

face is a bad blow to London, and London's precipitate dispatching of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden on a special mission to the Turkish capital, are perfectly understandable.

Naturally, we Americans do not like the Turko-Bulgarian pact, because it is just what Hitler wanted. However, it has vastly more significance than that.

Now is the time for every citizen to show where he stands—whether on the side of America or on that of the empire from which America won her liberty of thought and action, as an independent nation, in the days and nights that tried men's souls.

It is a crime against God and country for any American to admit that to uphold this Nation is to be anti-British. The British rightfully uphold Britain at all times. Who has ever heard of a Briton being called anti-American because he always stood up for his own country?

It is the pressing duty of all our people to rally around the American standard, the hallowed banner of the Stars and Stripes.

How eternally right was the Father of our Country when he recorded these words in the imperishable script of his Farewell Address:

"There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

Those who, with Nazified ruthlessness, are trying to wipe out American patriotism and substitute therefor devotion to Britain, are proceeding on the arbitrarily established and hollow principle that the interests of America and Britain are one and inseparable, that both countries must stick together, and that both countries can implicitly rely upon each other's fidelity.

Let us delve more deeply into this all-important subject.

Only last March, France and Britain were vowing their never-ending friendship, unity and cooperation in war and in peace. Today they are enemies, enemies with an unfathomable bitterness for each other.

The Anglo-French allies of March 1940 are no longer governed by the Damon and Pythias relationship which they extolled a year ago. One has made a surrender which she swore she would never make. The other, angered by her ally's defection, has committed acts of war against her, including a food blockade, which have inflamed the defeated partner and created a cleavage between Paris and London which will not disappear in our day or for long thereafter.

Our internationalists are swearing before God and man that on no account will the Damon and Pythias relationship which, they tell us, controls the ties that unite America and Britain be weakened by any earthly or nonearthly force. Identically the same thing was being proclaimed last year concerning the unity between France and Britain. It is deceptive and tragic to expect that the unnatural linking of this Republic with Britain can either be stable or beneficial to Uncle Sam.

Before a month had gone by, France was prostrate under the weight of the Nazi war machine, and the "indissoluble" ties that bound Britain to that country were no longer in existence. Under the caption "The Anglo-French tragedy," the New York Times said editorially on June 26, 1940:

"The British, on their side, have ample cause for bitterness; the French, on theirs, can complain with truth that too few British divisions were at their side. Mr. Churchill admitted yesterday that the British had not 'endured equal trials or made an equal contribution in the field.' But for the friends of both Britain and France it is har-

rowing to watch the present duel of reproaches and recrimination between London and Bordeaux. The breach between Britain and France is the last refinement of cruelty in a war that has already produced more than its share of horror."

Americans, your country is headed for war, a globe-embracing war, a war that will swallow up every dollar you have, destroy your liberties, and beggar you and your descendants. Your country is being led to war as an ally of Britain, upon whose attachment it is folly to rely. History, recent and remote, tells us clearly that America cannot have faith in the disinterested and unflinching loyalty of any European or other nation. Are you, the citizens of the land of Washington, going to permit your country to be involved in the gigantic and criminal war-gamble for which she is being prepared?

Our war seekers, in addition to their yearning to see America openly at war as a partner of Britain, are outdoing themselves in their anxiety to ally this Republic with Soviet Russia, a power already in alliance with Nazi Germany.

The alliance between red Moscow and brown Berlin is a case of birds of a feather roosting together, and what damnable birds they are.

Our own State Department, however, is laboring with zealous constancy to oust brown Berlin from the roost and perch the American eagle side by side with red Moscow. A dispatch from Washington, February 24, declares:

"Diplomatic conversations between the Soviet Union and the United States are not going as well as usual from all indications today. Whether this points to a fundamental coolness in relations could only be conjectured, but it was considered significant if not serious, that Russia now suspects the good faith of the United States in the negotiations.

"In any event it may mean that British pressure is having its effect in shutting off American goods from Russia, at least in any volume.

"On the surface it appeared to some diplomats that one explanation for the sudden coolness might be found in that fact that after a period of increasingly cordial discussions, Russia failed to discourage Germany from penetrating the Balkans. This area has been a subject of concern here ever since the Reichsfuehrer Hitler's winter campaign of diplomacy in Europe was undertaken."

Our State Department, so anxious to spill American blood and bankrupt Uncle Sam in order to establish godliness, democracy, and international fraternity on a world-wide scale, is a magnificently persistent worker in the cause of bringing Uncle Sam into an alliance with Josef Stalin. We quote a Washington dispatch of February 27:

"Diplomatic conversations looking to an improvement in relations between the United States and Russia were resumed at a long discussion late today between Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, and Constantin Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador.

"There were many questions to be taken up, it was explained, but no details were announced. Further discussions are to be held.

Americans, if you deserve to be saved from war; if you deserve the precious legacies of freedom and opportunity which the state-manship, blood, and patriotism of your fathers won for you, you will arise, and with voice that will shake your National Capitol, inform your legislative servitors that you will not have war; that you will remain steadfast to the Washingtonian doctrine of noninvolvement in foreign feudings * * *.

Prime Minister Churchill of England, shown in his own words, extolled Adolf Hitler on November 11, 1938, less than a year before the present war began. These words constitute a warning of exceptional value to t-

Churchill and Hitler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 10, 1941

EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK
ENQUIRER

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD extracts from an editorial published in the March 3, 1941, issue of the New York Enquirer by Mr. William Griffin, its editor, entitled "Churchill's Praise of Hitler Is Warning to United States":

I have always said that if Great Britain were defeated in war I hoped she would find a Hitler to lead us back to our rightful position among the nations. (British Prime Minister Churchill, November 11, 1938.)

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Enquirer]

CHURCHILL'S PRAISE OF HITLER IS WARNING TO UNITED STATES

"I have always said that if Great Britain were defeated in war I hoped we should find a Hitler to lead us back to our rightful position among the nations."—British Prime Minister Churchill, November 11, 1938.

There was consternation in some capitals when public announcement was made of the sealing of the recent compact between Bulgaria and Turkey. The latter country had been regarded as inflexible in its attachment to Britain, while the former was known as a devoted collaborator with Germany.

It cannot be denied that Turkey's about

American people. If they heed them and the other danger signals that are before their eyes, they will save themselves and their country many trials and sorrows.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,

Editor and Publisher, New York Inquirer.