

# 3,600 Tourists Returning Today On Three Liners

Dr. Jacob W. Hartman of  
L. I. U. on Deutschland—  
Aquitania Due Tonight

Three incoming transatlantic giants today are landing 3,600 tourists after Summer vacations abroad.

Among the 1,108 passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, docking this afternoon, is Dr. Jacob W. Hartman, head of the German department at Long Island University, who with Mrs. Hartman spent the Summer in Germany.

Also aboard the Deutschland are 36 German exchange students. They will spend the present scholastic year in American universities, studying here under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

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**Propaganda—The great Nazi**

— drive to convert American public opinion is being prepared with Teutonic thoroughness. The Nazi papers here have just been supplemented by two new ones, "Das Neue Deutschland" and "American Outlook," which is published in English.

The entire annual contingent of German exchange students consists of young men and women specially trained and instructed to spread Hitler's gospel. Thousands of copies of his book "My Struggle" will be distributed free to American politicians and educators.

A heavy schedule for radio broadcasts has also been prepared to be delivered over a multitude of population-checked local stations throughout the United States. The big hook-ups are out.

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# Dickstein Here Today to Probe Nazi Activities

## Spanknoebel Reported on Liner—Head of German Societies Resigns Post

Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House committee to investigate Nazi activities, was scheduled to come to New York today to investigate the mysterious disappearance of Heinz Spanknoebel.

Spanknoebel's friends said he had been recalled to Germany to explain his activities here and had sailed Wednesday night on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. Officials of the line denied any knowledge of his sailing. Dickstein disclosed that he had requested the Navy Department to wireless the captain of the Deutschland to find out if Spanknoebel was aboard.

Dickstein said that if Spanknoebel departed on the liner he would demand that the company explain why Spanknoebel was permitted to sail when he had no visa and was not registered on the passenger list.

The Rev. Dr. William Popcke, honorary president of the United German Societies, resigned last night and his place was taken by Carl Nicolay.

It was said at a meeting of the governing committee of the societies that Popcke appeared without authority before Mayor O'Brien last Wednesday and argued in favor of the German Day meeting that the Mayor ordered banned.

Frederick Heiss of 143-06 91st Ave., Jamaica, publisher of the Amerikas Deutsche Post, who has been invited by Dickstein to appear at the first public hearing of his committee on Nov. 4, characterized as "ridiculous" Dickstein's statement that \$40,000,000 had been placed at the disposal of German propagandists in this country. He disavowed any connection with Spanknoebel.

### Radio Station in Quiz

Heiss said the Long Island radio station Dickstein said he intended to investigate probably was WWRL, but denied that it had been used for Nazi propaganda. Frank R. Clark, commercial manager of this station, also said he believed WWRL was the station Dickstein had in mind. He declared that while many of its programs were in German, 90 percent of the sponsors were Jewish merchants and denied emphatically that Nazi propaganda had been broadcast.

### O'Brien Gets Protest

German-Americans at a reception in Chicago last night honoring German Ambassador Luther and Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of

the Graf Zeppelin, sent a telegram to Mayor O'Brien protesting against his prohibition of the German Day celebration.

The governing committee of the United German Societies announced that although the celebration would not be held Sunday, the idea of holding it at a later date has not been abandoned. The committee will meet again next Monday to consider further action.

In a letter to Representative Dickstein, Dr. Franz Boas, famed Columbia University anthropologist, demanded that the activities of German exchange students at American universities be investigated.

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, at a dinner conference last night at the Riverside Church, of which he is pastor, declared that thinking persons throughout the world must keep up a ceaseless agitation against the anti-Semitic cruelty of the German Nazi government.

# URGES GERMAN STUDENT PROBE

Universal Service.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A demand that the activities of German exchange students at American universities be investigated to disclose whether they are engaged in Nazi propaganda work is made by Dr. Frank Boas, professor of anthropology at Columbia university.

In a letter to Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration committee, Boas cites an official order of the supreme command of the Nazis requiring all German students in foreign lands to spread Hitler propaganda.

Boas, a German Jew, whose books were among those burned by Hitler's order, said:

"I have made no accusation against Columbia students. I do not know whether the Nazi propagandists are operating there or not."

The Nazi order cited by Dr. Boas in his letter to Dickstein follows:

"The Voelkischer Beobachter, No. 231, North German edition, Saturday, August 19, 1933, page 5, column 6.

