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37/10 [A]

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

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RIGHT TO DANZIG

THE GERMAN CLAIM

POLISH CASE DISCUSSED

NAZI OBJECTIVE

The following statement has been received by the Consul-General for Germany in New Zealand:—

"The main object of the foreign policy of National Socialist Germany always has been and still is the removal of the intolerable and unjust stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles. Danzig is one of the worst examples of this kind. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population of Danzig are Germans. This is a fact which even the Polish politicians have never disputed.

"Besides, these 410,000 Germans living in Danzig are National Socialists and filled by the same ideals as the Germans within the borders of the Reich. All statements to the contrary are wrong and demonstrate that those who made them do not understand or do not wish to understand the spiritual force which emanates from the National Socialist movement. Foreign observers who listen to the counsels of disappointed politicians of the former Weimar Republic and other emigrants are ill advised. They would do better to remember the results of the plebiscite in the Saar territory and of the election in Austria.

CORRIDOR AND PORTS.

"By the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was given an overlordship over the Danzig Free State. This artificial creation, as well as the peculiar way in which the Corridor, giving Poland access to the sea, was marked out, was meant above all to prevent for all time the establishment of an understanding between Poland and Germany. Poland never earnestly tried to avail herself of the excellent facilities offered by the harbour of Danzig. On the contrary, she very early started to build the port of Gdynia, which was constructed for the sole purpose of ruining Danzig economically, under the hypocritical pretence that the harbour of Danzig was not sufficiently large for the Polish traffic. There are today more than ten miles of unutilised harbour frontage in Danzig which are at the disposal of Poland.

"Poland tries to justify her demand for the maintenance of the status quo in Danzig with the argument that she could not do without the port of Danzig because it lay at the mouth of the Vistula, which was the 'main artery' of Poland's economic life. Two things are to be said against this argument:

"(a) With equal right Germany could claim Dutch ports because they happen to be situated on the mouth of the Rhine. On the same basis Hungary would have the right to Rumanian Galatz, Yugoslavia to Greek Salonica, or at least the Gulf of Salonic, and Spain to Porto in Portugal. A moment's reflection and a look at the map should suffice to refute this part of the argument.

"(b) Now let us see what use Poland has made of the 'main artery' of her economic life. Since the war, commerce has fallen off so tremendously on the Vistula that one is inclined to believe that it must have been systematically discouraged. Upstream shipping on the Vistula amounts at present to only one-half of that carried in 1913; downstream to two-thirds. In 1938 not a single ton of either iron or oil was shipped on the Vistula, as against 26,721 tons and 41,887 tons respectively in 1913. It is even more astonishing that the transport of logs, which amounted to 354 rafts of 214,367 tons in 1913, fell off to 101 rafts of 66,662 tons in 1938. It would be quite beside the point to discuss here whether Poland does not want to make use of the Vistula, or whether, simply, she cannot. In any case, the fact remains—and it speaks for itself—that only one-hundredth of Poland's goods-transport is operated on her interior waterways, as compared with Germany's one-fourth and France's one-fifth.

"The important thing is that as a result of this development, Poland can no longer lay claim to the Vistula as her main artery of commerce. This shows that Poland's demand for the maintenance of the status quo is purely psychological, resting on the policy of prestige, and has nothing to do with economics.

HERR HITLER'S PROPOSALS.

"In his speech of April 28, the Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler, once more repeated that, whenever the higher interests of the European comity were at stake, national interests must, if necessary, be relegated to second place in certain cases. The acceptance of the present frontiers with France and Italy as final ones may be cited as examples of this policy. In the same broadminded way the Fuhrer also recognised the necessity of giving to the Polish nation a free access to the sea just as Germany needs access to her province of East Prussia. In order to achieve this object, and notwithstanding the fact that there are still large German minorities living within the boundaries of the Polish State, the Fuhrer caused the following proposals to be submitted to the Polish Government:—

"1. Danzig to return as a Free State into the framework of the German Reich.

"2. Germany to obtain a route through the Corridor and a railway line for herself with the same extra-territorial status for Germany as the Corridor itself has for Poland.

"In return, Germany is prepared:

"1. To recognise all Polish economic rights in Danzig.

"2. To insure Poland of a free harbour in Danzig of any size desired, giving her completely free access to the sea.

"3. To accept at the same time the present boundaries between Germany and Poland and to regard them as final.

