

FOREIGN NEWS

don Britain. Spanish newspapers said nothing of Spain's dilemma—to fight or to eat—as Don Ramón Serrano Suñer left Berlin for Rome.

To Latin America it seemed that the war must become worldwide, with South America as the prize. South America's outspoken hostility to the three Axis powers made the U. S. thank God it had made friends with its neighbors in the south. Both German and Italian newspapers warned that the initial Axis attack, if it came, would be directed at South America.

London saw the English-speaking nations welded into one unit. Said the *News Chronicle*: "If the English-speaking world has taken on all the aggressors at once, it will survive and win." In Canada an immediate U. S.-British alliance was urged by the *Toronto Globe & Mail*.

Madness or Order? In the minds of many men by last week the sombre conviction had grown that their world was spinning into insanity. "A mad world, debt-burdened and bankrupt, with repudiation, disaster and chaos threatening," Publisher Roy Howard called it after a trip through the Far East. Everywhere there were symptoms of madness.

Saxons fought Anglo-Saxons and destroyed the monuments their cultures had built (see p. 30). Off the coast of Africa, Frenchmen fought Frenchmen and their former allies, the British (see p. 32). In Indo-China Frenchmen fought their conqueror's allies, the Japanese (see p. 26). In China, yellow men fought yellow men, even as white men fought white men in Europe and black men fought black men—on white men's orders—in Africa.

Nations allied themselves with nations to destroy other nations, knowing that once their task was completed they would turn on their allies, even as Britain and France had turned on each other.

But, mad or not, the world was taking sides in a mighty battle of continents. There was order in all the moves. The battle lines were now clearly drawn between free capitalism and autarchy, between the semi-democracies and the totalitarians, between what Publisher Howard called the Have Gots and the Have Nots. Against the 250,000,000 people Joachim von Ribbentrop boasted of, the British Empire and China had 959,000,000. The U. S. and South America had another 200,000,000. In resources the Have Nots were outmatched. In immediate war power they were far superior.

Battle of the Oceans. The great battle had already begun. Pundit Walter Lippmann called it the Battle of the Oceans. The day before the pact was signed he wrote: "The battles over England and northern Europe and in the English Channel, at Gibraltar, toward Egypt and Suez, at Dakar in Africa and in French Indo-China are the opening battles of a great campaign in which there is at stake . . . the mastery of the oceans of the world."

"These battles . . . are strategically one

great battle. . . . For if [Germany, Italy and Japan] are to become the undisputed masters of Europe, Asia and Africa, they must be masters of the seas. . . . At the present time we control the Panama passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Britain controls the other passage. While this control remains, the German, Italian



Associated Press

SPAIN'S SERRANO
He took the road to Rome.

and Japanese Navies are divided: the passages through which they must pass in order to concentrate their forces for a decisive blow are plugged in the English Channel, at Gibraltar, Suez and Singapore. . . . The grand objective of the Axis is to crush sea power in its main base in the British Isles, and at the same time to clear a passageway from Europe to the Pacific. . . . If this objective is obtained, we shall stand on the defensive in the two oceans."

Ready for Peace

When Italy declared war on the Allies almost four months ago, Lorenzo Perosi, director of the Sistine Chapel Choir, locked himself up with a project in the Monastery of St. Benedict, 40 miles from Rome. Last week Musician Perosi had completed his self-appointed task, and waited for the Axis (or British) generals to finish theirs. Ready for the proclamation of peace was a Perosi-composed "grandiose *Te Deum*."

Singapore Flanked

At 4:30 one steaming afternoon last week in Hanoi, Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux of Indo-China and Japan's supreme penetrator General Issaku Nishihara sat down and signed an agreement. It permitted Japan to establish three air bases in Tonkin, the northern province of Indo-China, and to garrison the bases with about 6,000 troops. The French out-Japaned the Japanese in their comments.

Admiral Decoux called the agreement "one of the greatest marks of confidence one country can give another." General Maurice Martin, Commander of the Indo-China Army, called it "the first manifestation of a durable friendship between France and Japan." In Vichy, Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin called it "a gentleman's agreement." Five and one half hours later the friendly gentlemen of Japan went to work killing the confident gentlemen of France.

At 10 p.m. Japan's South China Army gave the French garrison at Dong Dang (see map) notice that they were moving in. It was not clear whether the Dong Dang garrison had heard about that afternoon's agreement, but in any case the agreement specified that Japanese troops should enter by the port of Haiphong, not by the China border. The French decided to resist. In a two-hour skirmish the French suffered about 100 casualties.

Next morning General Nishihara deferred "for the time being" the landing of troops at Haiphong, but the drive from the China border was carried to the enemy with energy. Tokyo newspapers hailed the "peaceful penetration." French authorities put aside the honey and brought on the acid: "Anyone coming across the border in the middle of the night in combat formation and using arms is hardly friendly."

The amiable penetration continued with new attacks in the north, which reached and passed the important railroad terminal of Langson, and with a bombing near Haiphong which killed 15 civilians and which the Japanese regretted extremely—for it was, they said, "an accident."

Scarcely accidental was the timing of the Japanese drive. By the time the week was out, it was very clear that this Japanese attack was very much in line with Axis grand strategy. If downfall of the British Empire was to be accomplished by control of the Atlantic-Pacific seaways at Gibraltar, Suez and Singapore (see p. 24), it was to be the job of the Japanese to capture Singapore.

While the penetration of Tonkin was first of all a movement against South China, it was also the first move in consolidation of the flanks preceding an attack on Singapore. Since Thailand last week showed itself in complete sympathy with the Japanese by sending over French Indo-China a lone "token" bomber, and since there is a good railroad from Haiphong to strategic Saïgon to the south, this single stroke practically sewed up the western flank. The eastern flank, comprising the Philippines and The Netherlands Indies, was also partially blanketed—by the three-way pact. The pact was largely directed at the U. S., and in Washington it was believed that an extension of the U. S. embargo to cover oil would mean an immediate Japanese move on Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

FOREIGN NEWS

on the British Fleet, the U. S. could now do no less than help Britain more.

The Gamble. Ever since the war began Germany has tried to bring in Japan on her side. Lately U. S. aid to Great Britain has been an increasing menace to Germany. A month ago Germany began putting heavy pressure on Japan. One of Joachim von Ribbentrop's smart, tough



ENVOY STAHMER
He worked.

young men, Heinrich von Stahmer, went to Moscow, told Joseph Stalin's man Molotov what was afoot, and continued on to Tokyo. There he was known as "Germany's masked special envoy." Nearly every day he went to see Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's ambitious, daring Foreign Minister who is the backbone of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Germany needed Japan, not only to try to neutralize the U. S., but to threaten the Far Eastern part of the British Empire: Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand. Foreign Minister Matsuoka believed Japan could gamble on Germany's winning the war before the U. S. was ready, willing, or able to join up against the Axis in World War II. After two weeks of argument he won over Prince Konoye and the Emperor.

What Is East Asia? Japan's gains from the treaty were not so obvious as those of Germany and Italy. And Japan's risks were greater. But if the U. S. is kept from effective action in the Far East, Japan may eventually realize her East Asian dream. Last week no authoritative spokesman would define the term Greater East Asia, but the newspaper *Nichi Nichi*, which often speaks with authority, drew its boundaries in an article last month. Said *Nichi Nichi*:

"It is bound on the west by a continuous chain of mountains forming a Great Divide." Tracing this chain of mountains from the Bering Strait southwestward to

the Arabian Sea, *Nichi Nichi* drew a line which almost coincides with the frontiers of Siberia, giving Japan's Greater East Asia all of China, French Indo-China, Siam, Burma and India. The coast line of East Asia, said *Nichi Nichi*, extends "from Northern Nippon southward to Indonesia, then westward to Ceylon. Asia's history shows how long there has been intercourse along this coast line. No matter how we look at this East Asia, it is a natural and inseparable unit."

Before embarking on a political course which may yet bring war with the U. S., Japan took one last look backward. Foreign Office spokesmen spoke regretfully of U. S. hostility to Japanese aims, of continued pressure culminating in last week's embargo of scrap iron (see p. 13). Japan is still not abandoning hope of improving relations with the U. S., said the Foreign



ENVOY STEINHARDT
He vacationed.

Office's Spokesman No. 1, slightly cock-eyed, definitely popeyed, swart, squat Yachihiro Suma.

In Moscow the text of the treaty was digested for 24 hours before its text was published. Not until three days after it was signed did *Pravda* offer the skimpy comment that Russia had known about it in advance.

Russia, long the most hated nation in the world, became by virtue of the treaty the most sought-after power in the world. U. S. Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, who had vacationed in the U. S. while the treaty was being cooked up, paid a hurried call on Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov. British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps got busy. Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who hates Communists but loves the "simple, pure-minded Russians," conferred with German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg about the non-aggression treaty Japan hopes to negotiate with the

U. S. S. R. to safeguard her northern frontier while she conquers Greater East Asia. Comrades Stalin & Molotov said nothing. Well they know that, while Russia's interests lie with a victory of the London-Washington Axis, the Berlin-Tokyo Axis has the U. S. S. R. also encircled.

