

military authorities. In the preceding night there had been a further twenty-one new frontier incidents; on the German side the greatest discipline had been maintained. All incidents had been provoked from the Polish side. Furthermore, commercial aircraft had been shot at. If the Polish Government stated that it was not responsible it showed that it was no longer capable of controlling its own people.

(2) Germany was in all the circumstances determined to abolish these Macedonian conditions on her eastern frontier and, what is more, to do so in the interests of quiet and order but also in the interests of European peace.

(3) The problem of Danzig and the Corridor must be solved. The British Prime Minister had made a speech which was not in the least calculated to induce any change in the German attitude. At the most the result of this speech could be a bloody and incalculable war between Germany and England. Such a war would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918. In contrast to the last war Germany would no longer have to fight on two fronts. Agreement with Russia was unconditional and signified a change in foreign policy of the Reich which would last a very long time. Russia and Germany would never again take up arms against each other. Apart from this the agreements reached with Russia would also render Germany secure economically for the longest possible period of war. The Fuhrer had always wanted an Anglo-German understanding. War between England and Germany could at the best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England. The Fuhrer declared that the German-Polish problem must be solved and will be solved. He is, however, prepared and determined after the solution of this problem to approach England once more with a large comprehensive offer. He is a man of great decisions. And in this case also he will be capable of being great in his action. He accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence, and to place the power of the German Reich at its disposal, if—

- (1) His colonial demands which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceful methods are fulfilled and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.
- (2) His obligations towards Italy are not touched, in other words he does not demand that England gives up her obligations towards France and similarly for his own part he cannot withdraw from his obligations towards Italy.
- (3) He also desires to stress the irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into conflict with Russia. The Fuhrer is ready to conclude agreements with England which, as has already been emphasized, would not only guarantee the existence of the British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also, if necessary, an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance regardless of where such assistance should be necessary. The Fuhrer would then also be ready to accept a reasonable limitation of armaments which corresponds to the new political situation and which is economically tolerable. Finally the Fuhrer renewed his assurances that he is not interested in Western problems and that a frontier modification in the west does not enter into consideration. Western fortifications which have been constructed at a cost of milliards were the final Reich frontier on the west. If the British Government would consider these ideas a blessing for Germany and also for the British Empire might result. If it rejects these ideas there will be war. In no case would Great Britain emerge stronger, the last war proved this. The Fuhrer repeats that he is man of *ad infinitum* decisions by which he himself is bound and that this is his last offer. Immediately after solution of the German-Polish question he would approach the British Government with an offer.