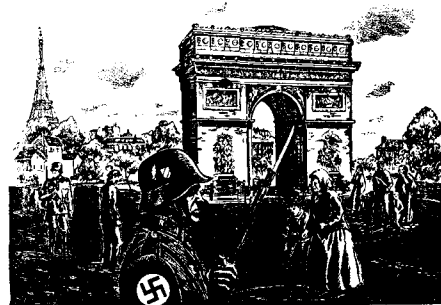


employment. The world had handed Hitler what he needed. A new ferment. A new frustration of the masses.

I greatly wish that every statesman concerned with the future peace would read this book. I fear that none of them, any more, have time. If they would read it they would put little faith in disarmament provisions and occupation armies. Only the rebirth of our civilization in honesty, decency, intelligence, and truth can save democratic society. Only the creation of the

leadership of the democratic nobleman can supplant the armed adventurer. Otherwise Der Fuehrer will live as a fascinating spectre, luring men to the dream that, though he failed, next time the anti-Christ who has learned from his mistakes can win.

*In 1932, Dorothy Thompson wrote "I Saw Hitler." At that time she had been a foreign correspondent in Europe for twelve years and had had a ringside seat at the growth of Nazism and Hitler's rise to power.*



might be lost. Thus the generals decided, according to Miss Schultz, to "prepare for the battles-in-peace before the open war can fail." According to her, the best brains of Germany were already in 1940 assigned the task of devising undercover strategies. "Miss no detail of plotting the chart of intrigue, speculation, exploitation, vilification, fake love and fraternization, revolt, arson, class warfare, race riots, bribery, murder and general Kultur with which to carry on the German battle for domination when the world shall trustingly lay down its arms again, as it did in 1918," writes Miss Schultz.

Then she proceeds to enumerate all the maneuvers which the Germans are ready to carry out once more to fool the world. She describes the future German Trojan horses: the call for the "leader" in days when apparently everything is in a state of chaos, and then this "leader," approved by a frightened outside world, can do what Hitler has been doing since 1933. The Germans will claim to protect private enterprises and thus win the sympathy of capitalists abroad; they will emphasize the "Soviet danger" everywhere; they will create racial hatred wherever they can; they will convince the world once more of German superiority over other Europeans; they will use Christian shibboleths to attain their crooked aims; they intend to create distrust between the Allies, and they will try to convince the United States and England that only German industries can rebuild Europe.

Miss Schultz warns us that if we do not watch out we will have it all over again. One more defeat will not be enough, she argues, "But defeats must not be military. A set back on the war-in-peace front will tell fully as much as the loss of a fighting war salient." She tells us that if we do not believe this we should talk to some German soldiers interned in this country. When she asked some prisoners what they would do in case of failure, unanimously they replied: "We will go home; pick up our guns and fight again."

Within the limited space of a book review one cannot tell all about the extremely valuable observations and

## 2. "Germany Will Try It Again"

BY SIGRID SCHULTZ

*Reviewed by M. W. Fodor*

No matter who is the master of Germany after World War II, Hitler's Nazi ideas will still live on in some greedy hearts within Germany and without. Eager carriers of the Nazi disease, of the pan-German fever, are merely hibernating. It is up to us to keep them impotent.

For they know how the racket is worked—from inside. And they'll try it again.

THESE lines\* were not written by an American radical such as Martha Dodd; this supreme warning comes from staid Sigrid Schultz who for twenty-two years—from 1919 to 1941—was correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in Berlin.

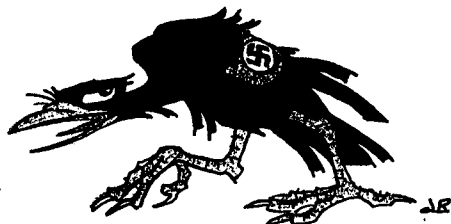
Sigrid Schultz probably knew Germany better than any other correspondent, not only because this American girl probably spent the longest part of her life in Germany—she lived in the Reich with her American parents during the First World War—but also because she was extremely intelligent. Besides she was eager to learn about the country on which it was her duty to report back to the United States. Through the influence of her personality and through her connection with the newspaper, she was able to meet every leading German in the postwar period and came to know every leading Nazi in the Hitler regime. She also had excellent connec-

tions with the Reichswehr. At the same time she had good sources of information with the "left" parties. She was as well acquainted with the views of the communist underground as with the Nazi underground, the same organization which later was to become the ruling class of Hitler's Germany.

All the newspaper correspondents in and around Germany were always pleased to meet Miss Schultz in Berlin, Prague, or The Hague, or wherever she was to report for her paper. I remember meeting her, amongst others, in the Fall of 1939 in the Dutch capital. She learned from a high Reichswehr officer, and told me confidentially, that Germany was constructing 50,000 collapsible rubber boats. She was wondering what the Nazis needed so many rubber boats for. We finally put two and two together and came to the conclusion that apparently Germany intended to invade Holland and wished to overcome the Dutch water defenses by crossing them in rubber boats. I know that Miss Schultz's information came generally from the best sources, a fact which increases the value of her book.

Her warning is serious and definite. She shows, on the basis of her experiences after the last war, that Germany intends to repeat her camouflaged attempt to rearm once more in order to start a new war at the first possible occasion. Miss Schultz asserts that the evacuation from Dunkerque, the bombing of Berlin by British planes in 1940, and the loss of a "rehearsal" invasion force on the English Channel suddenly made the generals remember the days in 1914 when the Kaiser's troops were turned back in the battle of the Marne. The generals immediately realized that the present war, like the one in 1914-18,

\*GERMANY WILL TRY IT AGAIN. By Sigrid Schultz. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. 1944. 238 pp. \$2.50.



