

HITLER SEES NO ONE SEEKING HIS PLACE

**Has Confidence in Loyalty of
Strong Men He Insists on
Having Around Him.**

EXPOUNDS FOREIGN POLICY

**Chancellor Declares Security
Is Necessary So Nation Can
Concentrate on Recovery.**

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BERLIN, March 30.—Chancellor

Adolf Hitler declines to surround

himself with "zeros," even at the

risk of having occasional squabbles

in his political family. This he said

frankly today in an intimate chat.

"It is sometimes said with refer-

ence to the men most closely associ-

ated with you that they are contriv-

ing to take your place," his inter-

viewer remarked. "Of one of your

most prominent colleagues, for in-

stance, it is sometimes claimed that

he tries to thwart your purposes."

The Chancellor's face lighted up.

Images of various men who have

been his close co-fighters seemed to

pass in review, and he was evi-

dently pleased at the picture con-

jured up in his mind's eye.

"I know you are asking this ques-

tion for the sake of clarifying my

relations with my co-workers, and

not because you yourself doubt their

fidelity," he said simply. "For it

would be nothing short of an insult

to think any men who have stood

with me year after year are being

animated by any desire to supplant

me.

Praises Associates' Fidelity.

"The world has never seen a

more striking example of unques-

tioning fidelity than shown by my

associates. The reason, perhaps,

why such stories arise lies in the

fact that I have associated myself,

not with zeros, but with real men.

Zeros are round, hence they are the

first to begin to roll and tumble

when adversity comes.

"The men about me are four-

square and upstanding men—each

of them of a powerful personality,

each of them a man with will and

ambition. If they had no ambition,

they would not be where they are

today. I welcome ambition. When

you have a group of powerful per-

sonalities, it is inevitable that occa-

sionally friction is produced.

"But never yet have any men

who follow my leadership sought to

impose their will upon mine. On

the contrary, they have adapted

themselves marvelously to my every

desire."

On international relations the

Chancellor said: "The antiquated

diplomatic method of exchanging

notes finds a telling condemnation

in the fact that, despite the efforts

of diplomats, the nations in 1914

slipped into the most gigantic war

in history; although I am convinced

the diplomats themselves were the

most surprised when the war broke

out.

"I believe heartily in the man-to-

man discussions of responsible

statesmen. One thing that every

representative of a foreign power

will find in dealing with me is that

I speak with absolute frankness

and never place my demands higher

with the idea of compromising for

less.

Wants Signature to Count.

"I declare only just what Ger-

many is prepared to do. When I

state we need an army of 300,000

men, I don't propose afterward to

come down to 250,000. I want Ger-

many's signature to mean some-

thing again.

"And under no circumstances—

under no circumstances" he re-

peated the words with emotion,

"will I submit to dictation! When

I am convinced that a certain

course is the only one and the right

one for my nation, I intend to pur-

sue it, come what may.

"I will do what I do openly. I

will not, for example, pretend out-

wardly to accept 150,000 men as a

basis for our army and then

secretly arm another 150,000."

With crisp, precise words he ex-

plained why.

"We want to put our resources

to productive purposes. We want

to get our jobless back to work.

Next, we want to raise the living

standards of everybody.

"We want to drain our swamps

and improve our unproductive

lands, try to make our nation

self-sustaining, enable the farmer

to get the maximum out of his land

and the manufacturer and indus-

trial worker the maximum out of

his industry, devise artificial means

for supplying what our country

may lack in the way of raw ma-

terials.

Declares Security Essential.

"When we build roads, when we

dig canals, when we drain swamps,

erect dikes and construct locks,

we are doing things which are con-

structive. things which may well

absorb all our energy.

"But as one responsible for the

welfare of my country, I cannot

have Germany exposed to the possi-

bility that some neighbor may in-

vade us or drop bombs over our in-

dustrial plants or embark upon a

so-called preventive war just to dis-

tract attention from troubles at

home.

"It is for this purpose, and for

this purpose only, that we want an

army adequate for self-defense."

The Chancellor was asked whether

in trying to give work to all he

would be content to spread out em-

ployment so that everybody would

have at least a minimum income

and nobody would get a large in-

come.

"Quite the contrary," he replied

emphatically. "As the first step,

I must avoid the scourge of unem-

ployment. But, once the people are

back at work, their purchasing

power will naturally increase.

From there it is but another step

to improving the living standards.

"I approve the American idea of

not equalizing everybody but grad-

uating life as if it were like a lad-

der. There must be a possibility,

however, for everybody to climb

that ladder."