

LINDBERGH SEES TRICKERY ON WAR

Lists Roosevelt 'Subterfuges' at Garden Rally—Wheeler Charges Secret Pledges

The text of Mr. Lindbergh's speech will be found on Page 4.

Declaring that "there is no danger to this nation from without" but that "our only danger lies from within," Charles A. Lindbergh charged last night that the American people were being led into war by subterfuge. He appealed to them to unite behind a demand for "a leadership of integrity" in Washington.

Mr. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler and John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, addressed a gathering of 20,000 persons in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the America First Committee. John T. Flynn, chairman of the New York chapter of America First, presided.

Senator Wheeler charged that British and American officers, at joint staff talks, had "even set the date for American entry into the war," although he conceded that the date had now passed. He demanded to know whether the repeal of the Neutrality Act and the arming of American merchant ships were necessary to implement promises made by American Army officers or by former Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

Mr. Cudahy said that the only hope for averting American entry into the war was for President Roosevelt to call a peace conference now. He said Hitler would not dare oppose an offer of mediation at this time. Referring to Hitler as "only a passing phase," the former diplomat maintained that even if he wanted to refuse to make peace now the German General Staff would not let him.

Mr. Flynn renewed and enlarged his recent attacks on the three national radio networks of the country, which he accused of having "arbitrarily shut off from the air the voice of this great gathering." He offered statistics purporting to show that in three days the major

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chains offered 127 broadcasts devoted to "interventionist propaganda" against six for the isolationist side.

Elaborate police arrangements had been made to cope with any possible trouble. Deputy Chief Inspector John W. Conway, in command of Manhattan West, was in charge of the police, with a detail of 725 men. They had orders to permit no picketing or other demonstrations within a block of the Garden. Fifty detectives in plain clothes were scattered through the interior of the big hall.

The Garden was filled to the last seat in the top gallery before 8 P. M., and the gathering entertained itself by singing patriotic songs—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was a favorite—until time for the speaking to start. In Forty-ninth Street outside the Garden an overflow crowd estimated by Chief Inspector Louis F. Costuma at 5,000 listened through amplifiers and joined in the singing.

At 8:20 P. M. the doors of the Garden were closed to all except holders of reserve seat tickets. Acting Deputy Fire Chief Michael J. O'Donahue said there were 20,000 persons inside, with 19,400 persons in seats and 600 standing at the end of the arena.

Area Around Garden Closed

The police refused to permit any one but ticket holders and persons who were able to show they had business in the area within a block of Madison Square Garden. Even Eighth Avenue buses were not permitted to make their normal stops between Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Streets. Pedestrian traffic was detoured.

On the corners at Fifty-first and Forty-eighth Streets youthful volunteers of the "first to fight" division of Fight for Freedom, Inc., gave out posters and handbills attacking the rally. They shouted "read the facts about America's No. 1 Nazi," and passed out sealed envelopes containing denunciations of Mr. Lindbergh.

Within the Garden, which was gayly decorated in red, white and blue, a varied gathering was assembling. Two sailors in the uniform of the United States Navy were seen to enter, while in a section of the side arena a group of forty Japanese were seated in a bloc. Many of those attending carried small American flags.

At 8:27 the speakers filed in and the big crowd gave them an ear-splitting welcome that lasted four minutes.

Mrs. Bennet Champ Clark, wife of the Senator from Missouri and herself a member of the executive committee of America First, called the meeting to order as its temporary chairman. At her request the audience rose and sang "America."

The audience was in lively mood and filled the air with lusty boos when various speakers mentioned any one they disliked. They booed the Fight for Freedom Committee and Bishop Henry Hobson, its chairman, when Mrs. Clark named them. When Mr. Flynn took the chair from her he suggested they omit booing, but within a few minutes they were booing again when he named radio speakers he said were interventionists, including Walter Winchell and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Before Mr. Lindbergh began his speech a force of 150 young women wearing ribbons of the American First Committee passed through the audience to take up a collection of funds. While the collection was being made Mr. Flynn briefly called on Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho and Senator Gerald B. Nye of North Dakota, who made brief speeches expressing their pleasure at being present. Meanwhile Senator Wheeler and Mr. Cudahy made brief appearances before the overflow crowd in Forty-ninth Street.

Lindbergh Gets Ovation

When Mr. Lindbergh mounted the rostrum the crowd gave him an uproarious welcome. The flier smiled broadly and waved his hand as the demonstration continued, with the din of cowbells added to the cheers of the crowd. After several minutes he began pointing to his wrist watch as an apparent signal to the crowd to stop, but it only renewed its cheers. He made an unsuccessful attempt to speak, but drowned out, and then the band broke into the strains of "Marching Through Georgia." This quieted the crowd.

Mr. Lindbergh, who was making his first public address in this city since he declared in Des Moines on Sept. 11 that "the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were the three most important groups pressing this country into the war, made no allusion to racial or religious considerations last night, but concentrated his attack almost wholly upon the Roosevelt Administration.

At the outset he declared his intention of laying bare the motives that had led him to oppose American intervention. He recalled that he lived and traveled in Europe most of the four years before the outbreak of the war.

He said that by 1938 he had become convinced by his own observation that a war between Germany on one side and England and France on the other would result either in a German victory or "a prostrate and devastated Europe." He said that he "therefore advocated that England and France build their military forces with the utmost rapidity, but that they permit Germany to expand eastward into Russia without declaring war."

"If Germany had been permitted

to throw her armies eastward against Russia in 1939 instead of 1941, the picture in Europe would be far different today," Mr. Lindbergh said. "Whether or not Germany would have turned west after conquering Russia is debatable. But even if she had done so, a weaker Germany would have faced a stronger England and France."

