MILLIONS OF AMERICAN men and women would gladly have given their lives if it meant ending World War II a day sooner than it did. I believe one man had a chance to shorten the conflict by more than 18 months—and brushed it off. His name? President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In 1943, while I was serving as U.S. Naval attaché at Istanbul, two high-placed Germans risked their lives to approach me with peace feelers. One was Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, chief of Hitler's Secret Service. The other was an agent of Franz von Papen, the Nazi ambassador to Turkey. This agent laid before me a fantastic proposition.

**Asked One Thing in Return**

Pappen and other high-ranking German Army officers, some of them members of the Russian aristocracy, were prepared to revolt against the Nazi regime, kidnap Hitler, seize control of the Nazi war machine and surrender to the Allies.

They asked one thing in return: the containment of Russia. The still formidable German Army would line up with American and British troops at the Russian border and say to the Reds: "Stop. Stay back—where you belong."

The implications were stupendous. I rushed the proposal to the President. Then I waited—and hoped.

In 1933-34, I had been American minister to Austria. In 1940-42, I had been American minister to Bulgaria. I had talked with fear-crazed refugees from Russia—Jews, Mohammedans, Christians. Their stories were shocking testimonials to inhuman Bolshevik brutality. All of Russia was a monstrous concentration camp.

The President and Ed Stettinius and Harry Hopkins knew the suave, smiling Russian exterior. I knew the truth. Russian leaders were creatures of lies and treachery. They commanded tremendous resources, vast manpower. Once they got loose, they'd overrun the world. But here was a chance to stop them in their tracks.

The days slipped by. No word from Washington. That's the way the President was. When he approved of what I wrote, glowing acknowledgment arrived by return courier. When a dispatch jarred or displeased him, I never got an answer.

Sometimes it didn't matter. This time it did. Today, 15 years later, I believe more firmly than ever that the failure to accept Pappen's offer was a mistake that stands a 50-50 chance of destroying America.
F.D.R.'s Tragic Mistake
"The Battle of the Bottles"

My four grandparents were Quakers. I was brought up to hate terror. During World War II, I hated terror of any kind, whether it bore the Bolshevik brand or the Nazi brand. This got around in Germany after the fracas in the Cafe Maxim in Sofia, early in 1941. The President had a good sense of humor. He called it, "The Battle of the Bottles in the Balkans."

The February night Hitler's troops crossed the Danube into Bulgaria, I knew my days there as American minister were numbered. I picked up two foreign correspondents, Hugo Speck of United Press and Robert St. John of Associated Press, and the three of us went to the Maxim for a drink to King Boris before his country fell under the shadow of the swastika.

The orchestra was playing German songs. I said, "Let's have an Allied song. Play 'Tipperary.'" I'd sung it while we were fighting the Germans in the First World War and it was still the best war song ever written. So the orchestra played it. Speck, St. John and I sang our hearts out.

A fat, pink-cheeked Nazi Army officer sat at one of the tables with a beautiful Bulgarian girl. An empty champagne bottle stood between them. "Hey, you!" he said in German. "That tune is an insult to Nazi Germany."

I speak German. I went over to him and said, "This is still a neutral country. My friends and I will sing what we please. How do you like that, little tin soldier?"

He grabbed the champagne bottle and swung it at my head. I threw up my left arm and the bottle cracked my wrist and broke it. Luckily, I'm right-handed. I picked up a light wine bottle from the next table and snapped it into his face. If it had been a massive bottle like his, it would have killed him. He went down like an ox.

Canoris and Von Popen Remembered

A dozen friends of his jumped the three of us. We started to break up the cafe. Chairs and glassware crashed against the walls. Girls screamed. A burly Bulgarian shoemaker whose brother was in America and loved it, joined our side. He was so strong he picked up Nazis by their lapels and heaved them across the dance floor and bowed the other Nazis over like ten-pins. Finally the fight moved into the street. The police put a stop to it and escorted us back to the American Legation.