As Foreign Minister Molotov prepared to confer with Germany's Ribbentrop, Berlin let it be known that in the new world Germany hopes to create, Russia would have her sphere of influence. This sphere would lie between German Europe and Japanese East Asia, but its exact boundaries were not marked. Russia does and must always fear German expansion eastward more than anything else, and it was doubtful last week if anything Joachim von Ribbentrop could say or sign would reassure Comrade Stalin on that point. Best bet was that Russia would continue to play ball with the Axis against Great Britain for self-protection, but would stand ready to change sides if ever Britain and the U. S. appeared about to win the game.

What of China? If Russia and Japan can reach an agreement on spheres of influence in China, China may find herself Poland. But if Russia continues to send supplies to the Chinese, China may gain by the pact. Last week the U. S. gave China a \$25,000,000 credit, and Britain will doubtless reopen the Burma



FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA
He gambled.

Road. Both Britain and the U. S. now desperately need China's aid in keeping Japan too busy to spread out into the East Indies.

"The turning point of history" was what Japan's Prince Konoye called the treaty. Reactions throughout the world showed that this might be true. To China a U. S.-Japanese war appeared inevitable. To Spain the U. S. seemed faced with a dilemma: intervene immediately or aban-

NATIONAL DEFENSE

wanted to see his problem in terms of real steel and aluminum. Paper work gives him such willies that he has ordered all contracts boiled down to a single type-written sheet, which he approves with a sprawling blue "K." To relieve him of the strain of theoretical figuring, he brought quiet, resourceful John David Biggers, president of Libby-Owens-Ford (glass), to Washington as his chief executive assistant.

No zealot for causes, Bill Knudsen has made his new job of rearming the U. S. as methodical as a re-tooling at General Motors. He has had to fudge a bit on his

priorities and push plant expansion but would have to take the rap for the Commission, was now at hand. That was a job Bill Knudsen did not want. He wanted to do what he was good at: make defense-production lines hum.

Proof that the defense program was nearing its second stage came last week in the President's warning to industry that if it couldn't rearm the country voluntarily he would have to use the power given him by Congress to take over recalcitrant plants, put the production of war goods ahead of consumer goods. Steel, copper and the machine-tool industry had already

Army Air Corps stations where B-17s are stabled, rumors buzzed around the big ships like horseflies. Loudest rumor: that President Roosevelt planned to send 25 of the Army's 80-odd Flying Fortresses to Britain, in another transaction like his destroyer-bases deal. Grooming the big fellows after the day's flying was over, soldier-mechanics chewed over the goods and bads of such a transfer.

Long-range argument against the deal is that the B-17 is the Army's most effective weapon for reconnaissance and bombing against attacking naval forces, but no Air Corps men expect to use them at that kind of job so long as Britain's fleet is in British hands. More immediate objection is that the Army has too few Flying Fortresses, is using them day & night to train pilots in the most complicated job of flying the Air Corps has. But air officers admitted that the big rush for B-17 training will not be on for at least eight months, that they could get along fairly well meantime with 25 fewer ships. On order from Boeing are about 560 more, plus 76 of a similar type from Consolidated; deliveries are expected to begin around July 1, 1941. And Air Corps men, who favor all-out aid to Britain, could give plenty of reasons why the old B-17s are needed more in the British Isles than they are in the U. S.

Presumption is that if Britain gets Flying Fortresses they will be the first B-17s, which have a cruising speed of 250 m.p.h.—about 50 m.p.h. slower than the new line of Flying Fortresses. Faster than most British bombers now flying, the old B-17s are still too slow for daylight raids. Their obvious use would be in night bombing raids. For that job they carry the wickedest slug in the air. A fully loaded B-17 carries five tons of bombs in its belly, can lug them in any size, from 100 to 2,000 pounds. Its prodigious cruising range with full load is 3,000 miles; it can go out 1,200 miles and return, with 20% reserve in fuel. Operating from Britain, with tanks only half full, B-17s could bomb Berlin. With full tanks they could reach the great armament plants in Prague, mess up the vast new German munitions industries built up in Austria to put them out of the range of British bombers. They could swing down into the toe of Italy's boot, with plenty of gas to get home again. And to bomb Italian establishments in northern Africa they could fly from London to Alexandria, be ready for work as soon as they were serviced.

If Britain gets the B-17s, she would not have to wait long to get them on the job. The Royal Air Force has plenty of pilots experienced in four-motored ships. And if the Flying Fortresses were delivered in Canada, they would need no help in hopping across the Atlantic. The 1,850-mile jump from Newfoundland to the nearest English airdrome would be just a good workout for the Air Corps's sturdy Percherons.



Gilas-Black Star
ELLIOTT (CONSUMERS)



Harris & Ewing
DAVIS (FARMERS)



Thomas D. McAvoy
HILLMAN (LABOR)

... get along with bread & butter.

maxim that "an executive is no good if he can't do his job in an ordinary working day at the office." Mr. Knudsen is working overtime. Quiet, genial, soft-voiced, he has the shyness of a very simple man. Although he blushes, bows to ladies from the waist, has called reporters "Sir" and "Madam," Franklin Roosevelt himself is not more adroit. Hunched over his desk, his big hands ruffling through papers, Knudsen is a disarming picture of relaxation. Army & Navy men know better. Said one bedazzled procurement chief: "He moves so fast sometimes he makes our heads swim. But . . . he has always weighed the essential factors."

Fortnight ago Bill Knudsen offered his own appraisal of the state of U. S. rearmament. "From now on," said he, "it becomes a problem of tools and men." The bulk of his orders were in. Industry was tooling up. In 100 days he had done a bang-up job of getting ready to begin. (Under a dictatorship it would not, of course, have taken him 100 days.) The hard part of his program—production—lay ahead, but production was his dish.

The Defense Commission had got along all right without a chairman in its contract-letting stages. Bill Knudsen had been chairman, in effect. His prestige and talent for running men had got the work done. Moreover, Franklin Roosevelt had kept his own and others' hands off. But the time for a permanent chairman, who would not only have power to enforce

instituted their own system of priorities. Defense was getting tougher.

Total Defense? To the question "How are we doing?" the answer last week was: about as well as a democracy in peacetime could be expected to do. No one pretended that a peacetime democracy could hope to take on a totalitarian war machine—yet. And the official hope last week was that the U. S. was arming not for war, merely for "defense." The Army's fully equipped and trained field force of 1,200,000 men was two long years away. Not for four to six years would the Navy have its two-ocean fleet. There was a long lag between Franklin Roosevelt's "total defense," on order, and Europe's total war, on hand.

AIR

B-17s to Britain?

Most storied aircraft in the U. S. Army Air Corps today is the Flying Fortress, a monster, four-motored Boeing bomber. Since the first B-17 was delivered to the Air Corps in 1937, the Flying Fortresses have served the Army with the plodding but spectacular fidelity of a string of prize Percherons. Manned by veteran pilots, B-17s have made countless jumps to the Canal Zone and South America, have ranged far out to sea, made long, heavily loaded hops. None has crashed.

Last week at Virginia's Langley Field, at California's March Field, at other

10/20/40 # 11713

1

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Milestone

Last week passed the second anniversary of Munich: Sept. 29, 1938.

Three Against the U. S.

The morning of Sept. 27, 1940 A.D., which corresponds to the 18th year of the Fascist Era and the 15th year of Showa (the reign of Japan's Emperor Hirohito), dawned clear and quiet in Berlin. There had been no air raid the night before and His Excellency Señor Don Ramón Serrano Suñer, Spain's Minister of Government and Falangist Party Leader, had had a good night's sleep. Don Ramón, who had been a visitor in Berlin for nearly three weeks, had, as usual, very little to do. He took a stroll in the direction of the Chancellery and on the way he ran into a phalanx of plum-cheeked school

was any member of the diplomatic corps except slim, suave Saburo Kuruusu, who represents Japan in Berlin and has a Nazi-phobe American wife. Just outside a door that leads to the offices of Adolf Hitler a long table had been placed. Ambassador Kuruusu sat there, as did Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop. Before them, on the table, lay a thin document in triplicate.

At precisely 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop scrawled his signature at the bottom of the first copy of the document, addressed himself to duplicate and triplicate. Count Ciano followed him and Ambassador Kuruusu signed last. The signing took two minutes. As Ambassador Kuruusu laid down his pen the door behind him opened. With a nervous, catlike walk Adolf Hitler came in. He shook hands with the Italian and Japanese emissaries, sat down next to Ciano. Joachim von Ribbentrop stood up

all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Article IV: "With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members of which are to be appointed by the respective governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay.

Article V: "Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

Article VI: "The present pact . . . shall remain in force ten years. . . . The high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal."

