

# Facts in Review

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## **MEDICAL CORPS FIGHTS DEATH**

The latest achievements in the field of medicine enable the German Medical Corps to cut down fatal casualties and insure speedy recovery of wounded soldiers. The Army's medical students undergo a thorough scientific and medical training, guided by experienced Army doctors. (p. 356).

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## GERMANY RESPECTS MONROE DOCTRINE

On June 17, Secretary of State Cordell Hull instructed the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin and the American Ambassador at Rome, to submit in writing to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, respectively, the following communication on behalf of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of the United States is informed that the Government of France has requested of the German Government the terms of an armistice.

"The Government of the United States feels it desirable, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with its traditional policy relating to the Western Hemisphere, the United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power.

"I avail myself (etc.)

(Signature).

"(The Governments of France, Great Britain and the Netherlands have been informed in the same sense.)"

On July 1, the Foreign Minister of the Reich, Joachim von Ribbentrop, addressed the following rejoinder to the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin:

"In your letter of June 18, No. 1176, you informed us in the name of your Government, that the latter would refuse to recognize any transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power and would refuse to give its approval to an attempt at such a transfer. I have the honor to reply to this as follows:

"The Government of the Reich is at a loss to understand what reasons prompted the Government of the United States to address this communication to the Government of the Reich. Germany, in contradistinction to England and France, has no territorial possessions on the American continent and has given no cause for the belief that she intends to acquire such possessions. The communication addressed to the Government of the Reich is, therefore, so far as Germany is concerned, pointless.

"It may, furthermore, be remarked that the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine implied in the communication of the Government of the United States is tantamount to conceding to some European countries the right to territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere while denying this right to others. It is obvious that such an interpretation would be untenable. But, apart from this, the Government of the Reich would like to take this opportunity of pointing out again that as a matter of principle the non-interference by European States in the affairs of the American Continent postulated by the Monroe Doctrine cannot be justified unless the American States, for their part, likewise refrain from interference in the affairs of the European Continent.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir etc."

(von Ribbentrop)

## WHAT GERMANY HEARS AND SAYS WIRELESS FLASHES FROM BERLIN

### Last Chance

Chancellor Hitler's momentous speech of July 19 before the German Reichstag, eloquently appeals to all Englishmen who still harbor a spark of common sense, to avert senseless destruction by concluding an honorable peace. It was not addressed to the small plutocratic clique which rules England today, and which formerly ruled Europe. The present masters of Great Britain curtly reject the Fuehrer's offer. But do they speak for the British people? Do they speak for those who must die to protect the pocket book and the prestige of Mr. Churchill, Lord Halifax and their satellites?

According to a Stockholm report it was rumored in London that Lloyd George was received at Buckingham Palace shortly after Hitler's speech and that the venerable Welshman sought the support of the King for negotiations with the Axis powers. Lloyd George was said to have the backing of 40 members of Parliament and a substantial

faction in London financial circles, excluding, presumably, Great Britain's merchants of death. It is also reported from Stockholm that the Duke of Windsor urged his brother, King George VI, to consider Chancellor Hitler's peace offer.

It is not necessary here to outline Chancellor Hitler's speech.\* The Fuehrer points out that the two fixed stars of his foreign policy have been friendship with Italy and friendship with the British Empire. He succeeded with Italy, but in Great Britain the war-mongers frustrated his effort. Speaking not as the vanquished but as the victor in the European war, he held out his hand to England for the last time.

Germany looks upon the Fuehrer's speech as England's last chance to ward off her doom. "Whereas", remarks the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, "our glowing anger feverishly awaits the hour of settlement, the Fuehrer pauses

\* The full text of the Chancellor's address will appear shortly in a special issue of *Facts in Review*.



a moment in the course of victory, while the world and the white race are in peril, to address a last appeal to the conscience and common sense of mankind." "Whoever," remarks the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "ridicules the 'common sense' advocated by the Fuehrer will have to bear the burden for doing so in this world as well as the next."

