imported, to anything like the extent to which this has been achieved in Germany. Thanks to the efforts of the Marshal of the Reich, the adaptation of the German economic system to a self-sufficient war economy had been accomplished even in peace-time. We possess the two most vital raw materials, coal and iron, in what I may today term unlimited quantities. The supply of fuel we have in storage is plentiful, and our productive capacity is on the increase and will, within a short time, be sufficient for our requirements, even if our imports should cease.

Thanks to our system of collecting old metal, our reserve supplies of metal have increased to such a degree that we can carry on, even for any length of time, and will not be at the mercy of any contingency. In addition there are the tremendous possibilities presented by the acquisition of inestimable spoils and the opening up of the territory occupied by us. In these spheres of economic interest regulated and controlled by them, Germany and

Italy have at their disposal 200 million persons, among whom they can draw on 130 million for man power, whilst over 70 million are engaged in purely economic activities.

I told you on September 1, Gentlemen, that, in order to carry on this war, I had promulgated a new Five Year Plan. Today I am in a position to assure you that the necessary measures have been taken, but that, come what may, I do not look upon time any more as a contingency of a threatening nature. Thanks to measures adopted in time, food supplies are likewise guaranteed however long the war may last.

5. The morale of the German People.

Thanks to their National-Socialist training the people of Germany did not enter this war in a spirit of superficial and blatant patriotism but with the fanatical grimness of a nation aware of the fate that awaits it should it be defeated. The efforts of our enemies to shatter this unity by means of propaganda were as stupid as they were futile. Ten months of war have only served to strengthen our fanaticism. It is a great misfortune that world opinion is not formed by men who see things as they are, but only by men who see them as they wish to see them. I have recently perused innumerable documents from the Ark of the Covenant which stood in the Allied Headquarters containing, among other things, reports on conditions in Germany, and memoranda on the morale of the German people. These reports were made by diplomats, but on reading them one can merely ask oneself whether the authors were blind, stupid or low scoundrels. I readily admit that there naturally were, and probably still are, persons even in Germany who watch almost with regret while the Third Reich marches on to victory.

Incorrigible reactionaries and unseeing nihilists may well mourn that things have gone very differently from what they had hoped. But their number is negligible and their significance still more so.

Unfortunately, however, it would appear that when judgement is passed upon the German people abroad, the scum of the nation is chosen as criterion. The result is that the diseased imagination of shipwrecked statesmen fastens upon these last reasons for renewed hope. Thus British generals alternately choose "General Hunger" or "threatening revolution" as their ally. There is nothing, however far-fetched, which these men would not hold out as a hope to their own people in order to be able to survive for a few weeks longer. The German nation has given proof of its morale through its sons fighting on the field of battle who, within the space of a few weeks, overthrew and annihilated that adversary who ranked next to Germany in military power. Their spirit was and is the spirit of the German homeland.

6. The neighbouring States.

In the opinion of British politicians, their last hopes, apart from allied peoples, consisting of a number of kings without a throne, statesmen without a nation and generals without an army, seem to be based on fresh complications which they hope to bring about, thanks to their proven skill in such matters. A true Wandering Jew among these hopes is the belief in the possibility of a fresh estrangement between Germany and Russia.

German-Russian relations have been finally established. The reason for this is that Britain and France, supported by certain lesser Powers, continually accredited Germany with the desire to conquer territory which lay outside the sphere of German interests. It was said at one time that Germany wanted to possess the Ukraine, again that she intended to invade Finland, yet again that she had threatened Rumania, and finally fears were entertained for the safety of Turkey.

In these circumstances I conceived it right to enter into straightforward discussions with Russia in order to define clearly once and for all what Germany believed she must regard as the sphere of interests vital to her future, and what Russia, on the other hand, considered essential for her existence. The new settlement of German-Russian relations was based upon this clear definition of the two spheres of interest. All hope that the completion of this might give rise to fresh tension between Germany and Russia is puerile. Neither has Germany undertaken any steps which would have led her to exceed the limits of her sphere of interest, nor has Russia done anything of the kind. Britain's hope that she could, by bringing about a new European crisis, better her own position amounts, in so far as this concerns Germany's relations with Russia, to a false conclusion. British statesmen are always somewhat slow in grasping facts, but they will learn to see this in time.

All German Peace Efforts Scorned

In my speech on October 6, I prophesied correctly the further development of this war.