250,000,000 Strong. While Adolf Hitler glowered at the table top, Joachim von Ribbentrop launched into a speech which made clearer than crystal a fact that was crystal-clear already: the treaty was an alliance against the U. S. Cried he:

"The pact which has been signed is a military alliance between three of the mightiest States on earth. . . . It is to help to bring peace to the world as quickly as possible. . . . Any State, should it harbor the intention of mixing in the final phase of the solution of these problems in Europe or Eastern Asia, or attacking one State signatory to this three-power pact, will have to take on the entire concentrated might of three nations with more than 250,000,000 inhabitants."

What Germany, Italy and Japan had said to the U. S. was simply this: if the U. S. joins Britain in the European war, Japan will attack in the Pacific; if the U. S. interferes in the Chinese war or tries to stop Japanese expansion, Germany and Italy will attack in the Atlantic. If the U. S. can be frightened into isolation, the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis thinks it can pick the British Empire to pieces.

No bombshell through the roof of the U. S. State Department was this treaty. Secretary of State Cordell Hull laconically observed that it was merely another brick in the structure of anti-U. S. Japanese foreign policy, which he apparently had despaired of altering as long ago as 1936. But nobody could deny that the treaty was a diplomatic defeat for the U. S., which for the first time in its history was now encircled by enemies.

From the standpoint of power politics the pact amounted to raising the ante in the hope of frightening the U. S. into dropping its hand so the Axis could rake in the pot. But if the Axis hoped to frighten the U. S. out of its everything-short-of-war policy of helping Great Britain, it had almost certainly failed. Since U. S. security in the Atlantic—hence liberty to maintain her Fleet in the Pacific—depends



CIANO, RIBBENTROP AND KURUSU IN BERLIN
"To help bring peace to the world."

children, each carrying three paper flags—German, Italian and Japanese. They were on their way to the Chancellery to welcome Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Don Ramón was not surprised to see the flags the children carried, but newspaper correspondents were. For a fortnight they had been led to expect that the big Axis doings which were obviously under way had to do with Don Ramón's country. While German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred with Count Ciano and Benito Mussolini in Rome they had filed Foreign-Office-inspired dispatches about Axis designs on Gibraltar, on the Near East, on Africa—but hardly a line about the Far East. This morning they learned that they had been thoroughly hoaxed. Lean, hollow-eyed Don Ramón had been posted in Berlin as a scarecrow to keep them out of the Axis chicken yard until another batch of eggs had hatched.

When the correspondents were admitted to the vast Hall of Ambassadors in the Chancellery, they observed that Don Ramón Serrano Suñer was not there. Neither

and through a battery of microphones proceeded to tell the world that Japan had joined the Axis.

"New Order of Things." The agreement contained only 419 words, consisted of a preamble and six short articles. The preamble was bombastic, the articles curt, clear, complete. Excerpts:

Preamble: "The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan . . . have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote and maintain the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. . . ."

Article I: "Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

Article II: "Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Article III: "Germany, Italy and Japan . . . undertake to assist one another with

WORLD WAR

ya. This drive had a double purpose—to keep the British from driving in at Ethiopia's rear, to back up an Italian drive at the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan's rear. An attack on the Sudan, perhaps starting from Kassala, where Italian forces have long been massed, would probably aim at Khartoum, where the branches of the Nile converge.

For all practical purposes, the Nile is Egypt. All Italian efforts would be directed toward taking the river. Once the Nile's three big cities—Alexandria, Cairo, Khartoum—were bagged, and the river crossed, Britain's resistance in North Africa would be near its end.

Last week Rodolfo Graziani flew to Rome to get orders from his boss, who at Brenner Pass in an armored train had just got orders from *his* boss. The orders, if advices reaching London had any basis, delighted Mussolini and infuriated Graziani. Il Duce had reason to be pleased: Herr Hitler reportedly told him that Germany would send substantial forces into the Southern Theatre for the winter. Marshal Graziani's pique was due to the inference that the Italians, and specifically the Italian Command, were eunuchs in warfare, unable to do heavy jobs without some muscle to help them.

Drang Nach Süden. Adolf Hitler knew that a winter campaign in the South would have several advantages. His people and Army were both becoming restive for new triumphs. Of 212 divisions in all, probably not over 60 were useful to garrison the conquered territories. All the rest—about 150—might as well be put to some use. There were three things Germany very much wanted to get at: the oil fields of Iran and Iraq, which could supply Germany's major shortage; Gibraltar, one of the keys to British sea power; and Dakar, a place of many potential uses (*see map, p. 36*). A drive in the East could weaken the British Empire gravely. Meanwhile bombing would continue Britain's terrible wearing down.

What form might Germany's hibernal campaign take? Three routes were open: via Spain, via Italy, via the Balkans and Asia Minor. It appeared last week as though each route were primed; on the basis of past performance, the many-headed Nazi machine would probably use all three.

Neutral observers were not convinced by Axis assurances that despite the visit to Berlin and Rome of Don Ramón Serrano Suñer, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Franco, Spain would continue non-belligerent. Some 40,000 German "tourists" had filtered into Spain. Spanish popular agitation for the return of Gibraltar had been too well synchronized with Axis moves to be altogether spontaneous. It seemed extremely likely that the "Rock" was in for a winter of terrible poundings by the *Luftwaffe* and by artillery from Algeciras across the Straits. And if Gibraltar fell, it was further likely that Axis

troops would go on to Morocco and Algeria.

Persistent reports reached London last week that German troops were moving through the Tirol, down Italy's shank and off the toe to Sicily, where they were



First town taken by Italians in their Egyptian campaign was Salûm, near the Libyan border. Top picture shows Italian aviator's view of British corrals and truck park in the ravine above the town; below, bombs landing on them.

massing. From there it was expected that they would be transported to North Africa either by the hazardous sea route which the Italians use, or by air. London also heard that large parts of the *Luftwaffe* were destined for the Egyptian campaign, to give the Italian Army an overhead striking superiority something like that which the German Army used in the Polish campaign.

The third possibility, a drive down

through the Balkans, over the Dardanelles and across Turkey (*for strategy, see color map opposite p. 62*), was somewhat more hypothetical—because of the unknown quantity, Russia. But Germany and Italy would like to have a go at bothersome Turkey. Excuses for a campaign in the Balkans were a dime a dozen. Italy had one all ready: border strife between Greece and Albania. Troop concentrations threatened a major short circuit at that partly burned-out fuse last week. The way had also been paved by the partition of Rumania and the abdication of King Carol. By last week the Iron Guard's revolution in Rumania had been completed, and a full division of German troops was reported moving in (*see p. 30*).

It was by no means certain last week that Adolf Hitler had abandoned his plans to invade the British Isles. In fact British confidence that he had might be what he was waiting for. But it did seem certain that the war's centre of gravity was tending south; that Germany would soon play some taking cards in the Mediterranean area. The worst that could happen would be everything at once: invasion of Britain, a Spanish-based blow at Gibraltar, a German-supported Blitzkrieg across Egypt to the Suez Canal, an Italian drive down the Nile, turbulence in the Balkans and a diversion through Turkey; blasts here and there at Perim, Dakar, perhaps at Singapore with the help of the eager little Japanese.

Could Britain take all that? By 1940 Adolf Hitler may no longer believe what he wrote in 1924. The *London Daily Sketch* recently attributed the following to *Mein Kampf*: "The British nation will . . . be considered as the most valuable ally in the world as long as it can be counted on to show that brutality and tenacity in its Government, as well as in the spirit of the broad masses, which enables it to carry through to victory any struggle that it once enters on, no matter how long such a struggle may last, or how great the sacrifice that may be necessary, or whatever the means that have to be employed; and all this even though the actual military equipment at hand may be utterly inadequate when compared with that of other nations."

But before the winter is out, Adolf Hitler hopes that new actions will erase old words. For the military equipment of Sir Archibald Percival Wavell is already grossly inadequate compared with that of Graziani and the Italians. He is thought to be outnumbered between two and three to one in everything—number of troops, tanks, planes, big and little guns. If substantial forces were put into the opposite scale pan by Adolf Hitler, the weight of the enemy might become irresistible. Sir Archibald's chances of holding out in the Southern Theatre would then be slenderer than Winston Churchill's of holding out on the little island where the vines of empire have their root.

Ref Doc #1713

3

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Thunder in the East

The Fascist Alliance was one week old last week. The capitals of the world had had time to digest it, to react. The reactions were various, ranging from frank jubilation in Berlin and Rome to London's grim decision to reopen the Burma Road in the face of a muttered Japanese threat that this would bring war. From Moscow, where the balance of world power now lies, there was no news.

Washington still held to its tortuous course midway between appeasement and action, while the Navy itched for a go at the little yellow men in their big boats (see p. 32). As usual U. S. public opinion was slow to react, because its leaders had as yet to give it clue or cue. The State Department, in this month before election, was even chancier than usual of taking a firm stand until it knew what the reaction was. But in Tokyo, where the Government not only informs but makes public opinion, there were many signs that Japan intended to force the U. S. to take its stand. Every official and semi-official spokesman who opened his mouth—and the Japanese talked plenty last week—let it be known that Japan considers the Fascist Alliance a challenge to the U. S.