A few days later the biggest Nazi newspaper in Berlin published four charges against me: 1) I was a Jew; 2) During my term as governor of Pennsylvania, from 1935-39, I robbed the people of Pennsylvania; 3) I was drunk at all times; 4) I changed mistresses every week.

In my report to the President, I wrote: "If Charge No. 1 were true, I'd be a lot smarter than I am. As for No. 2, the Democratic campaigns in Pennsylvania during my term of office cost me personally not less..."
than $100,000. Regarding No. 3, I drink no more or no less than the average member of the diplomatic corps. No. 4, I let stand. At my age, 51, it's too great a compliment to drink all of it.

The President got a chuckle out of it, and that was the end of "The Battle of the Bottles." But Admiral Canaris and Papen must have remembered it when I got to Istanbul. They knew I hated the Nazis and the Nazis hated me. I was their man, when the right time came. It came fast, without warning.

I had arrived in Istanbul in January, 1943, a few days before Roosevelt and Churchill met at Casablanca and announced their "unconditional surrender" formula for the Nazi Army. I was to try, from Turkey, to maneuver King Boris and Bulgaria out of the war. I was responsible to the President, and reported to him alone. In those days, they called me a "fair-haired boy of the White House."

F.D.R. had insisted on giving me diplomatic status as assistant naval attaché; (Continued on next page) otherwise, he said, I might disappear. Istanbul was a hotbed of international, night-and-fog intrigue. Undercover men of both sides frequently vanished. Their slugged or bullet-riddled bodies were weighted and sunk in the Bosphorus.

One morning, a week after I had checked into the luxurious Park Hotel, there was a soft knock on the door of my suite. I answered it. Into the room stepped a short, white-haired man in his fifties. He had bright, inquisitive eyes and wore a heavy overcoat over his civilian clothes.

He closed the door behind him and turned the key. He went to all the windows and saw that they were shut and locked. Then he returned quickly to me, clicked his heels and bowed. "Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, chief of the Abwehr."

I had heard of Admiral Canaris. He was a career officer in the German Navy whom Hitler had drafted in 1934 as head of the Nazi Secret Service. They said he was a strange little man who played a flute and loved dogs. He traveled with several dahushunds and reserved hotel rooms with twin beds, one for them and one for him.

"My agents," he said in German, "ascertained the location of your quarters and the fact that you were alone. They assume I am checking on you. However, I have something quite different in mind."

Canaris was disturbed by the Allied doctrine of unconditional surrender. "This means war to the end, the destruction of Germany as a military power, and the emergence of Russia as the dominating force in Europe."

I agreed. The policy was a disaster. But what was the alternative?

Reported It to the President

His eyes searched mine. "Do you think President Roosevelt really means 'unconditional surrender'?"

I turned to a window that looked out over the minarets of Istanbul. The question staggered me. Canaris, a trusted member of Hitler's closest inner circle, was hinting at a negotiated peace— if the price was right!

"Our generals," he continued, "will never swallow that policy."

"What terms would they consider?" I asked.

The little man smiled gently. "Perhaps," he suggested, "you will take the matter up with your President." He held out his hand. "I am leaving Istanbul this afternoon. I shall return in 60 days. I hope you will have something in writing."

He bowed again, and was gone.

Canaris' words were vague. But they brimmed with portent. I wrote the President, reporting the incident faithfully. It looked like a rift in the war clouds—the end of fighting. My dispatch went off by plane, in the
F.D.R.'s Tragic Mistake

next diplomatic pouch. It must have been on the Presi-
dent's desk in two days, three at the most.

I waited impatiently for his reply. It never came.

One morning in March my private phone rang. I rec-
novined the voice. Canaris. "I'm the gentleman who
called on you unannounced two months ago. Has there
been any progress in the matter we discussed?"

"No," I said, "no progress."

"I am very sorry," he said. The connection clicked
cut off. I never heard from him again.

But I couldn't stop hoping. There was something
in the wind. First this amazing overture from Canaris,
and now I began to hear things about Baroness von Papen,
wife of the jaunty and urbane German ambassador.
She was slashing out at the Nazi war leaders. "Besotted
men, ridden by savage inferiority complexes," she called
them. She and her husband were very close. He, further-
more, was a devout Catholic. You can't make a Nazi
out of a good Catholic. It won't work. Questions formed
in my mind. How strong was Papen's loyalty to Hitler?
How much weight would it bear?

