

NAZIS' PROPAGANDA UNDER U.S. SCRUTINY; INQUIRY DEMANDED

Record of German Attempts to
Sway Opinion Kept in Capital
—Publication Considered

FISH WEIGHS IMPEACHMENT

Threatens to Ask Move Against
Roosevelt and Bullitt on
War-Fostering Charge

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, March 30—American officials are preparing a complete report on German propaganda as it refers to the United States. They have been carefully gathering data since the European war began in September.

This was learned today on good authority on the heels of issuance yesterday of the Nazi White Book concerning alleged American machinations for war. The authenticity of the White Book's contents was officially denied in all quarters in Washington.

Day by day since the war started, it was disclosed, a careful record has been kept of German attempts to influence or divide American opinion at critical moments through official statements in Berlin, or inspired press reports, or by other channels. The results of this labor are now being carefully correlated and analyzed for official purposes and, perhaps, for eventual publication.

Though all foreign propaganda is being kept under observation, particular attention is being paid to German propaganda, according to officials, because it has been the most persistent, and in many ways most effective, since the war started.

State Department officials privately expressed the conviction that the first public reaction in this country to publication of the German White Book, containing alleged diplomatic documents captured when the Nazis took Warsaw, was one of indignation.

Officials Stand by Denials

Official silence was maintained here with regard to statements attributed to authorized officials in Berlin today that diplomatic documents would be issued in addition to those in the White Book, which included one purporting to show that William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, had told Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, that American aid would be given to the Allies.

In the face of these reports, officials stood on the denials of the authenticity of these documents made yesterday by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell

Hull, Mr. Bullitt and Ambassador Potocki. The State Department was awaiting receipt of the full text of the alleged documents before making any further statements.

Even isolationists in Congress were reluctant to comment on the matter, but were carefully studying developments in connection with the Nazi charges.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, a leading isolationist, probably expressed the general view when he said "the matter is too serious to make a snap judgment upon it." He added that he wanted to give the State Department full opportunity to study the alleged documents and remarked that it was difficult to know how much of the information coming from Berlin was propaganda.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, however, threatened to introduce a resolution in Congress to impeach both Ambassador Bullitt and President Roosevelt, while Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia condemned Ambassador Bullitt.

Effect on Peace Moves Weighed

Rumors persisted that Clarence E. Pickett, prominent Quaker, would be appointed the first American Ambassador to Germany since Hugh Wilson was withdrawn at the height of the Nazi anti-Jewish campaign. These rumors were not denied.

In some informed quarters at the State Department the opinion was expressed, however, that publication of the Nazi White Book had made a new exchange of Ambassadors between Berlin and Washington unlikely and had almost eliminated the scant possibility that a United States peace move would be made.

In a radio address over a National Broadcasting Company network, Representative Fish declared:

"If these charges are true, it would constitute a treasonable act. If President Roosevelt has entered into secret understandings or commitments with foreign governments to involve us in war, he should be impeached.

"I shall demand a complete investigation of the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Bullitt, and after careful examination of the facts, if the evidence warrants action by the House, I shall introduce a resolution of impeachment."

Mr. Fish made it evident that the impeachment of both the Ambassador and the President might be called for.

Senator Holt said:

"The remarks attributed to Ambassador Bullitt too closely resemble other remarks made elsewhere by him and others to have the incident brushed aside as 'propaganda.' They dovetail right into the public speech of another one of these 'poor boy' diplomats, Jimmy Cromwell.

"I hope the Bullitt incident is

propaganda, and not the truth, but it sounds very much like the wealthy diplomat. I am sure Secretary Hull was stating his true position when he said the remarks did not represent his views."