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THE NEW YORK TIMES, F

Nazis Quit Under Radio Barrage; Stop Paying for U. S. Messages

Will Foot No More Bills for Program Ideas After Tomorrow Midnight—German An- nouncer Tells of 'Fun' Reich Experienced

The German official radio last night set a period to its offer to pay for radioed criticism of its propaganda programs to the United States, announcing that no further messages will be received after midnight tomorrow.

The announcement was made in a broadcast intercepted here by the short-wave listeners of the Columbia and National Broadcasting systems, and despite the sharp messages—one of them a demand for a broadcast of Hitler's funeral—the German station has received, the official announcer took the situation good-naturedly.

"My, what fun it was to read what Americans had to say regarding our short-wave news services, broadcast in English," he said. "In fact, we got such a kick out of laughing over the cables received that we all put our money together and had Fritz, the office boy, bring us another round of foaming Munich Hoffbrau beer from the corner tavern."

The broadcaster announced that the German official station will devote its regular program time at 8:15 P. M., March 4, to what he called "an amusing and highly instructive" answer period, when replies will be made to some of the radiograms. He indicated that the Propaganda Ministry hopes to renew its acceptance of collect radiograms shortly—in fact, "as soon as we have replied to those which come in under the closing offer."

Announcer Speaks in English

The announcer spoke last night on one of the regularly scheduled English-language broadcasts from Germany. He made no attempt to conceal the critical character of some of the messages, principally from New York.

"The boys around the clothing district, as well as up in the Bronx," he said, "cabled us a delightful assortment of colloquial messages, which were more fun than a traveling circus.

"Some of their cables contained a rather amazing mixture of good American slang, fairly bad German and excellent Yiddish—making it rather difficult for us to guess just

what the senders were trying to convey."

The exact number of messages received was not revealed, though the announcer said that the German radio had been "showered" with radiograms. At the office of R. C. A., 64 Broad Street, a spokesman confirmed last night that instructions had been received to halt the acceptance of collect messages. He declined to estimate the number already sent though he added that the chain of cablegrams still was "moving smoothly" toward the Reich.

Curiosity in Some Messages

The German broadcaster indicated that some, at least, of the radiograms showed considerable curiosity regarding conditions within Germany. Questions, he said, dealt with the ingredients of German "ersatz" (substitute) foods, with developments in engineering and chemistry, with foreign events and with the German program for Europe "after the victory over the British."

"A large number of cables demanded German folk songs, sung both in English and German, and of course, Viennese waltzes, with the Blue Danube holding an unchallenged lead," he said.

"We were particularly glad to note that although the British were not in on the offer they did their best to help us along. For example, Reuter (the British news agency) reports a cable allegedly asking for the current Berlin market prices for cat and dog meat, although the inquiry has not yet reached our office. But of course, since we are taking especially good care of the British these days, we shall answer this cable along with the rest."

During the day there was a rumor in the city that the FBI was investigating the possibility that the flood of messages to Berlin might be masking code from Reich agents here. The RCA denied this.

It was pointed out that Reich agents and Reich representatives had uncensored use of transatlantic telephone for any communications they might want to send.

RCA officials disclosed that the German Government was paying for the collect messages in New York with American dollars.

Flood of Messages Insulting Nazis Spiked in R. C. A. Office

Stacks of insults for the German government are on file at the office of R. C. A. Communications as a result of the German short wave invitation to Americans to send collect radiograms on what type of short wave programs they prefer.

Few of the collect messages actually have been transmitted to Germany, according to J. B. Rostron, traffic manager of R. C. A., because most of those submitted have been sarcastic, insulting or worse.

The R. C. A. officials don't want to serve as censors, although they were asked by the Germans before the collect radiogram plan was announced not to send objectionable messages.

Almost All Objectionable.

Since almost all messages submitted have been objectionable from the German point of view, R. C. A. has told Ameradio in Berlin, to which the messages are addressed, that it must accept and forward for all messages submitted or drop the idea, because R. C. A. cannot undertake to decide pre-

cisely what the Germans would like and what they wouldn't.

Mr. Rostron said he expected soon a message from Berlin abandoning the plan for the messages. If the Germans accept the other alternative and decide to take everything submitted R. C. A. will transmit everything with the exception of indecent, profane or obscene radiograms.

Just Write Your Own.

While R. C. A. is barred by law

from making public any of the messages, Mr. Rostron said that anyone could imagine what they were like.

"Just sit down and think up the type of message you would send yourself," he said. "That's what most of them are like."

R. C. A. has been compelled to double its force of telephone operators as a result of the enthusiasm aroused in New York over the idea of sending insults to Ger-

many collect and may have to add even more operators because the German short-wave repeated the invitation last night. A broadcaster who identified himself as Jackie Goodsell put the renewed invitation in these words:

"We are always glad to get your suggestions as to our program as a whole! Don't spare us any criticism you may have and, of course, if you have any praise we are only too glad to receive it."

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THE FAIREY "FULMAR"

(Aircraft of the Fighting Powers)

Purpose: Two-seat Fleet fighter.

Power Plant: One Rolls-Royce Merlin X. Maximum power, 1,145 h.p. at 5,250 ft. Take-off, 1065 h.p.

Construction: Wings - all-metal with riveted stressed-skin covering. Fabric-covered ailerons and split trailing edge flaps. Fuselage - All-metal mono-coque. Tail unit - Metal structure, metal-covered except movable surfaces, which are fabric-covered. Undercarriage retracts inwards.

Dimensions: (P.4/34): Span, 47ft.4in. Length 40ft Height, 14ft. 1in.

Areas: Wings (P.4/34), 346 sq.ft.

Weights: (P.4/34) Empty 6,405lb. Loaded 8,787 Dispesable load, 2,832 lb.

Performance: Not released, but top speed is believed to be just below 300 mph. The figures for the P.4/34 with 1,030 hp Merlin II, are: Maximum speed 284 at 17,200 ft. Cruising speed 230mph at 15,000ft. At S.L. 245mph Landing speed 55 mph. Initial rate of climb, 1,175 ft./min. Service ceiling , 29,600 ft. Range, 1,000 miles.

X-20FF80

THE FAIREY "FULMAR" (Cont)

Armament: Eight fixed machine-guns, firing forward, four in each wing.

Remarks: The Fulmar marks the return of a Fairey fighter to the Fleet Air Arm, the previous machine being the famous Flycatcher.