DAS HERRENVOLK —

warnings of Miss Schultz. She describes on the basis of her experiences after the last war how the Germans hoodwinked the Allies, how they exploited the sympathies of the sentimental Anglo-Saxons for their cause, and how, ever since the days of defeat, they have created a secret general staff with the purpose of planning the next war.

This is the most revealing, very serious, and yet most readable book on post-1918 Germany. It is full of information and valuable material by

means of which we can learn all of the machinations the Germans used after the last war—"tricks" which, according to Miss Schultz, they intend to employ once more after the hue and cry of the present battle has receded.

*M. W. Fodor, at present on the staff of The Chicago Sun, has been a foreign correspondent for the past twenty-five years, being especially noted for his long experience in the Balkans. He is the author of "Plot and Counterplot in Central Europe" and "South of Hitler."*

### 3. "Germany after Hitler"

BY PAUL HAGEN

*Reviewed by Hans Kohn*

**T**HIS book \*represents the sincere effort by a moderate German socialist to grapple with the problem of the creation of a democratic Germany after Hitler's defeat. It is a strange mixture of a fervent optimism and a passionate belief in the existence and strength of democratic socialist forces in Germany to whom free scope should be given in the interest of the restoration of a sovereign Germany, and of a number of practical suggestions which should be taken into consideration even by those who, like the present reviewer, do not share this optimistic faith.

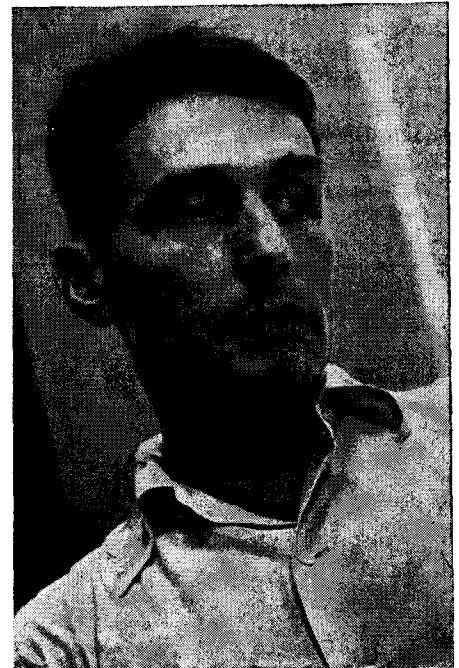
Mr. Hagen warns us rightly against our playing with any "decent conservative forces" in Germany, as was tried after 1918. This effort, especially on the part of the British, was based on the erroneous belief that Germany is a country like other Western countries and that the German people fundamentally desire peace and individual liberty. Mr. Hagen rightly points out that national characters are different as the result of historical development, and that Germany shows a marked similarity with Japan.

But Mr. Hagen himself, like so many German democrats, remains above all fascinated by the idea of strong national unity and self-determination. There was once a real humanitarian liberalism dominating the minds of the German educated classes. That was in the eighteenth century when the goal of individual liberty and human dignity was alive in the hearts of so many Germans, while that of national centralization hardly existed. The peculiar character of German social and intellectual development confined the dream of individual liberty to the realm of the mind; through the successes of

Bismarck and his centralization of Germany it was replaced, in the political reality and soon in the hearts of the Germans, by the ideal of national power and centralized unity. Yet a new era for the Germans will dawn when not primarily national liberty from alien "oppression," but individual liberty and the rights of man against one's own national government will be really and firmly willed in Germany, as it has never yet been done by the Germans. There are many interpreters of the events of 1918 who believe that the "democratic" revolution in Germany then was accomplished not by the German democrats to purge and transform Germany radically, but by the German generals who overthrew the monarchy to save the army and to prepare for the coming war. That there is fear that a new German "democracy" may be aimed above all at undoing as far as possible the defeat, is a suspicion which may be in many minds in those countries which have become the victims of German aggression.

This suspicion may be unfounded, but passages in Mr. Hagen's book will rather strengthen it, as when he demands a plebiscite for the Sudetenland which, with German national sentiment strong as it undoubtedly is, will bring the Sudetenland to the Reich and thus create again that dependency of the Czechs on Germany which existed after Munich.

In 1918, the German "democratic" revolution happened to prevent occupation and to influence the peace terms. This time the victims of German aggression will demand definite guarantees of a real change of heart in Germany before they will again, as they did prematurely after 1918, abandon the safeguards against renewed German aggression. An exacting vigilance will be ultimately in the interest



Paul Hagen

of the growth of a true German democracy. Nobody contends that the German people and the National Socialists are identical; but it is a fact that the overwhelming majority of the Germans submitted enthusiastically to the National Socialists by the Spring of 1933 when it became clear that the National Socialists would increase German power. And in the years of Hitler's great successes, from 1935 to 1940, an immense majority of Germans were proud and happy in view of the German victories.

Of course, now when Hitler loses the war, many Germans will reconsider the soundness of the methods of National Socialism. Long before Hitler came into power German democracy had abdicated. In 1925 the old imperial Marshal, who represented the ideology and society of aggressive German militarism, became the first popularly elected President of the Reich, and his reelection in 1932 was even hailed as a victory for democracy, for the democratic parties in Germany had then no candidate of moderately democratic or reasonably nationalistic leanings who could be expected to rally any considerable number of German votes. It is a great mistake to identify the German problem with National Socialism. The German problem was there before Hitler and, in all probability, it will remain long after Hitler. The fall of Hitler and the dissolution of the party will in no way solve it. A comparison with Italy is not well-founded: the two nations have little in common in their national ideals or histories. Fascism has no deep roots in the Italian soil, National Socialism is deeply embedded in German convictions of mind and society created by a long past. Nothing

\*GERMANY AND HITLER. By Paul Hagen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1943. 240 pp. \$2.