Mr. Lindbergh charged that the opponents of isolation had "made constant use of undercover methods" and had fought in "personalities and smearing campaigns." He charged that they had discarded one American tradition after another and that their words had "not been good from one side of an election to the other."

"President Roosevelt and his Administration have never taken the American people into their confidence," he said. "They preach about preserving democracy and freedom abroad, while they practice dictatorship and subterfuge at home."

Wheeler Recalls Promises

Senator Wheeler recalled that a year ago last night President Roosevelt promised that American boys "are not going to be sent into any foreign war." He said that for maintaining the same position today that the President took then, Mr. Lindbergh, Mr. Cudahy and he himself had been "subjected to scorn, abuse and vilification by the warmongers and propagandists paid with British and Russian gold."

He accused the Administration and its camp followers of a "smear" campaign against all who oppose it, which he said had been effective in keeping many Americans from saying what they believed.

Senator Wheeler demanded whether we were worthy of our heritage from the founders of this country "if we, the great majority—80 per cent of the American people—sit supinely by like serfs and peasants while a disastrous war policy is followed."

"Clothed in promises of peace, the Roosevelt Administration has foisted one war measure after another upon a peace-loving and unsuspecting people," he went on. "The people trusted the President. They accepted his peace pledges. They believed him when he spoke of aid-short-of-war. They accepted conscription and the destroyer transfer. They accepted the lend-lease bill in the name of national defense with definite promises from Administration leaders of no contrivance. But today the Administration is bolder. Gone is the pretext and the subterfuge."

He said the parallel with 1917 was striking. He recalled that three weeks after President Wilson ordered the arming of merchant ships he asked for a declaration of

war, and he prophesied that the interval between permitting American ships to enter the war zone and our own participation in the war would be short now.

Sees Guns Not Available

He cited Secretary Knox as authority for the statement that guns were not available to arm merchant ships, and Admiral Stark as authority for the statement that "no armed guard vessel was credited with fatally damaging an enemy ship during the first World War." He said the British did not make a practice of arming their own merchantmen.

"Logic, reason, experience, facts and history prove that arming American merchant ships is not only dangerous but inexpedient," he said. "The real purpose behind the stripping of the Neutrality Act is to create a war psychology or to make an incident possible that would plunge the nation into war."

Senator Wheeler argued that it was obvious that "Nazi power is far less in October, 1941, than in October, 1940." He said that now German reservists are at the Channel ports, while the panzer divisions are fighting on a 2,000 mile front, while the Luftwaffe, instead of being over London, is now over Moscow.

"And still these two monsters, nazism and communism, are locked in what most Americans hope is a death struggle," he said.

"If, as President Roosevelt said, the Neutrality Act was a measure of peace, then its repeal is a measure of war."

"If, as President Roosevelt said, the Neutrality Act made it clear to every American and to every foreign nation that we would avoid becoming entangled in war, then repeal of the Neutrality Act makes it equally clear that we seek foreign entanglements, that we will become involved in war."

"Could it be that repeal of the Neutrality Act and arming merchantmen is a step made necessary by commitments and promises given warring States by President Roosevelt's former Ambassador, Mr. William Bullitt?"

"Could it be that this legislation is necessary to implement certain joint staff talks between American and British Army officers? The Administration dare not deny that British and American officers met and discussed plans for a joint war effort. They even set the date for American entry into the war. It has passed. Think of it, joint staff talks only three or four months after the President had assured the American people there would be no foreign entanglements."

"If President Roosevelt repudiates his election promises, as Willkie did his, I fear what the future holds for America and its democratic institutions."

Senator Wheeler interjected into his prepared speech a double-barreled thrust against President

Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie.

"I agree with those who say you cannot trust Hitler," he said. "But how about the promises made us by our own American leaders? How about the promises made by President Roosevelt, and the promise made by Mr. Willkie, who is now taking the leadership of the war party? The ticket should have been Roosevelt and Willkie."

When Mr. Wheeler referred to Secretary Knox there was a loud chorus of boos, and a few minutes later his mention of the name of President Roosevelt brought a considerably diminished number of boos. On both occasions he broke off his prepared address to ask the audience not to boo "some one who isn't here."

While Senator Wheeler was talking Mr. Lindbergh in turn went out for a short appearance before the overflow crowd and then returned to his seat on the platform.

Cudahy Points to Cost

Mr. Cudahy contended that the only way Hitler could be defeated would be by sending an American expeditionary force of at least 8,000,000 men to Europe, with probably 2,000,000 casualties and the expenditure of at least \$50,000,000,000. He suggested that instead of intervening the United States should use its command of 85 per cent of the world's gold supply as a means for bringing about a permanent peace settlement.

"Let us offer this gold as a peace settlement as a stabilization of international currency," he said. "We can re-establish the gold standard by loaning this gold to foreign nations and lodging it in this country under direction of the International Bank of Settlements—these loans to be paid off over a period of years by goods and commodities."

"In this way we can set in motion forces which will inaugurate a great period of trade expansion in an economy of abundance which will liquidate the real issue of this war."

Amos Pinchot, a member of the executive committee of the New York Chapter of America First, made public copies of telegrams to the National, Columbia and Mutual networks asking them to make recorded transcriptions of the speeches at the meetings for national broadcast at some later time.

Niles Trammel, president of the National Broadcasting Company, rejected the proposal on the ground that it ran counter to his company's "long-established policy" of not broadcasting transcriptions. He said NBC would broadcast an America First rally in Philadelphia next Wednesday, at which Senator Nye and Mr. Cudahy are to speak.

Officials of WOR and the Mutual network agreed to record the proceedings and broadcast as much as possible later in the evening.