First official to sound off was Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who has a big reputation for talking. In an interview given to International News Service's Larry Smith, the Foreign Minister was quoted as follows:

"Japan will be compelled to fight the United States if our sister nation on the shores of the Pacific enters the war in Europe. I fling this challenge to America: If she in her contentment is going to blindly and stubbornly stick to the *status quo* in the Pacific, then we will fight America. For it would be better to perish than to maintain the *status quo*."

"I have always considered America my second home land.* I have always known the American people as a good and decent people, so it grieves me to realize that today America is the most unprogressive nation on earth. . . . It is nice for the United States to say that we must settle everything peacefully, but if we wait for America we must perish in the years of waiting. So I say to America: Now is the time for action, and Japan will not hesitate when its hour arrives."

It was not until two days later, after Washington had unofficially called the interview an insult, that Foreign Minister Matsuoka decided that perhaps he had talked too much. The Japanese Foreign Office explained that Mr. Matsuoka had

* Yosuke Matsuoka graduated from the University of Oregon Law School in 1900, has been a loyal, dues-paying member of the Oregon Alumni Association for 20 years. This week in a "report to my Alma Mater" in the alumni magazine, he wrote feelingly of Japanese aims in polite, meaningless platitudes.

been talking off the record to a "magazine artist," gave its "official" version of the interview: x x x x x

"The treaty speaks for itself. Japan would have to fight America if America entered the European War. But that is an eventuality that I shudder even to think of."

Next speaker to take the stump was sleepy-eyed Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye himself. Said he: "Should the United States refuse to understand the real intention of Japan, Germany and Italy, and persist in challenging them in the belief that the pact among them represents a hostile action, there will be no other course open to them than to go to war."

Foreign Office Spokesman Yakichiro Suma chimed in with the assertion that the U. S. is "taking step after step in the wrong direction, which might precipitate her into the vortex of armed conflict." Spokesman Suma paid his respects to a suggestion by Publisher Roy Wilson Howard that the U. S. send a commission to Japan to improve U. S.-Japanese relations. Such a commission could be effective only if the two Governments were in agreement on fundamentals, said Yakichiro Suma, "and they have no mutual grounds any more."

Japanese newspapers went all the way out on the limb. In *Nichi Nichi*, Nationalist Leader Seigo Nakano proposed that



Paul Dorsey

JAPAN'S KONOYE

"Should the United States persist. . ."

Japan take over the foreign concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin, restore Hong Kong to China (i.e., to Japan's puppet Government at Nanking) and "restore The Netherlands Indies as an Asiatic country." In a telegram to Publisher Howard, Director Hoshio Mitsunaga of the Nippon Press Association suggested that the U. S. can prevent a crisis if it "abandons its forti-

fications at Pearl Harbor, Guam and the Midway Islands, gives up its support of Chiang Kai-shek and restores trade to normalcy."

By such words as those spoken last week, as well as by fundamental disagreements, wars are made. Officially the U. S. kept silent, but there were those who talked back. Arrived in the U. S. from Shanghai, Publisher Cornelius Vander Starr of the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* did his bit to fan the smoldering crisis by telling Manhattan reporters that Japan was a fifth-rate power whose principal weapon was bluff. "Regardless of her bombast, Japan will under no circumstances risk actual war with America," said lean Publisher Starr, whom the Japanese have separated not only from his newspaper but from the largest insurance business in the Far East.

At week's end lights burned late in the old grey State Department building in Washington. If Cordell Hull & Co. were not talking, at least they were pondering—perhaps preparing to act. Unless the U. S. was willing to go all-out against Japan, it would be useless to slap an embargo on oil, because that would be an invitation to Japan to take the East Indies. But an agreement with Britain for a string of Far Eastern naval bases from New Zealand to Singapore was worth pondering, as were the chances of Japan's risking war to keep the U. S. out of Singapore.

While Washington pondered, the Japanese continued to consolidate their gains in French Indo-China, moving southward toward Singapore (see p. 50). They worked to reach an agreement with Russia that would enable them to close the China Incident. The little yellow men were out to see whether the U. S. would scare. A firm U. S.-British stand on aid to China via the Burma Road, plus naval cooperation in the Far East, might scare them instead. If neither side would scare, there was a better than even chance of war.

200th Day & Here

On the 18th of March 1940, when the snow had scarcely gone from the pass between the Wolfendorn and Sattelberg, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sat down in a railroad car at Brennero station to plan their spring campaign against Great Britain and France. Twenty-two days later war began in Western Europe with a flanking movement into Denmark and Norway. Eighty-five days later Italy entered the war with a flanking movement against collapsing France. Ninety-nine days later France fell.

Last week, just 200 days after their first meeting at Brenner Pass, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini met there again. The snow would soon begin to creep down the slopes of the Wolfendorn and Sattelberg, but that day a bright sun shone on the flower-and-flag-strewn station, made dust specks dance above the red carpets

D. D. 1713

TITLE

Excerpts from Time Magazine, Oct 7 & 14, 1940

TRANSLATION BY

S. Koyama

COMPLETED

June 12, 1947

CHECKED BY

S. Wadsworth

COMPLETED

June 16, 1947

TYPED BY

COMPLETED

年復側文書 1713

一九四〇年十月七日及一九四〇年十月十四日並び

雑誌
タイム誌の抜萃

海外報道

國際關係

マイルストーン
哩程石

先團亦一九三八年九月二十九日の「ニューニッピ」の出来事。五週
記念日は先週過ぎた。
年11月

反米三國

ファシスト紀元十八年、昭和(日本天白王^{裕親王}仁^{親王}陛下)に於て

相あする。西暦一九四〇年九月二十七日の朝、ベルリンは「経済

に晴れ、静かき明けを行つた。

通信員は官邸の広い^{外国使臣引見}庭に入室を許され、

時々の部屋にドン・ラモン・セラノ・スーナの居ないこと

は多末かつつた。又外交團のメンバーは誰^{キエフ}も居ない。

「ベルリンは在る日本を代表するナチ^{典藉}嫌ひのアメリカ婦

人を妻にもう、華奢な身長の^{温裕}な来栖三郎のみ

の居た。アドルフ・ヒットラーの事務^室へつらく扉のすぐ外に

は長いテーブルが一つ置かれ、^{そこ}其處は来栖

大使のチャノ伯 フォン・リッペン・トロツコ氏と共に腰を下ろしておち、
 彼等の前の机の上には、手帳の封筒と書る類のせけん
 であつた。
の三通りの寫し

午後一時十五分丁度、フォン・リッペン・トロツコ外相はヤニ通の
の寫し

自身書紙の終りに「さうくと署名し更しヤニ通の
の寫し 之は續いてチャノ伯が署名
 ヤニ通の署名も署名した。

名し、末栖大使が最取は署名した。署名に二ヵ向
 を要した。末栖大使が心を置いた時彼の後の扉

が開いて 神経質な猫のやうな足取りでアドルフ・ヒトラー
 が入ってきた。彼はイタリヤ、日本両使者と握手を交し

チャノ伯の隣へ腰かけた。ヨアヒム・フォン・リッペン・トロツコは
 立ち上りマイ名フオンを通し、日本が枢軸に参加したの事を

世界に何つて告げ始めた。
使用決意

「新秩序」の協約は僅に四一九語で、
序 前文と

短い六條から成る。前文は誇大的である。條文は

簡潔・明瞭にして定金である。
 以下 抜萃

序
前文 日本帝國政府、獨乙國政府、伊太利國政府

大東亞及歐洲ノ地域ニ於テ各其ノ地域ニ於
ケル當該民族ノ共存共榮ノ旨ヲ奉テ是ルベキ新
秩序ヲ建設シ且之ヲ維持セントシテ根本義ト爲シ右
地域ニ於テ此ノ趣旨ニ據ルル努力カニ付相互ニ提攜シ
且協力スルコトニ決意セリ

第一條 日本、獨乙國、伊太利國、歐洲ニ於テ
新秩序ノ建設ニ関シ指尊的地位ヲ認領シテ尊重ス

第二條 獨乙國及伊太利國ハ日本、大東亞ニ於
ケル新秩序ノ建設ニ関シ指尊的地位ヲ認領シテ尊重ス

第三條 日本、獨乙國、伊太利國ハ、
締約中何レカ一國ガ現ニ歐洲戰爭又ハ自支紛争
ニ參入シ居ラザル一國ニ依テ攻撃セラレタルトキハ三國ハ有
ラズ政治的、経済的及軍事的ノ方法ニ依リ相互ニ援助
スベキトシテ約ス

第四條 本條約實施ノ為各日本、獨乙國政府、獨乙國政
府及伊太利國政府ニ依リ任命セラレベキ委員ヨリ成ル混
合專門委員會ハ遲滞ナク開催セラレベキモノトス

第五條 日本、獨乙國、伊太利國ハ、
前記諸條項

「カ三締約國ノ各ト「ソウエイト」聯邦トノ間ニ現存スル政治的
 状態ニ何等ノ異動ヲモ及ボサザルモノナルコトヲ確認ス
 第六條 本條約ハ……十年間有効トス……
 締約国中一國ノ要求ニ基キ締約國ハ本條約ノ更新ニ
 同意シ協議スベシ」

