

TIMES

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## NAZI RACIAL IDEALS

### UNIVERSITY CHANGES

#### FAMOUS CHEMIST'S PROTEST

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BERLIN, MAY 3-

Professor Fritz Haber, the famous German chemist and Nobel Prize winner, has notified the Prussian Minister for Education of his retirement from the directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and from his Chair at Berlin University.

There is much irony in the fact that the anti-Jewish legislation inspired by the patriots—for it is difficult not to connect this with Professor Haber's action—should lead to the resignation of a man who probably had a greater share than any one other in enabling Germany to sustain four years of war. Professor Haber's process for bringing nitrogen and hydrogen into combination as ammonia is said to have gone far to prevent an early German collapse, to which the severance of nitrate supplies from Chile for the manufacture of high explosives might otherwise have led. His process is also a valuable source of fertilizers for German agriculture, which in this respect has been rendered largely independent of the outer world. The German Dye Trust is said even to-day, in spite of the introduction of the Haber process in Great Britain and the United States, to export from its Meresburg and Oppau works quantities of ammonia and nitrates produced by this process which represent an item of millions of pounds in the German trade and payments balance.

Professor Haber, who volunteered for service at the outbreak of war, was during the War at the head of the department for research in gas warfare and anti-gas methods. After the War he frequently expressed abhorrence of warfare in any form and eloquently spoke for peace. He could presumably have escaped compulsory retirement in virtue of the exceptions made in the new Civil Service Act for Jewish officials already in public employment before August, 1914, or having War service; but, like Professor Franck, of Göttingen, a fellow Nobel Prize holder, he possibly did not feel disposed to take advantage of this privilege while his co-religionists are being expelled.

#### STUDENTS' POWERS

For that matter it seems that even those "non-Aryan" professors (the Nazi *Völkischer Beobachter* to-day publishes a definition of "Aryan" as meaning "non-Jewish") who could in virtue of the exceptional clauses of the Civil Service law claim to remain at their posts are to be driven from them by direct action. The Nazi-led "studenthood" (a statutory body of all "Aryan" students with specific functions and powers) at Berlin University has published a manifesto stating that "in the coming term a number of Jewish professors who do not come under the provisions of the Civil Service law will continue their lectures. . . . Jews cannot be the intellectual leaders of the students. . . . It is the duty of all German students to boycott Jewish lectures."

The power of the students is evident from the retirement of Dr. Kohlrausch, the Rector of Berlin University, whose position was made untenable by their contemptuous and unreprieved public references to him. The choice of his successor is particularly fitting in view of the Nazi doctrine of racial purity. Professor Eugen Fischer, the director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology and Eugenics and formerly Professor of Anthropology at the University, is a foremost authority on racial hygiene, who made a close study of his subject among the Rehoboth Bastards.

The Prussian Minister for Education, Dr. Rust, a Nazi and a former schoolmaster, has now issued an admonition to the students which seems hardly calculated to strengthen professorial authority. It tells the students that the reorganization of the instructional staffs is the affair of the Government and asks them not to allow their discipline to be disturbed by the tactlessness of certain professors who, through incomprehension of "the German springtime," provoke young Germany by slanderous declarations.

#### MORE DISMISSALS

In addition to the dismissals reported yesterday, Dr. Rust has retired 10 professors and lecturers from the Technical High School in Berlin, four professors from Münster University, six from Halle University, and two from Greifswald University.

At Bernau, an ancient walled town near Berlin, the dawn of May Day found a Soviet flag flying from the tower of the Marienkirche. The patriots removed this and then found that the Nazi flag which they wished to hoist over the Rathaus had been stolen. As a result of this Nazis and police made extensive raids on Monday night and no less than 40 suspect persons were arrested and interned in the concentration camp for political prisoners at Oranienburg.

At Hopfendorf, in Pomerania, a prominent Nationalist lord of the manor and advowee ordered the removal from the church tower on May Day of the Nazi flag which had been hoisted by the village teacher and the forester. The church council ordered its replacement and the lord of the manor was arrested by the police.

#### LIMITATION OF JEWISH STUDENTS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

FRANKFURT, MAY 3

With a view to the fixing of the proportion of Jewish students to be admitted in the future, all students of non-Aryan race were requested by a public notice in the University of Frankfurt to-day, the opening day of the summer term, immediately to deliver their students' cards to the secretariat of the University. In the faculty of medicine Jewish students upon their arrival in the clinics were ordered by uniformed Nazi fellow-students to hand over their identity cards, for which they were given a receipt. At the same time they were notified that they were not to enter the University again until further notice.