

RISE IN SENTIMENT AGAINST NAZIS SEEN

Survey Indicates More in U. S. Favor Aid to Britain and France in a Crisis

ARMED ASSISTANCE BARRED

Changes Here Since Seizure of Prague Are Significant, Dr. Gallup Asserts

If a new major war breaks out in Europe in the coming weeks, as a number of careful observers fear, the American people would be immediately confronted with momentous questions, and these form the basis for a survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director.

Should we sell food supplies to Britain and France? Should we sell them airplanes and other war materials? Should we send our army and navy abroad to fight on the side of our former allies? The latest institute survey indicates how the American people stand today on these vital questions—before any point of crisis has been reached or any shots fired.

In a scientific cross-section study of several thousand men and women in all parts of the United States and all walks of life the institute finds that:

More than four Americans in every five (82 per cent) are in favor of selling food supplies to Britain and France in case war comes.

Two persons in every three (66 per cent) are in favor of selling them war planes and other war materials—items which are now banned under this country's neutrality legislation.

But an overwhelming number of Americans (84 per cent) are opposed to sending the army and navy abroad to help our former allies.

No Important Party Differences

There are no important party differences on these vital questions and no major differences in the various sections of the country.

It is important to note, however, the institute points out, that while the sentiment for sending food-stuffs and war materials to Britain and France has increased materially since Chancellor Hitler's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia and Memel last month, there has been no increasing disposition to send American troops abroad.

American sympathy for Britain and France in case of war has been indicated in previous institute sur-

Heavier Meat Eating In Reich Upsets Economy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Increase in German meat consumption to 125 pounds per person in 1938, as compared with 118 pounds per person in 1937, is not a welcome development since it causes difficulties for German economy, the American commercial attaché at Hamburg reported to the Department of Commerce today.

Development of hoof-and-mouth disease among German cattle herds has forced German meat imports up 71 per cent in January, 1939, as compared with the same month a year ago. German imports of meat amounted to 15,877 metric tons in January, 1939. About half were frozen meats from the Argentine and Uruguay.

Livestock and cattle imports by Germany during January totaled about 58,345 head, of which 55,711 head were hogs, the report said. The chief sources of supply of hogs for Germany were Poland, Estonia and Latvia.

Meat consumption in the United States in 1938 was estimated at 128 pounds per person.

veys. On March 12—just two days before Hitler announced that he had taken Czecho-Slovakia under his "protection"—the institute reported 52 per cent of the voters in favor of sending war supplies to the English and French in the event of a showdown.

But today's survey shows how that sentiment has increased following the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia (March 14), the annexation of Memel (March 21) and the presentation of Italian demands to France.

How the willingness to help England and France has actually been rising since the Munich agreement last September is shown by the following table:

Favoring Help to Britain and France

| | Before Munich. | Last Month. | To-day. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| Sell food? | 57% | 76% | 82% |
| Sell arms?..... | 34 | 55 | 66 |
| Send troops? | 5 | 17 | 16 |

It is a significant fact, the institute says, that there is little or no indecision on the way the average American answers these questions today. The institute found that only one person in twenty, on the average, was undecided as to what the United States should do.

Few Favor Germany

The institute has found an average of only one person in a hundred favoring Germany and Italy in the event of war.

Those who oppose the idea of

sending food and war materials to England and France do so, the comments of such persons show, because (1) they think the United States should remain neutral in every possible way, (2) they believe that aiding the French and English would eventually draw us into the war, or (3) they resent the fact that these countries have ignored their World War debts to this country.

The institute's surveys show that a change has taken place in American thinking in a relatively short period of time—a change comparable in some ways to the decision of the British Government this last week to guarantee assistance to Poland and other countries which may be in the way of German expansion.

Two years ago Congress voted to continue the Neutrality Act with its clear-cut prohibitions against sending war supplies or other contraband to either side in any new warfare.

Today's survey shows that the majority of voters are now in favor of doing exactly what the present Neutrality Act forbids, asserts the institute, a fact which is important in view of the current discussion of the act in Washington.

Reasons Given for Change

The chief reasons for the change in American opinion are indicated in a careful study of the comments:

1. Americans have come to regard nazism and fascism as threats to the security of "the other democracies."
2. They fear that if Germany and Italy should succeed in defeating Britain and France, the axis would

then be turned against the United States.

3. They are willing to sell goods to Britain and France because of the stimulus of war trading to clogged business and employment channels in the United States. This reason is given by about one person in five who favor sending aid.

The first two reasons are given by about three out of five.

The survey reveals that there are no significant differences between Democrats and Republicans on the question of what America's role should be. It is not a party issue at this time:

Favoring Help to Britain and France

| | Democrats. | Republicans. |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| Sell Food?..... | 85% | 80% |
| Sell Arms?..... | 70% | 65% |
| Send Troops?..... | 18% | 12% |

Of all sections of the country, the South shows the greatest inclination to send material assistance and the highest vote (24 per cent) for sending troops.

Goering Embarks for Libya

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, April 8 (AP).—Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Germany's vacationing Air Minister, embarked with his wife tonight on the steamer Monserrato for Libya, Italian colony in North Africa.

Venezuelan Oil Offer Reported

GENOA, Italy, April 8 (AP).—Commercial quarters reported today that the Venezuelan Government had offered Italy 500,000 tons of crude oil in exchange for two 10,000-ton motor tankers that would be built in Italian shipyards.