

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann as Nazi propagandist in US newspapers, 1938



—Globe-News Herald Photo.

Miss Elizabeth Noelle of Berlin, Germany, a Kappa exchange student at the University of Missouri, is a house guest of Miss Mary Curtis Chenoweth, 428 North Sergeant avenue. Several social affairs have been arranged in honor of Miss Noelle during her visit here.

FOREIGN STUDENTS TO SPEAK HERE

Central Christian Men to Hear Talks on Germany, Turkey and China

Conditions existing in Germany, Turkey and China will be discussed in talks to be given tonight at the regular monthly meeting of the Central Christian Church Men's Club by speakers from the International Relations Club at the University of Missouri.

The discussions will be given by Miss Elizabeth Noelle of Germany, Miss Sevin Sertell of Turkey, and Karl Eskuland of China. All are students of the University.

Earl Gordon of the Y.M.C.A. at Columbia will accompany the three students here. It also is possible that one or more other foreign students also will be present for the meeting tonight.

Miss Noelle's talk is expected to dwell on the lighter side of the Hitler regime in Germany, according to the Rev. C. W. Cornn, pastor of the Central Christian Church. Miss Noelle is reported to be a strong sympathizer of the Hitler program, and her talk is expected to be developed from that angle.

The meeting will begin with supper at 7 o'clock. C. M. Hulen, president of the club, will preside.

German Youth Follows Hitler in Love and Allegiance, Says Speaker at Men's Club Dinner

Ninety per cent of German youth is behind Hitler. Harems are not permitted in Turkey any more. Danish people don't mind communists, but they don't like Nazi. Japan should be boycotted!

These are some of the statements made by foreign students at the University of Missouri before members and guests at the Central Christian Church Men's Club dinner last night.

The speakers were Miss Elizabeth Noelle of Berlin, Germany, Miss Sevim Sertel of Istanbul, Turkey, and Karl Eskelund of Copenhagen, Denmark, who has been living in China for the past three years. All three are members of the International Club at the University, where they now are students in the School of Journalism.

"Youths of Germany follow Hitler today because of love and allegiance to him, and certainly not because of fear," Miss Noelle asserted in an open forum which followed talks by the three students. She had made no mention of German politics in her talk, and her statement was made in answer to a question, "Do youths follow Hitler through fear, or through genuine loyalty?" asked by the Rev. C. W. Cornn.

Agrees With Hitler

Elaborating on her reply, Miss Noelle said:

"I openly agree with Hitler. I am happy to be a German, and I would like so much to go back. I think the whole trouble today is that people of other nations have tried to look for the side of Germany they cannot like, instead of the side they can like.

"It is hard for Americans to understand situations in Germany, and in other foreign nations

because their politics are so different where one man is the leader, lieutenant. They are different countries, and it should be remembered conditions were especially hard in Germany after the World War, because so many things had happened.

"We are all the same people. We can't escape each other, whether we are Germans, Americans, English, French, Danish, Turkish, etc. We should not point out the things we don't like. We should point out those we do like."

Tells of Youth Program

For her principal address, Miss Noelle discussed the German Youth Program, describing the national contests for young people which were started by the government five years ago. These contests bring boys and girls of the nation together to prove their ability and skill in various lines of endeavor.

"Youths of Germany look forward to these national contests, which begin in February and end in June. They study hard in preparations for these contests, hoping to be one of the 15 best boys or 15 best girls in the nation. Then those 15 must compete in a special contest for the honor of being the best boy or best girl in the nation."

As a reward for winning the high honors, the winners visit and talk with Hitler, visiting at his home. They receive money prizes and also are asked what has been their dream in life. If one wants to be a doctor, everything possible is done to make him one. If another wants to be an engineer, he is given that opportunity. If one wants to come to the United

Continued on page 4

German Youth Follows Hitler, Speaker Asserts

Continued from page 1

States, the wish is granted. Everything possible is done to make their dream come true.

Miss Noelle, before closing, explained that she was not in the United States as the winner of one of these contests. She came to the University's journalism school under a scholarship.

Contrasts Old and New

Both the old (Ottoman Empire) and the new (Republic) Turkey were described by Miss Sertel, in speaking of her native land. A dark picture was painted of the old Turkey, but the new was made inviting to the traveler. After outlining a common impression of Turkey as a place of harems and veiled women, beautiful churches but no hotels, and a sultan who "kills about 200 people every day, just because he enjoys killing," she added:

"But all that was before the World War. That was before the Sultan sent General Kemal Ataturk to the south to stop division of Turkey into many parts, and General Ataturk directed activities into forming of the Turkish Republic. He now is president of the Republic.

"The Turkish woman and her veil—the man with the red turban and the huge beard—the 'Terrible Turk'—all those things, if they ever did exist, belonged to the Ottoman Empire, not to the Turkish Republic.

"It is O. K. to take your wife with you now. You will find good hotels, elevators, electric lights, clean linens, and all conveniences. You can visit night clubs, take a boat ride, go hunting, or fishing, or what is it you want to do.

Accomplished Linguists

"And you will have no trouble with languages. Every graduate of the schools must speak either English, French or German, and many speak them all. There are two American Universities, one for girls and one for boys. And there's a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A.

"We foreign students at the University are pointed out as foreigners, because there are so few of us. But you won't be in Turkey. If you get on a trolley car, you'll think you are in the League of Nations.

"You want to know something of our schools? We are proud of them now. There used to be none, at least the women couldn't go, and for the men all that was said was in Arabic and just had to be memorized. Now most of them are coeducational, they are very free, even freer than here. You can take any class you want. There are no sororities, no fraternities, and we don't care to have them, because we want no class distinction.