## DISCLOSES COMMAND.

"Official announcement of the supreme command of the Nazi Party.

"The chief of the National Socialist German Student association issues the following decree:

"1—All members of the National Socialist German Students association who during the coming winter semester, 1933-34, will study at a foreign university must immediately communicate with Dr. Von Leers, Berlin-Steglitz, Hohenzollern-Strasse 6. As soon as they have arrived at the foreign university they must immediately send their foreign address to the head of the foreign office of the National Socialist German Students' association. The purpose of this measure is to enable these German students to inform their fellow students about German conditions and to instruct them in spreading information.

"2—All members of the National Socialist German Students' association who are already abroad have to write in their addresses for the same purpose.

"With Hell Hitler,  
DR. "STAEBEL."

## **GERMAN ATTACHE IS DEFENDER OF NAZI REGIME AND IDEALS**

**Sallet, Considered Propagandist  
at Yale, Says Race Fellowship  
Is Inherently Pacifistic**

### **PERSONAL LIBERTY NOT GONE**

"The time has come to cast aside emotionalism and take a long range view of National-Socialism in Germany," said Dr. Sallet last Friday. The attaché at the German Embassy spoke on "The Foundations of the German Commonwealth" under the joint auspices of the Travel Bureau and the German Club.

Dr. Sallet has recently been charged of Nazi propaganda by the *Yale Daily News*. According to an N.S.F.A. news release "the student daily charges that a number of Nazi agents are at work in the University and that Dr. Richard Sallet came to New Haven on the invitation of the German Club to participate in a secret session with the definite purpose of spreading Nazi propaganda."

In explaining the existing conditions Dr. Sallet emphasized the fact that although it was not a bloody revolution, a complete transformation has taken place, backed by the youth in Germany. There has been organized a "folk community" or

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## **GERMAN ATTACHE IS DEFENDER OF NAZIS**

*(Continued from page 1, col. 1)*

"people's fellowship." This is quite an exclusive thing — its members, of pure German blood, are born into it and no one may join it. There are no social ranks within this community—all must serve the commonwealth and make sacrifices for it. In other words, your birth does not matter but your ancestry does. This excludes, "naturally," certain groups, who participate in German life according to their percent of German blood. Dr. Sallet pointed out that this ideal therefore precluded any German interest in annexing foreign territory, especially Poland. This theory then is "inherently pacifistic."

Among other things, Dr. Sallet stressed the turn from material to immaterial ideals. "There are higher values than the pursuit of selfish happiness by accumulation of wealth. Unselfishness gives more peace of mind. . . . He is creative who is conscious of his duty toward the community." Personal liberty has not been destroyed but the interests of the individual must be subordinated to the community. Law is not inferior to the state, nor is the state supreme; these are only means to an end — the "people's fellowship."

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## CONTENDS NAZI PROPAGANDA IS IN CIRCULATION

**B'nai B'rith speaker says German students, professors present its views here**

Richard E. Gutstadt of Chicago, executive director of B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, last night denounced Nazi propaganda in American universities, where, he said, German exchange students and professors are doing their utmost "to present the Nazi methods in favorable light." Mr. Gutstadt spoke in Hotel Statler at the B'nai B'rith joint installation and dinner.

Officers were installed in the following lodges: Montefiore Lodge No. 70, Niagara Lodge No. 1185, Montefiore Auxiliary No. 34, Montefiore Junior Auxiliary No. 6, Montefiore Chapter No. 178, Aleph Zadek Aleph; and Aschosi Sub-junior Group, which received its charter last night from the hand of Mrs. Max Katz of Brookline, Mass., chairman of the Council of Junior Leagues, first district.

Mr. Gutstadt explained that the Anti-Defamation League was established under B'nai B'rith 25 years ago for the purpose of familiarizing both Jews and non-Jews with the aspirations of the Jewish people. Its task is to purge stage, screen, radio, and literature of "scurrilous reference to any group of people, so misunderstanding will not be unconsciously augmented by alleged humor." In late years, Mr. Gutstadt said, the league has worked to bring to the American people the truth concerning the German situation and to counteract efforts of Nazi propaganda in this country.

"There are in this country a large number of anti-Semitic organizations, some of them under the guise of American patriotic organizations and with the avowed purpose of fighting Communism," the speaker said. "They're doing their utmost to convince the American people that the Jews are responsible for Communism. The fact of the situation is that Jews are a very, very feeble minority in the movement, Jews being largely of the middle class, merchants, professional men and manufacturers, it would be a paradox if they were the exponents of Communism, which would destroy the system that affords them economic security."