"4. To conclude a twenty-five-year non-aggression treaty with Poland, a treaty therefore which would extend far beyond the duration of my own life; and

"5. To enter into a guarantee of the independence of the Slovak State by Germany, Poland, and Hungary jointly—which means, in practice, renunciation of any exclusive German hegemony in this territory.

"The Polish Government not only rejected that offer but also believed that it must call up troops even though there was not a single German soldier near the German-Polish frontier in those days.

"Since April the Polish Press has been publishing articles written by generals and political leaders about the 'Conquest of East Prussia and Pomerania' and 'The Battle of Berlin.' Even the terms of the treaty which the Poles propose to dictate in Berlin have already been discussed.

"The extreme moderation of the Government of the Reich is demonstrated by the fact that the German Press is allowed to publish only by fragments the news of the persecutions to which the German minorities in Poland are subjected daily by an incited populace. The knowledge of the full truth would be certain to arouse an indignation which might seriously endanger all hope of an understanding.

"The essence of the whole issue has been summed up by the Fuhrer in the following sentence: 'Danzig is a German town and wishes to belong to Germany.' This desire is shared by the whole German nation and is entirely compatible with a recognition of Poland's right to independence."

EVENING

POST

1-8-39

Dominion
15-8-38

**NAZI ACTIVITIES IN
U.S.A.**

**Instructions To Arm
Secretly**

**EVIDENCE AT HOUSE
INVESTIGATION**

By Telegraph.—Press Assn.—Copyright.

(Received August 14, 7.30 p.m.)

WASHINGTON, August 13.

John Metcalfe, a former "Chicago Times" reporter, testifying today at the House investigation into espionage and "non-American activities," declared that the American Nazi Silver Shirts had been instructed to arm secretly.

Metcalfe said that he had investigated the German-American Bund for six months. He had joined the group and secured inside information. He declared that half a million Americans were behind the Nazi movement.

He also said that German vice-consuls addressed the Bund's meetings, promising the fullest co-operation. The Bund was directed by the Ausland Bureau at Stuttgart, Germany.

Walter Kappe, Fritz Gissibl, and Heinz Spanknoebel, who fled abroad after the recent Grand Jury indictment, were Bund officials, declared Metcalfe. He added that when Congress voted the investigation, Kuhn, who was the alleged Nazi leader in the United States, destroyed evidence linking the Bund with Nazi Germany.

"Kuhn told me he was responsible for the removal of Doctor Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington, and was also instrumental in having Nazi Consular officials shifted," said Metcalfe.

Peter Gissibl, Fritz Gissibl's brother, testified that he had resigned the leadership of the Bund's Chicago section because of disagreements over policy. Kuhn, he said, violated an order from Hitler to disband the Bund, because Hitler feared that it might adversely affect other Germans in the United States.

ACE DETECTIVE RESIGNS

Development In U.S. Spy Case

MAY DELAY COURT PROCEEDINGS

Further Light On Griehl's Activities

By Telegraph.—Press Assn.—Copyright.
(Received June 22, 10.30 p.m.)

New York, June 22.

A mild sensation was caused to-day by the resignation of Mr. Leon G. Turrou, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's ace agent, who was largely responsible for uncovering the Nazi spy activities in the United States, to write his experiences for a newspaper. It was he who, as reported yesterday, was largely responsible for the indictment by a Federal grand jury of eighteen prominent Nazi officials in the great United States spy hunt. Coming in the midst of the grand jury investigations before the accused are brought to trial, this has greatly disturbed officials.

Mr. Turrou was the chief investigator and worked almost single-handed. A delay will be caused while his successor familiarises himself with the ramifications of the case. Mr. Turrou's reason of overwork and the need of an increase in income have been accepted by the department, which paid tribute to his work. He will still be available as a Government witness.

None of the material witnesses held in the case have been eliminated or freed. This is significant, inasmuch as six are officers or members of the crews of German ships, including two captains, a political officer, and a radio officer.

The "New York Times" comments to-day on the extraordinary fact that Griehl (who fled to Germany) was never guarded to prevent his flight. Since yesterday's indictment it is indicated that the authorities were aware of several suspicious actions by Griehl.

One charge shows that he previously went to Germany allegedly on espionage business. Another says that he conferred with von Bonin, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Service, and Menzel, his assistant, on the counter-espionage duty of the German War Ministry at the Hotel Eden in Berlin on June 7, 1937. Another alleges that he arranged a rendezvous with Pfeiffer, head of the German Secret Service, at the Astoria Club in Bremen on June 23, 1937.