One spring morning the telephone jangled in my hotel
suite. I reached out. I didn't know it then, but I'd soon
have the answers.

"This," said a cultured German voice at the other
end, "is Baron Kurt von Lersner.

His handsome figure and the face of his lovely wife
came instantly to mind. I had seen them both at recep-
tions and diplomatic parties. He had been head of the
German delegation to the Versailles Peace Confer-
ence after World War I and now, because of a fraction
of Jewish blood, was in comparative exile in Turkey,

An Intimate Friend of von Papen

"We have met, of course, Mr. Earle. But more to the
point, I have read about you in our Nazi press. Also, I
am acquainted with some of your views on Russia. We
have many things in common."

As he talked on, something else registered: I remem-
bered that he was an intimate friend of Baron and
Baroness von Papen.

He stressed my direct connection with the White
House and the President. I listened. I tried to detect
the overtones, the innuendoes, the things he couldn't say
over a telephone. I decided we had to talk, man to man,
alone.

At a little after nine that (Continued on page 56)

night—it was a balmy April evening with no moon—I drove
north from Istanbul along a dark, deserted coun-
try road. When I came to a certain bend about five miles
from the city, I pulled my little Navy Plymouth
sedan to the side of the road and cut
the motor and the lights. A few
moments later a car came toward me
around the curve and stopped. Its
motor went dead. Its lights blinked
twice, then out. Lersner was right on
time. I got out. He was alone. We
shook hands and with a pocket light
made our way across an open field to a small grove of cypress trees.

There, beneath the trees, we walked back and forth, talking and listening. We kept our voices low. We discussed many things. It was after midnight when we said good-bye and drove away.

The next day I wrote another dispatch to President Roosevelt. I marked it "Urgent." I told him of the rendezvous with Lersner. I outlined the substance of Lersner's fears and hopes. They represented an exciting advance from Canaris' position.

According to Lersner—and I could not doubt him; he had placed his life in my hands—some of the highest officials in Germany, Papen included, loved their country but hated Hitler. They wanted to end the war before he bled Germany of all her youth, all her strength and resources. At the same time they were deeply concerned by Russia's growing might and power. What Lersner wanted to know was this: If they delivered the German Army to the Allies, could they then count on Allied cooperation in keeping Russian troops out of Germany and her buffer states to the east? With this assurance they could not throw their hearts and lives into a rebellion that would split Germany in two. They would have to fight at Hitler's side to the bloody, bitter end.

Weeks passed. The war went on. Russian forces maulled their way west with the help of American guns, American tanks, American oil. No word from the President.

I pressed the matter with every ounce of my persuasian and judgment. But I sensed the old trouble. Lersner's proposition, calling for an overt stand against Communist expansion, distressed Roosevelt. He still believed that Stalin was a friend, a man of integrity. He'd never answer Lersner's question.

All that summer Lersner asked and pleaded for encouragement. Hitler was not the German people. Ninety-five percent of the German people knew nothing of the atrocities of Dachau. But Hitler and his fanatics were destroying Germany. And now Russia was bearing down across the scorched earth from the east.

I had nothing for him from the White House. There was nothing to say.

One day Lersner called with a new note in his voice. A note of elation.
F.D.R.'s Tragic Mistake

He could hardly hold back his excite-
ment. "Now," he said, "you'll see. We
have something definite to offer." We
agreed to rendezvous at ten-thirty
that evening.

In the warm Istanbul night at the
cypress grove, news of the incredible
plot burst from Lersner. Papen had
brought the details from Berlin.

Meeting in darkest secrecy, a small
group of the most influential men in
Germany had sworn to strike at the
heart of the Nazi reign of insanity and
terror. They included Field Mar-
shal Ludwig Beck, former Chief of
Staff of the Army, Count Wolf
Heinrich von Helldorf, chief of
police of Berlin; Prince Gottfried
Bismarck, administrative head of the
Potsdam city government and
grandson of the Iron Chancellor; and a
well known officer of the German cavalry,
Freiherr von Boeselager.