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## NAZI STUDENTS AT DE PAUW U. SUPPORT HITLER

Believe Rhineland Action Is  
Justified as Move  
for Equality.

*Times Special*

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 11.—Two German exchange students in De Pauw University spoke today of their homeland that seethes with war talk after Adolf Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland.

One is a young man, the other a young woman. Both were active in Hitler's organization in Germany. Both hold substantially the same



Miss Woessner

views in regard to the Hitler revolution and the present European crisis. They support Hitler and consider his latest move justified because it is aimed at bringing equality to Germany.

Miss Ilse Woessner, born at Wurttemberg in 1915, said Hitler's action in sending troops goose-stepping into the Rhineland was only a "symbolic action—symbolic of our determination to give Germany equality."

Siegfried Rauch, born in 1917 at Strassburg—which is now a focal point in Hitler's troop movements—said: "It is not an aggressive move. It is simply repopulation of German territory. If France is broad-minded enough to accept Hitler's peace offer, it will establish permanent peaceful relations."

### Think War Remote

Expressing the opinion that war will not come, both students pointed out that neither the German people nor the French want war any more than do Americans.

Rauch, an 18-year-old law student who already has reached graduate classification in Germany, said he believed the ultimate result would be that France will recognize German equality and will not make war because England will not back her.

while in Germany, Miss Woessner was a member of the staff of Wurttemberg leaders in the Hitler organization, and was active in the radio and press propaganda departments.

Rauch is still a member of the Hitler Brown Shirts. He went through a labor camp for six months, and when he returns to Germany this summer is to enter military education for a year. If war came, he said, he would be among the first called.

### Hitler Popular, They Say

Contrary to the popularly held American opinion, both students said the German people are nearly solidly behind Hitler.

Germans are not living under the heel of an unwelcome oppressor, the students said, but are being guided out of inequality by a popular leader.

Rauch admitted, however, that Germany's legal position in disregarding the Locarno pact and the Versailles treaty is not a strong one.

"What," Miss Woessner asked earnestly, "would America do in the same situation? Would America endure the insults and the subjugation that Germany has?"

### Both Like America

Both said they liked America "very much." Miss Woessner described the United States as "a happy country," and Rauch said he will be homesick for America when he returns to Germany.

They expressed the opinion that American young people are just as interested in politics and world affairs as are European youths, but "in a different way."

"You view European politics as a show," Rauch said. "We view it earnestly." Both believed America's isolation as compared with Germany's central position responsible for this difference of attitude.

They think the Hitler revolution is not a passing phase, but that it will remain permanent because it has popular support. Rauch said, "Hitler himself declares Germany is a democracy." Asked if he thought this were true, he answered that "the plebiscites speak for themselves—90 per cent of the voters support Hitler."

### "Germany Doesn't Want War"

"Germany does not want war—can not have war," Miss Woessner said. "We are in a crisis period—economic, political and social crisis. We can not have war now. Hitler promised to keep the peace and regain Germany's equality. That is what he is doing now."

"We know Hitler is doing the best for Germany," Rauch said. "No one could have done better than he in re-entering the Rhineland country that is my home."

### NAZIS NOT WANTED

Williams College will discontinue the scholarships which have been provided German exchange students for the last ten years. When Ernst Foerster, the present German exchange student, completes his social service course this year, an end will be marked, at least for a time, to Williams' practice of awarding a scholarship of \$1,000 annually to a German student.

President Tyler Dennett of Williams tells why. The Reich ministry of education recently announced that it would issue "certificates of political responsibility" to all German youths going abroad to study. This means, of course, that each student must qualify as a thorough devotee of Nazi principles. In President Dennett's opinion, such a commitment would prevent a German student from coming to America "with an open mind."

"One of the indispensable conditions for study in an American college," says President Dennett, "is an open mind. It seems unlikely that anyone who is committed to any political program to the point where he is not at liberty to change his mind as to the rightness or wrongness of a governmental system would profit by what an American college would have to offer. It is hardly likely that anyone so handicapped would be considered here. We do not select our scholarship recipients that way."