Inept Plotters.

In a leading article the "New York Times" urges the fact that there is no occasion for public hysteria or a spy scare, pointing out that the operatives concerned were really extraordinarily inept plotters and obtained little of value.

Though doubtless Germany is anxious to share the United States' advance in defence technique, especially in aviation, much of the information gained could have been elicited by a courteous letter. "Yet this stealthy prying into our affairs is mischievous and annoying," adds the newspaper. "If the trial justifies the charges, the whole affair should be cleaned up promptly."

The "New York Herald-Tribune" says that the investigations are now being concentrated on the persons and organisations responsible for the flight of the defendants and material witnesses who fled the country. This includes two large steamship lines and several executives of those lines. At least one member of the Gestapo (Nazi secret police), says the newspaper, stressed that only the surface had been scratched up to the present.

The four German spy suspects, Hoffmann, Rumrich, Glaser and Voss, will be arraigned to-morrow.

GERMAN DENIAL

Officers Not Implicated

Berlin, June 21.

In reference to the United States espionage case it is semi-officially denied that any officers of the German defence force are involved.

Donner
236-38

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS IN U.S. SPY HUNT

Grand Jury Indicts Eighteen Prominent Nazis

AGGRESSIVE GERMAN ESPIONAGE ORGANISATION UNCOVERED

Amazing Network Of International Intrigue

By Telegraph.—Press Assn.—Copyright.

(Received June 21, 9.30 p.m.)

New York, June 21.

The "New York Times" devotes two pages to-day to the indictment by a Federal grand jury in the United States Government's greatest peace-time spy hunt of 18 individuals, most of whom are highly-placed German officials, charged with the wholesale theft of military, aviation and industrial secrets.

The Federal Prosecutor stated yesterday: "The directing heads of this ring reside in Germany and are connected with the Government of Germany. They have operated through agents residing in the United States and have had agents among the crews of steamships plying between the United States and Germany. The directing heads paid these agents, all of whom are of German extraction, for furnishing information regarding American national defence."

The story of the unravelling of the spy ring outrivals E. Phillips Oppenheim's most melodramatic imaginings. It reveals that there existed an indirect line of intrigue by which information obtained in the United States was communicated to Tokio. This was a sort of backdoor circuit between the headquarters of the spy corps in Berlin and the Japanese army, and was used for the mutual exchange of military data in the interests of the anti-Communist alliance.

Although the ring never "cracked" a vital secret, what concerns the authorities is the broad scope of the conspiracy and its potentialities for subversive action in the future if unscotched. United States military observers summed up the spy ring as an arm of the aggressive espionage organisation that Germany has been building up on a bureaucratic scale. Its programme is to develop progressively with the growth of the German army and navy, by making Nazi blood claims on all Germans resident abroad.

Extending down from the key-men in Berlin was a line of agents searching for information concerning all divisions of America's defence.

The most important of these agents were Lonkowski, a political and mechanical genius and Eitel, who masked his operations behind a menial job on the German liner Europa.

The activities of the ring started in 1935, when Lonkowski fled the country, one step ahead of the United States naval intelligence service agents. Now Lonkowski holds a high position in the Reich Air Ministry. He worked with Gudenberg, a mechanic skilled in air design, in a Buffalo aeroplane factory.

Gudenberg was employed on the Curtiss scout bomber, then in an experimental stage. He removed the blue print from the factory one night and Lonkowski photographed it, making several negatives covering the whole design. Gudenberg returned the plan to the file on the next day.

Nothing was known of this until Lonkowski took a violin case containing the incriminating documents to a spy courier on a German ship. Lonkowski was stopped by the Customs

under arrest here). Rumrich planned to rob Colonel Eglin of mobilisation plans for an anti-aircraft regiment. Information reached Washington in time to prepare a trap, but the plan was dropped.

Rumrich worked with Griebel, who was regarded as the head of the New York centre of the Nazi spy fraternity. He became most active as a secret agent since the war, audaciously attempting to bribe young naval officers to betray secrets. He was able to send to Germany information concerning the strength of the troops stationed at the Panama Canal and at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. He was born in Chicago 37 years ago, the son of an Austrian father.

Indictment of Germany.