"And there are no harems now. If you're going there just to find one, you'll be disgusted. So stay at home.

"Heretofore Turkey has been an agricultural country, producing tobacco, cotton, olive oil, figs, grapes, and coal. Leather, silk, paper, glass and almost all industries are improving rapidly, and Turkey soon will be an industrial country. The Turkish economic policy is changing rapidly, and more than two hundred factories have been built in the last two years.

"There is no misery any more, no class distinction, and I am looking forward to the time I can return to Turkey."

Denmark Happy Country

Denmark was described as "one of the happiest countries in the world," in Mr. Eskelund's address.

"There are no rich men in Denmark," he asserted. "If a man makes \$100,000 a year, he must pay an income tax of 60 per cent. If he makes 60,000, the tax is 60 per cent. If he makes \$30,000, it is 15 per cent. If he makes \$5,000, there is no tax.

"Sixty years ago Denmark was a capitalistic country. Development came, however, a vast system of cooperatives was formed, and now it is one of the happiest and most peaceful nations of the world." Mr. Eskelund spoke particularly of the development of the butter making industry, and pointed out that "Denmark needs no Roosevelt program to limit surpluses," because the nation studies conditions in other countries and raises what the foreign markets need.

The speaker praised the educational system in Denmark as one of the best, and pointed particularly to an effective system of scholarships. "Some students go to your University to have a good time, some women go there to get married, while others go to study and learn," he said.

"In Denmark the government provides scholarships for those students who want to learn. If the student proves himself in elementary and high school he is granted a scholarship. Then, in the University, he is not permitted to do outside work, because it is believed the student who must work as he studies can not apply himself entirely to his education.

Pensions Since 1882

"You Americans are proud of your old age pensions and social security. Denmark has had such a system operating successfully since 1882, and all persons over 60 get about \$40 per month.

"Denmark is a peace loving nation, has had no war since 1864, when we fought Germany for the last time. We had nothing to do with the World War, so we have no war debt.

"But the people of Denmark can get angry. The last time I was in Copenhagen I remember someone making an attempt to start Nazi. There are quite a few communists there, but we don't mind them so much. Anyway, the Nazis tried to parade, and the next day about half of them were in the hospital. There were more communists than Nazi. Another time there were more Nazi than communists, and you should have seen the police using

their clubs on the Nazi.

"Denmark looks upon Germany as 'the strong man who is coming to cut your head off.' That's the way the people think, and it may be true. Germany could easily swoop in and take the country, because we have no army and navy. But since Germany has almost the whole world as her enemy, why should she want another?"

"The League of Nations was a beautiful idea. It was tried once, and failed. But why couldn't it be tried again?"

Father in Shanghai

Questioned why he felt China, Eskelund said his father is a dentist in Shanghai, and he displayed a button on which boycotting of Japan was urged. He scored the Japanese invasion of China, and urged that American people would benefit in a widespread boycott on Japanese goods.

"Some people argue boycotting of Japan would cause loss of Japanese trade. But if Japan takes China she will have her source for iron, coal, cotton, etc., and won't have to buy from the United States and other countries."

Earl Gordon, general secretary for the University Y. M. C. A. and one of the advisers of the International Club, accompanied the four students here and introduced them.

The Rev. Mr. Coran presided at the meeting in the absence of C. M. Hulén, chairman; Judge A. T. Hammett, C. E. Embree and Len Kelly were named as the attendance committee for the club meeting April 8.

Middlebush Is Not Alarmed Over Nazi Propaganda Charge

Prof. John Wolf Says No Lectures on Germany Were Given by Him

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 29—(AP)—President Frederick A. Middlebush said today he "was not alarmed" at charges the University of Missouri was one of many American colleges described as fostering Nazi propaganda.

John C. Metcalfe of Chicago, who joined the German-American Bund to study its operation, told a house committee on unAmerican activities in Washington yesterday two German exchange students at the University of Missouri were active in Nazi work.

He described exchange students as "one of the most alarming ways of Nazi propaganda."

"If the committee has some information not available to me I would be glad to know what it is," the president said.

Elisabeth Noelle and Heinrich

Herring, the two students referred to by Metcalfe, lived in sorority and fraternity houses as provided for in the exchange, President Middlebush explained.

Professor John B. Wolf said no lectures on Nazi Germany were given by him last year and that his trip to Europe was paid for by himself. Metcalfe told the house committee that Professor Wolf lectured on Nazism and "that it was reported" Wolf's trip "was paid for by the German government."

Frank L. Martin, dean of the school of journalism said Miss Noelle attended classes in the school and wrote for "The Columbia Missourian," university daily, "but at no time did anything appear in the paper in the nature of Nazi propaganda unless her name was signed to the communication. The Missourian is not a propagandist's paper and does not favor any certain country, group or individual."

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President Middlebush Comments on Testimony That School Fosters Propaganda.

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WAY PAVED FOR TEST ON STATE DENTAL LAW

Kansas City, Sept. 29.—(P)—The way was paved here today for what attorneys said would be the first appellate court test of dental practice law passed by the last Missouri legislature.

Circuit Judge Thomas J. Seehorn sustained a defense demurrer alleging the state had not stated a sufficient cause of action in indicting Frank E. Cantrill, operator of a dental supply house, on charges of advertising and supplying artificial teeth and dental restoration without being registered to practice dentistry.

Judge Seehorn said he considered several phases of the law vague and that he had no precedent from an appellate court on which to base a ruling. The prosecutor's office announced an appeal to the Kansas City court of appeals.

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