That is plain language, although one hardly can hope that the Nazis will comprehend the thought behind it. Perhaps they will understand more thoroughly what President Dennett means when he says:

"If we wish to study the Nazi system, we should have no difficulty in obtaining a German professor, since many who have had to leave their country are trying to gain teaching positions in the United States."

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## **BETTER NOT TRY IT**

**Some American cities are agitated over a plan to exchange German and American high school students for a few weeks each year. The American boys and girls would live with German families, and vice versa. Two things can be said for this scheme. The American kids might learn some manners and the German kids might learn some liberty. On the whole, though, it is hardly a good time for such an experiment. It would be too easy for the guest-students in both countries to get into trouble through patriotic zeal. And as regards the gains suggested, our children might think German manners are just funny, and get sick of saluting Hitler, while the German children might be shocked by our informality, and their little taste of freedom might turn bitter when they got back home. It's a dangerous proposition, anyway one views it. It is an experiment that both countries can very well let alone.**

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GERMAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS IN CLEVELAND—German exchange students—numbering 104—who will study six weeks in Cleveland as guests of school children and then return to Germany with their Cleveland hosts, listen to speeches in the city's Public hall following their arrival.

## Protest Student Exchange Plan

By Lillian Miller

More than 3,000 people at the mass meeting held last Monday night in the Public Music hall, to protest against Nazi education arose in response to chairman, Marvin C. Harrison, former state senator's call to stand in sympathy for the victims of the Hindenburg disaster.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, in a fiery address, ripped into the idea that the German exchange students were sent here to learn about democracy. He said that Hitler wanted to sweeten up the American people by sending 100 fine-looking boys and girls who would make America forget the crimes of the Nazis.

The same country that is sending us lovely young, hand-picked emissaries of a dictator is sending airships to kill young people in Spain, Rabbi Silver thundered. He warned that if the exchange is successful in Cleveland, it would be duplicated all over the United States. He urged not a hostile, but a cool reception ungraced by popular acclaim.

### Exports Should Equal Imports

"I believe in friendship between nations, in exchange between two democratic countries, but there is all the difference in the world between a student exchange and a two-way spread of fascism," said Paul Douglas, professor of economics of the University of Chicago.

He continued that while a democratic state will allow Nazis to spread propaganda, Germany will not permit Americans to spread democracy, so the imports will not equal the exports. Douglas concluded with "We love the real soul of the German people and are fighting for their freedom."

Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, sociologist, New York university, hit any government's dictating to educators as the lowest form of degradation. The educators, he pointed out, should be the people to disseminate ideas. "In the interest of democracy and education, we must be on the alert against insidious ideas where they can reach unprepared minds," stated Fairchild.

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The German Ambassador and Frau Dieckhoff entertained a group of 200 German and American exchange students at a garden party yesterday afternoon and evening at View Tree Farm near Warrenton, Va., the estate of Oscar T. Crosby which they are occupying for the Summer months. The German students came to Washington from Cleveland en route to New York to sail for their homes in Germany, and the American students recently arrived from Berlin.

The Ambassador and Frau Dieckhoff will be guests of honor at dinner Tuesday evening of Baroness von Below who postponed the party from last evening because of the unexpected visit to the Ambassador of the students yesterday.

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## **German Exchange Students Are Nazi 'Political Soldiers'**

BERLIN,—Intensive training in Nazi propaganda methods is being administered to German college students who are to come to the United States early next month as exchange students in American universities and colleges.

The young people, were mobilized at a semi-military Nazi camp at Neustrelitz, with exchange students who are to attend colleges in other countries. The director of the German student exchange service, Dr. Burmeister, told them they were now regarded as an important factor in Germany's propaganda abroad.

The week's stay at Neustrelitz is only the last stage in a year's training in which the exchange student is taught to be a "political soldies" of Germany on college campuses abroad.

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## **COLGATE BARS GERMAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS**

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HAMILTON (WNS) — Colgate University has broken off student exchange relations with Nazi Germany, according to a statement by Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of the University. Until recently Colgate traded four students annually with German colleges.

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## GERMAN STUDENTS IN U.S. IN SPY ROLE

Nazi Official's Circular Directing Espionage Exposed in Rhode Island Paper

Providence, R.I., February 10.—(AP)—The Providence Bulletin today said it had received information that German exchange students in the United States and Canada had been directed by a Nazi official to act as agents of the German Government on Canadian and United States campuses.