「總勢カニ億五千萬

アドルフ・ヒットラーがテールブルの表面

を睨めつけらるゝ一方、ヨアヒム・フオン・クックベントロフは演説

を述べ、既々明白々ノ事實をも更に明白に……行は

即ちこの條約は對アメリカ同盟なるものであらう。彼は次の

如く叫んだ

「只今調印したる條約は地ニおける最強の三國

家間の軍ヲ同盟であります。……之はの及的速かに

世界ノ平和を脅かすとするものであります。……如何

なるかと雖も、若し歐洲及び東亞に於ける之等諸國

間解決の最終局面に於ては、~~之を~~混乱せしめんとする

意圖を懷^くは本三國條約調印の……攻撃を加

へんとす。……事がある時はこの國は二億五千萬以上の人口を有する

三國の集中總力を相手と取らなければならぬ……

かゝるものでありませう。」

爆弾を炸す

る條約は東國國務省の屋根を打貫く爆弾で

も何でもなすうたのである。 コールドハル國務大臣は もう

ずつと一九三六年のりたる重軍をせよとすの事を断言

しアソのた日本に及アメリカ外交政策としの建設物の中

單にもう 一箇の煉瓦も過ぎざらぬとすの事

復事をせよとすの事。然し何人も此の條約がアメリカを取つて

は外交上の敗北、即アメリカの歴史始を以てす初めて

敵軍の包圍をまげたものであるといふ事とすに定す

る事。はなす年いふうた。

賭 戦争開始以來ドイツは常々日本を味方に引込

まうと試みた。最近、アメリカの對英援助はドイツに對する

脅威を増加して来た。一月の初めドイツは日本に實に

圧迫を被る始めた。ヨアヒム・フォン・リッペン少将の部下で強硬

な利きの 中の一人である、ハインリッヒ・フォン・スターミはモスコ

に行き、ジョセフ・スターリンの部下モロトフに當時進行中の

の極をせんが更なる意向を「東軍では彼は彼は覆

面せるドイツの特使」と知られた。 強と毎日 彼は日本の

大膽な外務大臣と首相近衛文麿の後補であつた
支柱となつてゐる松岡洋右の會ひもあつた。

ドイツは單にアメリカを中立的にたたくのやとする努力
からはずして、英帝の極東に於ける領域、即ちポル

香港、濠洲、ニュージラントを威嚇するのめに日本を以て
とす。松岡外相は、アメリカが枢軸と對抗し世界戦争

に参加する用意が整ふ。参加する事を望む。又は参加す
る事かゝる能ふ。ドイツが勝つと云ふに日本

は賭する。かきまると信じた。二週間の論議の後彼は
近衛公使に天皇陛下の賛同を獲得する。

(一九四一年十月七日付タイム紙)

x
x
x
x
x

東洋の雷鳴

フランスと同盟は芝罘の二週間は入つた。世界各島の首

都が之を消化し反応する。その反応は

様々である。ベルリン及びウィーンは、
ロンドンのにかりあつた決意

戦争誘致の原因

かゝるであらうと威嚇するにも敢然ヒルマ道路再開

日本が

拘らぬ

不満勃発の

7
甚とする。ロンドンの^{苦しい}決意

ある。現在世界の勢力の均衡。かゝるものであるモスコ

からは何等の報復して来らう。

海軍が彼等の有する大船(三三頁参照)は

ほけな黄多の人数とやうに、けしきもなりとむ。

方、ワシントンには多程の宥和と行動の申すの行儀な

道を四執した。アメリカの輿論は^{それはまた}持増守者多ほが

手掛りよ、そのよをよへなければならぬ。例の如くは反動

が緩慢であつた。國務省はこの邊り年々の月もあつて

る反動が如何の程のものであるか、解しては、一と行

動を控へ、常にも増して慎重な態度を採らう。然し

ながら、政府が^{その}報復に^{その}更なる輿論を起さず

場所であるところでは、日本がアメリカに腰を決めさせらる

と企圖してゐる事を示す多くの徴候がある。物を言ふと

種々の位又は半官代^辯者^の種々^のしつと^の企圖

日本側^は、^は陸軍に^はおやかたしやぶつた^一

日本は、このワシントン同盟をアメリカに對する挑戦

と断言する。である。と考へてある事とを言ふが、たゞのことである。

先づ最初^{表を行つ}に、右の演説は演説を長けたと評判のある

松島洋^右外相であつた。イングリッシュ、ニールス、サーウイス。

フリー・スミスとの會見も、外相は次の如く語つた。

「太平洋沿岸の我々の姉妹島が歐州戦争に加はる

やうな事となれば、日本はアメリカを^{と戦}矯^{たす}むべく全儀^{たす}

たれどあらう。私はアメリカに對^た斯^たく挑戰^{する}

しのである。即ち若しアメリカが自^らの自^らの利益^に拘^らは

せし目的、且つ頑迷^にに太平洋に於ける現状維持を固

執^{する}するならば我々はアメリカと戦^はべしと。何故^かならば

現状維持せしむるは枯死する方が勝つからである。

「私は常々アメリカを自^らのやみの故^にと考へて来た。

私はアメリカ人を善^い良^い且つ禮儀を知^るる吾^らの臣民^と思^ふ

て来た。その故に今日アメリカ人が地^をを以^て自^らの非^を進

歩^を的^に臣民であるといふを知^つて悲^しむべきである。

我々日本~~は~~は何事も總て平和的解決を以^てだけ

に依^つていふと東國の言ふのは減り聞えがよいのである。

あるが、若しアメリカを待てるのなら、特には終年を待た
ないが、枯死しななければならぬのである。であるから、私は
アメリカの向を言ふのである。今こそ行動の時である。而して
日本は機を失ふは後世する處は無いらうと。

ワシントンに於て、會談も非正式も侮辱たも呼んで、二日
を経過してやると、松岡外相は自分が譲り過ぎて、
まんならういと多量かつりて、日本外務省は、松岡外

相が「新南芸術家」も封じ、非正式に語つたのであ
ると復讐し、その會見に對する「正式」の解釋を其
上、
「
相

「
次
の
政
談
演
説
者
は
睡
た
り
な
目
を
「
著
者
ア
メ
リ
カ
が
日
本
・
ド
イ
ッ
シ
の
真
の
意
圖
を
了
解
す
る
可
き
拒
み
。三
玉
間
の
結
果
は
敵
對
行
為
を
表
現
す
る
よ
う
な
で
あ
る
と
の
信
念
を
持
つ
て
三
玉
を
對
す
る
挑
戦
を
主
張
す
る
な
ら
う
は
戦
争
以
外
は
三
玉
の
進
む
可
き
道
は
な
い
で
あ
ら
う
と
。」

「
三
玉
間
の
結
果
は
敵
對
行
為
を
表
現
す
る
よ
う
な
で
あ
る
と
の
信
念
を
持
つ
て
三
玉
を
對
す
る
挑
戦
を
主
張
す
る
な
ら
う
は
戦
争
以
外
は
三
玉
の
進
む
可
き
道
は
な
い
で
あ
ら
う
と
。」

外務省代表辯者須磨彌吉らは「アメリカは「自国を

戦禍に陥れ、近衛の言葉に知れぬ誤る方何へ歩一歩進新刊し

つある」と断言し、近衛の言葉に賛同した。須磨代表は「若くは若

ロイ・ウエルソン・ホワードが日米関係を改善する為、アメリカが

日本を對し「委員を派遣する」を提議した。つりとは

敬意を表した。そのやうな委員会は両国政府不相

本問題に関し同意見である場合、限り効果的であ

らあり、而して「早や兩國政府は共通の基礎を失つた」と

と須磨彌吉らは言つた。

日本諸新聞は、極端な傾向を示した。

日日新聞で「國民事業指導者中野正剛は、日本が上海

及天津の外人租界を引継ぎ、香港を支那即南支

に在る日本の傀儡政権に返還し、且つ「南領印支諸

島をアジアの「國」として回復する」ことを提案した。

日本新聞聯合会会理の長ミウカホシ満永

夫は新刊若くは若く者ホワード宛電文中に「若くはアメリカが「直一

珠湾、クアン及びミントウを諸島と称し、要塞構築を放

棄し、蒋介石援助を断念し、貿易を通常状態に

回復すれば、アメリカは危機を回避する事が出まると示唆

した。

根本的な意思具する(致) 華北、先週話された事

斯う一言義から 我々が行はれぬ(る) 半式はアメリカ政府

沈黙を守りながら 蔭に流れた者はあつた。 上海 肉米した イクニグ?