I assured you, Gentlemen, that never for one moment did I doubt in our victory. As long as one does not insist on regarding defeat as the visible sign and guarantee of ultimate victory, I would appear to have been justified by the course which events have taken so far. Although I was convinced of the course they would take, I nevertheless at the time held out my hand in an endeavour to reach an understanding with France and Britain. You will remember the answer which I received. All my arguments as to the folly of continuing the struggle, and pointing to the certainty that, at best, there was nothing to gain but much to lose, were either received with derision or completely ignored. I told you at the time that on account of my peace proposals I expected even to be branded as a coward who did not want to fight on, because he could not. That is exactly what did happen. I believe, however, that the French — of course not so much the guilty statesmen as the people — are beginning to think very differently about that 6th of October. Indescribable misery has overtaken that great country and people since that day. I have no desire to dwell upon the sufferings brought on the soldiers in this war. Even greater is the misery caused by the unscrupulousness of those who drove millions from their homes without reason, merely in the hope of obstructing German military operations — an assumption which it is truly difficult to understand. As it turned out, the evacuation proved disastrous for Allied operations, though far more terrible for the unfortunate evacuees. Neither in this world nor in the next can Messrs Churchill and Reynaud answer for the suffering they have caused by their counsels and decrees to millions of people.

All this, as I said once before, need never have happened, for even in October I asked nothing, from either France or Britain, but peace.

But the men behind the armaments industries wanted to go on with the war at all costs, and now they have got it.

I am too much of a soldier myself not to understand the misery caused by such a development. From Britain I now hear only a single cry — the cry not of the people but of the politicians — that, just because of this, the war must go on.

I do not know whether these politicians already have a correct idea of what the continuation of this struggle will be like. They do, it is true, declare that they will carry on with the war and that, even if Great Britain should perish, they would carry on from Canada. I can hardly believe that they mean by this that the people of Britain are to go to Canada; presumably only those gentlemen interested in the continuation of their war will go there. The people, I am afraid, will have to remain in Britain. And the people in London will certainly regard the war with other eyes than their so-called leaders in Canada.

Believe me, Gentlemen, I feel a deep disgust for this type of unscrupulous politician who wrecks whole nations and States. It almost causes me pain to think that I should have been selected by Fate to deal the final blow to the structure which these men have already set tottering. It never has been my intention to wage wars, but rather to build up a State with a new social order and the finest possible standard of culture. Every year that this war drags on is keeping me away from this work. And the causes of this are nothing but ridiculous nonentities, as it were, Nature's political misfits, unless their corruptibility labels them as something worse.

Only a few days ago, Mr Churchill reiterated his declaration that he wants war. Some six weeks ago he began to wage war in a field where he apparently considers himself particularly strong, namely air-raids on the civil population, although under the pretence that the raids are directed against so-called military objectives. Since the bombardment of Freiburg, these objectives have been open towns, market places and villages, dwelling-houses, hospitals, schools, kindergartens and whatever else may come their way. Until now I have ordered hardly any reprisals, but that does not mean that this is or will be my only reply.

I know full well that our answer, which will come one day, will bring upon the people unending suffering and misery. Of course not upon Mr Churchill, for he, no doubt, will already be in Canada, where the money and the children of those principally interested in the war have already been sent. For millions of other people, however, great suffering will begin. Mr Churchill ought perhaps for once to believe me, when I prophesy that a great empire will be destroyed — an empire which it was never my intention to destroy or even to harm. I do, however, realize that this struggle, if it continues, can end only with the complete annihilation of one or the other of the two adversaries. Mr Churchill may believe that this will be Germany. I know that it will be Britain.

Last Appeal to Reason

In this hour I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense, in Great Britain as much as elsewhere. I consider myself in a position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished begging favours, but the victor speaking in the name of reason. I can see no reason why this war must go on.

I am grieved to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I should like to avert them, also from my own people. I know that millions of German men, young and old alike, are burning with the desire at last to settle accounts with the enemy, who for the second time has declared war upon us for no reason whatever. But I also know that at home there are many women and mothers, who, ready as they are to sacrifice all they have in life, are yet bound to it by their very heart-strings.

Possibly Mr Churchill will again brush aside this statement of mine by saying that it is merely born of fear and of doubt in our final victory. In that case I shall have relieved my conscience in regard to the things to come.

Deputies and Members of the German Reichstag!

In looking back upon the last ten months we are all struck by the grace of Providence, which has allowed us to succeed in our great work. Providence has blessed our resolves and guided us on our difficult paths. As for myself, I am deeply moved, realizing that Providence has called upon me to restore to my people their freedom and honour. The humiliation and disgrace, which originated twenty-two years ago in the Forest of Compiègne, have for ever been obliterated in the same place. Today I have named before history the men who made it possible for me to accomplish this great task. All of them have given their best, and have devoted all their faculties and energy to the German people. Let me conclude by mentioning those unknown heroes, who have fulfilled their duty in no less a degree; millions of them risked life and limb and were at every moment prepared, as true German officers and soldiers, to bring for their people the greatest sacrifice of which man is capable. Many of them now lie buried side by side with their fathers, who fell in the Great War. They bear witness to a silent heroism. They are the symbol of those hundreds of thousands of infantrymen, tank corps men, engineers and gunners, sailors, airmen and SS-men, and of all those other soldiers who joined in the fight of the German Forces for the freedom and future of our people, and for the eternal greatness of the National-Socialist Reich.