The letter, the paper said, was sent out by George Rettig, until recently director of the American branch of the German University Exchange Service, and requested the students to supply Nazi authorities with information of political and economic conditions in this country.

The bulletin said the text of the circular letter, addressed to all German exchange students in this country, had been sent to it for publication by the president of a New England college, who said an exchange student in his institution had turned it over to him.

Rettig, whose office was in New York, the paper said, was recently recalled to Germany by Nazi officials because the German Embassy in Washington felt he had been indiscreet in sending out such a document.

The letter, the paper said, directed the students to report regularly concerning the attitude of members of the administration and faculty and the students at their universities toward Germany, the "political and financial" influences of the colleges, details of events in the towns where students live, and clippings from college publications concerning Germany.

The bulletin quoted the letter as adding:

"Successful activity on the part of this branch will be possible only if each individual exchange student regularly supplies to the office short reports, and we desire reports about the university where the student is living, both from an academic and political point of view."

## Senator Alarmed By Reports of Nazi Student Spies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (A. P.).—Senator Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.), expressed concern today over reports that German exchange students in this country had been requested to act as German Government agents.

The Providence Bulletin said yesterday that George Rettig, until recently director of the American branch of the German University exchange students, had written students requesting that Nazi authorities be supplied with reports on conditions in this country.

"If the letter signed 'Heil Hitler, George Rettig' and addressed to German exchange students in the United States and Canada is genuine, it discloses a serious situation," Green said in a statement.

"While students in a foreign land naturally write to their relatives and friends about the interesting conditions of life as they find it, yet regular reports to the home government in response to official request are a very different matter.

"They incorporate the exchange students in an official spy system. This is quite inconsistent with the main object of the exchange students as understood by Americans.

"This was to promote friendship between American and foreign countries. A spy system instead of building up breaks down that friendship."

Green suggested that "any official action should await verification of the genuineness of the letter."

## Nazi Students Act as German Agents, Charge

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## NAZIS IN AMERICA

### Propaganda in Universities

(Australian Associated Press)

NEW YORK, August 21.

Dr. John Sherman, president of Tampa University (Florida), in giving evidence before the Dies Committee on un-American activities, said the German consul at New Orleans had offered to give the university a library of German books on condition that it dismissed its anti-Nazi professor of German. The offer was rejected.

Dr. Sherman added that the president of Tulane University, in Louisiana, told him that the consul was "snuggling up" to Tulane faculty members. He was left with the impression that the German Government was attempt-

ing to "plant German Nazi influence in various American institutions of learning."

The disclosures by Dr. Sherman have caused the committee to summon several former German diplomatic officials now living in the United States in order to trace the propaganda.

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## **Nazi Activity in U.S. Universities**

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Washington, Aug. 23.

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## The Davis Exchange Scholarships

A propagandist perversion of truth and a reminder of the fate of a fine educational ideal are evident in a public statement last week to the effect that all German exchange students at the University of Toronto before the war were spies.

The statement came from a man prominent in the public eye, a governor of this university. They were spies, he said, and "when this was realized a year or so ago, they were got rid of." A quick denial of this as the reason was forthcoming from university officials who stated that when it was seen last summer that war was approaching, it was thought best not to continue the exchange for fear of embarrassing situations.

Apart from the truth of the matter, the incident serves to remind us of what war has done to the ideal of German exchange scholarships. For a number of years residents of the University College Men's Residents have had living with them German students studying at Toronto on Davis Exchange Scholarships. These scholarships, the creation of Herbert John Davis, a former member of the English staff and now president of Smith College in Massachusetts, are a monument to the effort of one man to obtain world peace through the means of international educational exchange.

Professor Davis married a German girl shortly after the war and brought her to Canada. But blockaded Germany had done its damage, and before long she died of tuberculosis, contracted in the starvation war years. The evils of war and its effects in all their bitterness were brought home to young Herbert John Davis, and it was then he decided to set up his monument to peace by providing that each year one Canadian student should go to Germany while one German youth should study here at Toronto.

The coming of the new war which he so wished to avert has brought temporary ruin to his ideal. There is no German exchange student here this year nor is there a Canadian studying in Germany. But we may hope that in the peace which must surely come, this high ideal in education may be continued, and act to promote a better understanding between the nations of the world. Unfortunately there must be propaganda in war time, but at least let us guard against such propaganda as will ruin forever the chances for realization of an ideal such as that created by Herbert John Davis.

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