

NOT ALL NAZIS BAD, HENDERSON STATES

Former British Envoy Says He Met 'Idealists' as Well as 'Bullies' in the Reich

SOME ASPECTS APPROVED

Sir Nevile Adds Too-Sweeping Condemnation Is Not Fair— Just Peace Is Advocated

By **RAYMOND DANIELL**

Wireless to **THE NEW YORK TIMES**.

LONDON, Nov. 10—Sir Nevile Henderson, former British Ambassador to Germany, whose diplomatic reports on the Nazi mentality have become "best sellers," told a group of journalists at a press club luncheon today that too-sweeping condemnation in Britain of everything Chancellor Hitler did in the early days of his rule "was not fair."

The man who reported that the German Chancellor preferred war now than when he was five years older, so he could devote his old age to painting, said in his luncheon address that in two and a half years in Germany he had met good Nazis and bad Nazis. He encountered Nazi idealists, he added, as well as "self-seeking adventurers and bullies."

Sir Nevile, who was in Berlin when the war broke out, said he went to Germany with the deep conviction that if war was to be avoided it was necessary to find means of understanding and cooperation with the German people. The fact that Germany was governed by the Nazis, he said, was the German's business and not his, and therefore he recognized that if there was to be an understanding it had to be reached with the Nazi government.

Certain Features "Disagreeable"

Sir Nevile conceded that there were certain features of nazism that were "extremely disagreeable to a thinking Englishman." His was not an easy task, he declared, but he said he thought all would agree "that peace was not an ignoble object."

There were certain aspects of nazism, on the other hand, he said, which "one might have tolerated."

Continuing, he said:

"My mission ended in tragic failure. I think it probably could not have ended any other way. The ambitions and appetites of a dictator grow as the need for dictatorship diminishes and as the fear of the dictator and the small extremist minority of losing their jobs becomes more oppressive.

"In the end the megalomania of one man defeated the Prime Minister and defeated me also. I think we can leave the verdict on that to history.

"The hardest reproach I had met in Germany was about British fair play. Despite all the bitterness of failure I still assert that the Nazi case in the beginning had a certain measure of justification and that too-sweeping condemnation in England of everything to do with it was not fair.

"It may be, as some people say, that there is no distinction between nazism and Germany. That is a standpoint of despair and this war will have been fought in vain if at the end of it we have not helped to teach the German people themselves that distinction. Hitler himself was the mere creation of the feeling of every German against the discrimination and injustice of Versailles.

Wants a "Fair Peace"

"Had Hitler stopped after Munich, cooperation even with Hitler might still have been possible. Hitler would not or could not stop."

Sir Nevile said that the war must be fought and won and that for the sake of future generations a peace must be negotiated in accordance with the highest principles of morality and fair play. It was essential, he said, that at the conclusion of the war the "only grievance Germans have shall be against their own rulers, against their leader and against the system which brought them again to defeat."

When he left Germany the former Ambassador said that there was no hatred against Britain as in 1914. Since then, "Thanks to the propaganda of Goebbels," this situation has changed greatly. At the same time, he said, he noticed no hostility in Britain against the Germans as distinct from Hitlerism and its methods.

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