Boeselager and his cavalry brigade
were ready to surround the remote and
heavily guarded Schachen Castle.
Wolf's Lair — Hitler's headquarters
deep in an East Prussian pine forest
near Rastenburg. They would swoop
down and capture Hitler, Gestapo
Chief Heinrich Himmler and Martin
Bormann, Hitler's private secretary.
They would throw these three into
prison and later turn them over to the
Allies for trial as war criminals. Beck
and the others would take command of
all German troops in the field.

"We would then offer you," Lersner
said, "—how shall I put it?—uncondi-
tional surrender, with one condition.
The Russians, not to be allowed in
central Europe, either into Germany
or territory now controlled by
Germany."

"What about Goering and Goebbels
and the rest of the crew?" I asked.
He shrugged. "Hang them, if you
like. We do not care. Here is the final
point. We will place the entire German
war machine at your disposal to keep
the Russians out."

Their lives and the future of Ger-
many—perhaps of all Europe—were
at stake. They still had to have this
guarantee from the Allies, from Presi-
dent Roosevelt.

Russians Would Be Stopped

Ever since the morning Admiral
Canaris had knocked on my door, I
had believed this was the way out.
The Nazis would be crushed. The Rus-
sians, who at heart were no better,
would be checked. There would be an
end to suffering and bloodshed. All the
struggle and sacrifice would have been
worthwhile.

I told Lersner this. I promised to do
my best. We parted solemnly.
Within 12 hours my dispatches
were on their way to the President,
not only by the State Department's
diplomatic pouch, but by Army and
Navy channels. I took no chances.
They had to be set free.
I sent them off with high hopes. By
this time I should have known better.
It was all planned. Papen had a
F.D.R.'s Tragic Mistake

Commander Earle not only got the brush-off on his plan to end the war, he got shipped to Samoa and couldn’t warn of the Red menace.

plane standing by. When the President’s word came through, I would drive to a small private airfield outside Istanbul. Lersner had suggested that I wear civilian clothes or a Nazi officer’s uniform. But I insisted on my own uniform, that of lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. I would wear a Navy raincoat over it. A rubber rain protector would conceal the officer’s patch on the cap. I felt this way: I might not come back. If I didn’t wanted to go out in an American uniform.

The flight to Berlin would take six hours. The plane would fly at ground level to avoid anti-aircraft fire. Hell-dorf and Bismarck would meet me at a secret landing strip north of Berlin. I would hand them a written guarantee of the terms, signed by the President. It was all they asked. Within hours Boeselager’s brigade would close in on Wolfschanze. The anti-Hitler powder keg would blow sky-high.

I wrote farewell letters to my family back in the States. I told them if something went wrong and the Nazis got us, it would be a good way to go out. Only one thing scared me. Gestapo executioners usually hanged their victims. I didn’t want to hang.

The days dragged past. Lersner kept checking in. The plane was waiting. Everything was poised. We had to act.

F.D.R. Killed the Plan

I sat there at my desk, and got
sicker every day. My appeals to Washington went unacknowledged. Finally the President's answer came through:

"All such applications for a negotiated peace should be referred to the Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower."

In diplomatic language, this was the final runaround. Even if we did get to Eisenhower, the matter would be referred back to Roosevelt for a final decision. The President's answer was therefore a clear indication of his complete disinterest in this plan to end the war. I couldn't explain to Lerner. I didn't even try.

The rest of the story seems like a nightmare. In May, 1944, I flew to Washington. In the White House ante-room, waiting to see the President, I talked with Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. It was five years before his tragic suicide would shock the world. I told him my fears of Russia.

"My God, George," he said, "you and I and Bill Bullitt are the only ones around the President who know the Russian leaders for what they really are."

But the President was relaxed and full of confidence. "Stop worrying, George. We are getting ready for this Normandy landing. It cannot fail. Germany will surrender in a few months."

"Mr. President," I said, "the real menace is not Germany. It is Russia."