The "New York Times," pointing out that 14 of those indicted are in Germany, comments that the Grand Jury's action appears to be mainly a moral indictment of the German

Remission
22-6-38

design. Gudenberg fled the country to the file on the next day.

Nothing was known of this until Lonkowski took a violin case containing the incriminating documents to a spy courier on a German ship. Lonkowski was stopped by the Customs guards and the violin case was confiscated. The nature of the negatives was not recognised immediately, but they were subsequently pieced together. It was then learnt that Lonkowski had chartered a plane and made a good getaway, his wife following by ship.

Gudenberg, who was still not suspect, got a job with the Hall Aluminium Company, at Bristol, Pennsylvania, which was manufacturing a torpedo bomber for the navy. In the meantime he filed an application for a post in the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia, but before starting he took fright at Ignatz Griebel's recent revelations as an apparently willing witness and fled the country while the going was good.

Names Cited.

Only four of those indicted are under arrest here. Thirteen others are resident in Germany and cannot be extradited. The names of those resident in Germany are:—

Captain-Lieutenant Udo von Bonin, chief of the Naval Intelligence Service.

Captain-Lieutenant Herman Menzl von Binins, his assistant.

William Lonkowski, civilian official at the Ministry of War, Berlin.

Captain-Lieutenant Erich Pfeiffer, chief of Naval Intelligence at Bremen.

Captain-Lieutenant Ernest Muller, chief of Naval Intelligence at Hamburg.

Werner Gudenberg.

A man called Sanders, an assistant at Pfeiffer's office at Bremen.

A man called Schmidt, assistant at Muller's office at Hamburg.

Karl Schuler, political officer of the liner Bremen.

Theodore Schuetz, political officer of the liner New York.

Karl Eitel and Herbert Jaenichen, former and present stewards on the liner Bremen.

Dr. Ignatz Griebel, former head of the American Nazis, who fled the country a few days before the grand jury hearing.

One inductee, Jessie Jordan, is already serving four years in Scotland for espionage. The names of the four held under arrest here are: Hoffman, a hairdresser on the liner Europa; Voss, who is accused of selling military secrets to Germany; Guenther Rumrich, a United States army deserter; and Erich Glaser, a United States army private.

One charge is concerned with the theft of plans for the army's pursuit plane made by the Seversky Airplane Corporation, one of the world's fastest fighters. Another charge is brought against three men and one woman of stealing and sending to Germany an army and navy radio telephone procedure book, containing a confidential code.

Questioned Before.

Both Lonkowski and Gudenberg have been questioned before the Grand Jury, but neither was guarded, the Government relying on their apparent willingness to testify. It became evident after their departure, however, that a powerful sinister influence had forced them to go.

One Government department believed that agents of the Gestapo (Nazi Secret Police) established themselves here for this purpose. This belief gained support to-day when an official disclosed that Carl Herman, held as a material witness, has been identified as a member of the Gestapo.

These revelations were made possible by the discovery early last February of a plot to abduct the American Army Colonel Eglin in Dundee, Scotland, by Guenther Rumrich (who is

indicted in Germany.)

The "New York Times," pointing out that 14 of those indicted are in Germany, comments that the Grand Jury's action appears to be mainly a moral indictment of the German nation. "Usually untraceable or unmentioned in such cases for diplomatic reasons," says the newspaper, "the reputed master-minds, who included officers of the German War Ministry, were not only named, but indicted. Furthermore, for the first time since the investigation began, Germany was officially named as the Power responsible for an under-cover force that aggressively sought to pry out the best technical and military defence secrets of the United States."

The "New York Herald-Tribune" points out that the indictments make a charge that the espionage activities started on January 2, 1935—a few hours after Hitler, at the New Year reception in Berlin, called for honest co-operation between nations.

The man chiefly responsible for the uncovering of the spy ring is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's ace agent, Leon G. Turrou, who was responsible for the detection of the Lindbergh baby kidnapper. He has been commended by the Grand Jury for an extraordinary piece of detection. Turrou worked 16 hours daily for nearly four months.

HOW THE GREAT SPY HUNT BEGAN

Three Arrests In February

The great United States spy hunt began last February when Mr. John Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced that three persons were arrested concerning an alleged gigantic plot to sell American military secrets to a European country.

Those arrested were Rumrich, Hoffman and Erich Glaser, a private in the United States army.

