

REICH PRESS DROPS CLAMOR ON ICKES

Nothing Better Than Return to
Routine Diplomatic Basis
Expected for Future

HITLER TO SPEAK JAN. 30

Goebbels Declares That World
Pressure Will Not Change
Attitude Toward Jews

By GUIDO ENDERIS

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The recent "unpleasantness" at the Washington State Department appears to have been disposed of as far as German press comments are concerned.

The New Year editions are wholly given over to commemorating the year 1933 as an outstanding era in Germany history and acclaiming Chancellor Adolf Hitler as the architect of the new German Empire and the champion of peace. Contentment with the year's achievements at home and abroad accordingly bulks heavy in editorial greetings and official year-end pronouncements.

Contrary to earlier plans, Herr Hitler spent New Year's Day at the Berghof at Obersalzberg, where he received the traditional salute from the Berchtesgaden mortar artillery. The cannonade continued for half an hour and terminated in a deafening crash at midnight. Herr Hitler then greeted the gunners personally.

The New Year reception to the diplomatic corps is scheduled for next week, when Herr Hitler will exchange addresses with the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, who is dean of the corps.

Fuller utterances from Herr Hitler on the state of the Reich and its foreign policy are expected on Jan. 30, when the Greater German Reichstag, comprising more than 800 Deputies, will commemorate the regime's sixth year in power. That pronouncement, it is predicted, will encompass a wide range of foreign political issues. It will include, it is suspected, a frank consideration of the aspersions hurled at the dictatorships generally, and at the Third Reich in particular, from various quarters.

Ickes Issue Closed

It is not believed that the Reich government will return through diplomatic action to its protest against a recent address of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and the reception accorded to that process at the State Department. The government considers that its week-end communiqué on that subject was wholly justified and sufficiently explicit under the circumstances.

Foreign Office spokesmen emphatically reject the insinuation that it was calculated to embitter the situation. What it primarily sought to express, it was stated, was the German official view that

a return to normalcy in German-American relations could not be achieved through the procedure adopted by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in rejecting the German protest.

It is evident that competent quarters in the Wilhelmstrasse realize that anything more auspicious than a restoration of relations to a basis that would again permit the routine functioning of Ambassadors is not to be expected under present conditions.

What is desired is that the future drift of German-American relations, so far as they come within the scope of established diplomatic procedure, shall be exempted from the intrusion of partisan feelings, or such considerations as the displeasure of minority groups or individuals in the United States who may be violently opposed to policies of the Third Reich.

No Compromise, Says Goebbels

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in contributing to a symposium on the Jewish problem, which will appear tomorrow in The Zwölf Uhr Blatt, says:

"National Socialism's attitude toward Jewry has been unequivocally stated and brooks no compromise. It constitutes a problem that we in Germany will solve as Germans, as the German people demand, and in conformity to their healthy sentiments.

"We are of the conviction that it is indispensable for the strength and power of the nation that we defend ourselves against this parasitical race.

"If other nations prefer not to undergo this healing process, that is their business, and we have no intention of converting them to our point of view.

"But international Jewry throughout the world must learn that it will never divert us from the path of our resolve through noisy vociferation, through boycott measures or through intellectual or political terrorism. We believe, however, that the Jewish problem must be solved internationally. When and how that is to be accomplished is a question of the future."

Attack on Britain

Another contributor to the symposium is A. S. Lees, identified as a leader of the British Fascist League, who alleges that British civilization is completely permeated by Jewish ideas and practices. The British financial system, he charges, is based on Jewish usury and the creation of debts that are too heavy to be liquidated.

"The British Government is based on the conception of equality—an equality which does not exist and in which no one believes," says this contributor. "The Jew is devoting all his energies to making Britain believe that war is inevitable."

He accuses Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Alfred Duff Cooper and Arthur Greenwood of being tools of Jews who prefer, he states, not to expose themselves too conspicuously.

Speaking for French anti-Semitism, a contributor identified as the Count de Cercy of Paris says:

"The theory of anti-Semitism is foreign only to the aristocracy of France which through wealthy marriages has become wholly Judaized."

French Jewish personalities, he says, advised former Premier Leon Blum to retire from office as they feared that the Jews would experi-

ence a repetition of the days of the Dreyfuss affair.

The island of New Guinea is now being urged in German quarters as an available territory for Jewish refugees. The island is partly a British and partly a Netherland possession. The part of the island that was formerly the German colony Kaiser Wilhelmsland is an Australian mandate. It is said that the island could accommodate 20,000,000 Jews and that it affords ideal opportunities for agricultural exploitation.

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