### German Reaction To England's "No"

German newspapers blame the war clique for Britain's negative attitude. The London censorship permitted only reports and dispatches favorable to the war mongers to appear in print. "Democratic" England, as the *Voelkischer Beobachter* observes, refused to consult "the people". Calmly and stubbornly the plutocratic oligarchy throttled every reasonable consideration of Herr Hitler's peace move.

"With their press and radio campaign against the Fuehrer's speech," remarks *Der Montag* (Berlin), "the English war mongers want to force their will on the people for an unconditional continuation of the war, and thereby sacrifice the British people for the purpose of the plutocracy. Contrary to the will of the British people, general public opinion in England is throttled. The war mongers, with the entire apparatus of public opinion at their disposal, are using every imaginable trick to gain their point."

The *Morgenpost*, also of Berlin, admits that it expected no other reaction. "Now as before, these war mongers say 'no'. They interpret Hitler's speech as an attack against war business in which they have invested their capital."

### Reactions From Neutrals And Non-Belligerents

Hitler's oration created a profound impression in Spain. Newspapers delayed their editions by one hour to print it in full, with gigantic headlines. The Spanish press emphasized the Fuehrer's patient attempts to reach an understanding with England, and regretted the failure of his efforts.

*Romania*, semi-official Rumanian news service, called Hitler's gesture "unique in world history". "For the first time in history a statesman who has reached the peak of his military and economic power, victor of the greatest battle of mankind, stretches out the hand of peace to an opponent who started a war against him without reason".

Swiss newspapers agree that Hitler's speech was "the last gesture he could make", and that it denotes "the beginning of world-shaking events". The *Neue Zuericher Zeitung* (optimistically) opines that "in view of the military situation, Hitler's speech will find an echo even in England."

The Bulgarian press paid special attention to Hitler's characterization of Russo-German relations as "final" and "permanent".

Turkey's reaction, as expressed by *Tan*, was at first sharply critical, but the tone of the Turkish press changed. After the first day it became increasingly friendly.

Danish newspapers featured Hitler's speech as a "last appeal for peace." The conciliatory tenor of the speech surprised and deeply moved the Danish public. According to Danish commentators, the Fuehrer's statement that no

real ground to continue the war exists so far as Germany is concerned, shifts responsibility for further events to the British. The *Svenska Dagbladet*, leading Stockholm newspaper, points out that the Fuehrer refrained from stipulating specific conditions of peace "in order to keep the door open as wide as possible".

In Moscow the Fuehrer's references to Russo-German relations were "noted with satisfaction". In spite of dispatches to the effect that Moscow "ignored" Hitler's manifesto, all papers in the Russian capital featured extracts from the speech on their front pages. The part of the speech which outlines the foreign policy of the Reich, the cooperation of the Axis powers, and the even tenor of Soviet-German relations, received special attention in the Russian press.

The French press featured especially the Chancellor's remark: "My aim is not war, my aim is the reconstruction of Europe. But if we are forced, we are ready to continue the fight". General Duval, writing in *Le Journal*, expresses the conviction that Germany will succeed in occupying a position on the British Isles. "If", he writes, "the English want to prevent a German landing, their infantry must give up its tactics of retreating when casualties are heavy. Since it is their own country that is concerned, the English may fight more bravely than they have up to now. The British will be doomed once the Germans take possession of sufficient territory to effect landings on a larger scale".

### Franco-German Relations

Germany denies that it forced France to set up a Fascist regime. The *Berliner Boersen Zeitung* writes: "National Socialism and Fascism have always emphasized that their ideologies and their systems are not exportable goods. Because we know only too well the prerequisites which a nation and its leadership must possess in order to attain rebirth, we regard with profound skepticism the activities of the French Parliamentarians at Vichy." The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* attributes the events in France to the "total military collapse of the French Republic", which coincided with "the 100% British betrayal". These two factors discredited democracy in France. The *Zwoelf Uhr Blatt* writes, "new words cannot create a new system; new men are necessary in order to bring about a new era in the history of a nation".

