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the new frontiers proposed by M. Stalin. The General replied by asking what the Member of Parliament would think of a United Kingdom Government which would concur in the cession of something like 40 per cent. of England which called itself an Ally. He said that he was vigorously applauded by the assembly.

5. The General was quite sure that the Germans were preparing another offensive against the Soviet army and might even attempt to capture Moscow. He could not conceive of the Soviet Government carrying on without Moscow, which was the centre of so many activities. He seemed quite happy at the prospect that Russians and Germans might go on killing one another and that the Russians, at the end of the war, might be much weaker than they are now. He believed that the Soviet successes were due much less to Soviet strength than to German mistakes and to Hitler's interference.

6. Questioned about Hitler's state of health and mind, he thought that he was in the same condition as after the murder of Roehm and Schleicher. M. Lipiski, who was formerly Polish Ambassador to Germany, told him that Hitler in his recent address had spoken with the same voice and in the same lifeless manner as on the former occasion mentioned, and that he was most probably in a state of very deep depression. The General believed that the German Generals now have much greater authority than formerly when Hitler's word was supreme.

7. Discussing the date of a possible invasion of Europe, he answered that Germany would not collapse as quickly as in 1918 because the Nazi regime was much stronger than that of the Kaiser. If Germany did not collapse this year, an attempt might be made at an invasion through Italy, which appeared to be ripe for invasion and anxious - not knowing quite how to do it - to escape from the Nazi embrace. I received the impression that barring the actual collapse of Germany - which he did not appear to anticipate shortly - the invasion of Western Europe could not take place this year. He said that there were not many divisions available for an invasion, which we must not attempt if there were a reasonable chance of failure.

8. He was leaving on the 4th May for the Middle East and would remain there for some six weeks. He felt that the Polish troops in that area had a right to expect his visit. He said that the German propaganda concerning the Polish officers who had been shot, had created some uneasiness among the troops. When in the Middle East, he might visit Turkey. The Turkish Ambassador here was anxious that he should have talks with the Turkish General Staff. The attitude of Turkey was still uncertain but he added that it was more than likely that Turkey would like to occupy a place at the Peace Conference Table. I queried "as one of the victorious Nations?", and he nodded. On his return from the Middle East he said he would take me to visit a Polish Armoured Division which he thought would later be called upon to take part in the invasion of Europe.

9. General Sikorski stated that the attitude of Germany towards Poland appeared to be changing, more particularly during the last week or ten days. The German propaganda relating to the Polish Officers was symptomatic. It looked as if the Germans hoped to turn the Poles against the Russians and were endeavouring to raise Polish Legions to fight against the Soviet