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SECTION 1.

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Sir R. I. Campbell to Mr. Eden.—(Received 21st August.)

(No. 841.)

Washington, 8th August, 1944.

Sir,

IN my despatch No. 581 of the 10th June I had the honour to report a well-timed attack on the Pan-Germanic aims of a new German Refugee Association (the Council for a Democratic Germany), delivered by the "Society for the Prevention of World War III Inc."

2. The Society was founded in New York in November 1943. The organising committee consisted of Rex Stout (Chairman), Lyle Evans Mahan (Vice-Chairman), Rudolph Fluegge, F. W. Foerster, C. Montieth Gilpin, Julius L. Goldstein, Isidore Lipschutz, Emil Ludwig, Eric Mann, Peter B. Olney, Harry L. Selden and Paul Winkler (details below). There is also an advisory council which includes such well-known literary and journalistic personalities as Cecil Brown, Mary Ellen Chase, George Fielding Eliot, Clifton Fadiman, Quentin Reynolds, Wm. L. Shirer and Mark van Doren.

3. Stout is a well-known author of detective novels and seems to be the most active member of the group, of which he is the spokesman. Professor Foerster is an elderly German scholar in the anti-Bismarck tradition and an ardent campaigner against "Pan-Germanic conspiracies." Both men have for some time been well known as advocates of a hard peace for Germany, and were defendants in a libel action brought against them last year by the publisher of the German-language *New Yorker Staatszeitung und Herold*. Stout is also chairman of the Writers' War Board, and was vehemently attacked in a recent editorial in the magazine *Common Sense* for writing letters to the *New York Times* in that capacity, expressing his views on the post-war treatment of Germany. Fluegge is vice-chairman of the American Electric Securities Corporation in New York. His anti-German bent seems to be due to unfortunate business experiences in Germany, which he left in 1929 to come to this country. His advocacy of a hard peace for Germany is addressed to American business men, whom he persistently warns against the delusion that a soft peace would be economically profitable from their point of view. He and Lipschutz, a Belgian-Jewish diamond merchant are said to provide the society's financial backing. Paul Winkler is a Hungarian-Jewish author and publicist on German affairs, whose syndicated articles are fairly widely distributed in the daily press. Mahan, the vice-chairman of the organising committee, is a New York attorney, and a son of the late Admiral Mahan.

4. In announcing its creation, the society declared that it would be guided in its activities by a set of "premises" and "objects" setting forth its view. The "premises," drawn up by Rex Stout, included the following "minimum war aims" suggested for adoption by the United Nations:—

- (a) Unconditional surrender.
- (b) Occupation of all Germany and confiscation of all implements of war and machines for their manufacture.
- (c) Return of all loot.
- (d) Summary and severe punishment of all Germans who have committed brutal and cruel acts beyond the demand of accepted military necessity.
- (e) Refusal to admit Germany to a society of nations until the Germans have furnished satisfactory evidence . . . that their master race delusions and their will to conquer have been abandoned.

The "objects," which were drawn up by Mahan, lay down even more specific and severe measures to be applied to a defeated Germany, including the establishment of a Government of occupation in Prussia for at least fifty years, the dismemberment of Germany and the permanent abolition of all military training

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