

The World Observer

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The New Deal is still alive

President Roosevelt on electoral campaign tour

Starting on 14 February, President Roosevelt went on a ten day public speech campaign aimed at his re-election in December. The president promised that he has not neglected the interest of American families and will continue to concentrate on the New Deal politics and restoration of US economics. Asked of the current controversies over US engagement in the European war, the president replied with a quote from his republican relative, Theodore Roosevelt: "America must speak softly but still carry the big stick.". He then repeated his statement of 1932: "I pledge to you, I pledge myself to a new



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

deal for the American people. let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people".

While some thousand F.D.R. fans cheered at the president in Cincinnati, Chicago republicans accused the president of hypocrisy. 'The new deal has been sold for a superficial dream of making the world alike us. Apparently Roosevelt plans to export the American Dream to Europe before realizing it at home'. Meanwhile, a black american demonstration took place in New York. Militant niggers demolished water hydrants while speakers demanded 'equality on all terms' for the black people until the police rounded up the mad horde, arrested chief troublemakers and dispersed the gathering.

France enters Belgium

Brussels. In a refutation of its 1936 Neutrality Agreement with various European nations including Britain, France and Germany, the Belgian request to France and Britain to protect the small kingdom has been made official this month. Early in February three French armies moved up the Meuse to take up positions facing the German border near Liège. German chancellor Adolf Hitler despised the Belgian move but at the same time declared that he still intends to come to terms with the Allies. Propaganda minister Josef Goebbels said that 'Belgium made a mistake that could prove fatally. For if the Allies persistently refuse peace with the German Reich, they have now officially invited our Wehrmacht to employ their country as the battlefield to fight this out over".

Peace for Europe despite recent DOW?

Snowfall and political debates brought soldiers and civilians alike a peaceful February. Despite a French Declaration of War on Germany, it is reported that Anglo-German talks are under way with some hope for an agreement soon. However analysts say that if peace is not achieved before summer, the Germans will either launch a strike or concede to the Franco-British demands, for Germany is facing an ever-increasing army to her west. But maybe Germany is just playing on time to keep the spoils of her Polish campaign. As a matter of fact, since September 1939 there was practically no fighting between the belligerents except some struggles at sea, where the German submarines seem to have matched the British blockade of Germany in terms of economic damage. Maybe the politicians on both sides will soon accept that war is contrary to each other's interests, and they could both do better in a peaceful world.

Sea battle in the Baltic

A minor incident has been reported in the Baltic, where the Swedish Fleet sailed in aid of their Finnish brethren to the city of Wyborg. They were intercepted by a group of Russian battleships. Both sides report minor damage to their capital warships. The Russians claim to have sunk several destroyers of the Swedish/UISS navy. Foreign Minister Molotov did not comment on the incident due to a recent illness. The Swedish government was busily embroiled in the preparations for the Scandinavian Union signed in January.

German Navy brings up British submarine

The German Kriegsmarine claims to have captured the British submarine 'Untiring' afloat in the Bay of Heligoland. The ship ran on a mine whereby her radio was destroyed and a large fuel leakage was caused. Unable to dive, the submarine was captured by German destroyers following the mile-long oil strip drawn from the British vessel.

Franco-Japanese Pact announced

Another sign for a coming peaceful end to the conflict can be seen in the most recent agreement between the French Republic and the Empire of Japan.



As France seeks to protect their colonies during the current inner-political struggle that was caused by the coup d'etat by General Charles de Gaulle over the newly elected People's Front government of France, Japan has an interest in being accepted its hegemonial status in the east-Asian region.

French-Japanese Non-aggression Pact

Recognizing that there is no hostility between our two nations and mindful of the coexistence of our two spheres of influence in the East Asian region.

Wishing to further the good relations of our two countries, and the strong desire to maintain a peace. Accordingly, the governments of France and Japan have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE ONE

Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of France in Europe and Indochina.

ARTICLE TWO

France recognizes and respects the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in greater East Asia.

ARTICLE THREE

The French and the Japanese shall not engage in any hostilities anywhere in the world for any reason. Neither shall either country involve themselves without prior agreement in any possessions of the other nation.

ARTICLE FOUR

Should French or Japanese fleets come to grief on the high seas, fleets of the other nation will come to their aid.

ARTICLE FIVE

French ports in Indochina shall not be used for Japanese coaling purposes.

ARTICLE SIX

Similarly, Japanese possessions on the Asian mainland and their islands shall not be used for French coaling purposes.

ARTICLE SEVEN

The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force 10 years from the date of its coming into force. At the proper time before expiration of said term, the high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal.

Executed this date, February 1, 1940

Charles de Gaulle

General Charles de Gaulle

Prince Konoya Fumimako

Prince Konoye Fumimako