"F.D.R. smiled. "George, Russia is a nation of 180 million people speaking 120 different tongues. When the war is over, she will fly to pieces like a cracked centrifugal machine at high speed."

Back in Germany, the conspirators were desperate. Many of their leaders, cut off from Allied support, lost their nerve. But a daring few decided to risk all in one hopeless, last-ditch plot — Operation Valkyrie — foredoomed to failure. The third week of that July they struck. On July 20, Hitler was in his staff car, and his staff met, not in Wolfsschane's concrete citadel, as usual, but in a flimsy wooden building, with the windows open. The plastic bomb blew the hut apart, but left several others. Hitler staggered out, uniform burned, injured, but not fatally.

Papen, Helfdorf and Bismarck escaped the blood bath with which the Gestapo avenged the attempt to assassinate Hitler. Others were not so lucky. Field Marshal Beck tried to commit suicide. He failed and was given the coup de grace as he lay wounded. Admiral von Ritter pulled the pin from a hand grenade, held it against his neck and blew his head off. Gestapo agents arrested Canaris, Ten months later he was sentenced to death for treason. Drunken S.S. guards killed him in the execution yard at Flossenburg.

One report says he was hanged, cut down and revived, then hanged again. Another says he died in an iron collar, and took 30 minutes to die. A third says that, like other conspirators, the little admiral was slowly strangled with a steel piano string.
F.D.R.'s Tragic Mistake

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Earle reported to F. D. R. that these German leaders were ready to surrender the entire German Army to the Allies - 1943 to stop the Russians...

In February, 1945, my usefulness at Istanbul was at an end. I asked for transfer. The next month, back home in the United States, I was ready to travel from one end of the country to the other telling the American people the truth about Russia. I wanted to warn the free world against the mad- ness of any treaty or agreement with the treacherous Russian leaders.

The President, who had less than a month to live, forbade this "be- trayal" of an ally. To make sure I obeyed orders, he sent me to Samoa, in the South Pacific, as assistant gov- ernor to 16,000 island natives. I re- mained there in exile until recalled by President Truman, four months later.

"If" is the biggest two-letter word in the English language. If President Roosevelt had accepted Pappen's peace offer and agreed to its one condition, it is my firm conviction that the war would have ended by January, 1944, at the latest.

Without Germany, Japan would have collapsed. Thousands of lives and billions of dollars would have been saved. Entire cities, later bombed to ruins, would have escaped destruction. Turn red the situation would have been beheaded in its infancy, long before it engulfed Europe and Asia, long before its rule-by-terror imperiled every freedom-loving nation on earth.

Finally, in the end, without the help of the German scien- tists they ultimately captured, the Rus- sians would never have been able to develop long-range missiles or nuclear weapons. The military supremacy of the United States would be clear and unchallenged.

I stopped saying my prayers when I went to bed long ago, in childhood. Now, since none of these things came to pass, I say them again, every night. I never know. Maybe I'll die, before I wake.
Confidential
TELLS THE FACTS AND NAMES THE NAMES

august, 1958 • p. 14

Ex-Gov. George H. Earle

GEORGE H. EARLE is one of the most colorful, controversial and independent figures of the contemporary American political scene. He entered politics in 1932, abandoning his family's traditional Republicanism to support FDR for President. Roosevelt appointed him ambassador to Austria in 1933. Earle resigned a year later to run for governor of Pennsylvania and became that state's first Democratic governor in 44 years. His "Little New Deal" administration resulted in the passage of two volumes of laws offering social and humanitarian reforms in the Keystone State.

In 1958, President Eisenhower appointed Earle minister to Bulgaria, a post he held through 1960-61. During World War II, he had commanded a submarine chaser and was awarded the Navy Cross for valor. In 1942, he served a brief hitch in the Navy as assistant commander and chief gunnery officer on the transport Hemisphere, which carried Patton's troops to North Africa. Here, in his own words, Earle tells the cloak-and-dagger narrative covering the events which led to his fall from grace as a "fist-battered boy" of the New Deal.

—THE EDITORS

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