ホスト・アト・マーキリー 紙刊り人 コーネリウス・ウ・アレンダー・マク

は煙るぬる「危機」を此の(あふり) 日本は(この) 大武力を行使人

武庫 五手國であつて、(の) 事(は) マンジン

の(新) 記者連に 報(告) する(事) と 語(ら) した。 「日本は大言に(語) 構(え) ぬ(ら) れた

場合と雖も、アメリカと実業を(交) す(り) は(は) ら(り) て(あ) る(と) 示(し) した

「(我) 國(の) (新) (報) (紙) (の) (記) (者) (連) (に) 報(告) する(事) と 語(ら) した。」 日本側は(彼) を(新) (報) (紙) (の) (記) (者) (連) (に) 報(告) する(事) と 語(ら) した。

向(き) 余(の) 東(東) 亞(亞) 日(日) 報(報) 大(大) 保(保) 險(險) 事(事) 業(業) の(の) 隔(隔) 離(離) (を) 示(し) した。

その(の) 固(固) 固(固) の(の) 終(終) り(り) に(に) 話(話) の(の) 一(一) 度(度) の(の) 必(必) 務(務) 者(者) の(の) 建(建) 物(物)

に(に) 夜(夜) 更(更) 先(先) 灯(灯) が(が) と(と) 呼(呼) ぶ(ぶ) 之(之) は(は) コーネル・ハル (以下) (に) 相(相) 談(談)

(に) 熟(熟) 考(考) を(を) 凝(凝) め(め) た(た) の(の) 事(事)

あ(あ) る(る) ち(ち) — (を) 多(多) 分(分) 行(行) 動(動) の(の) 準(準) 備(備) を(を) (に) 注(注) 意(意) し(し) (て) ア(ア) メ(メ) リ(リ) カ(カ)

が(が) 全(全) 力(力) を(を) 揚(揚) げ(げ) て(て) 日(日) 本(本) に(に) 何(何) も(も) 欲(欲) し(し) ない(ない) 事(事) ば(ば) 石(石) 油(油) 輸(輸)

出(出) 禁(禁) 止(止) を(を) 断(断) り(り) す(す) る(る) 事(事) は(は) 無(無) 益(益) だ(だ) であ(あ) る(る) 何(何) 故(故) ぞ(ぞ) 乎(乎) は(は)

たうする事は日本に東印交諸島を取らうと勸誘し

する事だからである。然し、三ービラドのシンカポールへ付

る極東海軍基地にする英米と協約することとは、

熟考すに値する。價値を有する。日本がアメリカと

シンカポールの遠ざけを置く為には戦争を試みる

機会をつと熟考するのが無益でないと同様に、

ワシントンが考慮しある間に、日本側はシンカポールへ

向る南下し、佛領印交する所に於ける利益を引

續き確保して行つた。従事は支那の夏の結末

の得られやうな協定をロジャとの間に締結せんとし、

一に、ちうほけな吾意色人(日本)は、アメリカが奮闘か否かを

試みに棄てた。然し、ヒルマ道路 經由。

対支援助に於いては極東に於ける海軍の協力を以

てする。アメリカとイギリスの提携は却る日本

側に対する威嚇となる。此の如き、どちら側も驚

かすらざるは、戦費五万五分以上の戦費の可能

性があす。譯が、ある。

★

松島洋女^右は一九〇〇年オレゴン^{天學}法律^科學校

を卒業し^過七年^間オレゴン大學同志會^に

中心委員^に當り^{事務}を司る^事なり。

今週 彼は 同志會誌の「母校への報告」の

中に、日本の目的^を述べる。

段々

々無意味な常套語を弄し^て感慨^を吐く。

一文を物し^てある。

Excerpts from Time Magazine, Oct. 7, 1940 and

Oct. 14, 1940

FOREIGN NEWS

International

Milestone

Last week passed the second anniversary of Munich: Sept. 29, 1938.

Three Against the U. S.

The morning of Sept. 27, 1940 A. D., which corresponds to the 18th year of the Fascist Era and the 15th year of Showa (the reign of Japan's Emperor Hirohito), dawned clear and quiet in Berlin.

* * * * *

When the correspondents were admitted to the vast Hall of Ambassadors in the Chancellery, they observed that Don Ramon Serrano Suner was not there. Neither was any member of the diplomatic corps except slim, suave Saburo Kurusu, who represents Japan in Berlin and has a Naziphobe American wife. Just outside a door that leads to the offices of Adolf Hitler a long table had been placed. Ambassador Kurusu sat there, as did Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop. Before them, on the table, lay a thin document in triplicate.

At precisely 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop ~~scribbled~~ scrawled his signature at the bottom of the first copy of the document, addressed himself to duplicate and triplicate. Count Ciano followed him and Ambassador Kurusu signed last. The signing took two minutes. As Ambassador Kurusu laid down his pen the door behind him opened. With a nervous, catlike walk Adolf Hitler came in. He shook hands with the Italian and Japanese emissaries, sat down next to Ciano. Joachim von Ribbentrop stood up and through a battery of microphones proceeded to tell the world that Japan had joined the Axis.

"New Order of Things." The agreement contained only 419 words, consisted of a preamble and six short articles. The preamble was bombastic, the articles curt, clear, complete. Excerpts:

PREAMBLE: "The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan . . . have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater

East Asia and regions of Europe respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote and maintain the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. . .

ARTICLE I: "Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

ARTICLE II: "Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

ARTICLE III: "Germany, Italy and Japan . . . undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war of the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

ARTICLE IV: "With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members of which are to be appointed by the respective governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay.

ARTICLE V: "Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

ARTICLE VI: "The present pact. . . shall remain in force ten years . . . The high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal."

250,000,000 Strong. While Adolf Hitler glowered at the table top, Joachim von Ribbentrop launched into a speech which made clearer than crystal a fact that was crystal-clear already: the treaty was an alliance against the U. S. Cried he:

"The pact which has been signed is a military alliance between three of the mightiest States on earth. . . It is to help to bring peace to the world as quickly as possible. . . Any State, should it harbor the intention of mixing in the final phase of the solution of these problems in Europe or Eastern Asia, or attacking one State signatory to this three-power pact, will have to take on the entire concentrated might of three nations with more than 250,000,000 inhabitants." * * * * *

No Bombshell through the roof of the U. S. State Department was this treaty. Secretary of State Cordell Hull laconically observed that it was merely another brick in the structure of anti-U. S. Japanese foreign policy, which he apparently

D.D. 1713

had despaired of altering as long ago as 1936. But nobody could deny that the treaty was a diplomatic defeat for the U. S., which for the first time in its history was now encircled by enemies.

The Gamble. Ever since the war began Germany has tried to bring in Japan on her side. Lately U. S. aid to Great Britain has been an increasing menace to Germany. A month ago Germany began putting heavy pressure on Japan. One of Joachim von Ribbentrop's smart, tough young men, Heinrich von Stahmer, went to Moscow, told Joseph Stalin's man Molotov what was afoot, and continued on to Tokyo. There he was known as "Germany's masked special envoy." Nearly every day he went to see Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's ambitious, daring Foreign Minister who is the backbone of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Germany needed Japan, not only to try to neutralize the U. S., but to threaten the Far Eastern Part of the British Empire: Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand. Foreign Minister Matsuoka believed Japan could gamble on Germany's winning the war before the U. S. was ready, willing, or able to join up against the Axis in World War II. After two weeks of argument he won over Prince Konoye and the Emperor.

(Time, Oct. 7, 1940)

* * * * *

Thunder in the East

The Fascist Alliance was one week old last week. The capitals of the world had had time to digest it, to react. The reactions were various, ranging from frank jubilation in Berlin and Rome to London's grim decision to reopen the Burma Road in the face of a muttered Japanese threat that this would bring war. From Moscow, where the balance of world power now lies, there was no news.

Washington still held to its tortuous course midway between appeasement and action, while the Navy itched for a go at the little yellow men in their big boats (see p. 32). As usual U. S. public opinion was slow to react, because its leaders had as yet to give it clue or cue. The State Department, in this month before election, was even charier than usual of taking a firm stand until it knew what the reaction was. But in Tokyo, where the Government not only informs but makes public opinion, there were many signs that Japan intended to force the U. S. to

D. D. 1731

take its stand. Every official and semi-official spokesman who opened his mouth - - and the Japanese talked plenty last week - - let it be known that Japan considers the Fascist Alliance a challenge to the U. S.

First official to sound off was Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who has a big reputation for talking. In an interview given to International News Service's Larry Smith, the Foreign Minister was quoted as follows:

"Japan will be compelled to fight the United States if our sister nation on the shores of the Pacific enters the war in Europe. I fling this challenge to America: If she in her contentment is going to blindly and stubbornly stick to the status quo in the Pacific, then we will fight America. For it would be better to perish than to maintain the status quo.

"I have always considered American my second home land.* I have always known the American people as a good and decent people, so it grieves me to realize that today American is the most unprogressive nation on earth. . . . It is nice for the United States to say that we must settle everything peacefully, but if wait for America we must perish in the years of waiting. So I say to America: Now is the time for action, and Japan will not hesitate when its hour arrives."

It was not until two days later, after Washington had unofficially called the interview an insult, that Foreign Minister Matsuoka decided that perhaps he had talked too much. The Japanese Foreign Office explained that Mr. Matsuoka had been talking off the record to a "magazine artist," gave its "official" version of the interview. . . .

