

Montreal, den 28. Dezember 1938.

## REICH WILL LAUNCH WORLD TRADE WAR

Plans to Pit Nazi Methods  
and Propaganda Against  
Britain and U.S.

AIM AT SOUTH AMERICA

Commercial Hold on Eastern  
Europe to Be Strengthened  
and Far East Ex-  
ploited

Berlin, December 27. — (C.P.-Havas.)—A world trade war, with the Nazi Reich everywhere pitting its economic methods and propaganda machinery against the influence of the pound sterling and the dollar, was forecast for 1939 in informed circles tonight.

While a high official in the Economics Ministry reaffirmed Germany's determination to strengthen its commercial hold in southeastern Europe, the press warned Germany would give the United States serious competition in South America.

At the same time Berlin's intention of extending its dealings in the Far East was evidenced by the animosity with which high Nazi quarters commented on Anglo-American credit grants to China.

Comments on the Lima Conference gave editors new opportunity to attack President Roosevelt as a champion of "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America. Newspapers agreed the outcome at Lima represented a setback for Washington, resulting, according to the Nazi view, from the "will to independence" of numerous South American statesmen.

Rudolf Brinkman, Reich Secretary of State in the Economics Ministry, touched incidentally on the South American situation in an article in the annual review of the Berlin chamber of commerce. He charged efforts were being made to disturb German-South American relations, but expressed the conviction that the Latin Americans would be "realistic enough" to resist this campaign.

The main body of his article was devoted to an outline of the manner in which the Reich intends to create a strong economic axis stretching from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

Germany will continue to grant preferential tariffs to the countries of southeastern Europe for farm produce, and will pay higher prices than those in effect in world markets, he wrote.

It will further industrialization of these countries and development of their mineral wealth, he said, while trying to increase the effectiveness of various economic concessions and seeking long-term treaties.

The Nachtausgabe, discussing the Lima Conference, said Washington saw the Spanish and South American situations "much more closely linked than is believed in Europe.

"The stronger Spain becomes in Europe," the newspaper said, "the more vigorously will the Latin Americans pursue economic and political independence, and the weaker will Roosevelt's position and the United States become."

The South American republics' "desire for independence," the editorial said, "is all the stronger because the example of the so-called totalitarian states has shown how it is possible to help oneself."

The Frankfurter Zeitung interpreted Anglo-American trade and political moves as aimed at eliminating Germany from world commerce, and warned that "this method is not of a nature calculated to lead to German concessions in the matter of transfer of Jewish capital or other economic arrangements."

*Rudolf Brinkman*

*8/11*