The ring was apprehended when they attempted to obtain 50 passport applications, ostensibly to enable spies to enter Russia under the comparative safety of falsified American passports. The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that the arrests were considered to be of the greatest importance.

Since that time many more arrests have followed and many of the chief Government witnesses succeeded in evading police surveillance and escaping to Germany. There is apparently no hope of any of these being extradited. Federal police made efforts to get in touch with both Griebel and Gudenberg when their ships reached Cherbourg with a view to asking them to return to America. But the French police at Cherbourg were unable to approach the men.

Those witnesses who failed to escape have been kept under the strictest police surveillance since these escapes were discovered.

MOTOR-CAR OUTPUT

World Production Figures

Geneva, June 20.

The economic section of the League of Nations reveals that 6,336,000 motor-cars were produced throughout the world last year, and that American production in eight years has declined by 9 per cent., while Germany's has doubled.

Donovan

21-6-38

Alleged Nazi Organisations.

An investigation into the alleged activities of Nazi agents in New Zealand is urged by the Wellington branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which carried the following motion at a recent meeting:—

“That this meeting of members of the Wellington branch of the A.S.R.S. urges upon the Minister in Charge of Police the necessity of instituting a full police investigation into the activities of Nazi agents and organisations in New Zealand.”

Nazi Organisations

“I have nothing to say except that anybody who thinks the Government is asleep has some more thinking to do,” said the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, when commenting yesterday on a resolution carried at a recent meeting of members of the Wellington branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants urging upon the Minister in charge of Police “the necessity of instituting a full police investigation into the activities of Nazi agents and organisations in New Zealand.”

NAZIS IN CANADA

**Hitler's Agents Said To
Be Active**

Ottawa, June 8.

The Secretary of State, Mr. F. Rinfret, announced that the Government is investigating the naturalisation status of Dr. Egerhard, Montreal, following charges by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. B. Bennett, that agents of Herr Hitler are active in Canada.

Dr. Egerhard is described as the Canadian Fuehrer.

It is alleged that Nazis in various centres are organising under the guise of social clubs, through direct orders from Berlin.

GERMAN PLEBISCITE

NATIONALS IN N.Z.

VOTES TAKEN AT SEA

ALL IN FAVOUR

(By Telegraph-Press Association.)

AUCKLAND, April 6.

For the first time in the history of New Zealand, a plebiscite of German nationals on an issue affecting the future of their country was conducted today outside territorial waters. Twenty-five Germans and two Austrians, all either residents of or visitors to the Dominion, recorded their votes in favour of the union of Germany and Austria brought on by Herr Hitler's recent coup. There were no dissentients.

Although German nationals in Australia held a similar plebiscite a few days ago, no decision to conduct one in New Zealand was made until Tuesday by the German Consul, Dr. Walter Hellenthal, Wellington. The use of the North German Lloyd steamer Anhalt, at present visiting Auckland, was at first considered. Consideration of the delay she would be caused then persuaded Dr. Hellenthal to send a telegram to Count Felix von Luckner asking him if he would place his yacht Seeteufel at the disposal of German nationals wishing to vote. Count von Luckner readily agreed, and so voting was held on the deck of the Seeteufel. Count von Luckner himself was unable to return to Auckland for the purpose and, since no other plebiscite on the union will be held in New Zealand, he will not be able to record his vote one way or the other. The yacht was taken to sea by one of his officers.

TEN MILES OUT.

Dr. Hellenthal came to Auckland this morning specially for the plebiscite. For the purposes of the vote it was necessary to take the Seeteufel at least three miles from port, or outside territorial waters. To make absolutely sure that polling did not take place within New Zealand territorial limits, Dr. Hellenthal said, he ordered the Seeteufel to steam for another hour even after territorial limits had been passed, so the vote was taken about 10 miles out from Rangitoto.

The ship left her berth at the Slipway Wharf soon after 10 a.m. after the voters had met outside the Chief Post Office and voting was held at about 1.30, after which the yacht was brought back to Auckland, tying up again shortly before 5 o'clock. Included among the voters were seven officers from the Anhalt, eight men left on board the Seeteufel, and a number of prominent Germans living in Auckland and Wellington. Four women cast their votes. The only Austrian living at Wellington came post-haste to Auckland for the purpose and the other Austrian lives in Auckland.

VOTING PROCEDURE.