In response to a remark in *Le Temps* that "the German occupation is a kind of Chinese wall preventing the restoration of balance in France", the *Voelkischer Beobachter* asks: "Did Germany declare war on France, or was the reverse the case? We are continuing to occupy the parts of France necessary for our operations against England. The armistice commission in Wiesbaden, as well as German authorities in the occupied areas, will do all in their power to alleviate distress among fugitives which the plutocratic war mongers have brought upon their people."

Intelligent Frenchmen recognize the necessity of adjusting themselves to the new order in Europe. Marcel Deat, the distinguished French publicist, declares in the "*Oeuvre*", that France must be placed "on an entirely new basis by the new French policy". France must indicate that it will make an "irrevocable decision against England", and

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# ALLIED INTRIGUE . . . .

## MORE SKELETONS IN SECRET CLOSETS

Every day new revelations of Anglo-French intrigue and betrayal come out of Europe. More secret closet doors open and more rattling Allied skeletons appear. The latest discoveries announced by the German Foreign Office add to the already abundant supply of evidence, the alternative plans by which the French Embassy in Bucharest, in cooperation with French secret agents, plotted the destruction of the Rumanian oil industry last fall.

### Oil Fields, Refineries and Depots to Go

The plans, official French documents, are disclosed in a report by Leon Wenger, a special French commissioner, and prove that the old Government worked hand in hand with the British in the dastardly schemes against neutral Rumania. Wenger was assigned to draft a program for the destruction of the oil fields, refineries and depots while working under the French Ambassador in Bucharest. The purpose of the undertaking was the same as that of the Allies in 1916, to deprive Germany of the major part of Rumania's oil.

The report shows that Wenger, accompanied by Captain Pierre Angot, his assistant, arrived in Bucharest on September 16, 1939. Wenger immediately called on the French Ambassador, who placed further collaborators at his disposal. The documents published by the German Foreign Office disclose that "all of Wenger's collaborators were French engineers who specialized in oil production." On September 28, 1939, Wenger was introduced to Sir Reginald Hoare, British Ambassador to Bucharest, who had cooperated with Wenger in planning the destruction ordered in 1916. The procedure was to draft two plans. The British were to study both plans and criticize them. The burning of the Rumanian oil wells would make up "only a minor part of the program." Establishments for drilling, for production, for transportation, and for refining were to be sabotaged. Fire alone would produce only "seeming results. It must not be forgotten that a well can be drilled in three months, but it takes twelve months to build a refinery," the French documents pointed out.

### Ruin Rumania in Twenty-four Hours

"We drafted a two-fold program which can be carried out in 24 hours," Wenger reported, adding that the plan concerned only the important wells, representing about 80 percent of Rumanian production, all refineries and pumps and stocks. The program also included the destruction of certain depots, and it would cripple the oil industry for at least six months. Wenger estimated that it would require 10 days to one month to wreck 90 percent of the nation's oil industry.

### French Ambassador in Position to Block Danube

The German Foreign Office also publishes a telegram from the French Ambassador in Bucharest to the French Foreign Office which disclosed contemplated actions to block the Danube on Rumanian territory in violation of international law.

"We would be very much interested in immediately

blocking the Danube so that the inland waterway between Germany and Rumania could be completely interrupted," the telegram dated September 28, 1939, said. "It cannot be denied that interruption of Danube traffic would be of advantage to us, at least equal to the destruction of vast oil fields. Destruction of the traffic route would paralyze transportation of oil and grain, which represent about 80 percent of Rumania's sales to the Reich."

The Ambassador informed the Foreign Ministry that he was in a position to see to it that the Danube was blocked, adding that he would send another report by the next courier.

The French plan was actually attempted in April, 1940, when a dozen barges loaded with depth charges moved into the Danube. However, the undertaking was thwarted.

### Invasion of Belgium Decided on April 9th

Another disclosure by the Foreign Office reveals that according to the minutes of the meeting, the French War Committee met with President Lebrun on April 9, 1940 and decided to invade Belgium.

