

NAZIS CALL U. S. ENVOY BACK HOME

Sudden Move Follows
Recent Departure Of
Hugh R. Wilson

REPORT ON FEELING
HERE HELD REASON

Germans Admit Foreign
Trade Dropping; Ban
On Jews Pushed

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, Nov. 18—(AP)—The Nazi government suddenly called home its ambassador in Washington Friday for a personal report on what is regarded here as unfavorable American reactions to anti-Jewish outbursts.

The summons to Dr. Hans Dieckhoff followed so closely Washington's similar request to Hugh R. Wilson, United States ambassador to Germany, that even the average German who ordinarily disregards such moves began to realize all was not well between the two capitals.

DNB, the official German news agency, said "the ambassador will inform the foreign minister (Joachim von Ribbentrop) in detail concerning the queer attitude toward events in Germany of a domestic nature which is apparent from declarations by Roosevelt and other authoritative personalities in the United States of America."

(President Roosevelt said in a press conference Tuesday that news of anti-Jewish violence in Germany profoundly shocked American public opinion.)

DNB called the American leaders' attitude "eigenartig"—of a queer or strange nature.

Official spokesmen emphasized that Dr. Dieckhoff was "coming to report—nothing more," but declined to predict how long he would stay here, whether he would return, or whether the government would leave his post unfilled indefinitely.

It was known, however, that reports of the German embassy in Washington pictured so blackly American reaction to the wave of violence in Germany, following last week's assassination of a German diplomat by a Jew in Paris, that a personal report by the ambassador was deemed necessary.

(A German embassy secretary in Washington said Dr. Dieckhoff might sail from New York next Friday. In that case his departure would almost coincide with the arrival in New York of Ambassador Wilson, who was ordered home for "consultation.")

(A German embassy secretary in Washington said Dr. Dieckhoff might leave New York Tuesday—in which case his boat would pass that of Ambassador Wilson, who was ordered home Nov. 14 for "consultation.")

It had been expected generally that Germany would not ask Dieckhoff to come home until after Wilson had made his report to President Roosevelt.

Nazi officials, meanwhile, faced other problems:

1. The possibility that some former German colony might be used for colonization by Jewish refugees under an international emigration plan.

2. The question of assessing 1,000,000,000 marks (\$400,000,000) penalty among Jews for the slaying of Ernst Vom Rath, German embassy secretary in Paris, who was buried as a Nazi martyr Thursday.

3. The development of some regulated procedure for opening doors of concentration camps to Jews in a position to leave Germany. Latest Jewish estimates are that 50,000 male Jews are under detention.

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4. The finding of new foreign markets to counterbalance what exporters said was a sharp decrease in German sales abroad, particularly in five countries near Germany.

5. The "Aryanization" of Jewish capital without seriously injuring national interests. Some economists said the transfer would not necessarily mean better employment conditions, because much Jewish capital long had been used in industry, and that the move might mean no improvement in the general business situation.

Persecution Continues

The newest week-old anti-Semitic campaign is continuing determinedly, but with only scattered incidents by non-governmental agencies or persons.

A prominent Nazi editor declared that "the German policy regarding the Jewish situation is irrevocable."

That policy, he said, is that "every Jew in due time must get out of Germany unless he is so old that death eliminates him."

An example of the attitude toward Jews was given in a court verdict, reported Friday by the Berlin newspaper Boersen-Zeitung, acquitting a Jewess charged with performing an abortion.

The court at Lueneburg ruled that preventing a Jewish birth was not illegal, although abortions are subject to heavy penalties under the criminal law.

The verdict said the law could be interpreted now as protecting Aryan offspring alone and "therefore cannot apply to a race which is the enemy of the German people; indeed, the application would directly benefit that race."

Viennese Jews having apartments on main streets have been ordered to leave them by Nov. 30 and find backstreet homes.

It was explained that the uniformity of street decorations was spoiled on festival days when the entire German populace displays the Nazi swastika flag from windows. Jews are not allowed to have German flags and, therefore, there were gaps in the decorations.

Jews May Buy Food

Nazi authorities in Munich allowed Jews to open shops in the Jewish community so that Jews could buy food, a privilege denied them the past week. Jewish merchants were reminded that their businesses must be liquidated by Jan. 1. Aryan storekeepers were given permission to remove signs ordering Jews to stay out.

Nazi officials remained silent about possible methods of collecting the billion-mark levy on Jews. Qualified persons admitted the problem was not so easy to solve as it seemed when the decree to that effect was issued a week ago.

Also, it has been admitted by newspapers, not all Jewish businesses are so profitable as Nazi sources previously represented them to be.

Manufacturers said a sharp decrease in foreign orders was the first result noted after the wave of shop-wrecking and other violence Nov. 11.

German Chambers of Commerce abroad were asked by manufacturers to study further market possibilities and outlets. Bankers predicted uncertainty in the situation and the large sums involved in the "Aryanization" process would create a sensitive market for the next few months. A cautious tendency was noted among financiers.

The question of Germany's war-lost African colonies assumed new significance when Oswald Pirow, defense minister of the Union of South Africa, began conferences with officials about Germany's attitude in the matter.