Dr. Hellenthal said those on board represented a large proportion of Germans in New Zealand who have not taken out nationalisation papers. Before being allowed to vote, every member of the party had to satisfy a special committee of his rights as a German citizen. When this was done each was issued with a voting paper prepared for the purpose in New Zealand. At 1.30 p.m. each person was sent individually to a cabin set aside for the purpose, so that the votes would be cast secretly. After this the papers were placed in a special box and the votes were later counted by Dr. Hellenthal and a committee of three assistants. Both the papers showing the voter's right to record his opinion and those placed in the box will be sent to Germany to the authorities in charge of the plebiscite, but the result will be cabled immediately.

The voting papers explained in German the purpose of the plebiscite and also had places for recording the opinion of voters. At the bottom of each paper in the centre was a large square with "Ja" ("Yes") over the top. In the right-hand bottom corner was a smaller square with "Nein" ("No") above it. A cross in either square signified the voter's opinion. No crosses, said Dr. Hellenthal, were put in the "Nein" squares.

"Because they have been waiting so long for this," said Dr. Hellenthal, "we asked the two Austrians to put their papers in the box before any of the others. For them to vote 'Yes' or 'No' was like New Zealanders voting for union of the North and South Islands. There were tears in their eyes as they put their papers in the ballot-box. It was a happy day for them, as it was for all of us. It meant so much to us. We felt we were home again."

"DOMINION"

12-2-38

February 20.

GERMANS ABROAD

Compulsory Registration

Berlin, February 10.

The strict registration of every German abroad is demanded by a drastic new law. Every German who has been abroad for more than three months must register with a consul, and those violating the decree will cease to enjoy the protection of the Reich. Those who persist in refusing to register will be deprived of their citizenship.

The law is signed by Herr Hitler, Count von Neurath, Herr Hess and Dr. Frick. Its purpose is the effective organisation of Germans abroad to ensure and maintain relations with the homeland.

GERMANISM ABROAD

COMING CONGRESS

UNITY WITH NAZISM

MUNICH, August 23.

A congress of Nazi foreign Germans is to be held at Stuttgart shortly under the auspices of the organisation for fostering Germanism abroad. General Goering and Dr. Goebbels will speak.

Herr Langden, London representative of the Graf Reichschach newspaper service, who was expelled from Britain recently, is expected to be the guest of honour. Ten thousand delegates will attend.

Herr Bohle, chief of the organisation, states that the congress will combat accusations abroad against Nazi organisations in foreign countries.

The "Tageblatt" says that Herr Bohle's task is to bind all Germans abroad to the Reich because Germanism and Nazism are one.

Herr Bohle can announce his measures throughout the world through the Foreign Office. These include orders that the local Nazi leader should appear at all functions abroad to which the German Charge d'Affaires is invited.

Evening Post
13-8-37

ADVICE ACCEPTED
GERMANS IN BRITAIN
MANY LEAVE COUNTRY

(United Press Association—By Electric
Telegraph—Copyright.)

(Received August 13, 2.5 p.m.)

LONDON, August 12.

Numbers of German subjects in addition to the three journalists have been advised by the Home Office to leave Britain, and all have accepted the advice. Several others, including a girl staying at a London luxury hotel, abruptly departed after being interviewed by Scotland Yard detectives.

POGROM IN BRITAIN
CORRESPONDENT'S STORY

(Received August 13, 1.15 p.m.)

LONDON, August 12.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" understands that "The Times" correspondent, Mr. Ebbutt, is unlikely to be withdrawn within a fortnight and will await an expulsion order.

A Berlin message states that a dramatic warning to young Germans not to visit Britain owing to a pogrom raging against Germans is published in the official Nazi organ "Angriff" from a London correspondent who advises Germans not to run the danger of "shameless insults and aspersions against which they have no protection."

Mr. Ebbutt is receiving a stream of abusive letters and telephone calls from Berliners.

Evening Post
19-8-37

NOT WANTED

NAZI SPIES IN BRITAIN

LIST AT THE HOME OFFICE

THREATS TO JEWS

(United Press Association—By Electric
Telegraph—Copyright.)

LONDON, August 11.

The "Daily Herald" discloses that there is a batch of names before the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, of Germans who will be informed that they are not wanted in Britain.

