

Listowel, Countess

(maiden name: Judith Márffy-Mantuano)

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Countess Listowel Speaks At Institute In Chapel Hill

Hitler And Stalin Understand Each Other Better Than
They Would Like World To Know, She Declares—
Dr. Clyde Miller Discusses European War

Chapel Hill, April 7.—(Special)—Hitler and Stalin understand each other much better than either would like for the world to believe and there is hardly the remotest chance that the war in the Balkans will provoke Russia to aid Britain and Greece, the Countess of Listowel, Hungarian journalist and lecturer, declared here tonight.

Speaking before the sixth biennial Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina, Countess Listowel, a native of Hungary and wife of Baron Hare, British peer and a private in the English Army, said that although Stalin may distrust Hitler he would much prefer that the Nazis win.

Turkey, the Countess predicted, will not enter the war unless she is attacked, for she fears Russia on the one hand and Germany on the other.

With beauty and personality and apparently in her early thirties, Countess Listowel, who has been in this country some months, until recently was American correspondent for newspapers in Hungary.

It being practically impossible to get anything through the German censorship, she has turned to magazine writing and lecturing.

Her lecture covered the background of the present World War, and she dealt in few prophesies. She did say Hitler may win temporary successes in the Balkans but that "ultimately, if America provides the tools, Britain is certain to win."

Well acquainted with the situation in Hungary, the Countess said "there is no question but that Count Pal Teleki, the late Hungarian Premier, killed himself because he could not go further with Hitler."

The Countess said her brother married Teleki's niece and that she had discussed the fate of her country with the Premier on many occasions.

The British are not in a position to state their war aims now, but America can and should, the Countess said.

Dr. Clyde R. Miller, director of

the Institute of Propaganda Analysis and Professor of Education in Teachers College, Columbia University, who addressed the morning session of the Institute and presided over the afternoon session, said "the best way to fight Hitler is to make democracy more effective in our own country and to insist that England, to receive our help, give dominion status to India now—not just the promise of it.

"We should also make sure that the British Tories who helped build Hitler don't make a peace to bring the British Fascism that former Ambassador Kennedy and John T. Flynn seem to fear. Our own propaganda of words must be matched by propaganda of action because actions often speak louder than words," he declared.

Hitler, Dr. Miller declared, is one of the cleverest propagandists the world has ever known. "He hoodwinked all Europe into believing that, in his early conquests, Germany was merely providing a bulwark against Communism.

"Prior to his invasion of loyalist Spain Hitler probably could have been stopped in his tracks but the British, French and American Governments didn't want to stop him, feeling that he was their safe-guard against Communism."

Propaganda, to be effective, cannot be separated from war aims, said Dr. Miller, who, citing events of history, showed how America in the Revolutionary War and the North in the Civil War eventually won and felt they had not fought in vain because their war aims and propaganda were the same. But in the first World War propaganda and the aims of the Allies parted company at Versailles when the peace treaty turned down Wilson's 14 points on which the Allied war aims were based.

"Thus it was pretty hard to convince the British and the French that World War II was started to make the world safe for democracy," Dr. Miller said. "It was not until Dunkirk that the British really began to fight. By that time they had a war aim—defeat Hitler. Prior to that they thought their real enemy was Stalin. The fall of France was due in a large measure to the fact that the soldiers had only a vague notion of what the war was about—most of them had the notion this was a phony."

On the other hand, Dr. Miller pointed out, Hitler from the start gave the German people a clear war aim: "reconstruction of a new Europe, with freedom from coercion and constant threats emanating from England."

Tomorrow morning's program will feature an address by William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado in the twenties, former broker and banker, ardent New Dealer and now president of the Congregational Church Synod, who will speak on "The Future As A Business Man Sees It" at 10 o'clock in Memorial Hall.

Dr. John R. Steelman, special strike adjuster of the United States Department of Labor; Miss Lucy Mason, education director of the C. I. O.; C. A. Fink, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Forrest Shuford of the State Department of Labor, will speak on a panel on present labor conflicts at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Tomorrow night, at 8 o'clock a Youth Panel on "Reactions of Youth to the World Crisis" will feature the following speakers: Jack McMichael, president of the American Youth Congress; Jacques Hardre, University of North Carolina graduate student who was called to the French colors last year; Willis Weatherford, also University of North Carolina graduate student; Miss Bess Johnson, Senior at the Woman's College of the University in Greensboro; and James Taylor, chairman of the Young Negro Democrats.

Her article: "Trials and confessions
in Soviet Russia"

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Polit. background of visit of
King George to Paris

P.L. 1938 July 21(4) in

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