Admiral Darlan moved, first, to invade Belgium and secondly, to mine all Belgian rivers. He also suggested that the French conduct local attacks on the northeastern front. General Gamelin indorsed the plan, although Premier Reynaud pointed out that the German air force and army were superior to the French. General Georges and Minister of War Daladier agreed with General Gamelin.

The Committee decided unanimously on the following: "(1) The French Government will try to obtain the Belgian Government's consent for operations in Belgium. (2) Operations will be started as soon as consent is obtained. (3) When operations have been carried through, rivers will be mined. (4) France will inform Norway that it may count on French assistance. (5) The Premier, the War Minister and Admiral Darlan will proceed to London this afternoon."

The last document published by the Foreign Office was a message from Premier Reynaud to Prime Minister Churchill on May 24, 1940. In this message, Reynaud discussed the seriousness of the Allied situation in France.

### CONTRASTING ATTITUDES

The attitudes, both personal and official, of Allied and German soldiers during the battles of Flanders and France were startlingly contrasting. While the Germans laid particular stress upon the respect and preservation of churches, their foes used houses of worship as military bases and objects of arson.

A Deyne (Belgium) minister reports that on May 24 soldiers dynamited his church for no reason whatsoever. The pastor was given twenty minutes to remove valuables to safety. When he pleaded for them to spare his church, he was told that that would be contrary to orders. It so happened that the orders came from British officers who, facing disastrous defeat, sought to lay waste the land they plunged into war and then abandoned to its fate.



# THE BLOCKADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

John Bull is isolated. However, the isolation he now faces is not the "splendid" immunity of years gone by. It is rather the disastrous result of an economic divorce from continental Europe, brought about by military, moral and economic forces that England had sought to outwit or betray. The Empire's policy has finally fallen under the boomerang it hurled against her neighbors: Indeed, it is England who is blockaded now.

## Britain's Trade "Entirely Unaffected"?

Yet, in the face of such ominous reality, the British politicians still shut their eyes and hold their ears and cling ever more desperately to their haphazard tradition of "muddling through". Not many days ago, the President of the British Board of Trade stood before the House of Commons and expounded the plausible theory that victory by no means depended upon military might alone. The maintenance of trade relations was of equal importance, declared the prominent merchant, and in this respect Britain's position has been "entirely unaffected".

No statement could be more obviously contrary to fact. The blockade of England by the Continent becomes more effective every day. Moreover, the economic blockade has been supplemented by a moral one brought about by Britain's failure to honor her many pledges and by the keen disappointment this has caused in the "guaranteed" nations. Considerable impetus was given this moral blockade by the reaction to the brazen British attack on French warships at Oran. The novel embargo has thus been born of the new European spirit of solidarity, a new desire to work together economically as well as militarily.

## Frantic Last Minute Activity

London has been feverishly active in last-minute attempts to stem the rising tide. From Switzerland comes the report that England is planning to extend her perforated blockade to Spain because economic cooperation between that country and the Axis Powers is feared. The trend toward nationalization of the huge British investments in Spain might lead to stronger measures. Speculators are already dumping their holdings of the stocks and bonds of British firms on the Continent. The growing tendency to get rid of the British economic influence is evident in every Continental country. The peoples of Europe are eager to free their national economies from high interest rates and sinking funds which swell the pocketbooks of British capitalists.