It is based on the reports of German-speaking members of Scotland Yard on the activities of Nazi organisations in London, of which Herren Langer, Crome, and Wrede, the three journalists who were expelled, were the heads. It is estimated that 500 Nazis in Britain are spreading propaganda, spying, and organising plans threatening the safety of German Jewish refugees.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that 100 Germans, self-described as journalists, landed at British ports a few weeks ago.

PROTEST TO GERMANY

CORRESPONDENTS' DECISION

(Received August 12, 9.50 a.m.)

BERLIN, August 11.

An emergency meeting of the Foreign Press Association passed a resolution deploring the German decision to expel Mr. Ebbutt, of "The Times," and decided to protest to the Foreign Minister, Count von Neurath, and to the Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, against the expulsion of correspondents because of journalistic activity.

Evening Post

11-8-37

HOSTILE REPORTS

GERMAN CHARGE

REQUEST FOR JOURNALIST'S WITHDRAWAL

'ABUSED HOSPITALITY'

(United Press Association—By Electric
Telegraph—Copyright.)

LONDON, August 10.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" understands that Lord Halifax, who is acting as Foreign Minister during the absence of Mr. Anthony Eden, pointed out to Herr Woermann, the German Charge d'Affaires, the deplorable effect Germany's request for the removal from Berlin of Mr. Norman Ebbutt, chief correspondent of "The Times," as a reprisal for the expulsion of the three German journalists from London would have on British public opinion.

The "Morning Post's" Berlin correspondent says that Mr. Ebbutt has been repeatedly abused by the German Press, notably by the Nazi paper "Angriff," which is closely connected with the Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels.

The "News Chronicle" recalls that Herr Langen, one of the three Germans expelled, who is a close personal friend of General Goering, was expelled from Italy in February without explanation.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The three Germans have not been expelled as journalists, but for activities that have nothing to do with journalism. The British view is that if Germany wants her relations with Britain to be as friendly as possible she should not take reprisals where none are called for."

Mr. Ebbutt has worked in the Berlin office of "The Times" since 1925, and has been chief correspondent since 1927. He is 43 years of age.

(Received August 11, 10.35 a.m.)

BERLIN, August 10.

An official statement says "The British Government has been requested to use its influence with 'The Times' to recall Mr. Ebbutt, as otherwise his permit will be cancelled. This measure proves necessary because Mr. Ebbutt for years has done his reporting only in a spirit hostile to Germany, thus abusing hospitality granted to him."

The "Borsen Zeitung" declares: "It can certainly be expected that the measures taken against Mr. Ebbutt will be taken against other correspondents who have actively looked into Germany's domestic politics. It is an open secret that a number of foreign correspondents recently working in co-operation with enemies of the State, have used information from them for false reports."

"TIMES" COMMENT

REPLACEMENT OF MR. EBBUTT

(British Official Wireless.)
(Received August 11, 11.50 a.m.)

RUGBY, August 10.

Commenting on the Ebbutt incident, "The Times" says:—

"It can be stated with absolute certainty that the termination of the right of the three German journalists to remain in London has nothing whatever to do with the way in which they have discharged their professional duties. They were at liberty to praise or to blame, to exaggerate or to belittle, and to interpret acts of the British Government and habits of the British people exactly as seemed right to them. They have clearly been asked to go on account of activities which lay outside their professional activities, and it may become necessary to state precisely what these activities have been."

"The Times" also recalls, in regard to one of the Germans, Herr Langen, who came to London from Rome, that his presence in the latter capital was recently adjudged to be undesirable by the Italian Government.

Referring to the projected action against their Berlin correspondent "merely on the ground that he has been critical on occasion in his attitude towards the Nazi regime," "The Times" says that if the German Government really decides to take such a step there could be no question of replacing Mr. Ebbutt by a more amenable correspondent.

FOREIGN PRESSMEN TO MEET

(Received August 11, 11.45 a.m.)

LONDON, August 10.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" states that in view of Mr. Ebbutt's standing, the Foreign Press Association, representing 103 correspondents of 23 countries, and of which Mr. Ebbutt is a former president, will hold a meeting tomorrow to investigate the situation legally and professionally.

Evening Post

10-8-37

SECRET ACTIVITY

NAZIS IN ENGLAND

WATCH BY SCOTLAND YARD

GOVERNMENT MAY ACT

(United Press Association—By Electric Telegraph—Copyright.)

LONDON, August 9.

The "News Chronicle" says that Scotland Yard, acting under instructions from the Home Office, will concentrate on clearing up the activities of Nazi organisations which are known to be operating secretly in English cities.