* * * * *

Next speaker to take the stump was sleepy-eyed Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye himself. Said he: "Should the United States refuse to understand the real intention of Japan, Germany and Italy, and persist in challenging them in the belief that the pact among them represents a hostile action, there will be no other course open to them than to go to war."

Foreign Office Spokesman Yakichiro Suma chimed in with the assertion that the U. S. is "taking step after step in the wrong direction, which might precipitate her into the vortex of armed conflict." Spokesman Suma paid his respects to a

D.D. 1713

suggestion by Publisher Roy Wilson Howard that the U. S. send a commission to Japan to improve U. S. Japanese relations. Such a commission could be effective only if the two Governments were in agreement on fundamentals, said Yakichiro Suma, "and they have no mutual grounds any more."

Japanese newspapers went all the way out on the limb. In Nichi Nichi, Nationalist Leader Seigo Nakano proposed that Japan take over the foreign concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin, restore Hong Kong to China (i.e., to Japan's puppet Government at Nanking) and "restore The Netherlands Indies as an Asiatic country." In a telegram to Publisher Howard, Director Hoshio Mitsunaga of the Nippon Press Association suggested that the U. S. can prevent a crisis if it "abandons its fortifications at Pearl Harbor, Guam and the Midway ~~Islands~~ Islands, gives up its support of Chiang Kai-shek and ~~xxxx~~ restores trade to normalcy."

By such words as those spoken last week, as well as by fundamental disagreements, wars are made. Officially the U. S. kept silent, but there were those who talked back. Arrived in the U. S. from Shanghai, Publisher Cornelius Vander Starr of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury did his bit to fan the smoldering crisis by telling Manhattan reporters that Japan was a fifth-rate power whose principal weapon was bluff. "Regardless of her bombast, Japan will under no circumstances risk actual war with America," said lean Publisher Starr, whom the Japanese have separated not only from his newspaper but from the largest insurance business in the Far East.

At week's end lights burned late in the old grey State Department building in Washington. If Cordell Hull & Co. were not talking, at least they were pondering - - perhaps preparing to act. Unless the U. S. was willing to go all-out against Japan, it would be useless to slap an embargo on oil, because that would be an invitation to Japan to take the East Indies. But an agreement with Britain for a string of Far Eastern naval bases from New Zealand to Singapore was worth pondering, as were the chances of Japan's risking war to keep the U. S. out of Singapore.

While Washington pondered, the Japanese continued to consolidate their gains in French Indo-China, moving southward toward Singapore (see p. 50). They worked

D.D. ~~1713~~ 1713

to reach an agreement with Russia that would enable them to close the China Incident. The little yellow men were out to see whether the U. S. would scare. A firm U.S. - British stand on aid to China via the Burma Road, plus naval cooperation in the Far East, might scare them instead. If neither side would scare, there was a better than even chance of war.

*Yosuke Matsuoka graduated from the University of Oregon Law School in 1900, has been a loyal, dues-paying member of the Oregon Alumni Association for 20 years. This week in a "report to my Alma Mater" in the alumni magazine, he wrote feelingly of Japanese aims in polite, meaningless platitudes.

(Time, Oct. 14, 1940)

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Milestone

Last week passed the second anniversary of Munich, Sept. 30, 1938.

Three Against the U. S.

The morning of Sept. 27, 1940 A.D., which corresponds to the 15th year of the Fascist Era and the 15th year of Showa (the reign of Japan's Emperor Hirohito), dawned clear and quiet in Berlin. There had been no air raid the night before and His Excellency Señor Don Ramón Serrano Suñer, Spain's Minister of Government and Falangist Party Leader, had had a good night's sleep. Don Ramón, who had been a visitor in Berlin for nearly three weeks, had, as usual, very little to do. He took a stroll in the direction of the Chancellery and on the way he ran into a phalanx of plump-cheeked school

children—each carrying three paper flags—German, Italian and Japanese. They were on their way to the Chancellery to welcome Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Don Ramón was not appraised of the flags the children carried, but newspaper correspondents were. For a fortnight they had been led to expect that the big Axis doings which were obviously under way had to do with Don Ramón's country. While German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred with Count Ciano and Benito Mussolini in Rome they had filed Foreign-Office-inspired dispatches about Axis designs on Gibraltar, on the Near East, on Africa—but hardly a line about the Far East. This morning they learned that they had been thoroughly hoaxed. Lean, hollow-eyed Don Ramón had been posted in Berlin as a scarecrow to keep them out of the Axis chicken yard until another batch of eggs had hatched.



CIANO, RIBBENTROP AND KURUSU IN BERLIN.
"To help bring peace to the world."

When the correspondents were admitted to the vast Hall of Ambassadors in the Chancellery, they observed that Don Ramón Serrano Suñer was not there. Neither

was any member of the diplomatic corps—except slim, suave Saburo Kurusu, who represents Japan in Berlin and has a Nazi-phobic American wife. Just outside a door that leads to the offices of Adolf Hitler a long table had been placed. Ambassador Kurusu sat there, as did Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop. Before them, on the table, lay a thin document in triplicate.

At precisely 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop scrawled his signature at the bottom of the first copy of the document, addressed himself to duplicate and triplicate, Count Ciano followed him and Ambassador Kurusu signed last. The signing took two minutes. As Ambassador Kurusu laid down his pen the door behind him opened. With a nervous, catlike walk Adolf Hitler came in. He shook hands with the Italian and Japanese emissaries, sat down next to Ciano. Joachim von Ribbentrop stood up

and through a battery of microphones proceeded to tell the world that Japan had joined the Axis.

"New Order of Things." The agreement contained only 410 words, consisted of a preamble and six short articles. The preamble was bombastic, the articles curt, clear, complete. Excerpts:

Preamble: "The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan . . . have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote and maintain the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. . . ."

Article I: "Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe."

Article II: "Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia."

Article III: "Germany, Italy and Japan . . . undertake to assist one another with

all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Article IV: "With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members of which are to be appointed by the respective governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay."

Article V: "Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia."

Article VI: "The present pact . . . shall remain in force ten years. . . . The high contracting parties shall, at the request of any of them, enter into negotiations for its renewal."

250,000,000 Strong. While Adolf Hitler glowered at the table top, Joachim von Ribbentrop launched into a speech which made clearer than crystal a fact that was crystal clear already—the treaty was an alliance against the U. S. Cried he:

The pact which has been signed is a military alliance between three of the mightiest states on earth. . . . It is to help to bring peace to the world as quickly as possible. . . . Any state should harbor the intention of mixing in the mid-plece of the solution of these problems in Europe or Eastern Asia, or attacking one state signatory to this three-power pact, will have to take on the entire concentrated might of three nations with more than 250,000,000 inhabitants.

What Germany, Italy and Japan had said to the U. S. was simply this: if the U. S. joins Britain in the European war, Japan will attack in the Pacific; if the U. S. interferes in the Chinese war or tries to stop Japanese expansion, Germany and Italy will attack in the Atlantic. If the U. S. can be frightened into isolation, the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis thinks it can pick the British Empire to pieces.

No bombshell through the roof of the U. S. State Department was this treaty. Secretary of State Cordell Hull laconically observed that it was merely another brick in the structure of anti-U. S. Japanese foreign policy, which he apparently had despaired of altering as long ago as 1936. But nobody could deny that the treaty was a diplomatic defeat for the U. S., which for the first time in its history was now encircled by enemies.

From the standpoint of power politics the pact amounted to raising the ante in the hope of frightening the U. S. into dropping its hand so the Axis could rake in the pot. But if the Axis hoped to frighten the U. S. out of its everything-short-of-war policy of helping Great Britain, it had almost certainly failed. Since U. S. security in the Atlantic—hence liberty to maintain her Fleet in the Pacific—depends

FOREIGN NEWS

on the British Fleet, the U. S. could now do no less than help Britain more.

The Gamble. Ever since the war began Germany has tried to bring in Japan on her side. Lately U. S. aid to Great Britain has been an increasing menace to Germany. A month ago Germany began putting heavy pressure on Japan. One of Joachim von Ribbentrop's smart tough-



ENVOY STEINHILBER
He gambled.

young men Heinrich von Stahmer went to Moscow, told Joseph Stalin's man Molotov what was afoot and continued on to Tokyo. There he was known as Germany's masked special envoy. Nearly every day he went to see Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's ambitious, daring Foreign Minister who is the backbone of Premier Prince Fumimato Konoye.

Germany needed Japan, not only to try to neutralize the U. S., but to threaten the Far Eastern part of the British Empire—Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand. Foreign Minister Matsuoka believed Japan could gaudle on Germany's winning the war before the U. S. was ready, willing or able to join up against the Axis in World War II. After two weeks of argument he won over Prince Konoye and the Emperor.