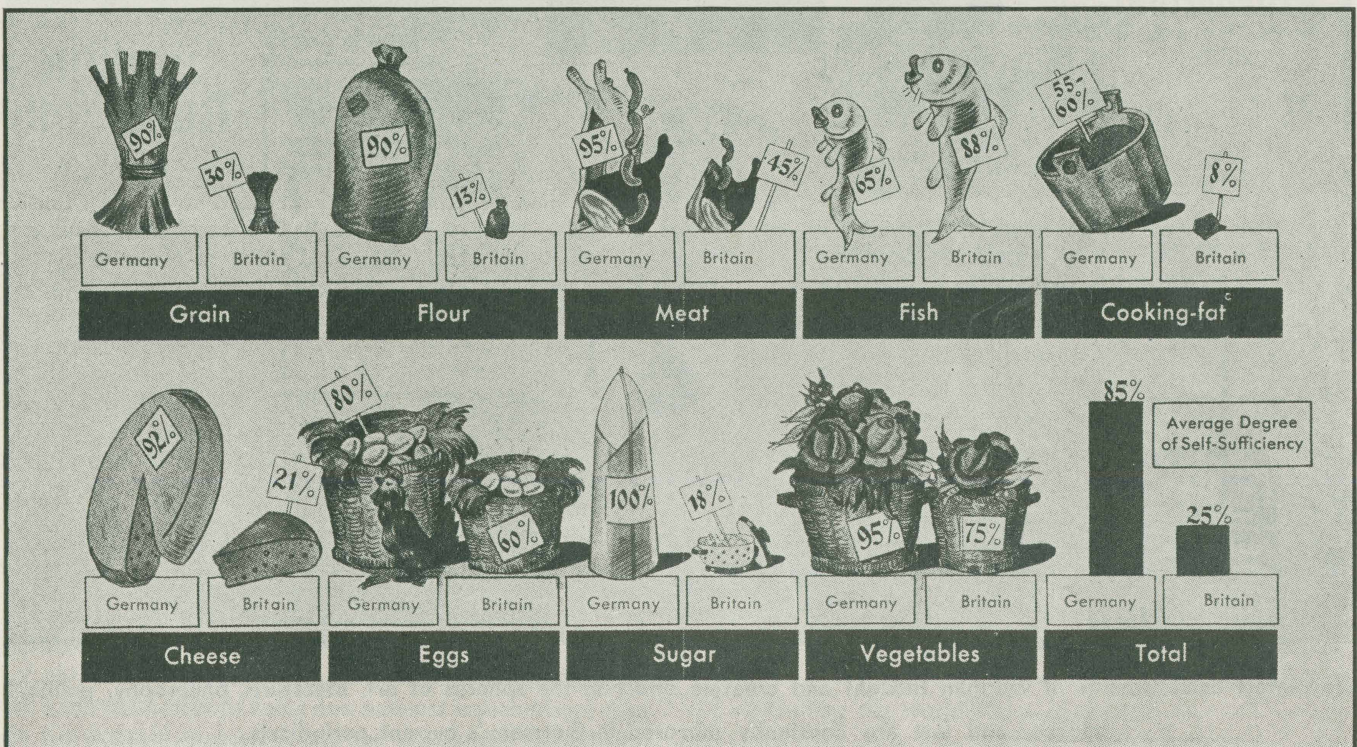
## The "Splendor" is Gone

With every new development, England's new economic isolation pushes her "splendid isolation" further and further into the past. Through the defeat of France, England has lost more than one-third of her foreign trade. Isolation from her former ally has also meant the loss of most of her fertilizer, including potash from Alsace-Lorraine and North African phosphates. This irreparable loss means a curtailment of British agricultural production.

Considerable quantities of aluminum are required in the mass production of airplanes. The raw material from which this metal is derived is bauxite. To Germany and Italy, bauxite is available in abundance; England has none at all, and

*(continued on page 355)*

## THE COMPARATIVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS OF GERMANY AND BRITAIN







The latest achievements of German thought and creative effort in the spheres of art, literature, philosophy, political science, and law are constantly mirrored in Germany's current periodicals.

## GERMAN PERIODICALS OF TODAY

Weeklies and monthlies depend less on passing political events than do the daily newspapers. However, they cannot escape the really significant trends of a nation's life. The revolutionary changes since 1933, therefore, have delivered their impact upon German periodicals.

The change since the twenties has been sweeping. Whole categories of magazines, that once were rampant, have entirely disappeared. Of the innumerable purveyors of morbid fiction, superficial essays, and nude photographs only a few survive, and even these are vastly different. Only the old titles remain. Completely gone are the revolting sexual and pornographic publications that once disgraced the show-windows of even reputable bookstores. Gone are the vitriolic monthlies of the *Tagebuch*-type, that thrived on political blackmail.