A record number of Germans has been admitted to England during the past two years and some of them have been pushing Nazi propaganda.

Scotland Yard has employed a "Nazi Squad" since 1935 and has secured ample evidence to warrant action by the Home Office.

Expulsions in addition to those of the three German journalists already reported may be made soon.

GERMAN PROTEST

JOURNALISTS' EXPULSION

RESTRAINED TERMS

(Received August 10, 9.30 a.m.)

LONDON, August 9.

The German Charge d'Affaires conveyed the German protest against the expulsion of journalists to Lord Halifax.

It is understood that it is couched in restrained terms.

RETALIATORY ACTION

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

BERLIN, August 9.

A semi-official statement says: "The German Government does not conceal the fact that it is greatly pained at the decision of the British Home Office to expel German correspondents. Since Britain considers the continued residence of the correspondents undesirable, Germany will naturally take corresponding action." Newspapers' talk of 'English provocation' can only injure relations between Britain and Germany."

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT NOT ACCEPTABLE

(Received August 10, 1 p.m.)

LONDON, August 9.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that as a reprisal for the expulsion of three German journalists from England the Government has requested "The Times" to replace within a fortnight its experienced and popular chief representative, Mr. Norman Ebbutt, a former president of the Foreign Press Association, and to substitute a correspondent more acceptable to Germany.

The diplomatic correspondent of "The Times" announces that the German Charge d'Affaires (Herr Woermann), in the absence of Herr von Ribbentrop, called at the Foreign Office regarding the expulsions and requested the Foreign Office to inform "The Times" that the German Government desired Mr. Ebbutt's removal and that failing his withdrawal within a fortnight the German Government would proceed with his expulsion.

SOUTH AFRICA AND GERMANY

Why Nazi Ban Was Necessary

GOVERNMENT COULD NOT CARRY ON

The South African Government's proclamation forbidding Nazi activities in the former German colony of South-West Africa was defended by General Hertzog, the Prime Minister. Speaking in the Assembly, General Hertzog said the Government had been forced to adopt strong measures. The South African Government, he said, had always been most sympathetic to the Germans in South-West Africa. The German language, for instance, had

been given equal rights with English and Afrikaans. Something unfortunate, however, had been introduced into the administrative life of the south-west, something not conducive to the happy and contented development of the territory. The German element had introduced measures, such as the intimidating of former Germans who had become South African nationals. The Government could not any longer tolerate such a state of affairs.

Trouble for Five Years.

Since 1932 things had been so bad that, for a time, the government of South-West Africa could not be carried on. He did not know which party was to blame, but it had been found that the German element took a line which was inconsistent with the good government of the country.

He emphasised that the Union Government would do everything possible to act in a friendly manner to Germany. He regretted that the German Minister had handed him a Note of protest.

Dr. Malan, Leader of the Opposition, said the Government ought to have been more conciliatory to maintain harmony in the territory. The Government's action, he said, had already caused protests not only from Germany, but from Italy.

Those countries regarded the action of the Union Government not as South African, but as imperialistic. He urged friendly co-operation with Germany.

Other Nationalists considered the proclamation too repressive. They supported Dr. Malan's contention that General Hertzog should negotiate direct with Germany to stop the Nazi menace to the territory.

Commenting on the South African proclamation in the South-West Africa mandate, an official spokesman in Berlin stated:—

"Germany strongly feels the injustice of this misuse of trusteeship. It is nothing short of a preparation for the annexation which was politically impossible in 1918."

The inhabitants of a mandated area, he argued, could not be expected to give allegiance to the British Empire, and the Germans of South-West Africa wished to retain their German culture. Their conduct had been exemplary. There had never been any political troubles, strikes, unrest or any refusal to pay taxes.

He declared that the elections in which two-thirds of the delegates of South-West Africa had voted for incorporation in the Union had been "managed." They could not be regarded as fair because large numbers of new emigrants had been given the vote while it had been withheld from many of the original inhabitants. Germany was watching the situation closely.

Officials of Herr Bohle's foreign organisation, which controls the activities of all Germans abroad, declined to make any statement. Herr Bohle was educated in Cape Town, where his father was a professor.

Although German official opinion is extremely angry at the action of the South African Government, Press comment is deliberately moderate. There is none of the heated language which characterised the recent attacks on America and which is always used about Soviet Russia.

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