What Is East Asia? Japan's gains from the treaty were not so obvious as those of Germany and Italy. And Japan's risks were greater. But if the U. S. is kept from effective action in the Far East, Japan may eventually realize her East Asian dream. Last week no authoritative spokesman would define the term Greater East Asia, but the newspaper *Nishi Nishi*, which often speaks with authority, drew its boundaries in an article last month. Said *Nishi Nishi*:

"It is bound on the west by a continuous chain of mountains forming a Great Divide." Tracing this chain of mountains from the Bering Strait southwestward to

the Arabian Sea, *Nishi Nishi* drew a line which almost coincides with the frontiers of Siberia, giving Japan's Greater East Asia all of China, French Indo-China, Siam, Burma and India. The coast line of East Asia, said *Nishi Nishi*, extends "from Northern Nippon southward to Indonesia, then westward to Ceylon. Asia's history shows how long there has been intercourse along this coast line. No matter how we look at this East Asia, it is a natural and inseparable unit."

Before embarking on a political course which may yet bring war with the U. S., Japan took one last look backward. Foreign Office spokesmen spoke regretfully of U. S. hostility to Japanese aims, of continued pressure culminating in last week's embargo of scrap iron (see p. 10). Japan is still not abandoning hope of improving relations with the U. S., said the Foreign



ENVOY STEINHARDT
He negotiated.

Office's spokesman No. 1, slightly cock-eyed, definitely pop-eyed, swart, squat Yarikichiro Suma.

In Moscow the text of the treaty was digested for 24 hours before its text was published. Not until three days after it was signed did *Pravda* offer the skimpy comment that Russia had known about it in advance.

Russia, long the most hated nation in the world, became by virtue of the treaty the most sought-after power in the world. U. S. Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, who had vacationed in the U. S. while the treaty was being cooked up, paid a hurried call on Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov. British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps got busy. Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, who hates Communists but loves the "simple, pure-minded Russians," conferred with German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg about the non-aggression treaty Japan hopes to negotiate with the

U. S., S. R., to safeguard her northern frontier while she conquers Greater East Asia. Comrades Stalin & Molotov said nothing. Well they know that, while Russia's interests lie with a victory of the London-Washington Axis, the Berlin-Tokyo Axis has the U. S., S. R. also encircled.

As Foreign Minister Molotov prepared to confer with Germany's Ribbentrop, Berlin let it be known that in the new world Germany hopes to create, Russia would have her sphere of influence. This sphere would lie between German Europe and Japanese East Asia, but its exact boundaries were not marked. Russia does and must always fear German expansion eastward more than anything else, and it was doubtful last week if anything Joachim von Ribbentrop could say or sign would reassure Comrade Stalin on that point. Best bet was that Russia would continue to play ball with the Axis against Great Britain for self-protection, but would stand ready to change sides if ever Britain and the U. S. appeared about to win the game.

What of China? If Russia and Japan can reach an agreement on spheres of influence in China, China may find herself Poland. But if Russia continues to send supplies to the Chinese, China may gain by the pact. Last week the U. S. gave China a \$27,000,000 credit and Britain will doubtless reopen the Burma



FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA
He gambled.

Road. Both Britain and the U. S. now desperately need China's aid in keeping Japan too busy to spread out into the East Indies.

"The turning point of history" was what Japan's Prince Konoye called the treaty. Reactions throughout the world showed that this might be true. To China a U. S.-Japanese war appeared inevitable. To Spain the U. S. seemed faced with a dilemma, intervene immediately or aban-

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Thunder in the East

The Fascist Alliance was one week old last week. The capitals of the world had had time to digest it, to react. The reactions were various, ranging from frank jubilation in Berlin and Rome to London's grim decision to reopen the Burma Road in the face of a muttered Japanese threat that this would bring war. From Moscow, where the balance of world power now lies, there was no news.

Washington still held to its tortuous course midway between appeasement and action, while the Navy itched for a go at the little yellow men in their big boats (*see p. 32*). As usual U. S. public opinion was slow to react, because its leaders had as yet to give it clue or cue. The State Department, in this month before election, was even chancier than usual of taking a firm stand until it knew what the reaction was. But in Tokyo, where the Government not only informs but makes public opinion, there were many signs that Japan intended to force the U. S. to take its stand. Every official and semi-official spokesman who opened his mouth—and the Japanese talked plenty last week—let it be known that Japan considers the Fascist Alliance a challenge to the U. S.

First official to sound off was Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who has a big reputation for talking. In an interview given to International News Service's Larry Smith, the Foreign Minister was quoted as follows:

"Japan will be compelled to fight the United States if our sister nation on the shores of the Pacific enters the war in Europe. I bring this challenge to America: If she in her contentment is going to blindly and stubbornly stick to the *status quo* in the Pacific, then we will fight America. For it would be better to perish than to maintain the *status quo*.

"I have always considered America my second home land. I have always known the American people as a good and decent people, so it grieves me to realize that today America is the most unprogressive nation on earth. . . . It is nice for the United States to say that we must settle everything peacefully, but if we wait for America we must perish in the years of waiting. So I say to America: Now is the time for action, and Japan will not hesitate when its hour arrives."

It was not until two days later, after Washington had unofficially called the interview an insult, that Foreign Minister Matsuoka decided that perhaps he had talked too much. The Japanese Foreign Office explained that Mr. Matsuoka had

* Yosuke Matsuoka graduated from the University of Oregon Law School in 1900, has been a loyal, dues-paying member of the Oregon Alumni Association for 20 years. This week in a "report to my Alma Mater" in the alumni magazine, he wrote feebly of Japanese aims in polite, meaningless platitudes.

been talking off the record to a "magazine artist," gave its "official" version of the interview:

"The treaty speaks for itself. Japan would have to fight America if America entered the European War. But that is an eventuality that I shudder even to think of."

Next speaker to take the stump was sleepy-eyed Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye himself. Said he: "Should the United States refuse to understand the real intention of Japan, Germany and Italy, and persist in challenging them in the belief that the pact among them represents a hostile action, there will be no other course open to them than to go to war."

Foreign Office Spokesman Yakichiro Suma chimed in with the assertion that the U. S. is "taking step after step in the wrong direction, which might precipitate her into the vortex of armed conflict." Spokesman Suma paid his respects to a suggestion by Publisher Roy Wilson Howard that the U. S. send a commission to Japan to improve U. S.-Japanese relations. Such a commission could be effective only if the two Governments were in agreement on fundamentals, said Yakichiro Suma, "and they have no mutual grounds any more."

Japanese newspapers went all the way out on the limb. In *Nichi Nichi*, Nationalist Leader Seigo Nakano proposed that



JAPAN'S KONOYE

"Should the United States persist. . . ."

Japan take over the foreign concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin, restore Hong Kong to China (*i.e.*, to Japan's puppet Government at Nanking) and "restore The Netherlands Indies as an Asiatic country." In a telegram to Publisher Howard, Director Hoshio Mitsunaga of the Nippon Press Association suggested that the U. S. can prevent a crisis if it "abandons its forti-

fications at Pearl Harbor, Guam and the Midway Islands, gives up its support of Chiang Kai-shek and restores trade to normalcy."

By such words as those spoken last week, as well as by fundamental disagreements, wars are made. Officially the U. S. kept silent, but there were those who talked back. Arrived in the U. S. from Shanghai, Publisher Cornelius Vander Starr of the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* did his bit to fan the smoldering crisis by telling Manhattan reporters that Japan was a fifth-rate power whose principal weapon was bluff. "Regardless of her bombast, Japan will under no circumstances risk actual war with America," said Ivan Publisher Starr, whom the Japanese have separated not only from his newspaper but from the largest insurance business in the Far East.

At week's end lights burned late in the old grey State Department building in Washington. If Cordell Hull & Co. were not talking, at least they were pondering—perhaps preparing to act. Unless the U. S. was willing to go all-out against Japan, it would be useless to slap an embargo on oil, because that would be an invitation to Japan to take the East Indies. But an agreement with Britain for a string of Far Eastern naval bases from New Zealand to Singapore was worth pondering, as were the chances of Japan's risking war to keep the U. S. out of Singapore.

While Washington pondered, the Japanese continued to consolidate their gains in French Indo-China, moving southward toward Singapore (*see p. 50*). They worked to reach an agreement with Russia that would enable them to close the China Incident. The little yellow men were out to see whether the U. S. would scare. A firm U. S.-British stand on aid to China via the Burma Road, plus naval cooperation in the Far East, might scare them instead. If neither side would scare, there was a better than even chance of war.

200th Day

On the 18th of March 1940, when the snow had scarcely gone from the pass between the Wolfendorn and Sattelberg, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sat down in a railroad car at Brennero station to plan their spring campaign against Great Britain and France. Twenty-two days later war began in Western Europe with a flanking movement into Denmark and Norway. Eighty-five days later Italy entered the war with a flanking movement against collapsing France. Ninety-nine days later France fell.

Last week, just 200 days after their first meeting at Brenner Pass, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini met there again. The snow would soon begin to creep down the slopes of the Wolfendorn and Sattelberg, but that day a bright sun shone on the flower-and-flag-strewn station, made dust specks dance above the red carpets