### Less Drastic Changes

But other changes, though less drastic, are perhaps just as significant. For example, a number of older publications have, since 1933, adopted new names that appeal to a wider public and describe more adequately the altered contents and the new editorial policy. *Euphorion*, a well-known journal of literary history, has adopted the new title of *Dichtung und Volkstum*. *Hochschule und Ausland*, the magazine of the German Students' Exchange, now bears the title *Geist der Zeit*.

There are also the interesting newcomers, such as *Atlantis*, comparable in scope and content to the *National Geographic Magazine*; *Das Innere Reich*, which bids fair to become for recent literature and culture what *Der Kunstwart* and *Die Neue Rundschau* have been for the older generation. There are the excellent *Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte* which, perhaps contrary to expectations, devote more than half of their space to literature, history, and other non-political subjects. They also contain exceptionally fine color-reproductions of contemporary art.

The more we forget the ill-starred twenties, the more the recent changes appear to mark a normalcy. In comparing present-day periodicals with those before the beginning of the World War in 1914, we notice no more changes than might be expected in the course of three decades. The high-class family magazines of those peaceful years still set the standard. *Velhagen und Klasings* and *Westermanns Monatshefte* continue in their time-honored tradition of printing first-class fiction and original articles on travel, history, and biography, and of reproducing photographs and sketches as perfectly as present-day methods permit. Picture-weeklies, such as the *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung*, still satisfy in an interesting manner the needs of the mass of German readers for the pictorial representation of current events. Critical monthlies, like *Die Literatur*, *Die Musik*, and *Die Kunst*, inform the cultured layman of significant news in their respective fields. There are many other noteworthy magazines of old vintage. The real changes are often more in the spirit of a new cultural hope and a new national independence than in the external appearance and the selection of the articles.

### In the Field of Science

In the whole field of technical and scientific publications, the well-known high standards of the beginning of the century have been re-established, and research continues wholly unhampered. Every one of the numerous major and minor divisions of modern knowledge is represented by its own *Zeitschrift*, *Anzeiger*, or *Literaturblatt*. Sometimes they are the only magazines in their fields, and quite a few appear at irregular intervals on account of their highly specialized clientele.

The present war has, of course, left a certain imprint on the periodical press. Space allotments had to be cut down in a number of cases, as newsprint and personnel had to be used sparingly. Type-sizes had to be changed to make up for the lack of paper. Popular magazines have been more affected by this than scientific periodicals which, as a rule, have a less fixed publication date and thus are in a better position to overcome temporary obstacles.

There is also a perfectly natural trend towards pictures and articles closely or remotely connected with political developments. Thus the occupation of Denmark and Norway produced numerous essays dealing with the geography and population of these countries. But this has by no means resulted in drawing attention away from other fields of interest. For example, in a recent edition of a well-known monthly there appeared, besides an article on the Low Countries, a beautifully illustrated essay on the collection of globes, a selection of letters by a Romantic author, and a documentary biography of a prominent modern painter. Such examples assure Germans that the old high standards are never slighted—even while the urgent military and political problems of the day are being solved.

### SIGNIFICANT BOOKS

*Die Reichsautobahnen*. Principles of Design and Construction. Edited by Volk und Reich Verlag on behalf of the Inspector General of the German Roads. Berlin; Volk und Reich Verlag, 1936.

A factual account of the principles of design and construction for the new motorized highways of modern Germany, now generally recognized as models for similar road construction throughout the world.

*Anton Zischka, Wissenschaft bricht Monopole*. Bern, Leipzig, Wien: Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, 1936.

In brief chapters this popular book tells the story of some of the leading synthetic substitutes for natural materials. By his brief sketches of the geographical and political background of each new invention, Zischka drives home the necessity for breaking the monopolies controlling the world's raw materials.



# POPULAR GERMAN MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Some idea of the scope and variety of the periodical press in the Reich may be gained from the weekly and monthly magazines pictured on these pages. In normal times these publications are on sale in the United States.







All branches of science and industry are represented in a list of periodicals whose readers inhabit all parts of the world.